

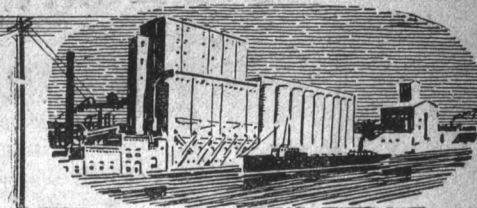
OL. XIII, No. 13

FEBRUARY 27, 1926

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



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Current Agricultural News

CONDITIONS GOOD IN STATE

ALTHOUGH the 1925 potato crop in Michigan was of smaller acreage and production, yet the farm value increased nearly 300 per cent over the average, according to figures just released by the Federal Land Bank.

There was, in fact, a noticeable reduction during 1925 in the acreage production in all crops, with the exception of corn, beans, sugar beets, and cucumbers. Nevertheless, the survey shows an aggregate net increase of 7 per cent in general farm values, chiefly from areas growing corn, winter wheat, potatoes, beans, sugar beets, and cucumbers.

Michigan, according to the figures presented by the land bank, ranks first in the production of dry beans and cucumbers for manufacture; third in grapes, apples (commercial), sugar beets, and clover seed; and fourth in rye, buckwheat, and potatoes.

The 1925 reports show a slight increase in dairy cattle and sheep with some reduction in swine and horses. The figures: Horses and mules, 548,000, farm value, \$44,942,000; dairy cattle, 997,000, farm value, \$59,820,000; other cattle, 599,000, farm value, \$15,394,000; sheep, 1,194,000, farm value, \$13,134,000; swine, 932,000 farm value, \$13,048,000.

Land bank officials view the results of the survey in Michigan with great gratification.

CAPAC FARMER MAY HAVE ALFALFA SEED RECORD

PROF. J. F. COX of the Farm Crops Department of Michigan State College believes C. A. Petz of Capac, St. Clair county, has established a record for production of alfalfa seed in Michigan.

Taking seed from the first crop in 1925 Petz got 151 bushels from 21 acres, or an average of a little more than seven bushel an acre.

Alfalfa seed is not being quoted on the market at present but usually keeps pace with or leads clover, which is being quoted at \$15 and \$20 at Toledo and \$28 and \$32 at Chicago.

Petz has been growing alfalfa seed for 13 years. He got his first seed from a small package from the late F. A. Spragg of the State College. He planted it in rows in the garden for the first few years and then branched out into wider cultivation.

MORE ATTENTION FOR POTATO GROWING

THE potato industry deserves more attention than it is getting at the present time, is the opinion of Jason Woodman, of Paw Paw, former member of the state board of agriculture. He favors a potato building on the M. S. C. campus, believing the potato growers should enjoy the same consideration as the horticulturists, dairymen, and others engaged in specialized branches of agriculture. Also he favors special experiments and field work.

PINCONNING BOOSTERS' CLUB ACCOMPLISHES THINGS

CHOOSING a definite goal each year, the Pinconning Boosters' Club, an organization of farmers and merchants, have been accomplishing wonderful results for northern Bay County since its organization two years ago. It has again demonstrated the value of team work between farmer and merchant in the building up of a prosperous, contented community.

At the Third Annual Meeting held recently, some astounding facts were revealed. It was disclosed that forty purebred dairy sires had been brought into this territory since the organization of the club. A Cow Testing Association fostered by the Club is about to enter its third year. Farmers are constantly rubbing elbows with merchants and each are learning more about their own business because of these contacts. A genuine community spirit is being built up, which is a power for getting for Pinconning what it deserves, materially as well as genuine contentment.

When the organization was started two years ago, the first force enlisted to assist it in its agricultural program was the Agricultural Department of the New York Central Lines. Through this Department, contact with the Michigan State College was established and much aid was obtained from that source.

A series of educational meetings were held each year—one every three weeks—at which some authority discussed a certain phase of farming or community building. These meetings were held in the community opera house and they were very largely attended. In fact, empty seats were always at a premium.

Each year a definite objective was chosen and the addresses were usually pointed in that direction. The first year, a C. T. Association was the goal and by May 1st, 1924, it became an actuality and 26 farmers in the vicinity were getting the benefit of this indispensable agency in efficient dairying. The next year, the Boosters' Club concentrated its effort on purebred dairy sires. Besides focussing the subject matter of the meetings on this project, it induced the Agricultural Department of the M. C. R. R. to lease three purebred sires, free of charge, to three communities widely apart as object lessons. It also arranged for a campaign during summer in which the merchants gave numbered tickets to their farmer patrons with each purchase, the holder of the lucky number to be given a valuable pure-bred dairy sire. As a result of all this work, at least forty purebred dairy sires have been added to the herds of this vicinity since the campaign opened.

This year, the third, the Boosters' Club have chosen for their objective the securing of the services of a county agricultural agent for Bay county.

The following officers were chosen at the recent annual meeting: Dr. J. L. Millard, president; J. R. Fotheringham, treasurer; S. M. Perry, secretary.—E. J. Leenhouts.

SETS RECORD IN EFFICIENT MARKETING

THE Onkama Farm Bureau local, of Manistee county, has set a real record for efficiency in marketing farm produce, conducting a \$176,000 business at a cost of 7.4 per cent. This charge included a 7 per cent dividend on \$8,800 capital stock and made it possible for the organization to add \$1,000 to its surplus fund. Stockholders credit the manager, Currie Christensen, for this remarkable showing. Fruit is the principal commodity handled. The association is in need of more storage space and the stockholders have authorized the sale of more stock to build a \$3,000 addition to its warehouse.

CREAMERY GOOD INVESTMENT FOR FARMERS

FARMERS in the neighborhood of Bruce's Crossing, Ontonagon county, in the Upper Peninsula, are finding a cooperative creamery a very good investment, realizing net returns of around \$400 per month. The Ontonagon Valley Cooperative Creamery Association was organized two years ago and has a membership of 180. About 15,000 pounds of butter are being made each month this winter, and they expect to increase the output during the spring and summer months.

BRIEF NOTES ON MICHIGAN AGRICULTURE

The National Bank of Ionia will hold its fourth annual corn show in connection with Farmers' Day at Ionia, March 5th.

The Barry County Farm Bureau has purchased a quantity of hard coal for incubators and brooders in an effort to help protect the poultry industry of Michigan. Hatcherymen are greatly in need of hard coal.

Allegan county now has 5 cow-testing associations, the latest one being organized recently at Merson.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that farm wages were higher in 1925 than in any year since 1920.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1926

Entered as 2nd. class matter, Aug. 22, 1917.
at Mt. Clemens, Mich., under act Mar. 3, 1879.

Michigan Agriculture Is In Fair Condition

Reports Indicate Farmers of This State Are Better Off Than At Any Time Since 1920

By MILON GRINNELL

WE doubt very much if there is a business that has had more conflicting reports given out about it than farming. You read or hear one statement to the effect that the farmers are all heavily in debt and will soon go bankrupt, then you learn from another source that they are the most prosperous they have ever been and are buying everything they want with cash. And in between these two extremes many reports are given out on the farmers' condition, so that one's head swims when they attempt to get a general idea of how the farmers are really getting along.

Recently we set about to get information on agriculture in Michigan to find out just how bad off the farmers really were and, to our pleasure, learned things were not as black as many would paint them. We found that in nearly every section of the lower peninsula farmers in general had progressed and were paying off their obligations. Of course, there were some who had failed just the same as there is any year, and there were some who had to renew notes with their banks, but in general the farmers prospered.

From Up North

A report from Charlevoix county was to the effect that farmers in general were prosperous, while in Antrim county they are not overburdened with money yet they are showing a profit for the year. A most encouraging report came from Wexford county and read, in part: "We believe the farmers' condition

shows an improvement over any time since the close of the war and the drop of prices of farm produce from the inflation of war times.

In the central part of the state we found prosperity except in Gratiot county where wet weather ruined a large part of the bean and beet crops, but even here farmers were meeting their obligations in most instances. From Gladwin county came the report "Farmers in our locality are in a much better financial condition than they have been for some time."

"While conditions are not anything to boast of I think the average farmer has made some progress during the past year," read our report from Midland county and it was prepared by one who studies conditions in that section and is well prepared to make a statement.

Reducing Obligations

In Isabella county farmers continued to reduce their obligations with banks and stores in substantial amount during 1925.

Farmers in the potato growing sections of Michigan have prospered considerably during the last six months so it is to be expected that our report from Montcalm would be to the effect that the farmers were feeling good. The report read: "Our principle crop is potatoes and the past season yielded a very good crop and the present market is excellent. The early market opened

good with prices around a dollar and since has gradually increased to its present figure, \$2.25 per bushel to the farmer, and has held there steady for about sixty days.

"Taking all things as a whole we believe that we are enjoying as prosperous and as profitable a year as has been the experience in this section in a generation. Prices for our products have been higher in years past, but never before have they been so good when the crop was still in the farmers' hands."

In the Thumb

In the Thumb district conditions were fairly good, according to reports, even though much of the bean crop was damaged by wet weather. As a whole the farmers are not rolling in wealth, nor are they suffering from poverty, but the general condition is good. Conditions might have been better in Ionia county, we are advised, but they might be a whole lot worse. Right next to Ionia, in Kent county, farmers are said to be in the best condition they have been in for three years.

Going over to Allegan county, bordering on Lake Michigan, we get into the fruit growing section where most of the crop suffered considerable damage during 1925, yet the farmers of the county are considered to be in a prosperous condition and increased deposits in the banks of that section lend strength to this statement.

Farmers in Barry county are banking more money than they did last year and paying off their obligations at the same time. Our correspondent in this county says the condition has again reached normal. The same is true of Eaton county. Further south, in Calhoun county, we found the financial condition of the farmer rated as fair to good in general.

In Berrien county we are getting back into the fruit section but not in the fruit belt where there was such heavy damage to the crop, and farmers as a whole in this section are doing fairly well, according to our report. Bank deposits from farmers have increased.

Conditions in Cass county are said to be the best they have been in two years, and in St. Joseph farmers are reported as feeling better than at any time since 1920-21, although they are not "out of the woods" yet.

Reports from Hillsdale county indicate a much more satisfactory condition than at any time since 1920 with the farmers reducing their loans and increasing their deposits. Taxes were paid prompt this year, it is said. The same may be said for Lenawee county, except loans are not being reduced as rapidly.

These reports would indicate that agriculture in Michigan is nearing normal and with good markets and the right kind of weather we expect a most prosperous year for farmers of this state.

The State Fruit Inspection Law Riles 'Em Up At Spink's Corners

By HERBERT NAFZIGER

Editor Fruit and Orchard Department, THE BUSINESS FARMER

HAVING done justice to a mighty good dinner, I was just finishing a perusal of the daily "News-Palladium" when friend wife handed me a grocery list and I was soon tramping through the snow to Ed Luft's store at Spink's Corners, ½ mile distant. Ed keeps a mighty nice country store and for many years it has been the open forum of the neighborhood during the long winter afternoons and evenings. In fact, during the winter Ed Luft's place is more than a mere grocery store. It is a gathering place, a club, to which the men of the surrounding country go to meet their neighbors, and to give expression to the thoughts and ideas which have been forming in their heads during long hours behind the plow and in the orchards. Many are the jokes which have been cracked about these gatherings at country stores but, if the truth were known, it is at gatherings such as these that public opinion is formed which may make or break a political campaign. Professors at distant colleges may tell us this or that is the big thing to do but when the practical hard-fisted country men get together at the corner store, then we can find out whether the professors were right or wrong.

When I reached the store with the wife's grocery list on that wintry afternoon I found a hot discussion in full blast. Ed McIntosh, big, burly, deep-voiced, his sheepskin coat open, his genial mustached face red with excitement, was holding forth on one side of the stove. Sam Hurst, a tall, wiry fellow who, in his younger days, saw service in the northern lumber camps, was leading the opposition. That much discussed subject, fruit inspection and the grading laws, was again causing the excitement and Sam Hurst was laying on at the top of his voice.

"Why, darn it all, the time's coming when the covers on our fruit packages won't be big enough to hold all the stamp marks we have to put on 'em. There ain't much room on a jumbo cover in the first place and then I have to stamp on the variety, the net contents, the grade, my name and address. Honest to goodness I've got a jumbo basket full of stamps at my place and in the time it takes to get 'em sorted out and each stamp on the package I could have filled another package and sold it."

Ed McIntosh passed his hand over his mustache and grinned. "Sam," he said, "You can't tell me a thing about your stamping troubles because I've seen you at it. The way you hunt around for the different stamps and fume and fuss reminds me of the lunatic who thought he had a job picking fly-specks out of black pepper!" A loud haw! haw! from the gallery greeted this sally as Ed went on. "Next time you come over to my place let me show you my stamps. I've got plenty of them. I'll admit, but a little system helps a lot. Didn't it ever occur to you that instead of having each item on a separate stamp you could put several items on one stamp? Take my grape stamps for example. I've got all those items you mentioned on one single stamp and one swipe on a package does the job. In fact with grapes I stamp up a lot of covers beforehand and have 'em ready when we begin to pick. Little stunts like these save a sight of time and time is money when the fruit's coming off. Not that I am any smarter than you are. Not at all. The only difference is that for some reason you've had a grouch agin the grading laws from the first and you want

them to be as inconvenient as possible so you can kick about 'em. Why I've even heard some fellows say that the law compels a man to count the number of peaches in a bushel. Any man who can read and who has a copy of the grading laws knows better. The law says, 'Numerical count, or net measure or weight of contents.' You can take your choice."

"Well," said Sam Hurst, "I don't know about that part of it but I do know that California puts up as good a grade of stuff as any state in the Union and I'll betcha they don't have to do it by law either. Lemme tell you something boys, these gold-durn laws were gotten up and jammed thru by a bunch of politicians and lawyers looking for fat jobs, that's what they were, and there wasn't a feller in the bunch knew a thing about fruit. Another thing is these fruit inspectors that snoop around prying into a man's packages; some of 'em ain't nothin' but high-school kids and a little authority makes 'em uppity! Besides, what in time is a man going to do when they change the law every year and then pinch folks for not being up on it."

Having dropped these explosive remarks Sam gave Ed a look which plainly meant "Put that in your pipe and smoke it." Then he opened the stove, spat into the glowing coals and braced himself for the counter attack, which was not long in coming.

Ed McIntosh looked at Sam; his mustache crinkled with amusement and the light of friendly battle was in his eyes as he replied in his booming voice.

"Sam," said Ed, "I'm thinking there is one thing you are certainly

not up on and that is the California fruit law. Why man alive, they've got laws out there that would make a Michigan fruit grower's hair stand on end. Their laws provide for the kind of package in which the different kinds of fruit have to be packed and they even provide for the chemical analysis of the fruit juice when the fruit is ready to be picked! In their fancy grape grades they go so far as to provide a minimum length of the bunches and a minimum size of the berries in the bunch! This sounds crazy to us but in California they are so far away from market that they have to do these things in order to compete with us, and they certainly give us all the competition we want. As for inspection there may still be a few uppity dumbbells marching around the markets posing as inspectors, the same as you've got a few weeds in your berry patch, but they are being weeded out as fast as possible."

The argument raged on with an interested gallery egging the debaters on to greater efforts but I had to go home with my groceries and did not hear then end of it. However I took the time to verify the arguments of Ed McIntosh and found them substantially correct. I also gathered a few more facts bearing on the subject which might be of interest.

The first bill designed to improve the quality of Michigan's fruit pack was known as the Jakway Bill and was introduced at Lansing by Mr. J. J. Jakway of Benton Harbor. Mr. Jakway is and always has been a fruit grower.

The committee that drew up the latest apple grading law was composed of the following men: Mr. Jack Fraleigh, apple grower of Casnovia, Mr. F. L. Granger, manager of the Michigan Fruit Growers Inc.

(Continued on page 19)

"Success or Bust" in the Chicken Business

How One Michigan Farm Woman Is Making Her Hens Produce At a Profit

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

DURING the first years of her married life, Lavinia Heminger, who lives near Cedar Springs, Mich., took no especial pains with her chickens. She kept no account



Lavinia Heminger

of what income they brought or of the cost of their feed. She did not know if she was making any profit on them or not, but she supposed she must be as her neighbors kept chickens in the same slipshod fashion, and during the late spring and early summer they were bragging of how many eggs they were getting and how many hens they had setting. If they got enough eggs from 50 hens to furnish a family of four with one egg apiece for breakfast set what eggs they wanted to, and had a dozen more to sell during the week they thought they were doing fine.

Wasn't there an old saying like this? "Twenty-five hens will bring in as much income as a cow." They didn't stop to think that it did not say whether the cow was a profitable one or whether she was a star boarder.

Then one day in December of 1922 Lavinia began to wonder why it was that she and her neighbors got no eggs during the fall and winter months when all the poultry papers that she read told how well other people were doing with their chickens during the long, cold winter? Some flocks not only supported themselves, but the family as well.

So Lavinia went out to her chicken coop and looked at her chickens. They were mostly all White Wyandottes. Large, healthy birds that looked as though they ought to lay every day during the year. But the hundred chickens were crowded into a small lean-to shed, 4 feet by 8 feet. The roof was three feet high on one side and 5 feet high on the other. She had to sweep the snow away on the ground, on the outside whenever she fed them.

As she stood looking at her flock she saw an old piece of shingled

roof leaning up against the granary. It was just about the size of her coop. So calling her husband's attention to it they went to work and by night they had enlarged the coop to twice its former size. But the roof was so low she could hardly crawl inside to gather her eggs, when there were any.

A neighbor who lived close by had 60 bushels of small potatoes, which he offered for sale at 10c a bushel, and Lavinia bought them for chicken feed, as she said, "I am going to succeed in the chicken business like others do or go broke trying." Then taking some of her butter money she bought some ground feed and shelled corn. She cooked the potatoes and every morning mixed a pail of hot potatoes with the ground feed until it was crumbly, added a little salt and pepper, and fed it warm to the chickens. She kept drinking water before them all the time and at night she fed them all the warm shelled corn they could eat, and in a few weeks they began to lay.

First Year Profit is \$100

She got a pencil tablet and in it she set down every egg those hens laid and the price of them, also the price of every pound of feed she bought to feed them. When she sold a chicken she set that down. At the end of the year her hens and chickens had brought her in \$200

and their feed had cost \$100, that left her a clear profit for her work of \$100.

My, but she was proud! Hadn't her chickens done well? One day when she was bragging to one of her neighbors how well her chickens had done, he asked her if she still had the \$100. When she said no, she had spent it, he replied, "Then you haven't got anything for your work after all."

She now decided she would build her a new chicken coop as soon as possible. For the mites were two inches deep all over the ground inside of the old one. She tried to kill them by using kerosene and white-wash, but they kept on increasing. At last, in desperation she took all of her dirty-soapy wash-water every Monday, got it boiling hot and scalded the coop with that. It made the coop wet and cold during the winter but it helped kill the mites. But whenever the hot suds flew back and burnt her hands and face she would exclaim, "I'm going to have a new coop."

That year she kept 100 hens and 5 Indian Runner ducks. The chickens laid a few eggs each day all winter and on the 14th day of March her five ducks started laying. They were of the white egg strain and every day she got five large white duck eggs from them. Some of these she ate and with some she baked;

one duck egg taking the place of two hen's eggs in cakes, etc. The balance of them she put in her egg crate along with her hen eggs and sold them at the grocery store, all for the price of hen's eggs. She set her hens on hen's eggs as early in the spring as they wanted to set. But by the first of May she had all the little chickens she wanted, which was about 200. She then started to set the duck eggs under her hens, and after she had about 50 of them she started advertising them for 10 cents apiece one day old, or 15 cents each, 3 days-old. In this way she sold quite a few, but by fall she had 100 baby ducks of all ages. So she fattened them for the market and two days before they were to be sold some one helped themselves to 80 of them, leaving her only 20 young ducks.

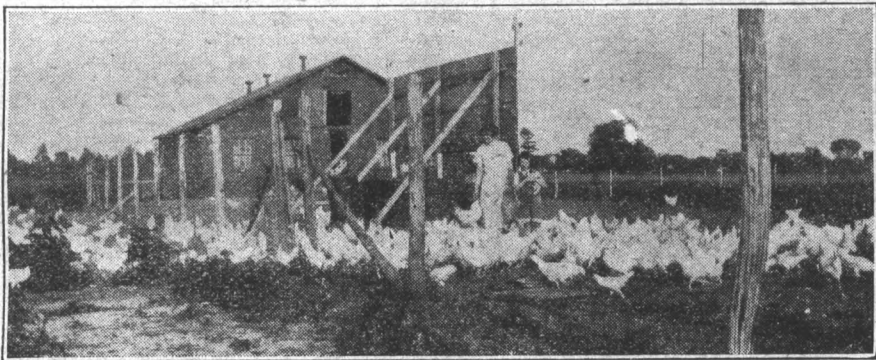
Builds Cement Coop

By saving every penny she could that summer she had \$80.00 in the fall and this she used to build her a cement coop 15 feet by 30 feet and six feet high at the eaves. She no longer had to bend double in order to gather her eggs, or to enter her coop. She now learned of a sure way to get rid of mites, which was to paint the roosts and nest boxes with waste cylinder oil from a car. This she did once a month and was no longer troubled with the pesky bugs.

Two years went by during which time she was taken ill and had to sell her ducks as she was no longer able to pump water for them. But they were fine layers, for they laid the year around with the exception of three weeks in August when they moulted and another three weeks in February when they rested. They were the best egg machines she ever saw and their eggs were well flavored, never fishy and never strong.

Early in the spring of 1923 she saw an advertisement in her county weekly, saying that setting eggs were wanted by the hatchery in her own home town, and if anyone wanted to sell their eggs to them to call at once. Lavinia's folks laughed at her when she said she was going to try to sell her eggs to the hatchery but when she returned and told them she was offered 5 cents a dozen above the market price, they

(Continued on page 26)



A FLOCK OF "EGG MACHINES"

What Lavinia Heminger has done is a good example of what many farm women are doing in Michigan, and points out very strongly that the flock on any farm, no matter how small, should not be made up of "just hens." This is Mrs. W. P. Smith and daughter Helen, of Kennelworth Farm, near Saginaw, feeding part of their fine flock.

Eleven Growers Qualify in Michigan's 300 Bushel Potato Club in 1925

By H. C. MOORE

Extension Specialist, Michigan State College

IN 1925, eleven growers qualified for membership in the Michigan 300 Bushel Potato Club by producing 300 bushels or more of potatoes per acre on an area of at least two continuous acres.

The methods of production used by the 300 bushel men should be of interest to all potato growers, since they are applicable to practically every farm and are big factors in producing the crop at the lowest cost per bushel.

All members of the 300 Bushel Club are firm believers in good seed, for all of them plant certified seed. They know that certified seed is free from disease and gives high yields; they cannot afford to take chances with seed of inferior quality. The seed is treated with Corrosive Sublimate for the control of scab and black scurf and is cut just previous to planting.

The cut pieces are of good size averaging 1½ to 2 ounces in weight and are square or blocky so that they will not dry out in the soil. Most growers make the mistake of being too economical with seed, cutting the seed in small pieces that often rot in the soil before the plant gets a good start. The average amount of seed planted per acre by the 300 Bushel Club members is 20.6 bushels, this is about twice as much seed as is used by most growers, but it pays to use plenty of seed.

Practically all of the club members plant in drills. Spacing the rows 34 to 36 inches apart and the hills 12 to 18 inches in the row. They have found that close spacing is necessary to reduce the amount of

large rough, hollow potatoes, and that it aids them in producing record yields of medium sized smooth potatoes.

Good Seed Bed

Members of the 300 Bushel Club realize the importance of planting potatoes on a fertile, well prepared seed bed. All of them grow potatoes in a four or five year rotation which includes alfalfa or sweet clover and some kind of grain. Potatoes follow alfalfa or sweet clover in the rotation. Soil for the potato crop is made rich, not only by the plowing under of alfalfa or sweet clover, but also by liberal applications of stable manure and commercial fertilizer. Manure is applied during the fall or winter previous to planting at the rate of 11 tons or so to the acre. Commercial fertilizer is used at the rate of about 600 or 700 pounds per acre. It is applied at time of plant-

ing or shortly before planting. It is either applied in the furrow or sown broadcast and worked into the soil. When applied in the furrow care must be taken to see that the fertilizer does not come in contact with the seed pieces, otherwise poor stands and weak plants may result. Fertilizer of various analyses are used; some of the most common ones are 2-8-6; 3-10-5, 0-10-10 and 16 per cent acid phosphate.

The 300 bushel men plow potato land in the fall or very early in the spring. In the spring before planting they work the seed bed with spring tooth or spike tooth harrows to keep it in a mellow condition and to kill weeds and grass. These cultivations save much labor later in the summer in the way of seed and grass pulling.

Before the potatoes appear above ground they are cultivated lightly

two or three times with a spike tooth harrow or weeder to destroy grass and weed seedlings. Generally four or five cultivations are made after the plants are above ground. These cultivations are very shallow and are discontinued when the plants are in the blossom stage.

Spray Several Times

All members of the 300 Bushel Club spray their fields with Bordeaux mixture to which Calcium Arsenate or lead arsenate is added for the control of leaf eating insects. The Bordeaux mixture wards off leaf hoppers and flea beetle attacks and also protects the foliage against blights. Sprayers carrying 200 pounds or more pressure are used. Three nozzles are placed for each row and the vines are thoroughly covered with the spray. From five to eight spray applications are made during the season. The first one being made when the plants are about six inches high, others following at intervals of ten days or two weeks.

In 1924 reports from 24 of the 300 Bushel Potato Club members who kept cost records showed the average cost of production per bushel to be forty-three cents. According to a survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1919 on 101 farms in Montcalm and Grand Traverse counties where the average yield per acre was approximately 116 bushels, it was found that the average cost of production per bushel was approximately 75 cents. These figures emphasize the importance of high yields in reducing costs of production.

MICHIGAN 300 BUSHEL POTATO CLUB IN 1925

Name	Address	No. Acres	Av. Yield Acre
M. E. Parmalee	Hilliards	9	440
John Woodman	Paw Paw	6	400
John Delongchamp	Champion	2	388
W. Wiltse	Morley	2	326
Andrew Voss	Luther	3	319
Rossman Brothers	Lakeview	6	317
Harry Hansen	Edmore	6	312
E. W. Lincoln	Greenville	12	310
John Soderman	Crystal Falls	2½	350
Joseph Drake	Crystal Falls	2	312
Percy King	Pontiac	8	315

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



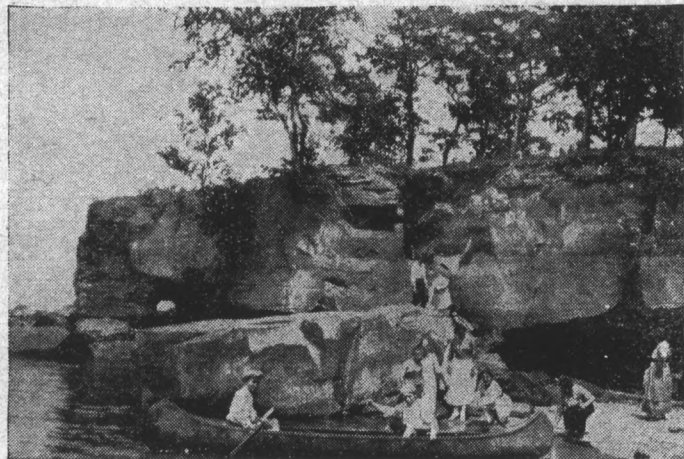
ELIZABETH AND HER PET.—This is Elizabeth Banks, of Kalkaska, holding her pet pig, Billie. We are indebted to her mother, Mrs. George A. Banks, for the picture.



FEEDING TIME ON THE DELL FARM.—"Wesley Dell, of Lawrence, feeding his pure-bred Jersey calves. He's an old subscriber to M. B. F., having taken it since it started and now he thinks he couldn't do without," writes Mrs. Dell.



"THE END OF A PERFECT DAY."—That is the title given this picture of Miss Farmerette with the horses and wagon by Miss Marie Duchane, of Marine City.



SOME MICHIGAN SCENERY.—Many of us live in hopes that some day we may travel to see beautiful scenery and overlook what we have right in our own state. This is a view of what can be seen on the shore of Lake Huron. Mrs. Ferdinand Wolf, of Palms, sent the picture.



GRANDMA AND HER SPINNING WHEEL.—This interesting picture comes from E. J. Lange, of Port Hope.



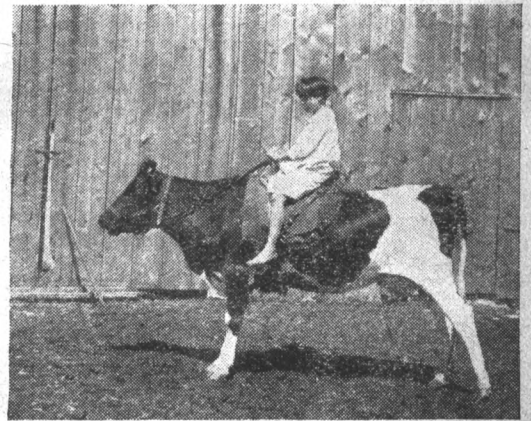
"WANTA RIDE?"—"My twin boys, Edwin and Erwin, when not busy with their chores enjoy driving Buster around the neighborhood. He is very contrary sometimes and refuses to have his harness on but once hitched up he's alright," writes Mrs. J. W. Pratt, of Byron.



ALWAYS ROOM FOR ONE MORE.—Marion and Lorraine Curtis, of Lake Odessa, and their city cousin on old Trix. Harold Curtis sent the picture to us.



SEEN AT THE ZOO.—One of our friends, Louis Bakert of Williamston, visited Potter's Park in Lansing last summer and this is part of what he saw in the zoo. He says there are many other kinds of animals there.



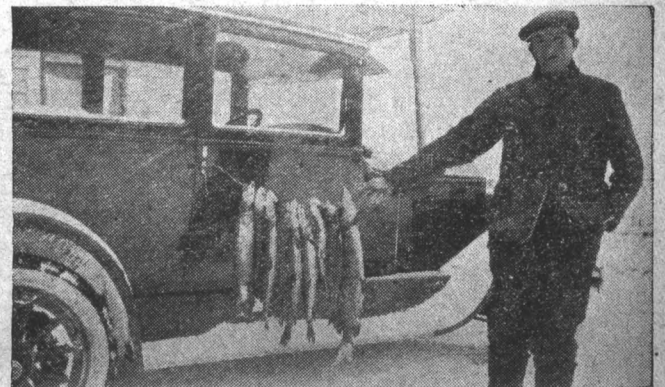
A DUAL PURPOSE COW.—W. F. Causie, of Horton, sends us this picture of what he considers a real dual purpose cow. The rider is Agnes Causie.



LEELANAU COUNTY SNOW BANKS.—This picture was taken near Maple City and sent in by Peter O. Peterson, proprietor of Shady Grove Farm, near Maple City. Yes, they have some real snow banks up there.



CLOTHES OF 1900.—Florence and Harry Shenk, Yagerville. Taken by Myrtle Locke, Monroe.



A NICE STRING OF FISH.—A string of fish caught through the ice on Dease Lake, in Ogemaw county, by L. J. Charlick, of Milford. We do not wonder that our subscriber is proud of his catch.



Plows!

For EVERY SOIL and CROP

Tractor Plows: No. 2 Little Wonder for small tractors; Little Genius (2, 3, and 4-furrow) for heavier work; tractor disk plows; disk and mold-board tractor orchard plows; tractor subsoil plows; tractor brush and grub breaker plows.

Horse-Drawn Plows: 1, 2, and 3-horse steel walking plows for stubble, general purpose, blackland, breaking, middle breaking, sugar land, road work, subsoiling, etc.; foot-lift riding plows—sulky and gang; frameless riding plows—sulky and gang; two-wheel plows—single and two-way; rice-land plows; vineyard plows; hillside plows; disk plows.

Plows with years of experience back of them. Available in styles and sizes to suit you and your farm. Talk to the McCormick-Deering dealer.

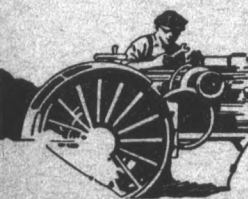
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McCORMICK-DEERING P&O Light-Draft Plows

It takes only 8 weeks to get a big job



George W. Smith runs a big Ford Agency and Repair Shop at West Alexandria, Ohio. He says, "I am clearing over \$300 per month."



C. M. Gillispie has charge of a fleet of trucks and tractors with the State Highway Commission, due to McSweeney training.



D. M. Collins, Williamsville, West Virginia, writes, "After finishing McSweeney training, I started in as manager of a garage at \$300 per month."

In the Auto, Tractor and Electrical Business

Read what these men are doing—here is your big chance to get "on easy street." Come to these great shops on the biggest SPECIAL offer ever made.

Big Firms Need Trained Men

The Auto and Tractor Business is on the boom. Thousands of trained men will be needed during the next few months. I get calls every day from Garages, Battery Stations, Auto Repair, and other successful concerns for McSweeney men. When the big fellows need high grade men they know where to come for them. They want McSweeney trained men.

My Training Unusual

Scientific tool training—that's the secret. You do things here according to the latest engineering standards. Thousands of dollars have been spent in modern tools and equipment. You'll know a motor like a brother. That's why my men are at home with the biggest shops in the country. If you want to succeed the way Smith, Collins and the rest have—qualify by the same method.

I'll Pay Your Railroad Fare and Board You!
In order to fill the openings that now exist, I am making an offer no one has ever made before—FREE RAILROAD FARE, FREE BOARD. But even that is not all. I'll tell you about the rest in my letter.

Send for FREE BOOK

My big illustrated training book tells how others are succeeding. It tells many things you ought to know about Autos and Tractors. Write for it and my short time offer NOW. It soon expires.

McSweeney Tractor and Electrical Shops. Dept. 240-B
9th and Walnut CINCINNATI, O. 517 S. LaSalle CHICAGO, ILL.

McSweeney Auto, Tractor and Electrical Training Shops, Dept. 240-B (Address shops nearest you.) Cincinnati, O., or Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, O.

Without any obligation send me your big free book on Autos. Also information regarding special temporary offer.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

Farmers Service Bureau

(A clearing department for farmers' every day troubles. All requests for information addressed to this department receive most careful and prompt attention, and a personal answer is sent out by first class mail. This service is free to paid-up subscribers, but complete name and address must accompany the inquiry. If we use your inquiry with the answer in this department your name will not be published.)

CORN IN CRIB

Will you please give me the correct rule for measuring corn in the crib? The following are the rules we have found, but we do not know which one is correct: 2688.02 Cu. In. 1 heaped bushel; 2764.8 Cu. In., 1 heaped bushel; 2747.71 Cu. In., 1 heaped bushel; 1½ Cu. Ft. or 2160 Cu. In., 1 heaped bushel. Which of these will give the nearest correct number of bushels weighing 35 pounds each and why should the rules vary so much?—D. B., Ben-gonia, Mich.

THE standard United States bushel is the Winchester bushel and contains 2150.42 Cu. In. This is equal to 1.2445 Cu. Ft. which is approximately 1¼ Cu. Ft. In fact, 1¼ Cu. Ft. is always used in estimating the capacity of corn cribs. The cubical contents of the crib divided by 1¼ would give the number of bushels of ears in the crib. A bushel of ear corn divided by two would give the bushels of shelled corn.—F. E. Fogle, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Michigan State College.

DIVIDING PROPERTY

What is the law of inheritance of second wife when there were no children of the second marriage, but children of a prior marriage and the widow holds a joint deed, and one house and six lots? Can the husband's children claim any share of said property even after the widow's death?—V. W., Pinconning, Michigan.

THE property which the husband and wife hold under a joint deed would go to the wife alone upon the death of the husband. Upon her death it would go to her heirs, but his heirs by a former marriage would not receive any part of it. The real estate which the husband owned in his own name alone would be divided as follows: one-third to go to the widow and two-thirds to his children. His personal property up to \$3,000.00 would go to his widow and all above that would be divided as the real estate.—Legal Editor.

GET LICENSE TO BUY CREAM

I want to buy milk and cream direct from the farmers and make butter for market. Will I have to have a license to do so?—L. C. Rhodes, Mich.

WE would advise that a registration is needed for each plant or institution where milk and cream is received from 3 or more producers. The fee for this registration is \$5.00 and the fiscal year commences April 1st. If the milk or cream is purchased on the butter-fat basis a Babcock tester's license is also needed for the tester, the fee for this license is \$1.00. These registrations and licenses are issued by the State Department of Agriculture.—T. H. Broughton, Director, State Bureau of Dairying.

LINE FENCE

A and B are neighbors. B claims A's fence is on B's land. The fence has been in the same place for thirty years or more and nothing has been said about it. Can B compel A to move the fence?—A. W. R., Harbor Beach, Michigan.

—If the fence in its present location has been regarded as the correct boundary line for thirty years, B could not compel A to move it now. Legal Editor.

CHANCERY

They foreclosed by chancery on my farm last May and it has not been sold yet. How long must it be advertised in the paper? How am I to know when it will be sold? The party has forbid me to cut wood, but I am cutting my fire wood. Can an attorney of one county serve the summons papers on a party in another county? How long am I to stay on the farm after it has been sold? And can I put out

any spring crops? Will the farm have to be advertised in a paper printed at the county seat? Can I sell the straw and manure on the premises? Have forbid him to come on the farm. Now when he comes he will sneak through the woods to look around. I tried to have him arrested for trespassing but the justice in the village says he is looking after his own interest. We have the warranty deed and abstract to the farm, but do not think the place is worth trying to finish paying for it.—H. R., Mosherville, Michigan.

THE property cannot be sold until six months after the foreclosure proceedings are filed in chancery. I would ask the county clerk to give the date of sale, as he will be able to tell you. An attorney of one county can serve papers in another. If the farm is sold you will have six months after sale in which to redeem. You would not be safe in putting out spring crops. The paper does not have to be printed in the county seat. I am of the opinion you could not remove the manure or straw from the place. If the justice of the peace refuses to do anything, I would not advise you to interfere with him.—Legal Editor.

MONEY ORDER RATES

Will you please explain for our benefit the rules for sending packages today. I sent away an order of 75c and the post man charged a fee of 5c and on the order blanks it says from 1c to \$2.50—3c. He has been charging a little extra on all orders for some time. Have postal rules been changed lately? If so, why aren't the P. O. blanks changed also?—Reader, Kewadin, Mich.

FEES on money orders were advanced on April 15th, last, and Postmasters were directed to use the old stock of money order applications on hand before asking for new ones. It is evident that your local postmaster has not yet exhausted his supply.

CANNOT MAKE TOWNSHIP PAY

I own a farm adjacent to the township line. The nearest school in my township is about four miles from me. There is a school in the adjacent township which the children could attend if my township would pay the tuition. Can they be forced to do so? If so, what steps shall I take?—G. B., Perkins, Mich.

YOU cannot require the school board to pay the tuition under the circumstances. They may do it if children are in any one of the grades up to the eighth.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TRANSPORTATION TO SCHOOL

I would like to find out whether I am obliged to take my little girl to school when she has so far to go, about three miles? She is only seven years old. Can they compel the parents to take her and would I be able to collect any money for taking her and going after her?—O. P., Selkirk, Mich.

YOUR inquiry is answered in part in paragraph "e" of Section 5979 of the Compiled Laws of 1915. Section "e" gives one of the conditions under which children are exempt from regular attendance at school. This section reads as follows:

"Children under nine years of age, whose parents do not reside within two and one-half miles, by the nearest traveled road, of some public school: Provided, that if transportation is furnished for pupils in said district, this exemption shall not apply.

"The school board has authority to furnish transportation for children but cannot be compelled to do so except in the case of rural agricultural school districts.

"The rural agricultural act provides for transportation of children who live more than a mile from school."—B. J. Ford, Dept. of Public Instruction.

A Day's Work in Two Hours

"I now do in a couple of hours with my Fordson the work it formerly took a day to perform," says Milton Zeter, whose farm is near California, Ohio.

"This is the third year I have had my Fordson and it has paid for itself several times. I can put the ground in much better condition and, as a result, there has been quite an improvement in both the quality and quantity of my crops. It has enabled me to overcome the handicap of time in the early spring.

"I've kept a record of the cost of operating my Fordson and find my average cost for plowing is 65c an acre.

"During the winter I use the Fordson for sawing wood and various odd jobs.

"I also have a Ford Touring car, purchased in 1919, a Ford Sedan bought in 1923, both of which are used almost daily and giving excellent service; as well as a Ford One-Ton Truck, bought in 1920, which I use for hauling my produce to market."

You can do more this year with a Fordson. Ask the nearest Ford dealer about the easy payment plan.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

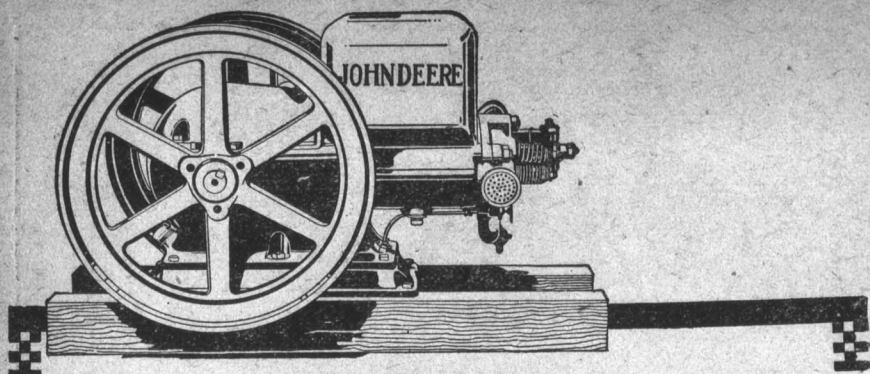
Fordson

\$495

f. o. b. Detroit
Fenders and
Pulley Extra

Drawn from photograph of Milton Zeter, plowing with his Fordson near California, Ohio.





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Nowhere in the history of engine building can you find the remarkable improvements that are built into the

John Deere Farm Engine The Enclosed Engine that Oils Itself

In no other farm engine can you get the vital parts—cylinder, bearings, gears, etc.—fully protected within a dust-proof case.

No other farm engine has an automatic oiling system—a simple, dependable method of lubrication—that does away with all grease cups and lubricators. The John Deere runs without any attention.

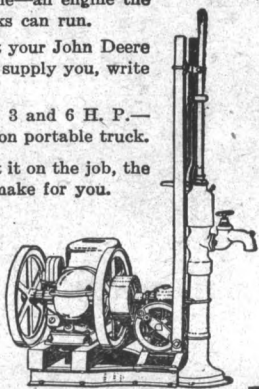
No other engine gives these wear-reducing, power-saving advantages.

No other engine is so easy to start—so safe to work around—so simple and easy to understand. The John Deere is a real family engine—an engine the boys and women folks can run.

Be sure to see it at your John Deere dealer's. If he can't supply you, write us.

Three sizes—1-1/2, 3 and 6 H. P.—on skids or mounted on portable truck.

The sooner you put it on the job, the more money it will make for you.



This is the John Deere direct-drive Pumping Outfit

FREE Booklet describing the John Deere Type E Engine, and a valuable farm account book, "Bookkeeping on the Farm." Write today to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for booklets WO-533.

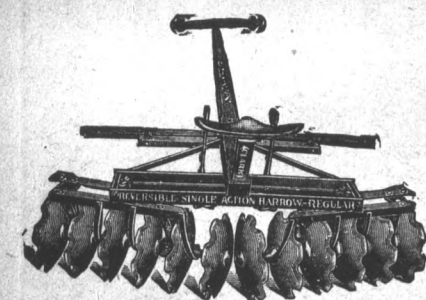


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All Sizes—Large or small—sent prepaid for 30 days trial. Bargain prices. As low as \$19.75. Monthly terms. Or discount for cash. Free parts for one year. Money back guarantee. A 32 years success. Write today.

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Get Bigger Yields With Good Seed Beds

Give your seeds the right start—a fine, well cut, deep seed bed. Then they can root well and grow into stronger, hardier plants. Seed beds will be made this year on thousands of farms from coast to coast with

SINGLE ACTION HARROWS fitted with the famous CLARK "CUTAWAY" disks of cutlery steel with edges forged sharp. They cut deeper, pulverize finer and wear much longer. Send the coupon below for the FREE catalog showing the complete CLARK "CUTAWAY" line of disk implements: Double Action Tractor and Horse Drawn Harrows; Orchard Harrows and Plows; Bush and Bog Plows for tough plowing; Right Lap Plows for fallow land; Grove Harrows; One Horse Disk Harrows, etc. You will receive also a FREE copy of our valuable book, "The Soil and Its Tillage." Mail the coupon NOW.

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Please send me FREE your catalog and a copy of your book "The Soil and Its Tillage."

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Address _____

Size of Farm _____

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Are Choice

Field Seeds are our specialty, but we have Garden Seeds too, a large assortment, of highest quality.

Olds' Clover Seed, purest Wisconsin grown, free from noxious weeds and hardy. Look out for cheap European clover. You do not want it at all. Buy your clover now. Price will be higher.

Alfalfa Seed, large stock, Grimm and Common—Montana, Dakota and Idaho grown, pure certified seed. Also **Sweet Clover**, the great new pasture and hay crop. (Seed cheap this year.) Also **Alsike**, **Timothy**, etc. Samples showing tests, any of our field seeds, free on request.

Olds' Seed Corn, the largest and finest stock we ever had. Our Wisconsin grown, fire-dried corn can always be depended on. Take no chances in seed corn.

Olds' Seed Oats, Wisconsin pedigreed varieties, have a great reputation. Stock exceptionally fine this year. Also Seed Barley, Wheat, Speltz, Buckwheat, Soy Beans, Sudan Grass, Millet, Field Peas, Rape, etc.

Olds' 39th Annual Catalog contains 96 pages full of valuable information. It accurately describes and illustrates hundreds of varieties of Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Seed Potatoes, Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs, Fruit Trees, etc.

Also lists Tools, Fertilizers, Insecticides, Poultry Supplies, etc. Write postal today.

L. L. Olds Seed Co.
Drawer 35
Madison, Wis.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER.

Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

(Many people write for Mr. Meek's 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.)

Quite Unusual

THERE was a time here in Southern Michigan when there was no question about sleighing for a considerable length of time every winter. Some winters the snow came early and remained until well along toward spring. Other years the snow would disappear in January, only to soon return for another run of sleighing. It was a part of the year's plan to anticipate the timber which would be sawed, and nearly every farmer would have at least a log or two made into boards to be used for repairs, etc.

Nearly all farmers planned on hauling their logs to the saw mill on bobs. The situation is vastly different now. First there is very little snow. Many winters there is absolutely no sleighing, and if snow does come in sufficient quantity, the high winds drift it too much for sleighing, as it will be all blown from the roads in some place, and very deep in others. But today we have used the bobs for hauling a few logs to a near-by sawmill. There is not much snow, and in places (altogether too numerous) the runners grind on bare ground. Still, I think the bobs run easier than the same load would on a wagon, and it is certainly much easier to load the bobs. It is quite an unusual thing for us to do, and we enjoyed it.

We are fortunate in having all cross roads from the timber lot to the saw mill. This means the autos have not entirely spoiled what little snow we have. It would be impossible to use bobs on main roads here at the present time. At the first sight of snow the snow grader, driven by a tractor, is put into operation and good-bye sleighing, come on you gas buggies!

I have often thought it a blessing that we do not have as much snow as formerly, on account of the motor traffic. It seems quite providential, the same as the passing of the saloon with the advent of universal motoring with automobiles. If there were as many drunken men driving cars today as there once were driving horses, a few years would find Mother Earth depopulated. And still there are many who are working and anxious for the saloon to be lawfully put back into business! Away with such antiquated ideas. The United States has moved a step higher, with the passing of the John Barleycorn days, and anyone who hopes for the return of those days, must have some grudge against themselves and humanity in general.

A Mistake

Here is a letter from a Mrs. C. H. W. of Calhoun county, who says

she doesn't understand the figures given in my last article on imported clover seed. No doubt many others have wondered how so many thousands and pounds of clover seed could sow several million acres, when it requires eight or ten pounds to seed an acre. Mistakes are sure to happen sometimes, even in the M. B. F., and somewhere between my lead pencil and the printing press, the figures for pounds and the figures for acres became reversed. So it was really the millions of pounds which seeded the thousands of acres.

Weight of Potatoes

This same correspondent wants to know how many pounds of potatoes in a sack. The usual trade bag of potatoes weighs 150 pounds or two and one half bushels. In market reports, etc., this is the weight basis unless otherwise noted. But the price as given in the market quotations means per hundred pounds, either bulk or sacked, unless bushels are indicated—which is not the general practice any more.

Why Bushels?

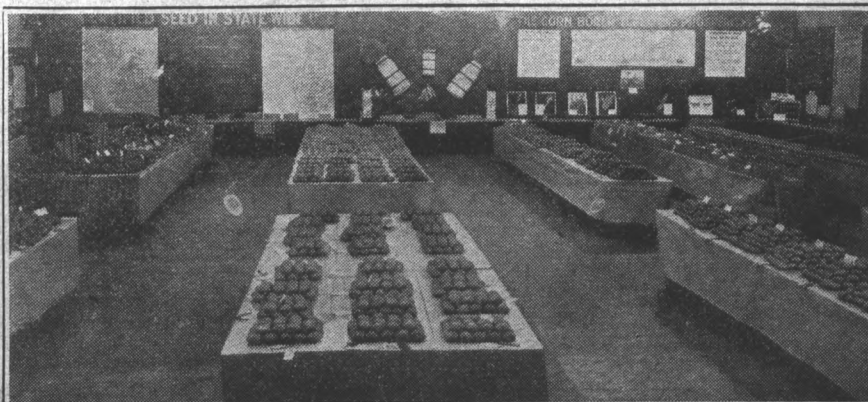
I often question the wisdom of having any other measure than weight for all products—either vegetable, fruit or grain. Bushel measures of these commodities vary so much in weight that a great deal of confusion is caused. When we were raising pure Rosen rye for seed, a farmer of many years' experience in wheat growing, came to purchase forty bushels of it. When we figured it at fifty-six pounds to the bushel he was dissatisfied—contending that a bushel of rye was just as heavy as a bushel of wheat. However, he said he would pay for the fifty-six pounds as a bushel, and investigate, and return if it was not right. He did not return. The worst part of the bushel as a means of measure is the fact different states have, for many things, different weights per bushel.

I know a man who, a few years ago, went into a grocery store in a city. There were some fine apples in bushel baskets on display, with a so-called peck measure near-by. The price card read, apples so much per peck. An experienced clerk waited on this man, who, among other things, ordered a peck of those apples with the understanding it must be a peck by weight, instead of the peck measure. The clerk did not know what apples weighed per bushel and the proprietor himself had to look up the weight of apples as given in a table of weights and measures sent out by the Bureau of Markets. If everything was sold on the weight basis, there would be no misunderstandings as there are now, and a large amount of figuring would be eliminated.

Ashes On Garden

A subscriber at Fife Lake wants to know about using hard wood ashes on a garden. He burns thltry cords of wood during the year, and

(Continued on page 22)

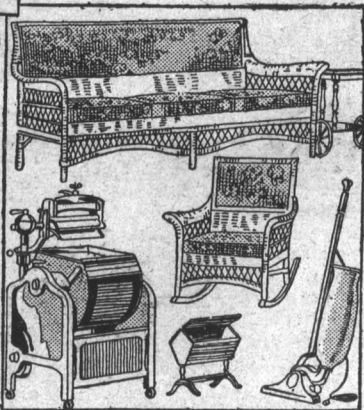


AT THE GRAIN AND POTATO SHOW AT M. S. C.
A view of some of the exhibits at the grain and potato show held at the Michigan State College during Farmers' Week, February 1-5.



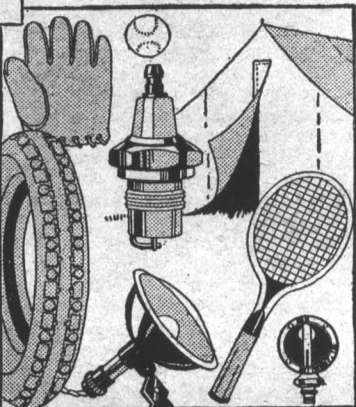
We are style headquarters. From the designing rooms of New York and Paris come the new modes shown in our catalog. You pay nothing extra for style—but you get it, and quality besides, when your selection is made from the World's Largest Store. We guarantee a saving.

Spring is cleaning time. New rugs; a davenport for the living room; a new vacuum cleaner; a bedroom to be kalsomined. Everything you need to make your home attractive is priced in the Thrift Book to save you money. And we give Real 24-Hour Service.



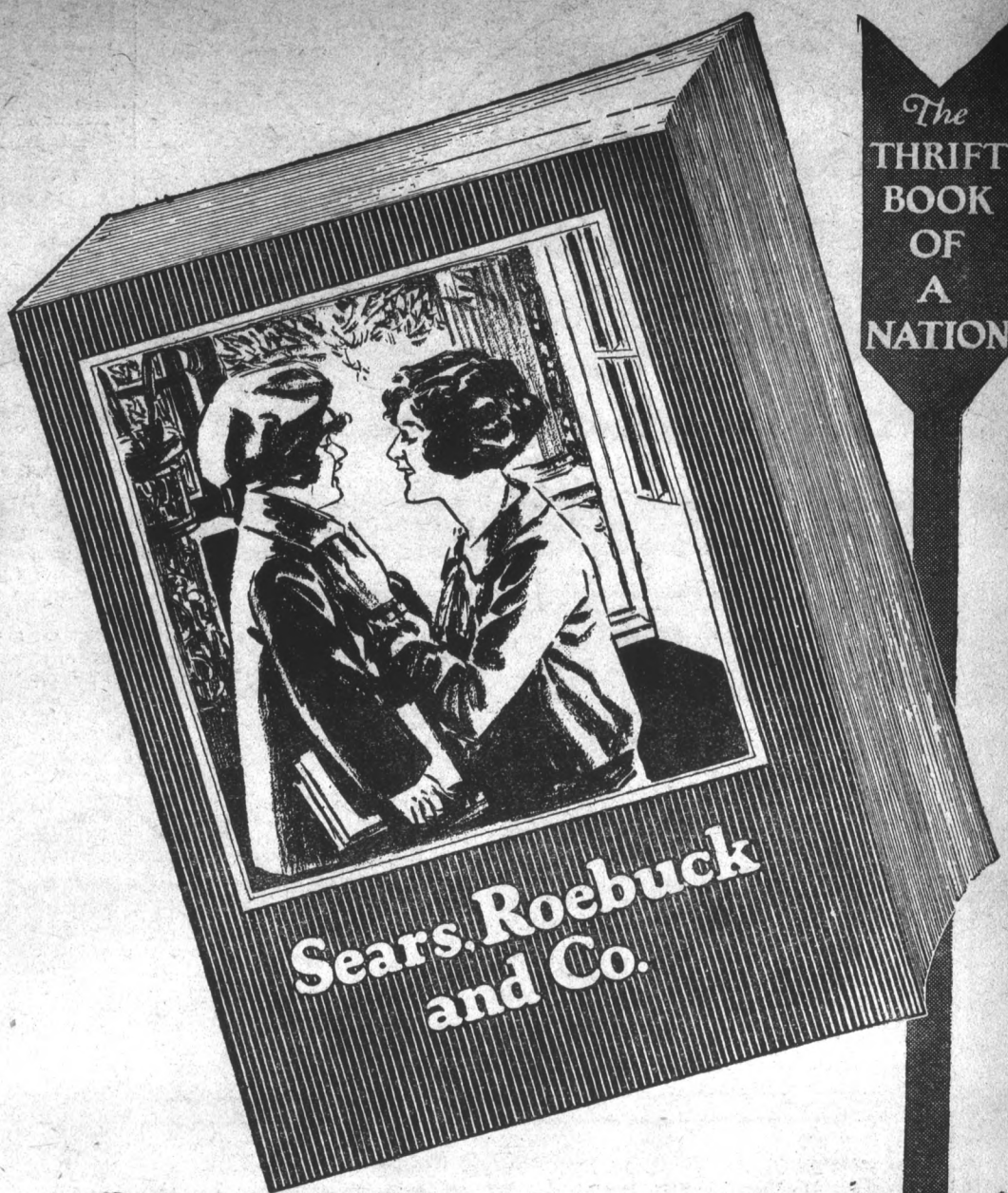
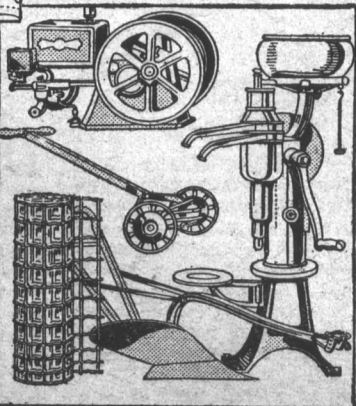
Men order from the World's Largest Store because they find it convenient and economical. Style apparel and sturdy work clothing are displayed at attractive prices in our new catalog. Nine million families buy from the book of 35,000 bargains. You should have it, too!

All aboard for Vacationland! A tent, a cooking outfit, a cot, your car—and the open road! Let us help you enjoy your vacation. The things you want are in our new catalog at the lowest prices quality goods can be bought. Guaranteed, of course.



Do you, too, love to sew? Then you need our new catalog. For our display of dress goods, draperies, fabric for every personal or household purpose, is the finest we have ever offered. The prices, of course, mean real economy. It is easy to order from the World's Largest Store.

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divided among
75 Farmers

Always look for
the **RED STRAND**
(top wire)

"The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm"

We are offering \$1500.00, divided into 75 cash prizes, for the 75 best and most complete stories or letters on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm." (Only farmers or their families will receive these prizes.) You know all about this subject—you have bought and used fence—so we want your ideas. Any member of your family

may enter this contest. With your help, they have as good a chance as anybody to win one of the 75 cash prizes.

The first thing to do is to write for Free Contest Blanks. They tell all about the Rules of Contest; what to write about; List of Prizes, etc. It costs you absolutely nothing to enter, yet you have the opportunity of sharing in the \$1500.00.

\$1500.00 CASH—Fence Contest

List of 75 CASH PRIZES

1st Cash Prize.....	\$500.00
2nd Cash Prize.....	250.00
3rd Cash Prize.....	150.00
4th Cash Prize.....	100.00
5th Cash Prize.....	75.00
6th Cash Prize.....	50.00
7th Cash Prize.....	35.00
8th Cash Prize.....	25.00
9th Cash Prize.....	20.00
10th Cash Prize.....	15.00
11th Cash Prize.....	10.00
12th to 50th prizes	at \$5.00 each.....
51st to 75th prizes	at \$3.00 each.....
Total \$1500.00	

Just think, the first prize is \$500; the second, \$250; the third, \$150; and so on up to the 75th prize. Here's a big chance to make some extra money with very little effort.

Send for Free Contest Blank today. We'll also send "Red Strand" fence catalog and circulars that will help you in writing a complete story or letter on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm." Don't fail to try for one of these 75 cash prizes. Contest closes April 5th, 1926.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.

4866 INDUSTRIAL ST., PEORIA, ILL.

Makers of that new **RED STRAND** fence

THE ADVERTISEMENTS are your guide to good things. Whatever you need, there is an advertisement in these pages that will take you to it—just the kind you want. When writing advertisers say you saw their ad in THE BUSINESS FARMER. You'll help us and help yourself.

Plant Early--Harvest Often

Plant your dollars as you would your wheat --- for profit --- by investing in

CONSUMERS POWER PREFERRED SHARES

Tax Free in Michigan

Your dollars grow soundly and profitably every day in the year.

With no work on your part you receive a regular harvest every month. It's in cash and it's tax free.

Write to Our Jackson Office About It

Consumers Power Company

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.)

WHAT IS THERE IN A FARM NAME?

DEAR EDITOR: From time to time THE BUSINESS FARMER has urged subscribers to give individuality to their farms and to this we give our approval. In 1911 when we turned to farming our first thought was a name for the farm. As we were to specialize in registered Jersey cattle and their by-products we concluded that Jerseydale would be as individual as we would like. This one thing has done much to establish a market for us; first, in registering our cattle we used the name Jerseydale, that is, it was Viola of Jerseydale or Echo of Jerseydale as the case might be, and again our tags were printed a Jerseydale product from Jerseydale Farm. This makes an impression on the mind of the casual observer. One of our tags on a can of milk, the calf crate or a can of maple syrup makes it practically a certified product. Thus a well chosen name for a farm is an asset.—C. K., Jerseydale Farm, Allegan, Mich.

HOUSING MACHINERY AND LOWER TAXES

TO the Editor: No doubt the editor of the open forum is busy sorting the comments and mild criticisms, yet I cannot refrain from writing on editorials "Housing Machines" and "Lowering Taxes". To give protection to machinery by proper housing is a great study on the small grain farms of this state owing to the great variety of machines used and the necessity to prolong the life of the same.

I seriously question if it will pay any ambitious young farmer with a good housewife to make a start on less than three eighties of ordinary land owing to the tremendous cost of necessary machines and care of same. For such a man the plan for a machine house is easily drawn for a large shed with snow proof walls and roof, for it is common knowledge that a light snow blown through walls or roof and lying on steel machines till a warm day comes causes more oxidization of the metal than a good rain or snow outside followed by the wind to dry it off quickly; not so with wood. The doors must also be well made and well fastened in this windy section or the labor on the wall and roof will be largely lost in repelling drifting snow. For the farmer that now has a tool house built out of farm lumber with many cracks perhaps a cover of steel brick siding will be the cheapest and handiest material to use. It is easily applied and can be used on the doors as well as sides, but not the roof. If the owner wishes a better job, put a good grade of tough building paper under the iron. Such a place would have come very handy this fall while sacking and storing over night of potatoes and fruits during the early freeze. The roofing needed will depend on the evenness and smoothness of the roof now on, as the light grade felt roof is not serviceable over old shingles while many styles of metal are.

Whatever is used a thorough closing of all openings is necessary including the contact with the ground especially if the shed rests on posts. Do not think you can make this work very cheap for if it is to pay it can not be slighted any more than the siding of your house. The writer has had experience in rough carpentering, and I am sorry to say built many useless sheds, now, since the storms beat the sides of a building just as hard as the roof. Many farmers still get lumber sawed from the form wood-lot and I know from experience that said lumber is about half wasted by placing it where it is not suitable to withstand weather. The hard-wood lumber cut on our farm needs as much protection from the weather as the farming mill.

Commenting on "Lowering Taxes" I have some very firm views. First, there should not be any lowering of taxes until those interest bearing bonds are paid. Second, that the tax burden should be placed, as far

as possible, on the parties or corporations that profited most on the profligancy of the public. Third, that where the Federal Government invades the states for tax levy, said tax should be divided 50-50 with the states regardless of the state levy; this would encourage "Laws uniform." Fourth, that such tax as is now forbidden on basic law should be made a subject of special action by congress and the states and made legal so as to conform with modern needs. I am hinting at the gas tax and revenue from narcotics, spirits and such like, for I still claim the profits of "contraband" is going in the wrong pocket and the policy of the nation has led our ingenious people into temptation such as never existed before. Fifth, that the remedy is not more highly paid officers to jail more people, rather would I think that a dispenser that pays his own way at a profit be instituted and placed within reach of every responsible citizen a product that would close every illicit still in this land and across the lines, firearms, explosives, poisons, all included.—E. Richardson, Huron County.

A FRIENDLY LETTER

DEAR EDITOR: "Let Us Hear You" is a headline on page 12 of the January 16th issue. THE BUSINESS FARMER wishes to hear from us, so I am game. The editor is right when he says now is a good time to write our troubles and experiences to M. B. F. I am not hustling from daylight to dark and after any more as I used to do, as I am a retired farmer, but we have a garden and I have other odd jobs to do and I love to read THE BUSINESS FARMER, other farm magazine, and the daily paper. I haven't any criticizing whatever and I don't know of any suggestions to make as I believe the editor of the M. B. F. is doing his very best as I am much interested in reading every article that appears on the pages of the M. B. F. As you asked for my experiences for the benefit of the other fellow, I have been very successful in executing patches of quack grass by plowing the entire field in the month of August very shallow about two inches deep and I turned the furrow over not any wider so the shear of the plow point would cut clear across the furrow. This will eliminate the growth of the roots under this shallow plowed surface and the next spring I plowed the field about seven inches deep and planted it to potatoes and raised a good crop but the quack grass did not return. This was my first experience, about ten years ago, and I will gamble on it today providing the work is done up to snuff.

Yes, I am in favor of a four-cent gas tax and no weight tax and no annual license plates and I am most certain that the wish and push of the Secretary of State DeLand is going to win out as I noticed in my daily, "Four-Cent Gas Tax Urged by Farm Bureau, Kent County. Organization Demands Repeal of Auto License Law."

Herewith, I will close with the best wishes and prosperity and success in your business. The M. B. F. will be read in my home as long as I live.—Henry Kahrs, Leelanau Co.

TAKES MANY PAPERS

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid paper you are putting out. During my lifetime I have taken many farm papers and am receiving six besides THE BUSINESS FARMER at the present time. Of all them I consider your paper and The Rural New Yorker the most "human", getting down closer to the actual conditions on the farm, and standing squarely by the farmer and his family, contending for a "square deal," more than any other.

In view of the fact that I have been a subscriber to THE BUSINESS FARMER for a few years only, while The Rural New Yorker has been coming over thirty years, you can see in what class I put you. Best wishes.—Aaron W. Sommer, Washenaw County.

FRUIT and ORCHARD

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER

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

GOOD SPORTS IN THE APPLE WORLD

MOST fruit buds are orderly and well-behaved children of the parent tree. They produce branches which bear the same kind of fruit as the rest of the tree. Occasionally, however a bud will appear which is a black sheep. Instead of bearing the same variety as the rest of the tree it will bear an entirely new variety.



Herbert Nafziger

Freaks of this kind are called "bud sports." Just what causes one bud on a tree to go on a spree of this kind is not known. We only know that it suddenly appears and that in most cases it is a permanent new variety which can be reproduced in the usual way. Many valuable varieties have had their origin as bud sports and fruit men are always on the lookout for "sports."

Several new apple sports have come to public notice recently. Two of the most noteworthy are the "Starking" and "Red Spy" apples. Neither of these could be strictly classed as new varieties. They are really new and improved editions of old varieties.

The Starking apple originated as a sport on a Delicious apple tree growing on the farm of Lewis Mood of Monroeville, New Jersey. A western nursery has bought the tree with the sporting branch and has surrounded it with a tall wire fence. The owner is said to have received \$6,000 for the tree. I have a letter from Mr. Paul Stark, President of the American Pomological Society, in which he writes, "The Starking is nothing but a Delicious apple and does not differ from it except in the fact that it has the red color which was the only thing lacking in the original Delicious, and which was the only fault which could be found with it."

If, after thorough trial, the Starking is found to possess the necessary earmarks of a good commercial variety such as hardiness, vigor, productiveness, resistance to disease, adaptability, etc., it may cause the Delicious to take a back seat.

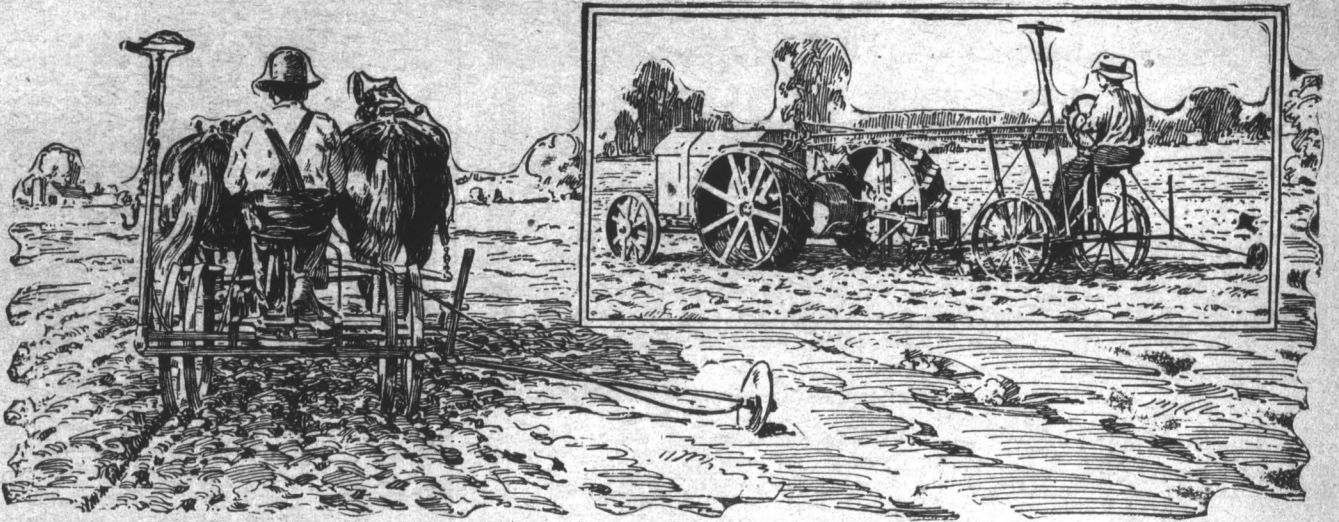
Red Spy, the other sport is a solid red edition of Northern Spy. This sport should be especially important to Michigan growers because Michigan has always been famous for its Spies. Red Spy is said to be exactly the same as the old Spy except that the color is a solid red instead of striped.

Several Red Spy sports have appeared, both in Michigan and in New York but no one seems to know which is the best one or whether there is any difference between them. I have seen samples of both Michigan and New York Red Spies and to judge from those I saw the New York sport seemed to have slightly the better of it both as to size and attractiveness.

Professor U. P. Hedrick of the New York Experiment Station at Geneva says: "In the spring of 1910 cions of a remarkable sport of Northern Spy were received at this Station from C. E. Green, Victor, New York. These were bench-grafted and set in nursery rows, from which they were moved to the orchard in 1912. The trees did not bear fruit until 1920, when it was found that all the discoverer of the sport had said was true. The apples are typical Spies excepting in color. The color is solid bright red without either stripes or splashes. All who have seen them declare these to be the handsomest Spies they have ever seen. There is no need of further description as every apple grower knows Northern Spy, and 'Red Spy', the name given this sport, sets forth the only difference between this sporting offspring and its parent. Whoever grows Northern Spy, either

(Continued on Page 28)

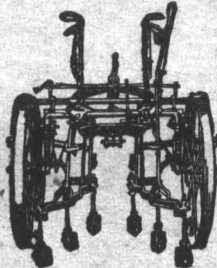
Superior Corn Planter



THE Superior Corn Planter is built to do a hard job supremely well. It is simple, strong, easily operated — and like all Superior implements can be depended upon for utmost accuracy and precision in planting. The use of this highest-quality implement not only means a bigger, better crop, but far greater ease in cultivating. Straight, even rows of uniform height are a certainty — and there are no skips or misses. Every square foot of ground bears its sturdy plants — insuring full profits for you.

The Superior Corn Planter has row adjustments of from 28 inches to 40 inches — with 2 inch spacings. Double marker. Can be instantly adjusted for drilling. Fertilizer attachment easily added at any time. No springs or complicated parts. No feed rod clutches to get out of order. Has center lever, center reel and strong channel steel frame.

Buckeye Cultivators



Walking Cultivators, One and Two-Row — and horse and tractor drawn machines.

Cultivating with a Buckeye is the direct route to better crops and bigger profits. Buckeye cultivation means easier work and best possible results — always. These highest-quality implements are remarkable for simplicity of operation, lightness of draft, balance and flexibility. Sturdily built of finest materials, they insure long years of dependable service.

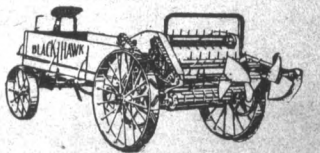
The Buckeye line is unusually complete. It includes both Riding and tractor drawn machines.

See the complete line of Superior farm implements at your dealer's — or check and mail coupon for circular and full details.

The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc.
422 Monroe Street Springfield, Ohio

The Black Hawk Spreader

The Black Hawk Manure Spreader is truly a Superior product. Made in the same factory that produces the famous Superior Grain Drill and other quality implements.



The Black Hawk does not merely unload manure or dump it on the hit-and-miss plan — it thoroughly shreds and pulverizes it and spreads it widely and evenly, literally carpeting the ground in any quantity desired. A two-horse spreader. Does perfect work on both hillsides and level ground.

- Grain Drills
- Alfalfa Drills
- Beet & Bean Drills
- Corn & Cotton Drills
- Corn Planters
- Lime Sowers
- Black Hawk Spreaders
- Buckeye Cultivators

The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc.
422 Monroe St., Springfield, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Please send full information covering machines checked.

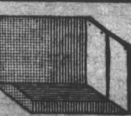
NOTE: Complete Buckeye line includes one and two-row, horse and tractor, walking and riding cultivators.

Play Safe on the SEEDING JOB

SAVE REAL MONEY BUYING TREES DIRECT

From Michigan's Leading Mail Order Nursery. Also low prices on Grapes, Berries, Shrubbery, Roses, Shade Trees. All guaranteed healthy, well-rooted, and true-to-name. Special rates if you order now. Write Box 210

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IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?
an Ad. in THE BUSINESS FARMER Will Sell It!

GROW YOUR OWN FRUITS AND FLOWERS

Keystone Stock bears very young. \$1050 in 15 months. — Prof. Armour.

Keystone Yellow and Prize Delicious the Apple Kings. Maxwell and Morrow Peaches the "Bear First Twins".

All the best varieties Apples, Peaches, Grapes and Berries. Roses, Shrubs, Perennials that bloom first season. Evergreens and Shade Trees.

PRICES THE LOWEST. CASH OR TERMS. FREE Literature. Write Quick.

2 Peach Trees 3 ft. \$1
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Try any American Separator in your own way, at our risk. Then, after you find it to be the closest skimmer, easiest to turn and clean, and the best separator for the least money, you may pay balance in cash or easy monthly payments. Sizes from 125 to 850 lbs. Prices as low as \$24.95. Monthly payments as low as \$2.15.

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Farmers' Wives are Happy in Canada

RURAL life in Canada appeals to the women folk. Schools and churches abound. The educational needs of the children are fully met. The standards of social life are high. American women find conditions in Canada all that could be desired for the upbringing of their families. The wives of American farmers who cross the imaginary line for the greater opportunities of newer, richer, cheaper land in this neighbor country become enthusiastic over Canada.

"We have found farming very good in this part. The land is very fertile—the best I have seen." So writes Mrs. Alda Levasseur, of Arborfield, Sask.

Mrs. S. L. Harris, of Crossfield, Alberta, has this to say: "This district is especially noted for oats, barley and rye, but it seems that farmers are going in more and more every year for wheat growing. Dairy cattle, hogs and poultry all do well here, and I don't think a farm is complete without them. My husband and I have always liked this country very much. We first came to this district in 1903, and have never known a failure. Anyone who is willing to work can certainly do more than make a living here. In 1915 we decided we would like a change, and went to Michigan, but we were glad to return in 1919."

Be Independent in Canada

The certainty of agricultural prosperity awaits you in Canada. Land is cheap—virgin soil on which the world's finest hard wheat can be raised—\$15 to \$20 per acre! (Free homesteads still available further back).

Canada wants more good farmers who will grow wealthy and independent. The Government of Canada stands ready to assist as well as welcome you and your family and neighbors. A simple explanation of this practical help is included in the information that will be forthcoming without charge or obligation if you write to the nearest salaried official of the Government of Canada. Write at once, thereby doing the whole family a good turn.

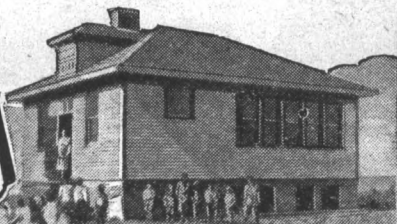
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"Canada has an efficient administration of justice which keeps down crime and which is more and more becoming the envy and admiration of the crime-ridden areas on this side of the frontier." —Detroit Free Press editorial comment on September 9th, 1925.

Bigger Crops Lower Cost

Clip this advertisement from "Michigan Business Farmer" and send it, along with a letter describing the kind of farm you would like to get in Canada to:

J. A. MacLACHLAN,
Canadian Government Agent
(D-37) 10 Jefferson Ave. E., Detroit, Mich.



Strong as Hickory

If you want the best fur bearing SILVER FOXES, get them from

Hickory Grove Fox Ranch

High, dry, wooded homeland—natural and in every way desirable. Happy Foxes produced here means they typify the solidity and strength of their Hickory Grove home.

When YOU want the BEST, come to us.

Member American National and Wisconsin Fox Breeders' Association

O. W. McCARTY, Prop. Circular Free

125 Commerce St. Chilton, Wis.



CONDON'S GIANT EVERBEARING TOMATO

"QUEEN OF THE MARKET." Big Money-Maker. Large, solid fruit; excellent canner. To introduce to you our

Northern Grown Live Seeds and Plants, we will mail you 125 seeds of Condon's Giant

Everbearing Tomato and our Big 1925 Garden and Farm Guide.

1925 Farm Book, tells how, and what to plant. Prices lower than ever.

SEND POSTAL TODAY

CONDON BROS., Seedsmen

Rock River Valley Seed Farm

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

SCOTT'S Sweet Clover

BUILDS up worn-out pastures and meadows. Adapted to any climate, resistant to weeds, will furnish pasture for five or six times as many animals as will the ordinary mixed grasses. Besides furnishing the earliest pasture, it thrives during the hot, dry summer months. It grows almost anywhere.

Sow Sweet Clover This Year!

You can rely on Scott's Sweet Clover being the very highest quality. Costs no more than the ordinary kind, and besides, WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Write today for free copy of our new Seed Guide. Contains valuable information for every farmer.

O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO.

816 Fifth Street Marysville, Ohio

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



The Open Road to Greatness

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David F. 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: "Whosoever would become great among you, shall be servant of all." Mark 10:43, 44.

FEBRUARY is a month of great men. Washington, Lincoln, and Longfellow are familiar characters to all. In recognition of the glory due them we catch something of their spirit and lift ourselves toward their high levels. If one like Abe Lincoln; a man ruggedly human, born into a poor family, and with but a winter's schooling, could climb so high as to be able to write his name above those of many literati, of accomplished statesmen, and of renowned rulers, we want to know the mystery of it all. Yet it is no mystery. The way is open to all. Lincoln's enduring power is doubtless due to his divine passion to serve humankind and help the lowly and oppressed. This was his master spirit, and it was not unlike the spirit of his Master, who said that he came not to be served but to serve to the extreme of self-devotion.

Jesus Christ is ever alone as a life-interpretation of true greatness. And so unlike, was his teaching and way of life, to the spirit and conception of the times in which he lived, that a murderous antagonism was aroused against him. To be great then was to exercise authority and power over others or, in any way, to have won material glory. This pagan thinking was so deeply imbedded in the standards of first century living, that Jesus' avowed followers were not easily to be cleansed of it. Surely, this must have occasioned him many a sorrow and disappointment.

But a more abiding word ought to be said about the lowly condescension of our Lord and his consequent spiritual dignity. Here we summon Paul's picture in his Philipian letter. The apostle is dealing with "faction," "vainglory," and "looking each of you to his own things." He is saying that high-minded folks must get the better of arrogance and selfishness. These were making social riot. They always do. They have been baleful forces everywhere. Of course, we may have given them fairer names today, but the fact that communities are suffering because folks are attending too well to their own business, proves that selfishness, however refined, is ever the same evil energy.

Now, to deal with the root of this trouble, Paul has us to face Him who turned away from himself and from his own things, to attend to the things of others. The extreme measure of our Lord's sacrifice is stated in an impressive contrast: "form of God", then "form of a servant." Thru a complete abnegation of self, Jesus becomes a servant and brother to men. This is so transcendently beautiful as to be beyond our poor conception or appreciation. In Jesus of Nazareth, we have the supreme example of one whose life was inspired by a concern for others. He had no self-ends to reach such as warp the deeds of men. He ended his life in ministries of comfort and service to others. A touching illustration of this is to be found in John's gospel, the thirteenth chapter. He "layeth aside his garments, and he took a towel and girded himself. Then he poureth water into a basin, and began to wash his disciples feet, and to wipe them with the towel wherewith he was girded." Now, doesn't this bring our popular notions of greatness into the dust? But these things always go together. He laid aside his tailored rags, donned his overalls, and cut the poor widow's wood. She laid aside her shimmering silks, put on a kitchen dress, and scrubbed the sick sister's floor. Have you laid aside your haughty apparel to take your place among the lowly-minded servants of Christ? Do you think Jesus is finding many servants among church folks in tailored lines who do little more than ornament pews?

"Whosoever would become great among you." And standing near was a rash mother who quickly asked preference for her two sons. She was building her hopes on a vain ambition. And Jesus, the gentle and considerate, gave her an answer that was signally remedial. He places himself before her as an example, and says that he came not to rule as a pagan lord, but to serve as the Son of God; and that her sons should do likewise if they would be great.

She is a bright young lady and holds an official place in a state organization. But the writer was trying to impress upon her that she should be helping out in some of the needy places in her home church and community. "O," she said, "I am a leader and am not supposed to do such work." Ah, yes, this is that familiar notion of bigness that we meet with so often. How common to associate greatness with places of dominion and official exaltation!

"Whosoever would be great among you shall become servant of all." This being true, how great are we? By what standard are we measuring ourselves? The world says that money is the way to greatness. Is it? "But they that are minded to be rich fall into a temptation and a snare and many foolish and hurtful lusts, such as drown men in destruction and perdition." A converted Chinaman refused a flattering business offer saying, "Money does not cover my heart." This man is finding his way to true greatness in lowly Christian service.

But again, the world says, "Be a go-getter," push, crowd thru, make a name for yourself. But what is in a name if one is on the wrong road? The roadway of life has numerous "lovers of self." "From these turn away," cried that little hated Jew who counted nobility of birth and rabbinical power as but "refuse" that he might gain Christ. Even so did Paul, catch from the Christ that to become great was to dignify oneself in service for others. And so, he has ascended into the celestial highlands. Woodrow Wilson said that a man has not come to himself until he has learned to serve the world after the example of Christ. His motive and his example are every man's key to his own gifts and happiness.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, President of the Federal Council of Churches, reports that in the Stockholm Conference in August, he found even the patriarchs and archbishops of the Greek church growing warm toward Christian unity. Why? Not, says he, because they were approached with dogmatic commands, but thru the work of the Near East Relief; thru "those deeds which are the very essence of true religion." Verily, there is no unifying power but doing unto others as you would have them do unto you. And the perennial source of the spirit of service in one's life lies in a faithful following of Him who became great thru service, who gave His life for the lifeless, and who is to bring confession from every tongue that in Him is true greatness.

BIBLE THOUGHTS

BLESS THE LORD, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits; who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction.—Psalm 103:2, 4.

WHEN THOU PASSEST through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.—Isaiah 43:2.

LABOUR NOT TO BE RICH: cease from thine own wisdom. For riches certainly make themselves wings; they fly away.—Proverbs 23:4, 5.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

By JAMES W. H. WEIR, R. E.

(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.)

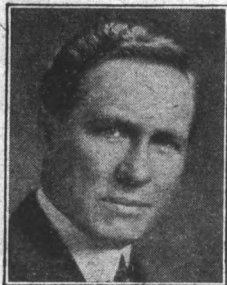
M. B. F. MARKETS

The Business Farmer radio market reports and farm news are broadcast daily, except Saturday and Sunday, through station WGHP, of Detroit, on a wave length of 270 meters, beginning at 7:00 P. M. eastern standard time.

MEET MR. BROWNE

THIS, folks, is Mr. H. C. Browne, who reads the M. B. F. market reports and

farm news to you every evening, except Saturday and Sunday, through radio station WGHP. After hearing his friendly voice we felt sure you would like to meet him and we are glad to publish his picture here.



H. C. BROWNE
Announcer at WGHP

MORE COMMENTS

We are always waiting to listen in from 7:00 until 7:30.—Wm. P. Hubble, Lapeer County.

We listen in every night to your market reports and find them very helpful.—Willis Metcalf, Oakland County.

Heard the farm talk and market report Thursday night. It was the best and plainest I have heard for some time.—A. W. K., Bascorn, Ohio.

We have just received the market report and like it very much. Hoping that you will continue to broadcast them, we remain.—Fred Setzler, Monroe County.

I was one of the radio audience tonight and thank you for the interest you take in broadcasting the markets each evening.—L. E. Kelly, Oakland County.

I listened last evening to your WGHP announcer giving a very complete market report. Haven't a word of criticism, only this. Make the M. B. F. a weekly and increase the price.—W. C. McRath, Oakland County.

Please send me copy of blanks to take the market quotations down on. Farm news is just what we need especially at night when we are through for the day. Thanking you for same, I remain—Wm. Tremke, Oakland County.

As I listen in to your farm program every night at seven P. M., you asked tonight for some advice if any in which would improve your farm evening program. As an every evening listener, I think there is no suggestion to make to improve your program.—L. J. Bosaw, Oakland County.

I just wish to drop a line to say that I enjoy your paper very much and that I think you are doing a lot to help the farmers. Your broadcasting of market reports is a big step in the way of letting the farmers know when it is the most opportune time for him to listen in.—F. E. Baker, Lapeer County.

We have sure been enjoying your broadcasting and hope you will continue the good work. I also wish to subscribe for your paper, and will appreciate your kindness very much if you will send me a subscription blank at once. Am anxious to know more about M. B. F. for I am sure it must be a real booster for all of us.—A. Johnson, Wayne County.

We have a radio and enjoy it very much. For the last two weeks we have heard the market reports from THE BUSINESS FARMER of Mount Clemens. We live near Wyandotte and have a ninety acre farm and eighteen head of cattle. It keeps my husband busy with the chores, but he manages to get his work done so he gets in at seven o'clock to hear the market reports.—Mrs. Peter Gruber, Wayne County.

I happened to be one fortunate enough to hear the broadcasting from station WGHP giving the market report in which I am especially interested as my work is managing a flour mill and elevator, also looking after the farm.

You have selected the best time in giving the market report of any station, especially for the farmer. As I get my supper at 7 o'clock I pull the button and get the markets while I am eating. No time lost. The way you give the market gives us plenty of time to jot it down, and so plain that we can understand it anywhere in the room. It could not be any better.—F. J. D., Monroe County.



"We Serve Michigan"

Michigan Railroads Welcome Good Roads

MICHIGAN is one of the states that has made the greatest progress by the extension of its good roads. Its industrial importance has been greatly fortified by the development of a system of internal communication. It can still advance under a careful and judicious extension of this program. With the passing of transportation from the mud age to the hard road age there are indications that we are experiencing in the United States an industrial revolution as important in its effect as was that which marked the introduction of the macadam road and the steam railroad in England. This is evinced in the expansion of our national income.

For instance, the wealth of our nation—investment on our plant—in 1912 was 186 billions of dollars while our national income—the annual turn-over—was 30 billions of dollars.

The wealth of the nation in 1922 was 321 billions of dollars, and our national income over 80 billions.

It took a six-dollar investment to make a dollar in 1912.

It took only a four-dollar investment to make a dollar in 1922. An increase in efficiency of 33 per cent. in a decade.

THE utility of the railroad, as a freight carrier, has been increased many times through the complementary agency of the good roads system. The traffic in the old days could only be drawn from about eight miles on either side of the right-of-way of a railroad. Now, the railroad's range of activity is five to six times greater. True, these new transportation agencies present some problems that embarrass at times, but better transportation in whatever form it may be, operates to the general good.

The railroads do ask for reciprocal regulation.

Michigan is in the vanguard as an industrial state. Let us retain that position.

The Michigan Railroad Association approves the state's proposed program for more good roads because it will yield a large return on the investment.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION

Record Garden Yields



Plant Northern Seeds

Thus assure yourself of the biggest yields—the best your garden can grow.

Use the Isbell Catalog as your guide. It shows varieties almost unlimited of the finest vegetables, many prize winners of international reputation—all produced from MICHIGAN GROWN

Isbell's Seeds
"As They Grow, Their Fame Grows"

TRADE MARK

Plant only the best, hardiest, earliest maturing seeds. 47 years growing seeds in Michigan—ceaseless experimenting, careful selection, and perfect cleaning have made more than 200,000 satisfied Isbell customers. You buy direct from the grower and save money. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write Today!

Get the 1926 Isbell Seed Book. It's a valuable guide for growing great crops. Gives complete cultural directions. Post card brings it, free.
S. M. Isbell & Co., Seed Growers
234 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.

Plant ISBELL'S Quality Seeds for Record Yields in Your Garden

free MAULE'S 1926 SEED BOOK



NOW is the time to plan your garden, so send for our big new seed book today.

There are no better seeds than Maule's and you take no chances in buying from Maule because of our 49-year-old policy—

Your money back if not satisfied

More than half a million satisfied customers use Maule's vegetable and flower seeds year after year.

Wm. Henry Maule, Inc.
922 Maule Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

MAULE'S SEEDS
ONCE GROWN—ALWAYS GROWN

OATS

SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains, weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular.

THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 150, Melrose, Ohio.

BOLENS Garden Tractor

Does Seeding, Cultivating and Lawn Mowing with great saving of time and effort. All it needs is a guiding hand. Gasoline power does the

work. Attachments for different jobs are instantly interchangeable. Many indispensable features, patented arched axle, tool control, power turn etc. A boy or girl will run it with delight. Write

GILSON MFG. CO., 522 PARK ST., PORT WASHINGTON, WIS.

Look for This Tag **ELECTRIC** On Steel Wheels

It is Your Guarantee of Quality

Our Catalog illustrated in colors describes FARM WAGONS

With high or low wheels, either steel or wood, wide or narrow tires.

Also Steel Wheels to fit any running gear. Make your old wagon good as new, also easy to load—save repair bills.

Be sure and write for catalog today. Electric Wheel Co., 72 Elm St. Quincy, Ill.

Dewberry Plants

4 for 25c; 25 for \$1.00. 12 Grape Vines for \$1.00; 3 Pear Trees, \$1.00; Hollyhock seed, 10c package.

MARSHALL VINEYARD, Paw Paw, Michigan.

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1926

Edited and Published by
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
GEORGE M. SLOCUM, President
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

DETROIT OFFICE—2-144 General Motors Building
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by
The Stockman-Business Farmer Trio.
Member of Agricultural Publishers Association
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

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Published Bi-Weekly

ONE YEAR 60c. TWO YEARS \$1. FIVE YEARS \$2.

The date following your name on the address label shows when your subscription expires. In renewing kindly send this label to avoid mistakes. Remit by check, draft, money-order or registered letter; stamps and currency are at your risk. We acknowledge by first-class mail every dollar received.

Advertising Rates: 45c per agate line. 14 lines to the column inch. 772 lines to the page. Flat rates.
Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us.

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"

FEWER VARIETIES OF APPLES

WHY is it that Michigan apple growers cannot hold their own against competition even in the Detroit market? The answer to this question according to F. L. Granger, manager of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., is that most Michigan orchards contain too many varieties to produce any one variety at a profit compared with the western grower who specializes in a few. Much of Michigan's success agriculturally is due to wide diversity of crops but Mr. Granger is of the opinion that the policy should not include apple varieties.

In a statement issued to the press recently Mr. Granger said it is the big-crop years particularly that Michigan with its 140-odd variety orchards suffers in competition with districts which produce a high percentage of a few standard varieties. The buyer, when in need of a quantity of a certain standard variety, goes to the district which specializes on that particular one, instead of coming to Michigan. He gets Baldwins and Greenings from Western New York; Jonathans from Southern Illinois, Colorado or Idaho; Delicious and Winesaps from the Northwest; and York and Ben Davis from the Virginias. The shrewd buyer does not care to get fruit from orchards which contain only about 25 per cent standard varieties because it means increased turnover without adequate profits, and sometimes no profit.

According to figures that Mr. Granger quoted just under 50 per cent of the apples shipped from the Northwest are Winesaps, and 90 per cent of all the apples shipped from that district are of six varieties. By way of contrast, he stated that the six leading varieties in Michigan constituted only about 58 per cent of the total shipped from the state. And Baldwin, the leading variety, was only a little over 17 per cent, followed by the Duchess which was slightly over 14 per cent. Twenty varieties are shipped from Michigan. Is it any wonder that Michigan cannot hold its own in the apple market?

The question of varieties has been discussed in Michigan for the last 25 years but nothing has been done. In the Northwest growers got busy 12 years ago when they were producing over a hundred varieties and now ninety per cent of their crop is made of 6 varieties. Michigan fruit growers must do something, not some time in the future, but now, and every farmer who owns an orchard and sells any quantity of apples at all can help by following the recommendation of Mr. Granger to plant only seven varieties: Duchess, Wealthy, Baldwin, Greening, Northern Spy, Jonathan and McIntosh.

INCOME TAX CUT

WE are sorry that the lawmakers down at Washington saw fit to make any changes in the federal income tax and believe farmers are of the same mind. The income tax can be considered as in the same class as our gasoline tax. The motorist who travels on the highways must use gasoline and the more he travels, wearing out the road, the more gasoline he must purchase. With a tax on each gallon for highway buildings and maintenance he pays his proper share. With only the weight tax in force the automobile owner who operated his car but once or twice a week paid just as much for the highways as the man who drove many miles each

day, which was not fair. The income tax places a share of the cost of maintaining our government upon the shoulders of many who have no property to pay taxes on, yet enjoy the same privileges as the large holder of property. This was particularly true within the classes recently made exempt from taxation.

In our estimation the law making body at Washington could have done the country a greater favor by leaving the income tax as it was and doing something to assist the average farmer who is now paying a high tax on an investment that pays small dividends. Every person who enjoys the liberties of our country should be glad to pay his just share for maintaining this United States, and we do not think favor should be shown any certain class.

MARKET FOR BEANS

WITH Michigan producing over half of the white beans consumed in the United States it seems a pity to us that they do not do something to help stabilize the market and establish a fair price for their product if possible, yet any movement to organize them meets with complete failure.

It cannot be that farmers believe we lack demand for quality Michigan beans, because we don't. Nor can it be fear of foreign competition that makes them shy at the thought of establishing an organization of their own. Western growers with their organizations have maintained good prices in competition with even our own state, so there could be no fear from that angle. Frankly, we would like to have some one tell us why the bean growers of Michigan do not look with favor upon an organization of their own to at least help stabilize their market.

CRACKER BARREL DISCUSSIONS

ONE of Michigan's greatest educators, Pres. Kenyon L. Butterfield of the Michigan State College, has come out in defence of the cracker barrel discussions in the grocery store. Talking at Grand Rapids recently he said the discussing of political, economical, religious and industrial questions in the old grocery store helped continue the education of people whose school days have gone by. It caused men to think and talk over problems of the day.

Perhaps there is nothing that has had more fun poked at it than the old grocery store down on the four corners and the crowd that nightly gather about the old stove to "chaw" and smoke tobacco and discuss politics and other subjects of the day. But we sincerely doubt if there is anything that has had a greater influence on the country than these same much ridiculed arguments and discussions. Many a political campaign as been made or broke around the old stove in the grocery store. But politics is not

PRIZES FOR THE LONGEST MARRIED MICHIGAN COUPLE

THERE is an old saying, "All the world loves a lover," and one needs but to notice the variety of magazines displayed on a news-stand or check a list of popular books to prove the truth of this. However, the lovers in nearly every story are well under 30 years of age and as soon as they are married the author apparently concludes that people are no longer interested in the hero or heroine and brings the story to an end. We believe marriage is just the beginning of real romance with true lovers and the story of their life together, their joys and sorrows, their children, their work side by side through the years, would make far more interesting reading than a story of their courtship. Just stop and think how interesting a story might be if built around a couple happily married for fifty years, or even only twenty-five. What wealth of material for hundreds of such stories can be found on Michigan farms.

We know there are many farm couples who have celebrated their golden wedding but are wondering if there are any who have been married 75 years. We would like to publish pictures and brief accounts of the lives of Michigan's oldest married couples and will give prizes to the three couples whose pictures we receive who have been married the longest. First prize will be \$5, second \$3, and third \$2. Be sure to mention years of residence in Michigan, ages, what occupation has been, number of children and grandchildren, and any other points of interest about lives that our readers would like to know about. Photos will be returned to sender if desired.

If you have been married 25 years or more let us hear from you.

the only subject taken by any means and before the close of the evening questions on many subjects of general interest are discussed.

We may be old fashioned, but we would like to see cracker barrel discussions continue.

PRODUCTION THIS YEAR

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued some advice on production this year that is well worth listening to. The statement is made, "Although the farming industry is in the best general position since 1920, any general expansion in production this year would tend to place farmers in a less favorable economic position than at present."

Many may discount the statement regarding the property of the farmer but before receiving this report we conducted an investigation here in Michigan to learn for ourselves just how conditions were and we found them better than at any time since 1920. However, farmers are not "out of the woods" yet, not by a long ways, and an overproduction at this time would give them a bad set-back.

The department declares there may be a decline in foreign demand during the latter part of the year, and farm wages are expected to remain at present levels. The outlook for cattle and hogs is very good.

THAT CATTLE SHORTAGE

ALTHOUGH authorities agree that the beef cattle industry is in better condition than at any other time in this decade. Some go farther and predict a grave shortage of beef cattle, basing their conclusions on census and other statistics, on the demand for commercial and pure-bred breeding stock and on the growing meat requirements of an increasing population. We are not among those who are sounding an alarm about a shortage of beef. Our markets do not reveal any such deficiency as compared with the needs or demands of consumers. They are not likely to reveal it if the country continues to produce an ample supply of feed. That there is a short supply of young cattle is probable, but feeders may be more concerned over it than consumers are as long as the supply of feed is abundant. The cattle industry is changing. More small producers and fewer large ones, more young heaves and fewer aged ones, more producing cows on the pastures and fewer growing steers, with earlier marketing of the latter on account of taxation and the Corn Belt's demand for calves. On the other side is a greater variety of food for our consumers than ever before in our country's history, with corresponding less dependence on beef or indeed on meats of any kind. The increase in the use of dairy products, cereals, fish, vegetables, fruits, poultry and eggs has been left out of the account, in part at least, by those who cite statistics of human and cattle population.

IN THE CHICKEN BUSINESS

ON page 4 of this issue we have a mighty interesting little story under the heading "Success or Bust" in the Chicken Business". It is about Lavinia Heminger, a farm woman living near Cedar Springs, and her struggles to make her chickens not only pay their way but make a profit for her work. The story of how she has succeeded so far makes very interesting reading and offers many ideas for other farm wives. We recommend it to the men-folks also.

A TRUE STORY

HERE is a little story for the benefit of members of cooperative organizations: After overcoming many difficulties the manager of a certain association had made it a success. Things were running smoothly, real progress was being made, and most of the members were satisfied with the management. But a certain man coveted the position of manager and after a persistent campaign persuaded a majority of the directors to elect him, displacing the man who had brought the association through many discouragements to success. Thus does personal ambition, or personal favor, often interfere with the success of cooperation, causing dissension with the organization, resulting in inferior management, and leaving competent managers to shun cooperative positions.

ON ECONOMY

SOME timid souls are much afraid of a future bread trust, which will control not only bread but flour and consequently wheat. As long as any competent housewife can bake, as long as the field is open to the small commercial baker as well as the large one, we need not fear the depredations of a bread trust. Certain combinations of those who prepare foods have been made and more will be, but they are based on economy rather than on control of products or markets.

PUBLISHERS' 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.)

DRAW YOUR OWN CONCLUSIONS

THE latter part of last June one of our Leelanau county subscribers ordered 100 baby chicks from the Saier Poultry Company of Lansing, sending them money order for \$12. Waiting a reasonable length of time for them to acknowledge receipt of the order or ship the chicks she had the money order traced and found it had been cashed. She then wrote them on two different occasions without receiving a reply. She referred the matter to us and we wrote several letters, sending the last one by registered mail, and they still maintain a silence. We will let you draw your own conclusions as to the kind of business the company must be doing.

FEDERAL MAIL ORDER
BANKRUPT

THE Federal Mail Order Company of 515-521 South Laflin Street, Chicago, Ill., was recently declared bankrupt and is now in the hands of the receiver, Mr. Sam Howard, 134 La Salle Street, Room 1311, Chicago. Anyone having claims against the company should communicate with Mr. Howard.

ROCK ISLAND OIL AND GAS
COMPANY

In March 1917 I bought 10 shares of Rock Island Oil and Gas Company of Peru, Indiana, and I would like to know the present value of the stock.—A. H., Montcalm County.

BROKERS advise us that there is no market whatsoever for the stock of the Rock Island Oil and Gas Company, and the Secretary of State of Indiana failed to find any record of such a company incorporating or being admitted to transact business in that state.

FRAUD ORDER ISSUED AGAINST
SHOW CARD SCHOOL

"Earn \$15.00 to \$50.00 a week at home; work supplied, no canvassing, writing cards for us; no experience necessary; we instruct by correspondence; write for particulars. Sho-Rite Display Card System, Inc., 1334 Sho-Rite Bldg., Detroit, Mich."

ADVERTISEMENT similar to this have been appearing in newspapers all over the country, attracting the attention of thousands who were interested in doing some home work to earn pin money or help with expenses. Many answered these and learned that they could earn the amount of money stated but first they would have to take a course of instructions at a cost of \$45. Upon investigation it was found that the course consisted of several printed sheets containing alphabets in various styles which the student was to trace, and in this way become an expert in the art of show card writing.

The Better Business Bureau of Detroit sent an investigator to interview officials of the school and found the "Sho-Rite Bldg.," was a small frame building about the size of a four-car garage, located in the rear of a one-family dwelling at 4162 Seminole Avenue. A small sign on the house informed one that the Sho-Rite Bldg. was in the rear. The Sho-Rite Sign System, Inc., oc-

cupied one room of this small building while the remaining space was devoted to the Merchants' Display Card Service, a subsidiary organized for the purpose, so it was stated, of disposing of the signs painted by students of the school. The stockroom was in the attic, reached by climbing a rickety ladder.

The U. S. Post Office Department issued a fraud order against this company in December.

Those who have followed our columns will recall that we published something about this company several times during the last couple of years and in each case we have warned against them. We hope we saved our subscribers a considerable sum of money.

CREAMERY DOESN'T MAKE GOOD

RECENTLY one of our Shiawassee county subscribers sent us a complaint against the Michigan Dairy and Farm Produce Company, also known as the Peoples Creamery of Detroit. It seems that our subscriber was selling milk to this concern and after sending him a check they stopped payment on it. The check was for over \$70, and the company promised to send another in a few days, but they failed to do so. Later they made another promise to pay at a later date and again they did not make good their word. We wrote the company for our subscriber and after two letters received a reply with the name of M. I. Goldfeder typed at the bottom of it. The letter read:

"I am not in a position today, to answer and explain the entire situation, but as a Farmers' Organization to a Farmers' Magazine, I feel that I ought to give you full particulars of our Company and its existence. I wish to state that in a few days I will be able to write you all about it; in the meantime, we will send you Mr. _____ check."

"I would also like to subscribe to your magazine. Kindly send us the next copy and advise us the subscription price for one year, for which we will mail you our check. Very truly yours, Michigan Dairy and Farm Produce Company, M. I. Goldfeder."

The letter was dated December 11 and so far we have heard nothing more from the company although we have written them repeatedly, so apparently they have no desire to tell more about their company. Also they failed to enclose their check for our subscriber and we have written them about it without getting any results. It seems to us that if they intended to give everyone a square deal they would be glad to explain matters and adjust any claims against them at the earliest possible moment.

DALE LABORATORIES

There appeared in THE BUSINESS FARMER an advertisement on "Hearing Restored Often in 24 Hours" by the use of Virex, known as rattle snake oil. Please tell me if the remedy is reliable. They say send no money, just write to the Dale Laboratories, 1017 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and the treatment will be mailed a once.—Mrs. G., Allegan County.

THIS is the second year that we have carried the advertising of this company, which is a so-called cure for deafness, and we have never had any complaints against this company for unfair dealings with our subscribers.

Frankly, we do not believe that there is any "cure-all" for deafness. If there was, many men would give fortunes to be cured, but it is probable that there are some simple remedies which will aid, and in some cases cure, deafness.

We would not accept the advertising of this company or any other if it guaranteed a cure, but, as plainly stated in the advertisement, the treatment is mailed C. O. D., and after giving it a fair trial, money will be refunded without question if the customer is not entirely satisfied.

First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds

A clearly defined way to certain financial independence is open to you through bonds recommended by this institution.

6%

Normal Federal Income Tax Up to 2%
Paid by Borrower

Federal Bond &
Mortgage Company

(1623)

Federal Bond & Mortgage Building in Detroit, Mich.

Zinc Insulated
Anthony Fence
and
Banner Posts

With every roll of Anthony Fence your dealer will give you our written guarantee that it will outlast or equal in service any other fence now made, of equal size wires and used under the same conditions.

Banner Steel Posts

Railroad rail design—the strongest known form of construction. Large, slit-winged anchor plate, roots firmly into the ground.

See Our Dealer in Your Vicinity

Other Sales Offices: Chicago, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Worcester, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Wilkes-Barre, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Oklahoma City, Birmingham, Memphis, Dallas, Denver, Salt Lake City

American Steel & Wire Company

PICTURES THAT PAY

YOUR mind registers hundreds of pictures every day. Faces on the street, people in a doorway, a tray of watches in a window, ribbon on a hat. Interesting or amusing, maybe . . . but of what actual value are most of them to you?

Yet a vast number of pictures that can affect your daily living are waiting for your glance. Advertisements show you better things to ride in, eat, wear, enjoy—honestly pictured for you. Pictures that pay! Such pictures make you familiar with the newest, most improved things you can buy. The soap, hosiery, fountain pen that can mean most to you. Familiar with their color, way they are wrapped, name on the package. You can recognize them at once, link them at once with their advertised facts, know all about them before you buy. You don't have to test them. They have been tested for you. The watch widely advertised ticks in thousands of pockets. The skillet on the printed page is used on a thousand stoves. Pictures in advertisements are pictures of good things enjoyed in countless homes.

LOOK AT ADVERTISEMENTS AND THEIR PICTURES
THEY LET YOU CHOOSE THE BEST

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 February 10, 1926
Total number of claims filed..... 2779
Amount involved..... \$28,379.65
Total number of claims settled..... 2268
Amount secured..... \$26,073.50

(Continued from Feb. 13th issue.)

SHE descended to the beach again and went on; her gaze continued to search the lake, but now, wherever there was a break in the bluffs, she looked toward the shore as well. At the third of these breaks, the yellow glow of a window appeared, marking a house in a hollow between snow-shrouded hills. She turned eagerly that way, she could go only very slow now. There was no path; at least, if there was, the snow drifts hid it. Through the drifts a thicket projected; the pines on the ravine sides overhead stood so close that only a silver tracery of the moonlight came through; beyond the pines, birch trees, stripped of their bark, stood black up to the white boughs.

Constance climbed over leafless briars and through brush and came upon a clearing perhaps fifty yards across, roughly crescent shaped, as it followed the configuration of the hills. Dead corn-stalks, above the snow, showed ploughed ground; beyond that, a little, black cabin huddled in the further point of the crescent, and Constance gasped with disappointment as she saw it. She had expected a farmhouse; but this plainly was not even that. The framework was of logs or poles which had been partly boarded over; and above the boards and where they were lacking, black building paper had been nailed, secured by big tin discs. The rude, weather-beaten door was closed; smoke, however, came from a pipe stuck through the roof.

She struggled to the door and knocked upon it, and receiving no reply, she beat upon it with both fists.

"Who's here?" she cried. "Who's here?" The door opened then a very little, and the frightened face of an Indian woman appeared in the crack. The woman had evidently expected—and feared—some arrival, and was reassured when she saw only a girl. She threw the door wider open, and bent to help unfasten Constance's snowshoes; having done that, she led her in and closed the door.

Constance looked swiftly around the single room of the cabin. There was a cot on one side; there was a table, home carpentered; there were a couple of boxes for clothing or utensils. The stove, a good range once in the house of a prosperous farmer, had been bricked up by its present owners so as to hold fire. Dried onions and yellow ears of corn hung from the rafters; on the shelves were little birchbark canoes, woven baskets, and porcupine quill boxes of the ordinary sort made for the summer trade. Constance recognized the woman now as one who had come sometimes to the Point to sell such things, and who could speak fairly good English. The woman clearly had recognized Constance at once.

"Where is your man?" Constance had caught the woman's arm.

"They sent for him to the beach. A ship has sunk."

"Are there houses near here? You must run to one of them at once. Bring whoever you can get; or if you won't do that, tell me where to go."

The woman stared at her stolidly and moved away. "None near," she said. "Besides you could not get somebody before some one will come."

"Who is that?"

"He is on the beach—Henry Spearman. He comes here to warm himself. It is nearly time he comes again."

"How long has he been about here?"

"Since before noon. Sit down. I will make you tea."

Constance gazed at her; the woman was plainly glad of her coming. Her relief—relief from that fear she had been feeling when she opened the door—was very evident. It was Henry, then, who had frightened her.

The Indian woman set a chair for her beside the stove, and put water in a pan to heat; she shook tea leaves from a box into a bowl and brought a cup.

"Altogether there were thirty-nine," Constance replied.

"Some saved?"

"Yes; a boat was picked up yesterday morning with twelve."

The woman seemed making some computation which was difficult for her.

"Seven are living then," she said.

"Seven? What have you heard? What makes you think so?"

"That is what the Drum says."

The Drum! There was a Drum then! At least there was some sound which people heard and which they called the Drum. For the woman had heard it.

The woman shifted, checking something upon her fingers, while her lips moved; she was not counting, Constance thought; she was more likely aiding herself in translating something from Indian numeration into English. "Two, it began with," she announced. "Right away it went nine. Sixteen then—that was this morning very early. Now, all day and tonight, it has been giving twenty. That leaves seven. It is not known who they may be."

She opened the door and looked out. The roar of the water and the wind, which had come loudly, increased, and with it the wood noises. The woman was not looking about now, Constance realized; she was listening. Constance arose and went to the door too. The Drum! Blood prickled in her face and forehead; it prickled in her finger tips. The Drum was heard only, it was said, in time of severest storm; for that reason it was heard most often in winter. It was very seldom heard by any one in summer; and she was of the summer people. Sounds were coming from the woods now. Were



The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

these reverberations the roll of the Drum which beat for the dead? Her voice was uncontrolled as she asked the woman:

"Is that the Drum?"

The woman shook her head. "That's trees."

Constance's shoulders shook convulsively together. When she had thought about the Drum—and when she had spoken of it with others who, themselves, never had heard it—they always had said that, if there were such a sound, it was trees. She herself had heard those strange wood noises, terrifying sometimes until their source was known—wailings like the cry of some one in anguish, which were caused by two crossed saplings rubbing together; thunders, which were only some smaller trees beating against a great hollow trunk when a strong wind veered from a certain direction. But this Indian woman must know all such sounds well; and to her the Drum was something distinct from them. The woman specified that now.

"You'll know the Drum when you hear it."

Constance grew suddenly cold. For twenty lives, the woman said, the Drum had beat; that meant to her, and to Constance too now, that seven were left. Indefinite, desperate denial that all from the ferry must be dead—that denial which had been strengthened by the news that at least one boat had been adrift near Beaver—altered in Constance the conviction of a boat with seven men from the ferry, seven dying, perhaps, but not yet dead. Seven out of twenty-seven! The score were gone; the Drum had beat for them in little groups as they had died. When the Drum beat again, would it beat beyond the score?

The woman drew back and closed the door; the water was hot now, and she made the tea and poured a cup for Constance. As she drank it, Constance was listening for the Drum; the woman too was listening. Having finished the tea, Constance returned to the door and reopened it; the sounds outside were the same. A solitary figure appeared moving along the edge of the ice—the figure of a tall man, walking on snowshoes; moonlight distorted the figure, and it was muffled too in a great coat which made it unrecognizable. He halted and stood looking out at the lake and then, with a sudden movement, strode on; he halted, and now Constance got the knowledge that he was not looking; he was listening as she was. He was not merely listening; his body swayed and bent to a rhythm—he was counting something that he heard. Constance strained her ears; but she could hear no sound except those of the waters and the wind.

"Is the Drum sounding now?" she asked the woman.

"No."

Constance gazed at the man and found his motion quite unmistakable; he was counting—if not counting something that he heard, or thought he heard, he was recounting and reviewing within himself something that he had heard before—some irregular rhythm which had become so much a part of him that it sounded now continually within his own brain; so that, instinctively, he moved in cadence to it. He stepped forward again now, and turned toward the house.

Her breath caught as she spoke to the woman. "Mr. Spearman is coming here now!"

Her impulse was to remain where she was, lest he should think that she was afraid of him; but realization came to her that there might be advantage in seeing him before he knew that she was there, so he ereclosed the door and drew back into the cabin.

CHAPTER XX

The Sounding of the Drum

Noises of the wind and the roaring of

the lake made inaudible any sound of his approach to the cabin; she heard his snowshoes, however, scrape the cagin wall as, after taking them off, he leaned them beside the door. He thrust the door open then and came in; he did not see her at first and, as he turned to force the door shut again against the wind, she watched him quietly. She understood at once why the Indian woman had been afraid of him. His face was bloodless, yellow, and swollen-looking, his eyes bloodshot, his lips strained to a thin, straight line.

He saw her now and started and, as though sight of her confused him, he looked away from the woman and then back to Constance before he seemed certain of her.

"Hello!" he said tentatively. "Hello!"

"I'm here, Henry."

"Oh; you are! You are!" He stood drawn up, swaying a little as he stared at her; whiskey was upon his breath, and it became evident in the heat of the room; but whiskey could not account for this condition she witnessed in him. Neither could it conceal that condition; some turmoil and strain within him made him immune to its effects.

She realized on her way up here what, vaguely, that strain within him must be. Guilt—guilt of some awful sort connected him; and had connected Uncle Benny, with the Miwaka—the lost ship for which the Drum had beaten the roll of the dead. Now dread of revelation of that guilt had brought him here near to the Drum; he had been alone upon the beach twelve hours, the woman had said—listening, counting the beating of the Drum for another ship, fearing the survival of some one from that ship. Guilt was in his thought now—racking, tearing in his mind. But there was something more than that; what she had seen in him when he first caught sight of her was fear—fear of her, of Constance Sherrill.

He was fully aware, she now understood, that he had, in a measure, betrayed himself to her in Chicago; and he had hoped to cover up and to dissemble that betrayal with her. For that reason she was the last person in the world whom he wished to find here now.

"The point is, he said heavily, 'why are you here?'"

"I decided to come up last night."

"Obviously." He uttered the word slowly and with care. "Unless you came in a flying machine. Who came with you?"

"No one; I came alone. I expected to find father at Petoskey; he hadn't been there, so I came on here."

"After him?"

"No, after you, Henry."

"After me?" She had increased the apprehension in him, and he considered and scrutinized her before he ventured to go on. "Because you wanted to be up here with me, eh, Connie?"

"Of course not!"

"What's that?"

"Of course not!"

"I knew it!" he moved menacingly. She watched him quite without fear; fear was for him, she felt, not her. Often she had wished that she might have known him when he was a young man; now, she was aware that, in a way, she was having that wish. Under the surface of the man whose strength and determination she had admired, all the time had been this terror—this guilt. If Uncle Benny had carried it for a score of years, Henry had had it within him too. This had been within him all the time!

"You came up here about Ben Corvet?" he challenged.

"Yes—no!"

"Which do you mean?"

"No."

"I know then. For him, then—eh. For him?"

"For Alan Conrad? Yes," she said.

"I knew it!" he repeated. "He's been

the trouble between you and me all the time!"

"So you came to find him?" Henry went on.

"Yes, Henry. Have you any news?"

"News?"

"News of the boats?"

"News!" he iterated. "News to-night! No one'll have more'n one news to-night!"

From his slow, heavy utterance, a timbre of terrible satisfaction betrayed itself; his eyes widened a little as he saw it strike Constance, then his lids narrowed again. He had not meant to say it that way; yet, for an instant, satisfaction to him had become inseparable from the saying, before that was followed by fright—the fright of examination of just what he had said or of what she had made of it.

"He'll be found!" she defied him.

"Be found?"

"Some are dead," she admitted, "but not all. Twenty are dead; but seven are not!"

She looked for confirmation to the Indian woman, who nodded: "Yes." He moved his head to face the woman, but his eyes, unmoving, remained fixed on Constance.

"Seven?" he echoed. "You say seven are not! How do you know?"

"The Drum has been beating for twenty, but not for more!" Constance said. Thirty hours before, when she had told Henry of the Drum, she had done it without belief herself, without looking for belief in him. But now, whether or not she yet believed or simply clung to the superstition for its shred of hope, it gave her a weapon to terrify him; for he believed—believed with all the unreasoning horror of his superstition and terror of long-borne and hidden guilt.

"The Drum, Henry!" she repeated. "The Drum you've been listening to all day upon the beach—the Indian Drum that sounded for the dead of the Miwaka; sounded, one by one, for all who died! But it didn't sound for him! It's been sounding again, you know; but, again, it doesn't sound for him, Henry, not for him!"

"The Miwaka! What do you mean by that? What's that got to do with this?" His swollen face was thrust forward at her; there was threat against her in his tense muscles and his bloodshot eyes.

She did not shrink back from him, or move; and now he was not waiting for her answer. Something—a sound—had caught him about. Once it echoed, low in its reverberations but penetrating and quite distinct. It came, so far as direction could be assigned to it, from the trees toward the shore; but it was like no forest sound. Distinct too was it from any noise of the lake. It was like a Drum! Yet, when the echo had gone, it was a sensation easy to deny—a hallucination, that was all. But now, low and distinct it came again; and, as before, Constance saw it catch Henry and hold him. His lips moved, but he did not speak; he was counting. "Two," she saw his lips form.

The Indian woman passed them and opened the door, and now the sound, louder and more distinct, came again.

"The Drum!" she whispered, without looking about. "You hear? Three, I've heard. Now four! It will beat twenty; then we will know if more are dead!"

The door blew from the woman's hand, and snow, swept up from the drifts of the slope, swirled into the room; the draft blew the flame of the lamp in a smoky streak up the glass chimney and snuffed it out. The moonlight painted a rectangle on the floor; the moonlight gave a green, shimmering world without. Hurried spots of cloud shuttered away the moon for moments, casting shadows which swept raggedly up the slope from the shore. The woman seized the door and, tugging it about against the gale, she slammed it shut. She did not try at once to relight the lamp.

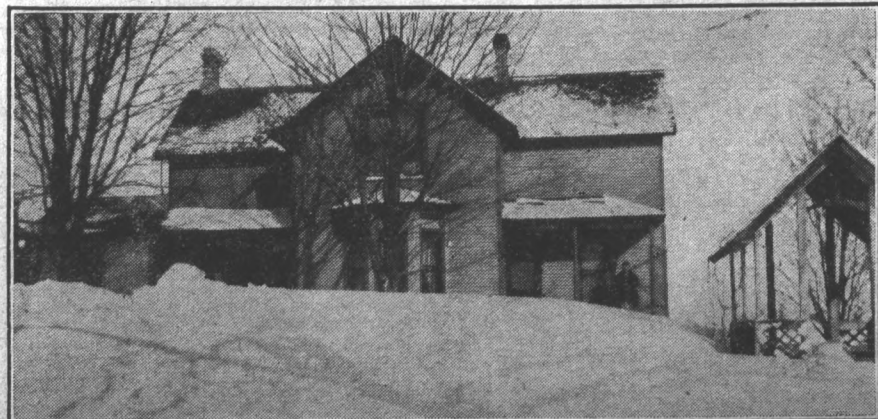
The sound of the Drum was continuing, the beats a few seconds apart. The opening of the door outside had seemed to Constance to make the beats come louder and more distinct; but the closing of the door did not muffle them again. "Twelve," Constance counted to herself. The beats had seemed to be quite measured and regular at first; but now Constance knew that this was only roughly true; they beat rather in rhythm than at regular intervals. Two came close together and there was a longer wait before the next; then three sounded before the measure—a wild, leaping rhythm. She recalled having heard that the strangeness of Indian music to civilized ears was its time; the drums beat and rattles sounded in a different time from the song which they accompanied; there were, even, in some dances, three different times contending for supremacy. Now this seemed reproduced in the strange, irregular sounding of the Drum; she could not count with certainty those beats. "Twenty—twenty-one—twenty-two!" Constance caught her breath and waited for the next beat; the time of the interval between the measures of the rhythm passed, and still only the whistle of the wind and the undertone of water sounded. The drum had beaten its roll and for the moment, was done.

"Now it begins again," the woman whispered. "Always it waits and then it begins over."

Constance let go her breath; the next beat then would not mean another death. Twenty-two, had been her count, as nearly as she could count at all; the reckoning agreed with what the woman had heard. Two had died, since the Drum last had

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beat, when its roll was twenty. Two more than before; that meant five were left! Yet Constance, while she was appreciating this, strained forward, staring at Henry; she could not be certain, in the flickering shadows of the cabin, of what she was seeing in him; still less, in the sudden stoppage of heart and breathing that it brought, could she find coherent answer to its meaning. But still it turned her weak, then spurred her with a vague and terrible impulse.

The Indian woman lifted the lamp chimney waveringly and scratched a match and, with unsteady hands, lighted the wick; Constance caught up her woolen hood from the table and put it on. Her action seemed to call Henry to himself.

"What are you going to do?" he demanded.

"I'm going out."

He moved between her and the door. "Not alone, you're not!" His heavy voice had a deep tone of menace in it; he seemed to consider and decide something about her. "There's a farmhouse about a mile back; I'm going to take you over there and leave you with those people."

"I will not go there!"

He swore. "I'll carry you then!"

She shrank back from him as he lurched toward her with hands outstretched to seize her; he followed her and she avoided him again; if his guilt and terror had given her mental ascendancy over him, his physical strength could still force her to do his will and, realizing the impossibility of evading him or overcoming him, she stopped.

"Not that!" she cried. "Don't touch me!"

"Come with me then!" he commanded; and he went to the door and laid his snowshoes on the snow and stepped into them, stooping and tightening the straps; he stood by while she put on hers. He did not attempt again to put hands upon her as they moved away from the little cabin toward the woods back of the clearing; but went ahead, breaking the trail for her with his snowshoes. He moved forward slowly; he could travel, if he had wished, three feet to every two that she could cover, but he seemed not wishing for speed but rather for delay. They reached the trees; the hemlock and pine, black and swaying, shifted their shadows on the moonlit snow; bare maples and beeches, bent by the gale, creaked and cracked; now the hemlock was heavier. The wind, which waited among the branches of the maples, hissed loudly in the needles of the hemlocks; snow swept from the slopes and whirled and drove about them, and she sucked it in with her breath. All through the wood were noises; a moaning came from a dark copse of pine and hemlock to their right, rose and died away; a wail followed—a whining, whimpering wail—so like the crying of a child that it startled her. Shadows seemed to detach themselves, as the trees swayed, to tumble from the boughs and scurry over the snow; they hid, as one looked at them, then darted on and hid behind the tree trunks.

Henry was barely moving; now he slowed still more. A deep, dull resonance was booming above the wood; it boomed again and ran into a rhythm. No longer was it above; at least it was not only above; it was all about them—here, there, to right and left, before, behind—the booming of the Drum. Doom was the substance of that sound of the Drum beating the roll of the dead. Could there be abiding in the wood a consciousness which counted the roll? Constance fought the mad feeling that it brought. The sound must have some natural cause, she repeated to herself—waves washing in some strange conformation of the ice caves on the shore, wind reverberating within some great hollow tree, trunk as within the pipe of an organ. But Henry was not denying the Drum!

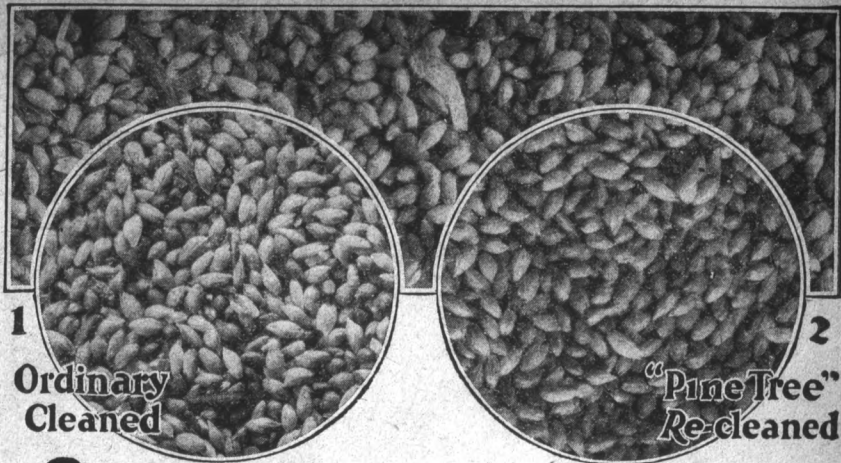
(Continued in Mar. 13th issue.)

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.)

Fertility and Crop Production.—By S. F. Hinkle. Here is a book that deserves a place in any farmer's library right beside "Feeds and Feeding" by Henry and Morrison, and other books of this class. It is a practical book written by a man who thoroughly understands his subject, and is the only book, as far as we have been able to learn, that takes up the subject in a manner that enables one to get a birdseye view of the entire field. It is built from the practical viewpoint of a farmer in that bushel and pound results are given foremost consideration. It is endorsed and recommended by professors in the leading agricultural colleges in the United States. The book is printed on high quality paper, cloth bound, is well illustrated and contains 338 pages. Ordinarily a book of this type would retail for around \$4 but Mr. Hinkle is publishing it himself and has made the price only \$3.10 postpaid. We will be pleased to take your order and if you send in a check please make it out to the order of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER.

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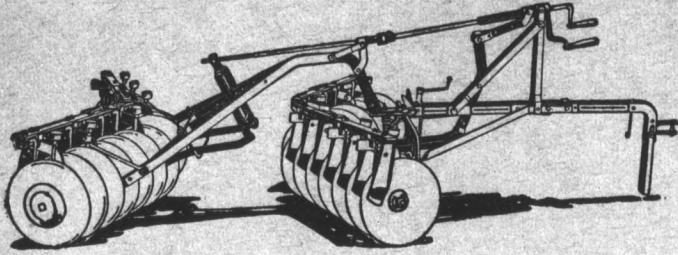
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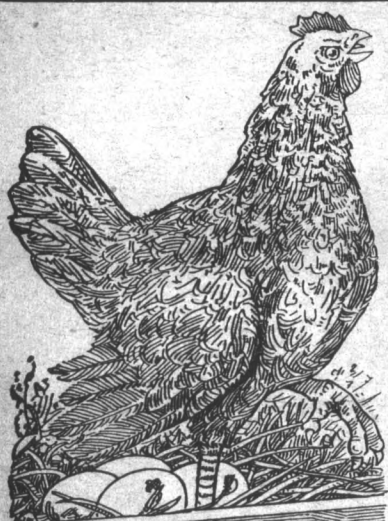
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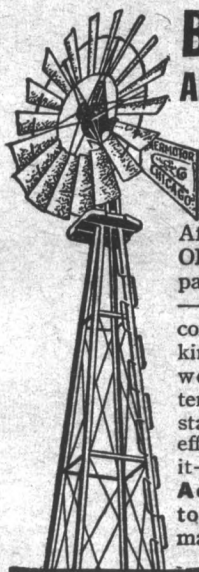
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DEAR girls and boys: My! My! I can plainly see that I am going to know more about Abraham Lincoln and George Washington after going through all of the letters I am receiving in our contest, and I hope to be able to find space to publish many of the best letters so that all may learn more about these two famous and loved men. Many of the letters indicate that the writers used the best information they could find, doing much research work before putting their arguments down on paper. Not only has this helped them to stand a better chance of winning the contest but they will find the information of great value in their school work.

The judges in our last "What's Wrong In This Picture?" contest are slowly but steadily going down through the great pile of letters that came in and I hope in the near future to announce the prize winners and forward the prizes.

The interest you show in contests we have had indicates that we should have lots of them and that is our intention, so watch for announcements of future contests. But do not become so interested in contests that you forget to write regular letters to me will you? Have you any suggestions on a new kind of contest that we might have?—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—I received my paints and pin all O.K. I sure think they are very nice. I enjoy reading the boy's and girl's page, to read of what other boys and girls are doing. I am twelve years old and in the eighth grade. I also am in the third grade of music. I live on a 160-acre farm. We raise beets, chickory, beans, pickles, grain and corn. I also have my share of hoeing. The last four years I have been very lucky to win first prize on all of my sewing for the Boy's and Girl's Industrial Club. Hoping you will let me be your niece.—Lucille Schmidt, R4, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

P. S. I like your motto very well. "Do Your Best."

—Glad you liked your pin and box of paints. I do not believe you won your prizes by being lucky, but by real hard work. Isn't that true?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never seen any letters from around here, so I am going to write now, hoping that Mr. Waste Basket has the stomachache so he can't gobble this letter up.

I will describe myself as best I can. Have light brown hair, bobbed, of course, light blue eyes, five feet tall, eleven years old, am in the sixth grade at school, weigh about sixty-five pounds. My brother, sister and I all got a pair of skates for Christmas. I learned to ski during vacation, but can't ski very well. Do you know how to ski? It is a lot of fun.

This letter is getting long enough, so will close with some riddles. The one who guesses the right answers will receive a letter from me. How many sticks go to building a crow nest? What is the last thing you take off before going to bed? I am your want-to-be niece.—Barbara Murphy, R2, Woodland, Mich.

—No, I must confess that I do not know how to ski, but I understand I miss a lot of fun because I do not. I would be afraid to try to learn now for fear that my whiskers would get in my way and cause me to fall down.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle. I have been an interested reader since July. I like your colors and I think your motto very good. I will describe myself. I am about five feet, five inches tall, have light brown hair (bobbed), blue eyes. I am twelve years old and in the eighth grade. I have one sister older than myself and a sister and brother younger. I walk one and one-quarter miles to school and I live on an eighty-acre farm. I wish some of the nieces would write to me. I am your want-to-be niece.—Gertrude Shay, R7, Lapeer, Michigan.

—I am pleased to know you like our motto and colors and hope you will always try to "Do Your Best."

Dear Uncle Ned:—I received your letter and I am glad to hear that I can be a member of your merry circle. I am ten years old and in the sixth grade at school. This is my fifth year at school. I am one of the fourth generation from this farm to go to the same school. My

great-great-grandfather took up this farm when it was all woods. Built a log cabin and raised a large family. I have one brother five years old. My mother, father, grandmother and grandfather all belong to the Gleaners. I think I had better not write any more for fear I have made this too long. I am as ever your niece, Iva Mae Brinker, Route 1, Metamora, Michigan.

—I'll bet you could write us an interesting story about the farm where you live. Why not try it some time?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written before, but would like to enter your merry circle. I have a story about our pet donkey. One Saturday evening while the dog and I were getting the cows from the pasture field the donkey was in the field too, there was a small donkey just born. I ran to tell the rest of the family. In the morning we went down to get the donkeys, but the old donkey would not let us take the small donkey. She would kick at us, so we let her go until after breakfast. The old donkey was sick and died soon after taken ill, so we fed the small donkey out of a dish. I named her Beauty. She will not go with the horses and kicks them when they get too near her. She likes to go with the cows and sleeps in the sheep stall with the sheep. When I go in the house she will go on the porch and wait until I come out, then she goes to the hen house with me to feed the chickens.

We take THE BUSINESS FARMER and like it very much. Your nephew, Frank Trost, Route 5, Bronson, Michigan.

—You are lucky that the donkey doesn't try to kick you, aren't you? Are you going to break her to drive and ride?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I got your letter a few days ago and I thought I would write to you. I am not going to school now because I have just had an operation. I am in the eighth grade and was getting along fine. There are only two pupils in the eighth grade at our school which is a country school. We do not live far from Lake Michigan, and we go there quite a lot. There is a lake and summer resort about a mile from our farm.

We live on a fruit farm and have eighteen acres of apples and eleven acres of cherries on it. It is in a little valley so we call it "Apple Valley Fruit Farm." Isn't that a dandy name? I guess I will have to stop writing so much or Mr. Waste Basket will have this letter from your nephew.—Elmer Kline, Route 3, Box 71, Hart, Michigan.

—You surely have a nice name for your farm, and I imagine you have a fine farm. Write again.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wonder if you have room for one more to join your circle? First of all, I want to introduce myself. My name is Donald Trierwieler. I am twelve years of age. My height is fifty-seven and one-half inches. My weight is eighty-two and one-half pounds. This is my answer to your last puzzle, "Home is where the heart is." I hope you have room in the Children's Hour. Yours sincerely.—Donald Trierwieler, R4, Box 80, Lansing, Michigan.

—Glad to hear from you, Donald.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? My folks take THE BUSINESS FARMER and the most important part I read is the Children's Hour. How is Uncle Ned getting along? I am twelve years old and have large blue eyes, light brown hair, am four feet, six inches tall and weigh eighty pounds. I hope I will receive a lot of letters. Don't you, Uncle Ned, hope I will receive a lot of letters? Well, I will close for tonight. Now Mr. Waste Basket you want to be asleep, don't you? Good-bye, from your friend, —Jack Kesler, R2, Hale, Michigan.

—I am glad to hear from you Jack and I hope you receive lots and lots of letters.

Dear Uncle Ned:—A little less than a year ago I wrote to you asking some of the cousins to write to me and they responded for seventeen wrote to me from all parts of Michigan. I answered all but two or three who did not send their addresses. I am now corresponding with only one, (Oh, I forgot, but they were all girls too), who lives in Lansing. She lives somewhere on Frances Avenue. I don't know just where it is and so am writing you asking that you print this which I hope you will.

Uncle, you may notice when I wrote last I lived in Remus and have since moved to Coldwater. The winter is a great deal more agreeable here than up there, we have very little snow here now. Hoping this letter is noticed by most of the members of the Children's Hour. Your nephew, Harold VanKamper, R5, Coldwater, Michigan.

—Well, well, Harold, why make your letters so far apart? I will be glad to hear from you oftener and know the boys and girls feel the same way.

Notes on the Potato Show At M. S. C.

By H. C. MOORE

Extension Specialist, Michigan State College

THE State Potato Show held at East Lansing, February 1st to 5th, 1926, was one of the best shows yet staged in Michigan. There were 170 samples of potatoes shown by 120 exhibitors. The general quality of the exhibits was very high and the number was greater than in previous state shows. The educational exhibits furnished by the Michigan State College and the Michigan State Department of Agriculture emphasized the importance of careful grading and the use of certified seed. These exhibits aroused much interest, and were carefully studied by many of the 7,000 persons who visited the show.

In the 32 tuber Rural class there were 47 entries and the competition in this class was exceptionally keen. F. E. Wyrick, Alanson, won first place with Joseph Koscielniak, Gaylord, and E. H. Stanbecker, Daggett, placing second and third.

Harry Strovens, Fremont won first place in the White Rural class, Bruno Szocinski, Gaylord, second and Peter McVannel, Gaylord, third.

John Delongchamp, Champion, won the blue ribbon in the Green Mountain class; E. W. Lincoln, Greenville, was second; Charles Schlieter, Mayville, was third.

In the Irish Cobbler class M. C. Coates, Midland, was first; E. W. Lincoln, Greenville, second; Ray Warner, Gaylord, third.

Clever J. Brudy, Wolverine, won first place in the "Any Other Variety" class with a sample of Bliss Triumphs. E. H. Stanbecker, Daggett won second place with Russet Burbanks and E. W. Lincoln, Greenville, won third place with Spaulding Rose.

In the certified seed class there were 30 high quality exhibits. Each exhibit comprized one bushel of carefully selected certified seed.

The winners in this class with Russet Rurals were: first, F. E. Wyrick, Alanson; second, M. Smilowski, Gaylord; third, E. W. Lincoln, Greenville.

In the "Any Other Variety" section of the certified seed class, Peter McVanel, Gaylord, won first place; Harry Strovens, Fremont, second; E. W. Lincoln, Greenville, third.

An exhibit that attracted much attention and had a very high educational value was the Standard Grade Exhibit sponsored by the Michigan State Department of Agriculture. The purpose of this exhibit was to acquaint growers with the Michigan Standard Potato Grades. Awards were based on the growers' ability to correctly interpret the grades by exhibiting three bushels of potatoes; one bushel being field run and two bushels being graded into U. S. No. 1; U. S. No. 1, small; U. S. No. 2 and culls.

The winners in this class were: first, F. E. Wyrick, Alanson; second, E. W. Lincoln, Greenville; fourth, Robert White, Dewitt.

Otsego county won first place in the County Exhibit class; Antrim county was second and Tuscola county was third. Each county exhibit consisted of twelve samples of 32 tubers each.

One of the outstanding features of the show was the large number of entries from members of Boys' and Girls' Potato Clubs. The quality of these exhibits was excellent in many cases surpassing exhibits prepared by the grown ups.

The winners in the Boys' and Girls' Club exhibit were: first, Hayes Potato Club, Otsego county; second, Waters Potato Club, Otsego county; third, Walled Lake Potato Club, Oakland county.

Individual Winners in the club exhibits, Russet Rural class were: first, Sumner Allis, Gaylord; second, Ray Warner, Gaylord; 3rd, John Corey, Alba.

In the "any other variety" class Boys' and Girls' Club exhibit, Vernon Mathews, Pontiac, was first; Ed McVannel, Gaylord, second, and Ray Warner, Gaylord, third.

Potato shows have aided materially in raising the standard of the potato industry in Michigan. The State Potato Show recently held at East Lansing has created in hundreds of growers who saw the high

quality exhibits a desire to produce better potatoes.

TO BROADCAST HEAT

ACCORDING to Prof. S. E. Dibble, president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, before many decades our homes will be heated by giant power stations. The heat will be radiocast and perhaps picked up with some kind of a receiving set just like radio broadcasting is received. A few years ago a man would have been called crazy if he made such a statement, but nowadays—well, some wonderful changes have taken place during the past few years, and most of us are about ready to believe science can do most anything.

LARGE BEET CROP IN EUROPE

REPORTS reaching this country indicate that Europe will plant another large sugar beet crop this year. The acreage will be larger than first planned owing to the fact that unfavorable weather this winter has killed many acres of wheat and this land will be planted to beets in the spring.

TOMATOES THRIVE ON POTASH DELAY

EXPERIMENTS in growing tomatoes under glass, conducted by Dr. John W. Crest of the horticultural department of Michigan State college, disclose a larger yield will be produced if the usual potash application is delayed for some time.

It is the usual plan to apply the potash in the beginning, but delay in application has nearly doubled production.

The plants receiving the late application of potash gave an average yield of 15 pounds. At the price obtainable much of the time last spring the average value a plant was \$3.

The college horticulturists are watching the work being conducted at Grand Rapids, the 50 acres of glass for winter vegetable forcing there being the largest concentration of glass for this purpose in the United States, it is believed.

THE STATE FRUIT INSPECTION LAW RULES 'EM

(Continued from page 3)

corporated, Professor R. E. Marshall of the Horticultural Department at M. S. C. Mr. G. E. Prater of the Wolverine Fruit and Produce Exchange of Grand Rapids, Mr. A. J. Barron of the Fennville Fruit Exchange, Mr. J. W. Prentice of the Saugatuck Fruit Exchange, and Mr. George Hawley, a fruit grower and ex-president of the State Horticultural Society. I am afraid that Sam Hurst would have a hard time finding a politician or a lawyer.

Mr. H. D. Hootman, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, said, "The Michigan State Horticultural Society has been the agency or vehicle in the past thru which the grading laws have been discussed and thru whose influence they have become a law."

Mr. Wm. H. Esslinger, chief fruit inspector said, "No one was arrested or fined during the past season for infringement of the new features of the fruit grading laws, in fact arrests are made only for glaring and repeated violations. The attitude of the growers as a whole toward the grading laws has been one of intelligent cooperation."

As for the open forum at Ed Luft's store, it is in session every night this winter. Drop in some time and let's hear your opinions. No subject is too tough for us to handle.

No farmer is ever richer than his land.

The sins of the scrub bull sponge on the owner.

Get farm manure on the land before its fertility is lost. The value of manure is directly related to the way in which it is handled.

To keep pullets laying regularly, watch carefully the amounts of grain and mash consumed daily and feed a ration that will keep up body weight.



WHEN you can stretch out in bed and feel the easy, restful, buoyancy of a bedspring that fits your body—When you can feel the grateful relief that comes to a spine that is perfectly and properly supported—When your tired body, muscles, mind and nerves cease their restless throbbing and you feel the refreshing quiet of perfect, peaceful relaxation—then you know comfort—the comfort that comes with a FOSTER IDEAL because

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MEIER GRAIN CO., Salina, Kansas

THE HURRY-UP DINNER

Mrs. Joseph Burton

One day a crowd came to the farm,
From the city far away.
The good housewife was not prepared
For she was busy that day.

She stood for a minute in solemn thought
Sort of bewildered through and through
She hated to be caught without a pie.
She didn't know what to do.

She said, "Well, a chicken I can get,
They're always nice and fat."
She had it caught and in the pot
Quicker than you can say "Scat."

A short cake will do, I guess,
The berries are nice and sweet.
With lots of cream over it
To them it will be a treat.

I'll get some corn and tomatoes,
And I have pickled beet.
She humped around and in a short time
She had lots and lots to eat.

They did not wait when dinner was called
For hunger was over them stealing,
They all sat down to that delicious meal
With a grand and glorious feeling.

SUGGESTS SIMPLE CLOTHES
FOR TOTS

CHILDREN'S clothes should be chosen from a hygienic, economical and artistic standpoint.

Simple, substantial and artistic clothing develops in the child the qualities of simplicity and genuineness. A child should be unconscious of its clothing. A child overdressed thinks too much about clothes; one attractively dressed is self-conscious; one dirty or ragged loses self respect. Unsuitable clothing may cause various physical defects such as impaired breathing or digestion, round shoulders, weakened muscles, nervous strain, fatigue, and susceptibility to colds.

To insure perfect freedom to all part of the body a child should wear union garments supported from the shoulders instead of garments with tight bands at the waist; garments large enough across the chest so as not to interfere with breathing; waists and dresses with soft, loose neck bands and loose sleeves, which are well set at the shoulders and proper length; trousers and bloomers long in the crotch; seams smoothly finished.

Round elastic interferes with circulation. Hose supporters may be attached to the waist or separate, but the pull should come in the hollow of the shoulders. Round shoulders may result if the pull comes on the point of the shoulders.

Hats and caps should be large enough to allow free circulation. The hat should be medium or small and light weight and should shade the eyes. Outer garments should not be bulky or clumsy. Wraps should be of weight, quality and texture that will permit heat regulation.

MEAT CANNING SUGGESTIONS

HOME-CANNED meat will be especially good for use next summer on the busy days for sandwiches and for hurry-up and unexpected meals. If it is packed loosely in the jar, it can be removed easily when ready for use. Loosely packed meat will cook more evenly also. Some women prefer searing it slightly in the oven before packing it in the jars. Water may or may not be added but the meat is more uniformly cooked when the water is present. Salt may be added in the quantity desired. Most women use about two tablespoonsful of salt to a quart of meat.

The best part of the carcass for canning is the loin, chops, and roasts from the front of the ham to the neck. Parts should be cut to any convenient size, preferably in the shape in which it is to be served. Meat should cook three hours in the hot bath or one hour and fifteen minutes under fifteen pounds pressure in a cooker. Canned meats should always be boiled ten minutes after they are removed from the jar before they are used.

REMOVE CRUST FROM WATER-GLASS CROCKS

WHEN the winter's supply of water-glass eggs is consumed, persons who have kept eggs in this way may find it difficult to remove the hard crust which clings to the sides of the crocks. The Poultry Department of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station recom-



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: The request from "Mrs. P., of Portland" for a recipe for canning pumpkin did not go unheeded and I am publishing a variety of recipes in this issue so that all may know how it is done. If you already know how it may be there is a different way described here that you can try out. I want to thank each and every one whose letter appears in this issue, and at the same time I want to acknowledge with thanks letters from Mrs. O. W. of Clinton county, Mrs. A. C. of Sanilac county, Mrs. E. H. of Berrien county, Mrs. I. F. of Barry county, Mich., and Mrs. R. S. of Indiana Harbor, Indiana, containing pumpkin canning recipes.

I wish to thank many others for their recipes, helpful suggestions, and letters on various subjects, and am using them as rapidly as possible. Let us have more whenever you get the time to write so that we will keep our page far above any other farm home page. Remember, too, that I am here to serve you and will welcome your questions.

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

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

mends that hot water be used to get this material off, and if this fails, a few drops of hydrochloric acid.

This crust is a form of sodium silicate which is soluble in hot or cold water, hydrochloric acid and nitric acid. The water, however, may not dissolve the material as quickly as desired, hence the acid is recommended. If acid is used the crocks should be washed thoroughly afterward.

RHUBARB SYRUP

HERE is a very good remedy for stomach trouble and constipation. It was given to my sister forty years ago by an old-fashioned homeopathic doctor and it has proven its worth so many times that I wish to pass it on.

1 ounce powdered rhubarb, ½ ounces baking soda, 1 cup sugar, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoons cloves. Mix well in a granite pan, the add 1 quart of water. Bring to a boil and boil slowly for about 20 minutes. Cool and bottle. One teaspoonful after meals prevents sour stomach and gas. Two tablespoonsful may be taken at bedtime as a laxative. The dose is smaller for children or babies.

This is also an astringent to be used in case of dysentery if more spice is added, about double.—Bessie O. Roberts.

SAVING SUGGESTIONS

HERE'S to Mrs. G. M., Vicksburg, Michigan. Economy is my middle name. My daily ration is to make over. I sleep on it and dream it. My three children, ages 2, 4, and 6, have never had anything new, not even underwear. Blue denim for every day play suits is all I ever bought.

I never seem to run out of old material. The kiddies are well dressed and warm. I usually line woolen

garments with cloth flour sacks as it makes them more durable. For working buttonholes, I use coarse crochet thread as they will last as long as the garment.

Hand knitted sweaters that are badly worn can be unravelled and reknitted for the little ones. There are usually several stored in someone's attic. We find shoes the biggest expense in our house as far as clothes for the children are concerned. I also make my own dresses and aprons. The material is about half as expensive as ready-made. If the goods from old ones are badly thread-bare turn the wrong side out. It looks very well and is a disguise. Chances are it will never be recognized.—Mrs. W. E. T.

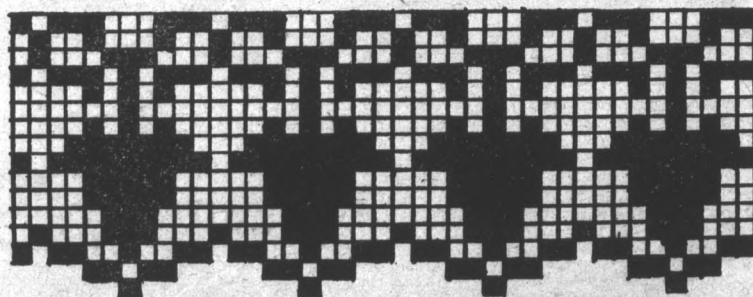
GROUP SMALL PICTURES
ON WALL

SMALL pictures should be grouped when placed on a large wall space. Groups appearing as one unit each are better than many spots. Form the group in vertical or horizontal lines, never in a stair-step fashion. Large pictures may be given the appearance of being supported by hanging them over a chair, table, book-case or desk.

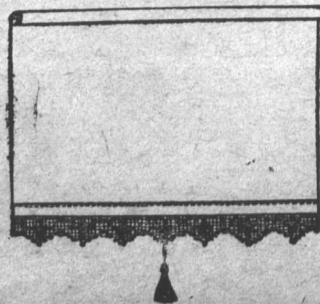
A HELPFUL AND SAVING
SUGGESTION

HERE is a good household economy stunt. When one has a new kitchen oilcloth they should paste strips of new cloth where oilcloth comes over edges and corners of table as it will keep it from wearing out so quickly or cracking. Also if you cut the oilcloth just paste a piece of cloth on the underside of the hole as soon as it is done and it will last as long as new. I make my paste from common flour and water.—Mrs. M., Saginaw County.

Filet Design For a Window Shade



ONE of the latest novelties in window shades is a filet trimming at the bottom. The shade is made of the puffed shade cloth in ecru color and the filet worked with the same color thread. Buy two yards of the puffed Austrian shade cloth. Cut this the width of your roller and hem the cut edge. Put a hem in the bottom wide enough for the wooden stick and insert the stick. Make enough of the filet edging to reach across the bottom of the shade. Sew this to the bottom of the hem, and finish with a tassel made of the same thread as the filet. Tack the shade to the roller. These



shades are most attractive in a sun parlor, but are suitable for any room in the house.

Personal Column

Wants Mince-meat Recipe.—I would like a good recipe for mince-meat. I saw one some place that had grape jelly in it but have forgotten where it was. Do any of the subscribers know how it is made?—Mrs. M., Saginaw County.

—if you are well bred!

Expenses Borne by the Bridegroom.—1. The cost of the marriage license. 2. The fee paid the clergyman—all other church expenses are borne by the bride. 3. His wedding gifts to the bride, his personal gift to his best man and ushers (stick-pin, cuff links, etc.) and the gloves, ties and boutonnières (unless these last, as is the custom in many places, are presented by the bride) which he gives the ushers. And this is all.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

The Lord stood with me, and strengthened me.—2 Tim. 4:17.

As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you.—Isa. 66:13.

No good thing will be withheld from them that walk uprightly.—Ps. 84:11.

Recipes

SEVERAL WAYS TO CAN
PUMPKIN

In answer to Mrs. P., of Portland, request for canning pumpkin, will send the way I have been very successful with it. I cook my pumpkin down ready for pies then pack into mason cans and cold pack an hour. My family is small so I use pints and put up enough pumpkin in each can to make two good pies and have never had any trouble keeping it.—Mrs. G. G., Calhoun County.

A request has been made by Mrs. P., of Portland for canning pumpkin. Cook the pumpkin until quite dry, press through a sieve or colander then measure with a teacup and use one-half cup of sugar for each cup, then add spices and salt as would be used for making pies allowing one cup of pumpkin for each pie. Heat thoroughly and put in sterilized cans. A pint can will make two pies. I have used this method for several years and have never lost a can.—Mrs. A. L., Cass County.

Have just received the M. B. F. and in looking it through I saw the request of Mrs. P., Portland, Michigan for a recipe for canning pumpkin, and I am sending mine. I have used it for several years and have had very few cans spoil and that, no doubt was due to faulty seals.

Cook the pumpkin down as you do for pies, then fill glass cans, taking care to work the spaces all full to exclude the air, put on rubber and cover and make partial seal the same as in cold pack methods. Place in boiler of warm water and boil one-half hour. Remove from boiler and be sure to seal tightly. Place in dark, cool place and I am sure that you will be more than pleased with the results of your work.—Mrs. O. D., Newaygo County.

In answer to Mrs. P., of Portland, this is all ready for pies but the milk and eggs. Four cups of cooked and peeled pumpkin and three cups of sugar, salt and spices to taste. Boil fifteen minutes and seal while hot.—Mrs. E. M., Clare County.

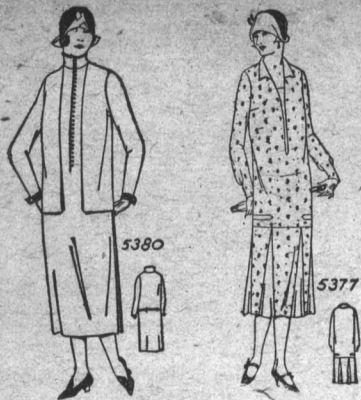
Noticing your inquiry from Mrs. P., Portland, Michigan, about canning pumpkin, so will send in my recipe. I have never lost a can. Cook the pumpkin and mash but do not season it, pack it in sterilized jars within one inch of top, add one level teaspoon of salt per quart. Place rubbers and tops on can, turn down almost tight, process in hot water bath forty-five minutes, remove the cans and turn covers down tight. I experimented with this in the first place and find it very satisfactory.—Mrs. E. M., Kent County.

Your farm home department for women has many good ideas which is very interesting to all. I never fail to read that page even if something else is neglected. I noticed in the columns a request by Mrs. P., of Portland, Michigan, of how to can pumpkin. If Mrs. P., will follow directions I am sending, I don't think she will have any trouble in canning pumpkin. Cut pumpkin in small pieces, cook dry and brown a trifle to give it a rich color and taste. For each pint of pumpkin add one cup of sugar, two tablespoons of vinegar, salt to taste, let simmer one-half hour and seal while hot. Will keep and is excellent.—Mrs. R. D., Jackson County.

In answer to Mrs. P., Portland, Michigan, to can pumpkin, cook until well done. Put through colander and add one quart of sugar to each quart of pumpkin. Mix well and put on the back of stove and cook slow until the sugar is well cooked through, and then can. One quart of pumpkin makes two pies and all you have to do is to add eggs, milk, and seasoning. This will keep well as I have kept it for two years.—An Old House-keeper, Montcalm County.

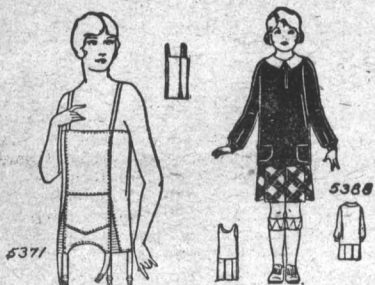
While looking through the issue of January 30th, I saw where Mrs. P., of

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING



5380. For Mature Figures with Slender Hips. Taffeta, satin, linen and tub silk could be used for this model. The jacket portions are a new attractive feature. This Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 52 and 52 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size, if made as illustrated will require 5 yards of 40 inch material, with 1/4 yard of contrasting material for facings on cuffs, turnover and vestee. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 1/2 yards.

5377. Stylish Model.—This attractive design is suitable for stout and for slender figures. It may be appropriately developed in kasha, satin, cashmere or faille. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. To make the dress for a 38 inch size as portrayed in the large view will require 3 1/2 yards of figured material and 1/4 yard of plain material 40 inches wide. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 2 1/4 yards.



5371. Practical Garment.—This "corset substitute" is suitable for slender or stout figures. It may be made of jean, drill, sateen or satin. The front is reinforced and ease is supplied by gussets of elastic webbing at the sides and back. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size will require 1/2 yard of 36 inch material and 1/4 yard of webbing 12 inches wide.

5388. Popular Peeping Style. This Jumper Dress or Blouse Ensemble as it is often called is both attractive and practical. The skirt is mounted on an underbody. The dress may be made of one material, or as here illustrated of plaid and plain goods. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. An 8 year size requires 1/2 yard of 40 inch material for the Blouse and 1/4 yard for the Skirt. If made as illustrated in the large view. The underbody will require 1/2 yard of 36 inch lining. For facing on collar as illustrated 1/4 yard 8 inches wide is required. To make the entire dress of one material requires 2 1/2 yards 40 inches wide.



5269. Misses' Dress.—Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. To face collar and cuffs with contrasting material requires 1/4 yard. The width of the dress at lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

5267. Girls' Pajamas.—Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material with 1/4 yard of contrasting for facings.



5373. Frock for "Small Girl."—Voile or crepe de chine, nainsook, or dimity could be used for this model. In silk or chiffon with tiny ruffles of self material, or embroidery for trimming it makes a very attractive "party" frock. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2 year size will require 1 1/2 yards of 40 inch material.

5392. Blouse for Small Boy.—Cambric, nainsook, gingham, chambray and flannel may be used for this model. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

ALL PATTERNS 13c EACH—2 FOR 25c POSTPAID

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THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Portland, Michigan, wanted to know how to can pumpkins. Well, I do and it keeps just fine, so am sending my recipe in. Hope she or anyone else that tries it will have good luck as I do with it. I peel and cut in small cubes enough pumpkin to fill large eight quart kettle. Cook this until real soft. Drain and mash, let simmer on stove until quite dry, stirring often to prevent burning. Then add from 3 to 4 cups of sugar (granulated) and 3 tablespoons cinnamon and cook about 20 minutes and seal in sterilized jars. It makes sort of a butter. When you wish to use it just add the milk, eggs, salt and possibly a little more sugar. Yours with best wishes.—Mrs. B., Antrim County.

In answer to Mrs. P's inquiry of Portland, Michigan, as to how to can pumpkin so it will keep, here is my tested recipe. Cook the pumpkin down brown in a kettle as you would for pies, put a very little salt and sugar in it and can very hot. But I think the most easiest and quickest way is to dry it. I dried all of mine this year and it makes excellent pies. Cut in thin slices and put in pans. Set in hot oven and around on stove and by keeping steady fire will dry in two or three days. I have made several pies this winter and they were excellent. I gave one to my neighbor and she thought it was great and as I have four men folks in my family there is none goes to waste. When wanting to make pies, put the pumpkin to soak the night before in cold water, then cook in the usual way in the water it was soaked in. There is no worrying about your pumpkin keeping when it is dried.—Mrs. A. C., Mecosta County.

Fancy Cookies.—In reply to Mrs. S., of Auburn, Michigan, for fancy cookie recipe, take one pound powdered sugar, four eggs, butter size of walnut, pinch of soda, one-half teaspoon sour milk with anise, add flour enough to roll out. Roll with fancy rolling pin, cut apart and let them lay over night or about six hours. The figures won't come out then anymore. If this recipe is given thorough trial it cannot fail to give good results.

In reply to Mrs. S., of Auburn, for recipe for all kinds of baking using few or no eggs:

Apple Sauce Cake.—One cup granulated sugar, one cup apple sauce, one-half cup shortening, one egg, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon of cloves, one-half teaspoon allspice, one teaspoon soda, one and three-fourths cups flour, one-half cup seeded raisins.

Chocolate Cake.—One cup sugar, three tablespoons melted butter, one-half cup of milk, one egg, three tablespoons cocoa, one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon vanilla, good and quickly made.

Ginger Cookies.—One cup lard, two cups brown sugar, one cup molasses, one tablespoon ginger, one tablespoon cloves, one cup boiling water, one and one-half teaspoon soda, pinch of nutmeg.—M. L., Saginaw County.

Sugar Cream Cookies.—Two eggs, one and one-half large cup sugar, one cup sour cream, one cup shortening, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon nutmeg, flour enough to make a soft dough that can be rolled out. Bake in quick oven.

Never Fail Cake.—Two eggs, one cup sugar, three-fourths cup thin cream, (sweet), pinch salt, flavoring, two teaspoons baking powder, one and one-half cup flour. Can make into layers or loaf as you desire.

Spice Cake.—One egg, one cup sugar, three tablespoons shortening, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon cinnamon and nutmeg each, vanilla, two cups flour. I put raisins in this sometimes for a change.—Mrs. R. P., Newaygo County.

Muffins.—I am sending you my favorite muffin recipe. Two cups whole wheat flour and one cup of white, one cup of milk, one-half cup of nutmeats, one-half package of dates. Two tablespoons of melted butter. Four teaspoons of baking powder (rounded not heaping), one-half teaspoon salt, one egg, four tablespoons sugar. Sift together whole wheat and white flour and baking powder. Beat egg, add milk, salt and sugar and stir into dry ingredients chopped dates and nut meats and with melted butter add to the above mixture. Drop into muffin tins and bake fifteen minutes.—Mrs. R. D., Jackson County.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: "Handsome is as handsome does," but often the acts that most count are least seen.

An egg-beater that really beats has the large drive wheel set between the two smaller wheels, so that it stays in mesh and turns the beating blades every-time the large wheel is turned.

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.

133.—Five packages flower seed, all different, for 1 dahlia bulb of 2 gladiolus.—Mrs. D. E. McLaren, Hesperia, Michigan.

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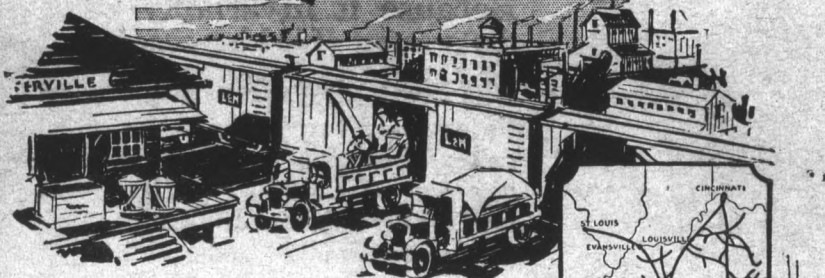


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SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT, St. Joseph County.

(Questions referred to Mr. Wright are promptly answered by first class mail without charge, if your subscription is paid in advance.)

WHAT KIND OF CLOVER SEED WILL YOU SOW THIS SPRING?

SPRING is on its way and with it coming we are making plans on our seedlings for this and the following year. In the years gone by there has been just the same thoughts and ideas rampant in our minds but with the vagaries of the weather and soil and seed conditions we have met with different successes and likewise failures.

Michigan unfortunately has followed along with her sister states, in not getting the clover catches in the past few years as she once was accustomed to have. This has been due to the gradual wearing out of her soils and the individual farmers, unless they are making an effort to correct this condition, are going to be holding the sack again when the results of this season is tabulated.

With the very small amount of clover seed hulled last fall compared with the acreage to be sown this spring there is going to be a scarcity of good seed that will stand the winters that it must go through before the hay crop is a reality.

So the man that can supply himself with good home grown seed is sure to be lucky. Millions of pounds of imported seed has been flooded on the American market that while it will sprout and grow through the summer, it will not stand the rigors of a Michigan winter and the man sowing it will be strictly out of luck.

There is no way of telling this seed from our own home grown seed and some of it will be mixed with home grown seed and sold to the unsuspecting farmer at the price of good seed. The farmer is thus being beaten out of the price of the seed and the use of his land and investment to say nothing of the injury to his soil in not getting a clover crop to use in his rotation.

There is a movement to get Congress to pass a law that will cause this seed that is imported to be stained so that the farmer would know what he is getting. There is much opposition to this method, while it is O. K. in principle, it does not meet the approval of certain commercial interests, much the same as the Truth-in-Fabric bill and the uncoloring of oleo.

Happily Michigan has a seed service in the Farm Bureau Seed Service where one may get seed that is of known origin. This seed may be a little higher in price than some seed, but in the end it is far the cheapest. If home-grown seed can be secured in your locality even if it contains some foul stuff, it is better than this imported seed.

We must take off our hats to the Farm Bureau's seed department, as it has blazed a trail for the farmer who wants good seed that is dependable and it is being patterned after by other states and communities where the interest of the farmer is uppermost. It is my honest opinion that if we derived no more benefit from the Farm Bureau than this one service, we would be amply repaid for our support of it.

Probably the surest way to get a catch of clover on ground that has not been limed or is originally sweet is to sow early in the spring, alone, on prepared corn ground. This may seem tough leather to some, but it has been our experience that a large majority of the land in Michigan is in such a condition that one must resort to something of this nature.

Seeding in a grain crop like wheat or rye is very much practiced and where one can get his ground top dressed with manure he stands a fair chance to get a seeding this way. Sometimes one has a very favorable season and the result is obtained in a case of this kind, but of late years there have been more failures than successes on the majority of Michigan farms.

Clover and the other legumes must be gotten back on the farms of Michigan before prosperity will shine through the clouds that engulf a greater part of the farms of Michigan and elsewhere.

This is going to be hard and painstaking work for which at the present time there has been no al-

lowance made to meet this cost with other than pride in better crops and hopes for a better future. Each year farmers start out hopeful in the spring, but the next year finds the most of them farther away from a good clover stand than the year before.

Don't forget that lime according to your soil requirements is the first step, then the use of acid phosphate and manure on the same bit of ground, is the quickest and surest way of achieving your aim.

It would be well to remember that alsike and mammoth clover are slightly more acid tolerant than common red and sometimes will live on soil where red clover won't, but this fact is not one that will permit you to hitch your wagon to and go to sleep for they will only do where soil conditions and moisture are right.

Timothy will make a go of it sometimes where others fail, but timothy has been playing the major part of soil robber so long that we hate to recognize him, much less recommend him to the farmer although there has been times when he has been a hero.

BROADSCOPE FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from page 8)

his garden comprises one third acre. There are a great many things to be considered. First, ashes vary greatly in their potash content, and potash is the only real element to consider. Second, soils vary greatly in their need of potash. Ashes also have something to do with soil texture. If this garden spot is rather low or heavy black ground, he can no doubt use all the ashes on it each year. In general, I would use the ashes on the garden every other year. They certainly are a great fertilizer, and there seems to be no need of using more than is required for best results. Their potash content is very soluble, and any excess would, no doubt, be easily lost by leaching.

A number of years ago a neighbor wanted me to put a ten acre field into corn. This field was part of a farm two miles from his home, and a half mile back from the road. It never had a load of manure on it, and all it ever raised was taken away. No green manure, more than the stubble growth, was ever plowed under. But being a naturally fertile soil, it continued to produce crops of fair average. Being short of corn ground that year I decided to take a chance on this field, especially as the owner said he would furnish hard wood ashes and salt, if I would sow them. After the corn was planted I broadcasted the salt and ashes, and the rain carried them into the soil. I don't know whether the salt or the ashes did it, but the corn crop was far above the average for that year. The following year I again planted the field to corn, using ashes and salt again with equally good results. Test stripes proved the mixture was of great benefit. The field was sown to wheat the fall of the second crop. This winter killed so badly it was harrowed up in the spring and sown to oats. They produced a very satisfactory crop. The farm was sold, and my interest in it ceased.

We place all our ashes in large tubs, in the hen house and the hens pick out every particle of the charcoal bits. The tubs are then taken to the garden or orchard, and the ashes scattered as evenly as possible. Care is taken that the farther areas receive as much as those nearby.

By the way, what has become of the man who leaches the ashes in a barrel along toward spring, and makes the old caldron kettle full to the brim with good soft soap? "Them was the good old days."

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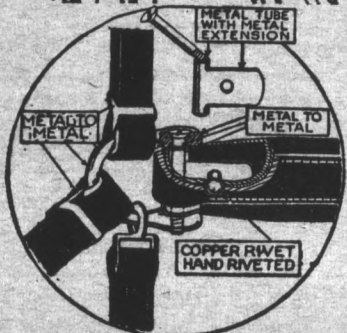
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RAG DOLL METHOD OF TESTING SEED CORN

I want to test some seed corn using the rag doll method and wish you would explain it to me. I have heard considerable about this method but never knew just how to go about it. Thanks.—B. G., Saginaw County.

A WIDTH of sheeting from three to five feet long, depending upon the number of samples of seed to be tested and from eight to ten inches wide, is the foundation. The strip is marked lengthwise down the center with a heavy pencil and then crosswise from three to five inches apart, according to the samples desired to be tested.

The cloth is wet with warm water and laid out on a board or table in front of the ears to be tested, the ears being laid to correspond with



The Rag Doll

the squares. Remove six to twelve kernels from ear No. 1, and place them in square No. 1. Follow the same method with ears Nos. 2, 3, 4, etc., until the squares are filled.

When the spaces are filled, begin at No. 1, or upper end, and roll up, using a small piece of wood or other substance to roll it over at the start, as this core will give more uniform moisture and germination. If the cloth is properly moistened, the kernels will not slip out. Tie the roll about the middle, or use rubber bands. Place the rolls in a bucket of water where they may remain from two to eighteen hours at convenience. Turn off the water and turn the bucket or box over the rolls, placing a small stick or block under one edge for ventilation. In five days the kernels will be ready for examination and the percentage of germination will be plainly shown by the sprouts.

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. We will publish one each week. 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.

SOWING CLOVER OR ALFALFA

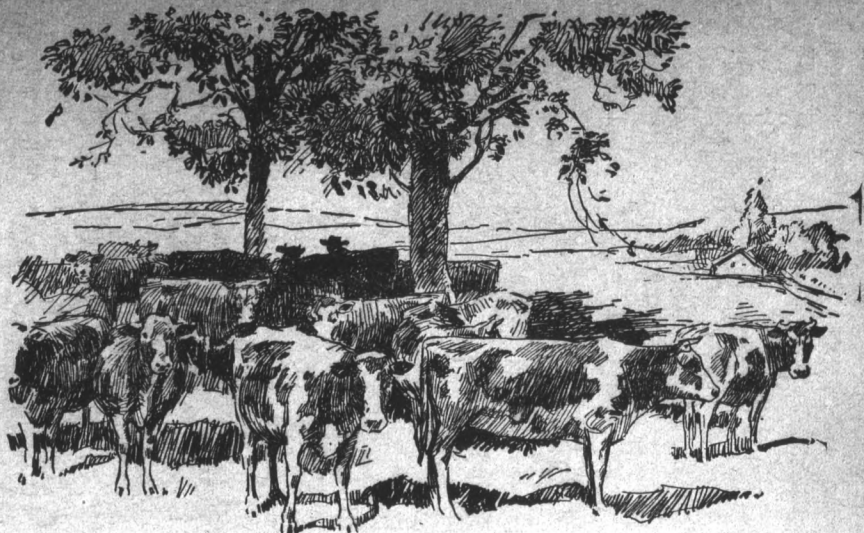
DEAR EDITOR: We enjoy reading your paper along with other farm papers of which we take several. The ideas and problems of other farmers often give me an idea about my own work and crops. Mr. Meek's section is good. Now as good clover and alfalfa seed is so scarce and high I would like to give other Michigan farmers our plan of planting clover and alfalfa on spring grain. I believe it will give a better stand with four to six pounds seed per acre than six or seven quarts sown before with or behind a grain drill.

After your grain is sown and surface is dry, go over with cultivator and then broadcast seed with wheelbarrow seeder. Practically all seeds fall in the little cultivator furrows. Now roll with smooth or bar roller or harrow lightly with spike tooth and you have your clover planted just the right depth to germinate and grow. I fully believe we seldom get over 10 to 20 per cent growth of clover seed and mainly because it is covered either too deep to germinate or so shallow it sprouts and dies before its root reaches solid, damp earth.—W. E. B., Ithaca, Mich.

That's Radio

Two colored boys were discussing radio and one says, "Say Rastus, I wish you all kinds 'splain to me just what this year radio am, anyhow."

"Well," Rastus begins in a most important tone of voice, "You all knows 'bout the telephone, don't yah? Now all you got to do is to take away the wires and you done got radio."



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(Questions gladly answered free of charge.)

NEW OFFICERS FOR MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK BREEDERS ASS'NS

THE different live stock breeders' associations of Michigan met at Michigan State College during Farmers' Week, Feb. 1-5, holding their annual meetings and electing their officers for the following year. The associations and their officers for 1926 are as follows:

Improved Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Ass'n

President, Alex Minty, Ionia; Vice-President, E. C. McCarty, Bad Axe; Secretary, G. A. Brown, East Lansing; Assistant Secretary, W. E. J. Edwards, East Lansing; Treasurer, H. F. Probert, Jackson.

Executive Committee: S. H. Pangborn, Bad Axe, W. E. Livingston, Parma, H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing, Alfred Hendrickson, Hart.

Sheep Breeders' and Feeders' Ass'n

President, Austin E. Cowles, St. Johns; Secretary-Treasurer, V. A. Freeman, East Lansing.

Fine Wool Breeders' Ass'n

President, E. M. Moore, Mason; Secretary, R. J. Noon, Jackson; First Vice-President, L. B. Roberts, St. Johns; Second Vice-President, F. S. Freeman, Lowell; Third Vice-President, L. B. Lawrence, Chelsea; Fourth Vice-President, L. W. Hendee, Pinckney.

Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n

President, S. H. Pangborn, Bad Axe; Vice-President, H. W. Hayes, Chelsea; Secretary-Treasurer, W. E. J. Edwards, East Lansing.

Hereford Breeders' Ass'n

President, Harold Harwood, Ionia; Secretary-Treasurer, Dan Miller, Crapo Farms, Swartz Creek.

Executive Committee: W. A. Freeman, East Lansing, Otto Pino, DeWitt, Warner Ramsey, Port Hope.

Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Ass'n

President, James Curry, Marlette; Secretary-Treasurer, Avery Martin, North-street.

Red Polled Cattle Club

President, N. C. Herbison, Birmingham; Secretary-Treasurer, Mark R. Westbrook, Ionia.

Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n

President, John Endicott, Birmingham; Vice-President, G. F. Hoffman, Monroe; Secretary, C. F. Myers, Grand Blanc; Treasurer, Hoyt Woodman, Lansing.

Michigan Jersey Breeders' Club

President, Alfred Hendrickson, Hart; Secretary-Treasurer, Samuel Odell, Lansing; Vice-President, Joseph Fordney, Jr., Saginaw.

Brown Swiss Breeders' Ass'n

President, L. S. Marshall, Leslie; Vice-President, Mila Peterson, Ionia; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. J. Campbell, Dimondale.

Horse Breeders' Ass'n

President, L. C. Hunt, Eaton Rapids; Secretary-Treasurer, R. S. Hudson, East Lansing; Vice President, Sidney Smith, Orion.

Poland China Breeders' Ass'n

President, W. E. Livingston, Parma; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Feldcamp, Manchester.

Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Ass'n

President, Eugene Inwood, Romeo; Vice-President, Harold Shafley, St. Johns; Secretary-Treasurer, Raymond Lacer, Prattville.

Hampshire Breeders' Ass'n

President, Ray Skinner, Henderson; Vice-President, A. G. Bovay, Jackson; Secretary-Treasurer, R. F. Seymour, Dexter.

Chester White Swine Breeders' Ass'n

President, W. R. Kirk, Fairgrove; Vice-President, F. H. Knox, Portland; Secretary-Treasurer, Dan Miller, Swartz Creek.

Spotted Poland China Breeders' Ass'n

President, G. S. Coffman, Coldwater; Vice-President, Oscar Voelker, Pigeon; Secretary-Treasurer, James Campbell, St. Johns.

Swine Breeders' Ass'n

President, W. H. Every, Manchester; Vice-President, Albert A. Feldcamp, Manchester; Secretary-Treasurer, Harold Shafley, St. Johns.

LIVESTOCK BROUGHT FARMERS TWO BILLION DOLLARS

THE farmers of the United States were paid in the neighborhood of two billion dollars during 1925 by the packers for meat animals dressed under federal inspection, according to statement given out by the Institute of American Meat Packers. This is an increase of nearly \$300,000,000, compared with the year before.

TAILLESS SHEEP

A TAILLESS breed of sheep is being developed at the agricultural college of South Dakota. The experiment has been in progress since 1913 when four ewes and two rams of a tailless specie were imported from Siberia. These were cross-bred with Shropshires, Hampshires and Rambouillets and the results are most gratifying, say the college officials.



THERE'LL soon be lots of work to do. Are your horses ready?

Use Gombault's Caustic Balsam to get them in condition. It's wonderful for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts and Muscular Inflammation.—Known and used everywhere for 42 years. Apply it yourself. Directions with every bottle. Leaves no scar or blemish. Buy it today, and always keep a bottle on hand for emergencies. \$2.00 at drug stores or direct on receipt of price.

The Lawrence-Williams Company
Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Mar. 3.—Shorthorns, W. W. Knapp, Howell, Michigan.

MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

Write or wire for terms and dates.
G. P. PHILLIPS, Bellevue, Michigan.

CATTLE

GUERNSEYS

MAY — GUERNSEYS — ROSE

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED
Bull calves out of Dams up to 877 pounds fat. Sired by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. The homes of bulls: Shuttleworth May Rose Seguel, Jumbo of Brabant and Holbeck Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011.18 fat, 772 fat and 610 fat.
GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE J. HICKS,
Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.

PRACTICALLY PURE BRED GUERNSEY
heifer calves, 8 weeks old \$20 each. We ship C. O. D. Order or write
L. TERWILLIGER, Rt. 1, Wauwatosa, Wis.

PRACTICALLY PURE BRED GUERNSEY DAIRY
calves, \$20.00 each. Shipped C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed. **L. SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wis.**

GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY CALVES.
\$20.00 each, shipped anywhere.
EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORNS: BULLS AND FEMALES
from the best families. We are for the next sixty days making a special price on bred heifers. One of the leading herds in the country. Over 100 head to select from. Write to Manager.
GOTTFREDSON FARMS, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

MILKING TYPE SHORTHORNS, OF THE BEST
of breeding with milking ability. Some choice heifers both open and bred.
T. I. MARTIN, Ionia, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

Hereford Steers

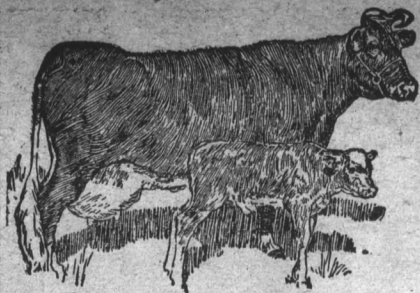
68 Wt. Around 800 lbs. 80 Wt. Around 750 lbs.
82 Wt. Around 850 lbs. 44 Wt. Around 600 lbs.
84 Wt. Around 825 lbs. 50 Wt. Around 450 lbs.

Good quality, dark reds, dehorned well marked Hereford steers. Good stocker order. The best type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch.

V. V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co. Iowa.

HEREFORDS—OLDEST HERD IN U.S.
We have some good bulls for sale. Farmers prices.
GRAP FARM, Swartz Creek, Mich.

HEREFORDS—BOTH SEXES, INDIVIDUALLY
good, high class breeding. Farmer, Fairfax (891680) a State Fair Junior Champion, at head.
E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.



Here's How to Avoid Losses at CALVING

What chances you take—what losses you suffer, when you leave to luck the health of your cows as they approach and go through calf-birth.

At this critical time—when the requirements of winter feeding alone impose a heavy burden on her vitality a cow needs outside assistance to maintain her health and productive vigor.

Kow-Kare supplies this help in just the form most needed—by building up the vigor of digestive and genital organs so that disorders and diseases cannot gain a foothold. To insure strong, productive cows and healthy calves Kow-Kare is used regularly in thousands of the best dairies.

Kow-Kare does more than fight disease—it puts more milk into your pails by enabling your cows to assimilate all the milk-values in the feed consumed. It stops feed-waste—puts added dollars on your milk check. A tablespoonful in the feed one week each month works wonders—an improvement you can't help seeing.

Our valuable book, "The Home Cow Doctor," tells how to fight cow diseases, and the part Kow-Kare plays in treating Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Lost Appetite, etc. Send for free copy. If you have the least trouble finding Kow-Kare at your feed dealer's, general store or druggist's we will send it post-paid. Large size \$1.25, medium, 65c.



Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Dept. 12
Lyndonville, Vt.

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"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

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REG. JERSEYS, POGIS 89th OF H. F. AND Majesty breeding. Young stock for sale. Herd fully accredited by State and Federal Government. Write or visit for prices and description.
GUY C. WILBUR, SELDING, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL calves from high producing dams.
J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Michigan.

HORSES

HORSE SALE

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS.
MARES AND STALLIONS.
SOME GOOD TEAMS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10—12:30 P. M.
Sales Pavilion, M. S. C.

MICHIGAN HORSE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION,
R. S. Hudson, Sec'y. East Lansing, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

FOR SALE—BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS, either sex. At reasonable prices. Also open and bred gilts.
R. J. Dudgeon, Rt. 1, Goshoccon, Ohio.

REG. B. T. POLAND CHINA FOR SALE. Tried sows and gilts. Farmers prices. Write.
ALBERT COLLISON, Coleman, Michigan.

POLAND CHINA GILTS, OUTSTANDING, BRED for Spring farrow. Cholera immune. Registered free.
WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Michigan.

PROPOSE "EXTRAS" FOR MICHIGAN FAIR WINNERS

RECOMMENDATIONS that Michigan dairy cattle exhibitors be given the "edge", with an increase of 30 per cent in premiums for winners representing this state at the 1926 State Fair, have been submitted to the agricultural division of the new state fair board by the committee of dairy breeders' associations, according to Prof. O. E. Reed, of the college dairy department.

The action was taken because of the necessity of protecting Michigan cattle breeders from outside competitors, who often exhibit at the fair and win so many prizes as to discourage the state's own residents from contributing at all.

The recommendation asks that an additional 30 per cent be paid to each winner in the cattle exhibits, who is from this state.

Another project is that of adding a class calling for exhibition of county herds contributed from the stock of various individuals, by representing the various counties.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

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

BLOOD SPAVIN

I would like to know what medicine to use on a horse with blood spavin. Can heaves in an old horse be cured?—A. L., Greenville, Michigan.

I KNOW of nothing that would be any better for the blood spavin than the following: Equal parts of tincture of iodine and glycerine; paint this on well once each day; you will find a tooth brush about the most satisfactory method of applying it. If anything will do this any good this will do it but it will likely take some time.

Heaves in an old animal cannot be cured, not often in a young animal. Feed lightly and do not permit the animal to gorge itself. Tablespoonful doses of fowlers solution of arsenic on the grain night and morning for a month then discontinue for one week and then give for another three or four weeks will probably help this animal very much.

LEAKS MILK

I have a heifer with first calf. Is an easy milker and leaks milk. Is there anything I can do for it?—B. F. W., Freepont, Michigan.

I AM not sure that I can tell you of anything that you can do to make your cow retain her milk; these leakers often give plenty of trouble. If you can do so, you might try milking her at noon as this will probably stop some of it. Then give her the following tonic for one month: Tablespoonful dose of fowlers solution of arsenic night and morning on ground feed. This for four weeks and if it does not help, then there is nothing more to do. This solution will freeze, so keep it in a warm place.

Not more acres, or more cows, or hens, or sows but greater yields and profits from each acre, each cow, each hen and each sow is the slogan of the modern farmer.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

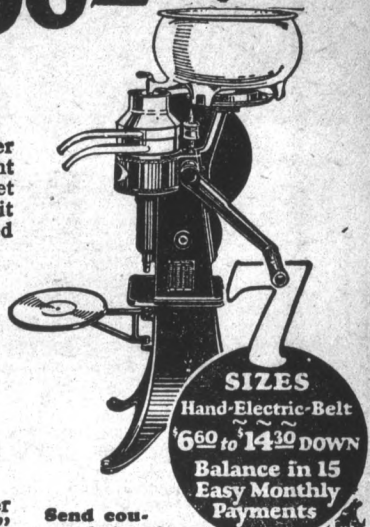
Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up; is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, A. R. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month. —(Adv.)



"I thought my old separator was all right but my NEW De Laval is saving me over \$96.00 a year"



JUST like hundreds of thousands of other cream separator users, this man thought his old machine was skimming clean. Yet when he tried a new De Laval he found it saved him \$96.00 a year. Of course it stayed on his place.

A similar condition may exist with you. It's easy to find out. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this simple test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested; then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

The new De Laval is the best separator ever made. It has the wonderful "floating bowl" and other improvements. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It is easier to run and handle, and lasts longer. For 48 years De Laval Separators have led the world.

SEE and TRY the New De Laval TRADE in your old Separator

The De Laval Milker

If you milk five or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 35,000 in use giving wonderful satisfaction. Send for complete information.

See Your De Laval Agent



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New York, 165 Broadway
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street
Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name _____ Town _____ State _____ No. Cows _____

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COD LIVER OIL
WITH GENUINE
Semi-Solid Buttermilk

Here is the feed that has amazed poultrymen from coast to coast. Flock after flock has broken all former records in hatching, in gains, and in healthfulness. Egg yields increase and profits are doubly assured. This nationally endorsed feed exclusively made by the manufacturer of the famous genuine Semi-Solid Buttermilk is now available to every poultryman. Tear out and mail this ad and full information will be sent you by return mail. Simply address: Consolidated Products Co., 4750 Sheridan Rd., Dept. 215 Chicago, Ill.

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"WORLD'S WONDER" SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. Beautiful cockerels \$5. Hatching eggs. H. OECIL SMITH, Rapid City, Michigan.

White Wyandottes—Hatching Eggs From Choice breeders. Selective breeding practiced. Quality my motto. Fred Berlin, Allen, Michigan.

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

Thousands now at low prices. Trapped, COCKERELS pedigreed. Egg contest winners for years. Pay after you see them. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for special sale bulletin and big free catalog. GEO. B. FERRIS, 542 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich. EGGS

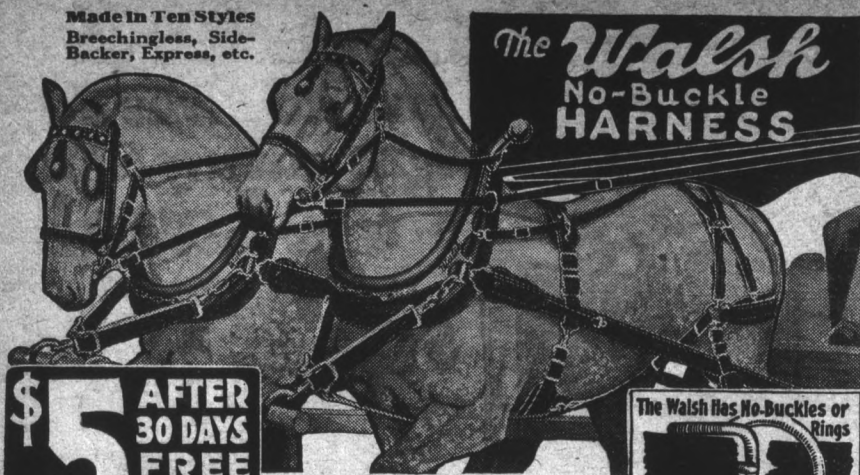
TURKEYS

TURKEYS—M. BRONZE, B. RED, NARRAGANSETT, White Holland Hens, Toms. Pairs and trios no akin. Highest quality at lowest prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

50 HEAD 6 BULLS 50 HEAD
DOUBLE DISPERSION SALE
of 50 Head of Registered Shorthorn Cattle
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1926,
in the Sale Pavilion of the City of Howell, Michigan.
We will offer both herds of Registered Shorthorn Cattle belonging to W. W. Knapp and W. B. McQuillan.
These are two of the oldest established herds in Michigan.
C. M. Jones, Auctioneer
W. W. Knapp, W. B. McQuillan, Props.

Made in Ten Styles
Breechingless, Side-
Backer, Express, etc.



\$5 AFTER
30 DAYS
FREE
TRIAL

I Will Ship You

a Walsh Harness for a 30 day free trial on your own team. See for yourself that my harness is stronger, handsomer, better fitting, handier in every way—a proven success for over ten years. If not convinced that it is the best harness you ever laid eyes on, send it back at my expense.

Three Times Stronger Than Buckle Harness
Buckles weaken and tear straps. Walsh 1 3/4-inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with buckles will break at the buckle at about 350 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles. Easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness. Packers' Northern Steer Hide leather—best that can be tanned.

SAVES REPAIRS—LASTS TWICE AS LONG
The Walsh Harness costs less because it saves many a dollar in repairs. Users show average repair cost of only 9 cents per year. No patching, no mending, because no rings to wear straps in two, no buckles to weaken and tear straps. Greatest advance in harness making. Easily adjustable to fit any horse. Write today for new reduced prices.

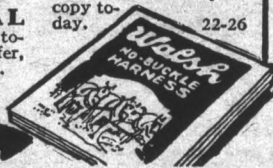
\$5.00 AFTER 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
Balance easy payments, or cash after trial if you wish. Write today for free book, prices, easy payments and thirty days' trial offer, also how to make money showing Walsh Harness to your neighbors.

JAMES M. WALSH, Pres., Walsh Harness Co.
123 Grand Ave., Dept. 427 Milwaukee, Wis.

WRITE TODAY FOR MY FREE BOOK



Over 50,000 Users Praise the Walsh
Endorsed by Agricultural Colleges, Government Experiment Stations, leading horsemen and thousands of users in every state.
My Free Book gives hundreds of letters and pictures from users and other interesting information. Write for your copy today. 22-26



NEW PREVENTATIVE FOUND FOR DEADLY CALF SCOURS

THE old method of preventing calf scours by removing the cow due to calf to a barn or shed unused for a long time by dairy animals can now be superseded by a better method.

Although the old isolation method cuts down losses greatly, it is not so effective as the colostrum milk method discovered by Dr. Little of the Rockefeller Institute, says Carl B. Bender, assistant animal husbandman at the New Jersey College of Agriculture. As soon as the calf is dropped, one or two 8-ounce bottles of the dam's milk should be drawn and given to the calf. This feeding is best done by using regular nursing bottles and enlarging the holes in the nipples.

This first milk or colostrum of the cow possesses a number of qualities highly essential to the new born calf. It cleans out the digestive tract of the young animal and also provides an immunity against scours and various other digestive disorders.

Even if there is no evidence of scours in the herd it is well to feed colostrum milk to all of the calves at birth before the yhave a chance to suckle their dam. To be effective the colostrum must reach the calf's stomach before any filth can get there. The nursing bottles and nipples should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately before using.

The symptoms of scours are profuse bowel discharges of exceedingly offensive nature. The calf shows intense suffering and usually dies within 24 to 36 hours.

"SUCCESS OR BUST" IN THE CHICKEN BUSINESS

(Continued from page 4)

thought she had done well. The hatchery was very glad to get her pure bred White Wyandotte eggs as they were short on that breed. During the year of 1924 they paid her 8 cents a dozen above the market price, and in 1925 they again raised the price.

Gets the Duck Fever Again

During the spring of 1924 she again got the duck fever, so as she had bought two incubators, one that held 50 eggs and the other 120 eggs, she offered to hatch ducks for her neighbors for half the baby ducks. Her neighbors had the large White Pekin variety and as they had no incubators and needed their hens to set on their hen eggs they were glad to have Lavinia hatch them for them. In this way she raised 60 ducks for herself.

When her first ducks were 5 weeks old in July, she took them to Grand Rapids, 30 miles away, and sold them at a butcher shop for 25 cents a pound and as they averaged three pounds each, she received \$15 for them. The next 25 ducks she kept until they were 8 weeks old and sold them in August for 20 cents a pound. They brought her \$20.00. The last bunch she sold was the first of September, and for these ten she received only 17 1/2 cents a pound and they averaged 4 1/2 pounds each, which brought her \$8.06. The other 4 ducks and 1 drake she kept for her breeding pen another year.

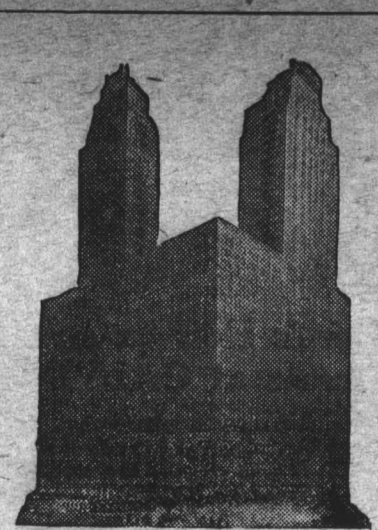
She also raised quite a few chickens this year and when the young roosters and old hens and her eggs were sold for that year she had made above all expenses \$250 on her poultry.

From the time her ducks were hatched until they were sold she kept a dish of 80 per cent ground wheat and 10 per cent of meat scraps, mixed up with water before them all the time. She also kept green grass or weeds and oyster shells and grit before them continually. The chickens were fed a balanced ration of 100 pounds each of bran middlings, ground oats, ground corn, and meat scrap. This was sometimes fed wet and sometimes fed dry.

During that year she bought her a second-hand Ford touring car for \$75 and put \$75 worth of repairs on it. She also bought her a new portable typewriter for \$50, and a new camera and developing and printing outfit for \$6.50.

Makes Her Trap Nests

During the fall of 1924 she bought \$6.40 worth of lumber, one pound of galvanized wire to make



The New Morrison, when completed, will be the largest and tallest hotel in the world, containing 3,400 rooms

When in

Chicago

Stop at the

MORRISON HOTEL

Tallest in the World
46 Stories High

Closest in the city to offices, theatres, stores and railroad depots

Rooms \$2.50 up

all outside, each with bath, running ice water and Servidor

Garage privileges for every guest

MORRISON HOTEL
THE HOTEL OF PERFECT SERVICE
TERRACE GARDEN CHICAGO WINDY CITY
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IN THE HEART OF CHICAGO



WETAN

and make to your order from your Cattle, Horse and all kinds of Hides and Furs, Men's Fur Coats, Robes, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Ladies' Fur Coats and Fur Sets. Repairing and remodeling latest styles. Ship us your work and save one-half. New Galloway Coats, Robes, Gloves and Mittens for sales. We are the oldest Galloway tanners; 39 years continuous business. Free Style Catalog, prices and samples. Don't ship your hides and furs elsewhere until you get our proposition. **HILLSDALE ROBE & TANNING CO., Hillsdale, Mich.**

HERE'S THE WAY TO HEAL RUPTURE

A Marvelous Self-Home-Treatment That Anyone Can Use on Any Rupture, Large or Small

Costs Nothing to Try

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple Method for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable Rupture System is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured men, women and children. It is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered, and makes the use of trusses or supports unnecessary.

No matter how bad the rupture, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold; no matter how many kinds of trusses you have worn, let nothing prevent you from getting this FREE TREATMENT. Whether you think you are past help or have a rupture as large as your fists, this marvelous System will so control it and keep it up inside as to surprise you with its magic influence. It will so help you restore the parts where the rupture comes through that soon you will be as free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured.

You can have a free trial of this wonderful strengthening preparation by merely sending your name and address to **W. A. COLLINGS, Inc., 347 C Collings Building, Watertown, N. Y.** Send no money. The trial is free. Write now—today. It may save the wearing of a truss the rest of your life.—(Adv.)

BOWSHER'S HEAVY-DUTY FEED GRINDERS
BELT-DRIVEN
12 Sizes, 2-40 H.P.
GRIND YOUR FEED AT LOWEST COST
CONE-SHAPE BURRS—Easiest Running, EXTRA SOLIDLY BUILT—Longest Life
BOWSHER "Combination" or Vertical—A Powerful Grinder Capable of a Wide Range of Work—from Cracking Corn for Chickens to Grinding Oats for Hogs. Rapidly reduces to any degree of fineness Corn in Husk, Bar Corn and All Small Grains. Have Healthy Stock and Larger Profits. Write Now for Circulars. The A. P. BOWSHER Co., South Bend, Ind.

CLOVER
Michigan-Grown
Order early. Protect yourself, insure your yield, by buying seed of proven quality. Beware of imported clover seed not adapted to your soil and climate. Use only Isbell's Bell Brand Clover—red or alsike—all Michigan-grown, pure, true to strain, hardy and big-yielding—record producers for 47 years. of any field seeds to show quality sent on request with Isbell's 1926 Seed Annual. Big savings on sterling quality direct-from-grower seeds. Write today. **S. M. ISBELL & CO., Seed Growers**
235 Mechanic St. (83) Jackson, Mich.

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS
BE COMFORTABLE—Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope. **BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 385-D State St., Marshall, Mich.**

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Influenza, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 60 cents, large \$1.20. Write for free booklet on diseases. **SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Dept. 12 GOSHEN, IND.**

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HIGHEST PRODUCTION QUALITY. That is what you get in KEYSTONE CHICKS. CONTEST WINNERS bred for heavy egg production, vigor and health. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Postpaid prices 50 100 500 1000
Foreman Strain Barred Rocks \$10.50 \$20.00 \$95.00 \$185.00
Selected Barred Rocks 8.75 17.00 80.00 155.00
Extra Select S. and R. C. Reds 9.50 18.00 85.00 165.00
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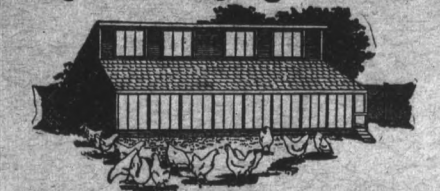
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Fine for Baby Chicks Too

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In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted; even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.



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I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer, any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 86-M Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible, above statement true.

hooks, one-half pound of staples, one-half pound of shingle nails and one pound of 8-penny nails and with these she made her 24 trap ests. These nests would have cost her about \$15.00 if she had bought them ready made, but as she made them herself they only cost \$6.58 in money.

On the 5th day of January in 1925 she set her little incubator and in three weeks more she set her large one. On the 25th of February she had 77 baby chicks, some of which were 4 weeks old. She sets and tends to her incubators different than others. For instance, when a chick hatches or an egg is culled out she replaces it with another egg, warm from the hen. In this way her machines are full continually. She says there is no more work and it does not take any more kerosene to run an incubator full of eggs than it does to run one only partly full. She writes the date on the egg when it is put in the machine, so she can tell at a glance when the eggs should hatch, and as quick as they are removed the vacant place is filled by a fresh egg. She does not cool her eggs only long enough to turn them as she keeps the machines in the cellar where it keeps quite cool.

She has found out she can raise baby chicks until they are 8 weeks old on 1½ pound of buttermilk and 2 pounds of scratch feed. This costs her 18 cents. And to take the place of sunshine she feeds them cod liver oil, one pound to 100 pounds of feed. This keeps the chicks strong and healthy. Her ducks started laying in 1925 on the 19th day of February. She wants to raise lots of ducks and baby chicks, as she can get \$1.00 or more, for them at 10 weeks of age, which will give her a profit of 75 cents on each.

She intends to buy her a windmill with a long garden hose so she can water her garden, and a good \$100 radio, this year, from her poultry, beside dressing herself.

Poultry Department

BROODING OF BABY CHICKS
By D. E. Spotts

(Editor's Note: This is the second article of a series on hatching and raising baby chicks by Mr. D. E. Spotts appearing in our columns.)

ALTHOUGH much of the success in rearing of baby chicks depends upon the health and vigor of the parent stock, another factor which must have due consideration is brooding. Brooding may be divided into two branches; first, natural, and second, artificial. For the most successful results, a great deal of attention should be given to detail, so first let us consider the natural methods.

In nearly all instances allow the hen to remain on the nest until the chicks get so lively that they insist on leaving it. If it is early in the season be sure that bottoms are placed in the coops. It is also very desirable that a layer of dry sand and chaff be placed in the coop, which aids greatly in keeping it dryer and also furnishes litter in which the chicks may scratch. Later in the season, if the ground is dry enough, the bottoms may be removed from the coops and each day they should be moved the width of themselves. This saves the work of cleaning each day and insures wholesome conditions. Providing that coops are to be used which were used the previous season, a thorough disinfection would aid greatly in eradicating diseases and body parasites. A 5 per cent solution of stock-dip can be recommended as a disinfectant. The type of coop used for natural brooding depends upon the material which is at hand. Most any simple construction can be used to advantage, providing it is ventilated and water-proof. The number of chicks which a hen can care for depends upon the season. In the early part of the year 12 to 14 chicks are sufficient, while in midsummer a hen, such as Barred Rock or Rhode Island Red, can easily hover 20 to 25 chicks. However, the best rule is to give the hen no more chicks than she can hover comfortably. The hen is very apt to have upon her body some lice or mites; thus it is a safe practice to give both hen and chicks a thorough dusting with lice powder or sodium fluoride at regular intervals throughout the brooding season.

(Continued on page 28)

Ultra-Violet Rays PASS THRU FLEX-O-GLASS

Weatherproof — Waterproof — Unbreakable
1/8 Cost of Glass AND BETTER



Give Chicks Actual Sunlight Indoors

Utilize sun's valuable rays! Chicks develop in 1/4 regular time if given ULTRA-VIOLET sun's rays in a warm, dry place.

Glass stops these rays. PUT CHICKS UNDER FLEX-O-GLASS — give them soft scattered sunlight full of concentrated ULTRA-VIOLET (health rays) and INFRA-RED (heat) rays of the sun where they are safe from rickets (weak legs) and diseases and watch them grow. Every chick will exercise, be full of pep and grow like weeds. Build this scratch shed or brooderhouse now, quickly and cheaply. Sunlight is only heat and health producer nature offers, and it's enough. Why not use it? The growth of chicks under FLEX-O-GLASS will amaze you. Let hens scratch and feed in a FLEX-O-GLASS scratch shed and they will lay all winter. Turn hens that are a winter cost into a winter profit. FLEX-O-GLASS makes ideal enclosure for porches, children's playhouses, health-rooms, windows, etc.

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Per yd. 35½ inches wide—1 yd. 50c; 5 yds. at 49c; 10 yds. at 35c; 25 yds. at 35c; 100 yds. or more at 32c per yard. Quantity prices F. O. B. on request.



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THE MILD MELLOW CHEW

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FROM PEDIGREED, BLOOD TESTED, TRAPNESTED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Every bird in our flocks is Michigan State CERTIFIED, a step higher in the scale of good chicks than Accredited Stock. Write at once for your copy of the "Story of Sunrise Farm." Describes in detail our better flocks and chicks, and how you can make a big success with poultry. Copy FREE.

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"MICHIGAN'S BEST" BABY CHICKS
When you buy Pine Bay Chicks you get chicks that are first of all bred right and secondly, hatched right. We have been in the business since 1904. Yearly we have increased our capacity to take care of our needs. Our stock has demonstrated its claim to a place among Michigan's Best. Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Mottled Anconas. Write for special prices on large numbers. Pine Bay Chicks are vigorous, easily raised. Parent stock reared in Michigan climate is healthy and hardy. Send for free descriptive catalog and price list. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post paid. PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Box 1-A, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

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LOOK Buy Our State Accredited Chicks Big Discount on Early Orders

Inspector left only big profitable breeders in our flocks. 15 best varieties ever produced 9c and up. We have some pedigreed cockerels in our flocks. Some winning 1st and 2nd prize in production class. Also trapnesting the Tancred pullets. So our chicks should be as good as money can buy. Hatching eggs. Get free circular with big discount before buying elsewhere.

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Save \$5 to \$8—Factory Prices

This brooder raises more and better chicks at lowest cost. Stove is sturdy, safe, air-tight, self-regulating—best in world to hold fire. Burns soft coal better than any other brooder. Also burns hard coal, wood, etc. Automatic regulator maintains uniform heat night and day. Canopy spreads heat evenly over chicks, gives pure air. 500 and 1000 chick sizes. Backed by 8 years' success. Guaranteed. Express paid E. of Rockies. Stovepipe outfit sent FREE with brooder. Lowest price. Write us TODAY.

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White Leghorns—Anconas. Chicks hatched from free range. Mich. State Accredited flocks. Send for our catalog and prices on chicks and eggs. We guarantee 100% Live Delivery and insure chicks for one week. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today.

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THE BOS HATCHERY, R2, B, Zeeland, Mich.

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Low Prices
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Stronger, Healthier, the kind that Live and Grow. Superior bred, Tom Barron, and Morgan-Tancred Strains S. C. White Leghorns. Also Hollis Strain White Wyandottes. Superior chicks are bred for heavy egg production, type and color. FREE Catalog gives valuable information on raising Baby Chicks.

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PURE BRED BABY CHICKS MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

We have not only selected our breeding stock and mated our birds for best results, but we have joined the Michigan Accredited Association. An inspector from the Agricultural College approves every bird. This work is for your protection and gives you the most up-to-date in baby chicks. Write for literature and price list. Our chicks cost no more and you can feel safe. 100% live delivery. Write today.

Get Our Illustrated Literature.

We have prepared a big, illustrated circular which tells all about our chicks. It is worth your while to get it if you expect to buy chicks.

PRICES Our prices are reasonable. Our chicks are good. Write today.

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Buy Michigan State Accredited Chicks

From one of the founders of the chick industry 24 years in the business. An old reliable hatchery which has been putting out guaranteed chicks for years. Our flocks are the result of careful breeding and culling over a period of years. All our flocks have been state accredited and our Male Birds have been leganded by the state. When seen our chicks recommend themselves. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Dr. L. E. Heasley Egg Basket Strain Buff Leghorns. Write for free catalog.

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"OUR CHICKS ARE MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED." Chicks that are hatched from free range breeders carefully selected. Our flocks and hatchery inspected and passed by representative of Michigan State College. Refer you to State Commercial Savings Bank. Order from this ad.

Prepaid prices on— 25 50 100 500 1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns.....\$4.00 \$7.00 \$13.00 \$25.00 \$40.00
Bd. Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds.....4.75 8.00 15.00 \$22.50 \$35.00
Mixed Chicks \$10.00 per hundred

10% down books your order. Free catalog. 100% Live delivery prepaid.
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LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

Buy Michigan State Accredited chicks from Lakeview. Official contest records. Every breeder inspected and passed by representatives of Michigan State College. 100% live delivery prepaid. Order from this ad.

Varieties Prices On: 25 50 100 500 1000
White Leghorns (Tancred).....\$3.75 \$7.00 \$13.00 \$25.00 Write for
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Special Matings Higher \$10.00 per 100. All heavies \$12.00.
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We hatch S. C. White Leghorns, Anconas and Barred Rocks. Send for descriptive circular giving full information about our high egg producing lines and why we can sell these chicks direct to you at jobbers prices.

MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM
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EXCLUSIVELY. Strong, Healthy Chicks from these selected flocks. Inspected and culled by expert State Inspectors. Carefully selected for heavy laying abilities. **ENGLISH, BARRON and TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN, S. C. BROWN LEGHORN, SHEPPARD ANCONAS, BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS and Assorted Mixed Chicks.** Postpaid and Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bank Reference. Write me at once for Circular and full price particulars.

WINSTROM HATCHERY, Albert Winstrom, Prop., Box C-5, Zeeland, Mich.



RELIABLE CHICKS

MAKE RELIABLE LAYERS. All Flocks Michigan State Accredited. We hatch Barron White Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes—producing chicks that Live and Lay—and give Egg Profits. Free Catalog gives particulars about the finest pens we have ever had.

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PLAY SAFE Buy only from ACCREDITED FARMS. Our flocks are inspected and culled by authorized inspectors and approved by M. S. P. I. A. Chicks from heavy laying strains only. **HILLCROFT FARM** is not simply a Hatchery, but a Breeding Farm and when Better Chicks are to be hatched, we will hatch them. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Prepaid prices

Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns.....\$4.00 \$7.50 \$14.00 \$27.00
Laying Strains Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds.....4.50 8.50 16.00 27.00
Laying Strains White Rocks and Wyandottes.....5.00 9.00 17.00 22.00
Order right from this ad in full confidence. Bank Reference or Dun Mercantile Agency. Send at once for "TRUTHFUL" CATALOG.

HILLCROFT FARM, Dept. 52, COOPERSVILLE, MICH.



Egg Produced Elgin White Leghorns

Tom Barron mating with Tancred males. Elgin chicks are large, vigorous and peppy, the kind that bring profits. Will completely satisfy you. Elgin chicks are Michigan State Accredited. Write for free Catalog and Price List.

ELGIN HATCHERY, Ed Dykema, Prop., ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

Artificial Brooding

The essentials of a brooder house are roominess, sufficient ventilation, dryness, sanitation and warmth. In addition there must be plenty of space for the chicks to exercise, and to prevent crowding at night. A satisfactory allowance for baby chicks is 1 square foot of floor space for each three chicks. At six weeks, 1 foot of floor space should be allowed for each 1½ chicks. Everything considered a house 10 feet by 10 feet, or 8 feet by 12 feet is very satisfactory. It is large enough for 275 to 300 chicks, the maximum number for one hover. The house should allow plenty of fresh air without direct drafts. Chicks give off a large amount of moisture and some poisonous gases which must be removed. The floor of the brooder house should be made of wood and placed at least one foot off the ground. This will aid greatly in keeping the hover dry and also in keeping out vermin.

In an ideal brooder house the hover end should be warm and the other end cool. This condition is obtained by having a long house and placing the stove near one end. The other end serves as a feeding and exercising room, and aids in hardening the chicks, getting them used to cooler conditions, so that they are less apt to become chilled when allowed outdoors.

In selecting the coal stove hover, attention should be paid to the simplicity and effectiveness of the automatic regulator, the ease of cooling and firing, and the size of the combustion chamber. The safety of the chick depends upon the reliability of the draft control. The draft control should respond quickly and should be simple.

The brooder house containing the coal stove hover should be located so that trees and buildings do not interfere with the draft. If the coal stove hover is used within a small brooder house it should be placed as near the center as possible. This will aid in maintaining a uniform temperature. The stove pipe should extend at least 5 feet above the roof. If this causes too much draft the pipe can be shortened. It should be taken down and the soot cleaned out often. Soft coal can be used, but anthracite coal, chestnut size, is much better. The temperature at the edge of the hover, chick level, should be about 98 degrees during the first two days; the temperature the last of the first week about 95 degrees; the second week 90 to 93 degrees; the third 85 to 88 degrees, and about 5 degrees less each week until heat is removed.

A suitable guard 10 to 12 inches high, to keep the chicks close to the stove the first few days, is provided in the form of boards, strips of commercial roofing, etc. The objections to inch mesh wire are that occasionally chicks get their heads caught in the mesh, also it does not cut off drafts.

If the oil-burning hover is to be used, the following points are important: simplicity, effective regulation of oil supply, least possible danger of fire, durable construction, and economy of fuel consumption. The brooder house in which the large sized oil burners are used should be large and roomy. The most satisfactory type of house is one with two rooms, one of which is heated by the hover. It is very important that this heated room should have adequate ventilation. The other room is cooler, and is primarily for exercise, but also allows chicks to get away from the heat during day. The brooder house should be

moved to a new range each year of the ground about it plowed and worked. After the house has been thoroughly cleaned and scraped is advisable to disinfect it with a per cent solution of stock-dip. Corner boards are used to prevent chicks smothering each other by crowding against the wall or in corners. An excellent cover for the floor is an inch of sand over which is thrown a few inches of litter, such as alfalfa, straw, or clover chaff. Before placing the chicks in the brooder house give the brooder thorough testing. Start the fire about five days prior to the time of the hatching of the chicks. Be sure that the thermostat is in workable condition and that it is possible to vary the temperature as desired.

To avoid loss in stunting and rearing chicks, great care must be taken to keep the brooders, utensils, ground, and stock clean. Careful attention must be given to ventilation, suitable hover temperature, proper training of chicks, a sufficient amount of exercise and whole some food, and correct methods of feeding.

ROUP

We have some sick chickens, some would like to know what ails them and what to do for them. Last fall some young chicks started sneezing their heads swelled, pus formed in some of their eyes and the nose run and some of them got lame and couldn't stand on their feet.—J. W. Lowell, Michigan.

YOUR poultry has roup which is a very common ailment of poultry in the winter time; it is caused by keeping too closely with not enough ventilation and not enough room. This should be remedied at once. Then feed them well and if you are not using a well balanced ration, buy some poultry mash for a while until you get them on their feet again in good shape. Put as much permanganate of potash in each gallon of drinking water as will lay on a nickel. This should be kept before them at all times. Separate the sick birds from the well ones.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

GOOD SPORTS IN THE APPLE WORLD

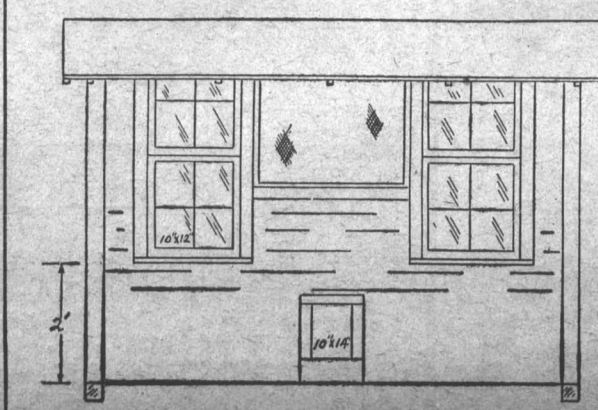
(Continued from Page 11)

for profit or pleasure, should try Red Spy. It is true that the new variety has the serious fault of the parent, that of coming in bearing late, but there are many good characters to offset this fault. There are delectable quality and great beauty in the fruits, and in the tree hardiness, healthfulness, productivity, and reliability in bearing to commend these two varieties. Nor should it be forgotten that the trees are long lived, nearly perfect orchard plants, and that they bloom very late, thereby often escaping late spring frosts which ruin the crops of other varieties."

ITALIAN PRUNES

I would like to know if Italian prunes could be grown successfully in this locality, any information you could give me would be greatly appreciated.—H. S. P., Burt, Mich.

"**ITALIAN PRUNE**" is the name of a variety of European plum. It is hardy, dark blue and free stone, and is considered a good plum for home gardens or for local market. I know of no reason why Italian Prune would not succeed in your locality. You may find it is quite subject to curculio but this can be remedied by proper spraying.



This is a front view of a brooder house, a type suggested by the Poultry Husbandry Department of the Michigan State College, not difficult to construct.

Buy Only Michigan State Accredited Chicks

An Accredited Chick Is A Better Chick

Every Michigan State Accredited Hatchery has had all its flocks individually inspected by the Michigan State College. All male birds have been individually leg banded with a State sealed and numbered leg band. Parent stock of all accredited Chicks is pure-bred and free from all major standard disqualifications. All breeders approved are true to type and color of parent stock. All with low vitality or disease have been removed.



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"Michigan State Accredited" in the advertising of Michigan Accredited Hatcheries is your guarantee of the truthfulness and reliability of the advertiser's statements.

Such advertising has been approved by the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association and by the Michigan State College.

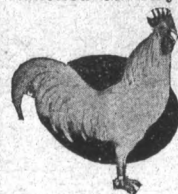
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Mich. State College, East Lansing, Mich.

PURE BRED WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

MORGAN-TANCRED STRAIN
From Michigan State Accredited Flocks.

Our home flock includes five granddaughters of Morgan-Tancred hen No. 67, whose demonstrated ability to transmit high egg production has occasioned country-wide comment. Two sons of hen No. 67, sired 26 pullets with pullet year records of over 300 eggs. Write for our special circular describing our methods and giving full particulars of our Two Big Money Saving Plans for Poultry Raisers.



CUMINGS POULTRY FARMS,
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WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

100% SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED
MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED



Wolverine Leghorns have large lopped combs; big, deep bodies; are uniform in size and type; and produce quantities of large, white eggs in winter when egg prices are high. Satisfied customers everywhere endorse Wolverine Baby Chicks.

Bred for Size, Type and Egg Production Since 1910

All breeders accredited by Michigan State College and Michigan Poultry Improvement Association. Don't buy any chicks until you have our new 1926 catalog explaining our matings in detail and how you can have greatest success with poultry. Write for copy, it's FREE.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY & FARMS

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EARLY LAYERS
and
PROFIT PAYERS.

Highland Poultry Farm, Box X, Holland, Michigan

BRED-TO-LAY

Tancred—Hollywood—Barron Strains

Highland Leghorns are sturdy Northern Bred, and have many enviable winter egg laying records. Our breeding methods assure strong, vigorous chicks that grow rapidly and mature early. Nine out of Ten Highland Chicks will be shipped this season on orders from customers who buy from us year after year.

SPECIAL PRICES and EASY TERMS

Write today for your copy of our FREE Catalog and price list. Catalog illustrates Highland production matings, tells feeding methods and gives other valuable information.



MICH. STATE ACCREDITED.

ENGLISH TYPE

White Leghorns

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED

The Big, Deep Bodied Hens with Large Combs that Produce the Large White Eggs

Your success with poultry depends on your foundation stock. Start right. Our new 1926 FREE Catalog tells how and what to do to raise chicks profitably. Send for your copy before you buy any chicks.

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Step Up Your Egg Production With Riverview White Leghorn Chicks

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Every bird in our flocks is production bred, range fed, strong, healthy and full of vitality. Send for our new catalog, describing our matings, and showing why hundreds of customers buy Riverview Chicks each year. Copy FREE.

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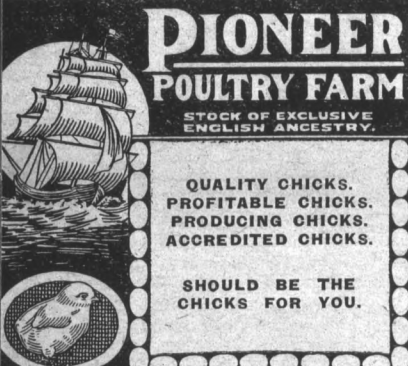
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MARKET FLASHES

Outlook For Farmers in Michigan

Market Flooded With Western Lambs—Speculators Continue Control of Wheat

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

PREDICTIONS of what is likely to take place this year are numerous, but farmers should not be too ready to map out their plans from them, even from government announcements regarding what should be done in allotting acreage of grains, potatoes, etc. There is always the danger that too many farmers will follow this advice and thereby defeat the whole scheme. Probably farmers generally will plant their usual acres with the accustomed allotments. As to the outlook, however, it is well to ponder over the recent reports issued by the big manufacturers of farm machinery and to note the important fact that recent operations of these factories have been running about one-third larger than a year ago, it being the busiest winter in six years. It means that in the future farmers are going to depend less than in the past on hired helpers and more on machinery. The output of these factories shows a wonderful expansion in tractors, engines, tractor plows, etc. Dairy interests are growing in all directions, and poultry and eggs are sources of large revenue to thousands of farmers. One result of the extremely high prices for fresh eggs is the great increase of eggs placed in cold storage warehouses in the months when prices are lowest, the eggs being taken out later and sold to families at much below prices for fresh eggs. There is more interest shown in apple orchards than ever before, family orchards coming first although commercial orchards are also increasing in various districts. Dissatisfaction over the low prices of corn is still felt in parts of Iowa but elsewhere the matter has been settled by using corn to fatten hogs and other live stock, the result being highly satisfactory. Much of the time for a number of weeks the lamb market has been in bad shape owing to excessive receipts in Chicago, with heavy lambs going much lower. The cattle market is variable, with yearling steers and heifers the best sellers.

Farmers Selling to Packers

Numerous farmers are selling their live stock direct to the packers in the Chicago and other markets, and the practice is growing all the time. The Farmers' Union is vigorously attacking this policy, and W. A. Kerns, vice president of the union's Chicago commission house, says, "We are against the direct shipping system as it is now operated because it gives the packers a chance to play one system against the other. The packer pays for his direct shipments of live stock on the basis of central market prices, and every hog he buys direct from the farmer takes that much competition from the central market. I do not agree with the packers' claim that the direct buyers' competition taken from the central market is offset by the fact that fewer hogs are also put on the central market."

F. E. Wheatecraft, manager of the union's Chicago commission concern gave a practical example to show how this affects the situation on the terminal market. He said, "I have orders for four carloads of high grade hogs today from an eastern concern and they are so scarce I'll have a hard time buying enough to fill the order."

Lower Prices for Farms

The theory that farms had a great boom several years ago, brought about by wild speculation, was contradicted by the executive committee appointed by the agricultural gathering in Des Moines, Iowa, recently. In a statement issued by the committee it is shown that farm values are lower now than they were fifteen years ago. It is stated that farm lands in the United States are probably worth no more than 80 per cent of their pre-war value.

Sheepmen have been greatly over-

stocking the Chicago market with lambs from western feeding districts and big declines in prices have been the result, the top being \$13. Colorado lambs sell at \$11.50 to \$13 and feeding and shearing lambs at \$12.25 to \$14. Heavy lambs are bad sellers, lots averaging 100 pounds or more selling at \$10 to \$11.

Speculative Wheat Market

Now and then there is sufficiently large legitimate trading in wheat to act forcibly on prices, but nearly all the time the speculators are the potential element on the Chicago Board of Trade, and prices are usually quicker to go lower than higher. It is much the same with the other cereals, with rye acting much

sample market at 40 to 50 cents a bushel. This nets to farmers around 35 cents. There is a surplus of the lower grades, and the poor demand is carrying prices lower under the weight of increasing supplies. Late sales of wheat for May delivery were made at \$1.68. Corn for May delivery sold at 78 cents, comparing with \$1.31 a year ago; oats for May delivery at 42 cents, comparing with 54 cents a year ago; and May at 96 cents, comparing with \$1.62 a year ago.

The Cattle Outlook

The Department of Agriculture has issued a report which gives the number of steers in feeding districts as the smallest in many years and the number of beef as cows as far less than six years ago. The number of breeding cattle is reported as apparently large enough to produce as much beef as it will pay farmers to raise. The report says the number of steers has been declining at

hog industry is extremely favorable for 1926, with indications that prices will be maintained at high levels, supplies of hogs being the smallest since 1921. Stocks of pork and lard are the smallest in ten years, and the present large consumption of pork products promises to continue through most of the year. Hog production has been on the decline since 1923, but late reports by farmers indicate that the number of sows bred for this spring's pig crop was slightly larger than that of 1925. Similar conditions in the past have been followed by increased production beyond the point of greatest profits. In districts outside of the corn belt, however, present local supplies of swine are much below even normal requirements. If the 1926 spring pig crop in the corn belt is no larger than now expected, market supplies of hogs will continue small through next winter, and only the usual seasonal decline in prices seems likely.

The marketing of hogs at all receiving points continues far smaller than in past years, the combined receipts in seven western packing points for the year to late date aggregating only 3,930,000 hogs, comparing with 5,176,000 a year ago and 5,870,000 two years ago. Buyers have forced several sharp breaks in prices by holding back, but this caused smaller receipts, followed by advances of as much as 25 to 50 cents in a day. Eastern packers are taking a good share of the hogs offered in Chicago, creating competition between rival buyers. Recent Chicago receipts averaged 238 pounds, comparing with 224 pounds a year ago, being nine pounds heavier than the five year average for corresponding weeks. A year ago hogs sold at \$9.90 to \$11.40 and two years ago at \$6 to \$7.25. Late sales were made at \$9.75 to \$13.65. Light weights sell much the best.

WHEAT

A real dull flour market is preventing wheat from making any great advances in price. Reports from Europe indicate that many of the mills over there are closed down completely, and last week local millers were not buying grain at Detroit. Offerings are small. Many of the dealers are trying to work prices up to a higher level and are of the opinion that we may see an advance before the close of this week.

CORN

Prices of corn are somewhat under what they were two weeks ago and the market seems dull at present, but there is a general feeling that prices are low enough so we may see them advance in the near future. Large quantities of corn containing a liberal amount of moisture continue to arrive on the market.

OATS

Oats also seem about ready to steady up and perhaps advance in price. There is a dull market at this writing but dealers are rather optimistic about the future.

RYE

Following the trend of wheat the price of rye gained slightly at Detroit last Saturday and the market is quiet to steady.

BEANS

Bean prices continue to decline. Many declare the weakness in this market is caused by damp beans, the moisture in many lots running above 17 per cent. As many elevators are not equipped with dryers they are not able to put the beans in first class condition and they arrive at terminal markets containing some moisture. Buyers are rather cautious in accepting beans from Michigan this year because of this.

POTATOES

Cold weather has helped the potato market, dealers declare, and point to increased demand and smaller receipts to substantiate their claim. The strength is noticed most-

M. B. F. MARKET REPORTS BY RADIO

EVERY evening, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time, the Michigan Business Farmer broadcasts market information and news of interest to farmers through radio station WGHP of Detroit. This station operates on a wave length of 270 meters.

the same as wheat, and low grade corn is selling especially badly. Within a short time low grade corn has sold as low as 45 to 50 cents a bushel. This would net the farmers around 35 cents. There is a surplus of the lower grade of corn, and the poor demand is carrying prices down under the weight of increasing supplies. Corn sells at a huge decline from the inflated prices paid a year ago, as do the other grains. Oats sell remarkably low, and its consumption is mainly on farms, motor cars and trucks having taken the place of horses in the cities. The visible corn supply in this country is nearly the same as a year ago, that of oats 61,495,000 bushels, comparing with 74,099,000 bushels a year ago; that of rye being 13,790,000 bushels, comparing with 23,570,000 bushels a year ago; and that of wheat less than 43,000,000 bushels comparing with nearly 76,000,000 bushels a year ago. In a recent week May delivery wheat declined over 8 cents and May rye nearly 11 cents. Low grade corn has been selling in the Chicago

the rate of about 500,000 head a year for the last six years, with the result that the number in the country is more than 30 per cent less than in 1920.

The unusually small receipts in Chicago last week caused a much better market for sellers, and prices were on an average 25 cents higher although some sales showed advances of 35 to 50 cents. Beef steers sold largely at \$8.50 to \$10.85 by Thursday, with the common to fair grades selling at \$7.65 to \$8.50 and the better class of yearlings at \$10.50 to \$11.50, while the best heavy steers found buyers at \$10.25 to \$11.35. Few cattle went over \$11, with prime yearling heifers at \$9 to \$10.10 and calves at \$6 to \$14.50 per 100 pounds. Stockers and feeders had a week's rise of about 25 cents, with sales at \$5.75 to \$8.80, largely at \$7.25 to \$8.50. A year ago beef steers sold at \$6.50 to \$12.25 and four years ago at \$6.25 to \$9.20.

Decline in Hog Production

The report of the Department of Agriculture says the outlook for the

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

	Detroit Feb. 23	Chicago Feb. 23	Detroit Feb. 9	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.83		\$1.86	\$1.90
No. 2 White	1.84		1.87	1.90
No. 2 Mixed	1.83		1.86	1.90
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	.75	.72 1/2		1.25
No. 4 Yellow	.70	.66 1/2	.80	1.20
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.43 1/2	.41 @ .41 1/2	.44	.55
No. 3 White	.42 1/2	.40 1/2 @ .41	.43	.54
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	.94		.98	1.55
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.25 @ 4.35		4.40 @ 4.50	6.10 @ 6.15
POTATOES—				
New, Per Cwt.	3.83 @ 4.00	3.60 @ 4.10	4.00 @ 4.06	1.06
HAY—				
No. 1 Clover	23.50 @ 24	24 @ 25	24 @ 24.50	16 @ 17
No. 2 Tim.	20 @ 21.50	20.50 @ 22	21 @ 22	14 @ 15
Light Mixed	20 @ 21	23 @ 24	21 @ 22	14 @ 15
No. 1 Tim.	22 @ 22.50	23 @ 24	22.50 @ 23	15 @ 16

Tuesday, February 23.—Wheat quiet and firm, other grains steady. Potatoes inactive. Eggs easy. Butter steady and in moderate demand.

ly in western markets, the eastern markets continuing easy to steady with the prospect of improving because of the strength shown throughout the west.

DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

There is a liberal supply of eggs and the market is easy with fresh receipts quoted at 28 cents per dozen for the best.

Butter is in fair demand and the market firm. No. 1 creamery, in tubs, is quoted at 43 cents per pound.

DETROIT POULTRY

Live poultry—Capon, No. 1, 7 lbs, 40c; No. 1 spring chickens, under 5 lbs, 32c; over 5 lbs, 30c; leg-horns, 25c; extra large hens, 29@30c; medium hens, 30@31c; leg-horns and small, 26c; geese, 22@28c; large white ducks, 36@37c; turkeys, 8 lbs or better, 42c lb.

SEEDS

Chicago—Timothy seed, \$6.50@7.55; clover seed, \$28@32.
Toledo—Clover seed, \$20; alsike, \$16.60; timothy \$3.55.
Detroit—Clover seed, \$20; alsike, \$16.60; timothy \$3.55.

BOSTON WOOL

Last week ended with little activity in the raw wool market. Pulled wool sold more freely and sales of B supers were reported at 90 to 92 cents a pound. Australian spot wools have been favored over domestic so far as prices are concerned. Noils are quiet with good stocks quoted at 95 to 98 cents, and three-eighths blood at 75 to 80 cents.

Michigan fleeces are quoted: Delaine, unwashed, 48c lb; half blood, combing, 49@50c; three-eighths blood, combing, 51@52c; one-quarter blood, combing, 51@52c; fine, unwashed, 45@46c.

HAY

Markets are generally slightly easier. Receipts in almost every case more than equal to the limited trade needs. Low grades are as usual dull and hard to move.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT.—Cattle, market, bulls and canners steady; others 15c to 25c higher; good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$9.50@10.50; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$9@10; best handy weight butcher steers, \$7.25@8.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$7@8; handy light butchers, \$6.25@7; light butchers, \$5@6.15; best cows, \$5.50@6.75; butcher cows, \$4.50@5.50; common cows, \$4@4.25; canners, \$3@4; choice light bulls, \$5.50@6.75; heavy bulls, \$4.50@5; feeders, \$6.50@7.50; stockers, \$6@6.50; milkers and springers, \$45@85.
Veal Calves—Market steady; best, \$15@16.50; others \$7@14.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Market, sheep steady; lambs 25c higher; best lambs, \$13@13.50; fair lambs, \$12@12.75; light to common lambs, \$10@11.75; fair to good sheep, \$7@8.50; culls and common, \$3@4.50.

Hogs—Prospects steady; mixed hogs, \$13.50; roughs, \$10; pigs and light pigs, \$13.75@14.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle—Fairly active and steady. Calves, slow and unchanged. Hogs, heavier active, 50c higher; others slow and steady; heavies, \$12.50@13.75; Yorkers, \$13.75@14; light Yorkers and pigs, \$14@14.50; roughs, \$10.75@11; stags, \$7@8.50. Sheep and Lambs, slow and unchanged.

CHICAGO.—(United States Department of Agriculture)—Hogs, medium and heavy weight butchers mostly steady; light light steady to 25c lower, 250 to 300 pound butchers largely \$11.50@11.80; bulk desirable 200 to 225 pound weight, \$12@12.30; majority sorted 180 pounds down, \$13@13.50; top on 140 to 170 pound averages, \$13.50; packing sows, \$9.75@10.50; bulk better killing pigs, \$13@13.50; shippers, 3,500; estimated holdover, 1,000; heavy weight hogs, \$11.40@11.95; medium, \$11.80@12.95; light, \$12@13.50; light light, \$12.25@13.65; packing sows, \$9.75@10.50; slaughter pigs, \$13.25@13.55. Cattle; compared week ago fed steers and yearlings and fat she stock 25 to 50c higher; in-between grades weighty steers and yearling heifers up most; late upturn somewhat forced due to sharp supply reduction; extreme top weighty steers, \$11.35; numerous loads, \$10.75@11.25; long yearlings upward to \$11.50; few above \$10.75; little cattle remaining very scarce; canners and cutters strong to 25c up; bulls fully steady; choice shipping calves mostly 50c lower; light kinds to packers, \$1.50 off; week's bulk prices follow: fed steers, \$8.75@10.15; fat cows, \$5@7; heifers, \$7@8.50; canners and cutters, \$3.65@4.35; veal calves, \$11.50@13; stockers and feeders, \$7.25@8.25. Sheep; market nominal; compared week ago, fat lambs around \$1.50 lower; feeding lambs, 75c to \$1 off; fat sheep \$1 to \$1.50 lower. Tops for last week: Fat lambs, \$13.85; feeding lambs, \$14.25; yearling wethers, \$12.75; fat ewes, \$8.50; bulk prices fol-

low: fat lambs, \$12.25@13.50; feeders, \$12.75@13.50; yearling wethers, \$10.50@11.85; fat ewes, \$7.50@8.25.



Week of February 28

THE early part of the week beginning February 28th is expected to be generally clear or at least clearing from the more or less moist period we expect during the week of February 21st.

Temperatures at beginning of this week will also be rising to a point several degrees above the normal for the season. This will be the forerunner of a more or less general but light rain or snow that will effect the most parts of Michigan between Tuesday and Thursday. There may be areas in this storm center where the precipitation will be heavy but for the greater part of the state the falls are expected to be moderately light.

Following the passage eastward of this storm area temperatures in Michigan will fall and a day or two of fair, cool weather is to be expected.

Week of March 7

Rapidly rising temperatures at very beginning of this week in Michigan presages a severe storm. Those who have barometers should watch them closely and those who venture upon water at this time should scan the clouds and horizon closely.

We fully expect a storm to hit this state during early part of week that will not only send the barometer low and the temperatures high but will cause very strong winds of gale force and moderately heavy rain or snow. During early part of storm center it will not be unusual to expect thunder storms but as the storm passes to the east, temperatures will come tumbling down.

The change to colder will come to Michigan about Thursday but will be very short in duration. By the end of the week temperatures will have moderated considerably throughout the state although we do not expect them to be much above the seasonal average.

POOR SUGAR BEET YEAR OF 1925 PREDICTED

UNDER the heading "Sugar Beet Outlook Poor", Pritchard's Weather Forecast column under date of January 25, 1925, predicted an unfavorable fall season and poor sugar content. This proved to be another of the 100 percent correct forecasts.

In October of last year there were high hopes for the crop (just as was forecast would be) since the tonnage was heavier even in the face of a smaller acreage than 1924, but latest reports show that the sugar content is very low, running somewhere around 210 pounds as compared with 301 pounds in 1924 and a normal average of 250 pounds.

With the low price of cane sugar, caused by excessive production, there can be no high price for beet sugar. In fact, there is eight dollars difference between a ton of 1924 and 1925 beets, when converted into sugar. Such radical differences as these are going to make sugar contracts a problem this year.

MARCH WEATHER

I am writing you for information on the weather for Michigan during the month of March. I am coming back to Michigan this spring and I would like to go back sometime the first of March, if you have a warm spell scheduled about that time or the first outlook for a warm spell during the month.—Reader.

THE warm spells in March, 1926 will come close to the following dates in Michigan: 1 and 2; 4 and 5; 8; 10 and 11; 18 and 19 and 23 to 26. The various degrees of warmth will vary from day to day but we believe the periods close to the 1st and then between the 18th and 26th will show the highest readings.

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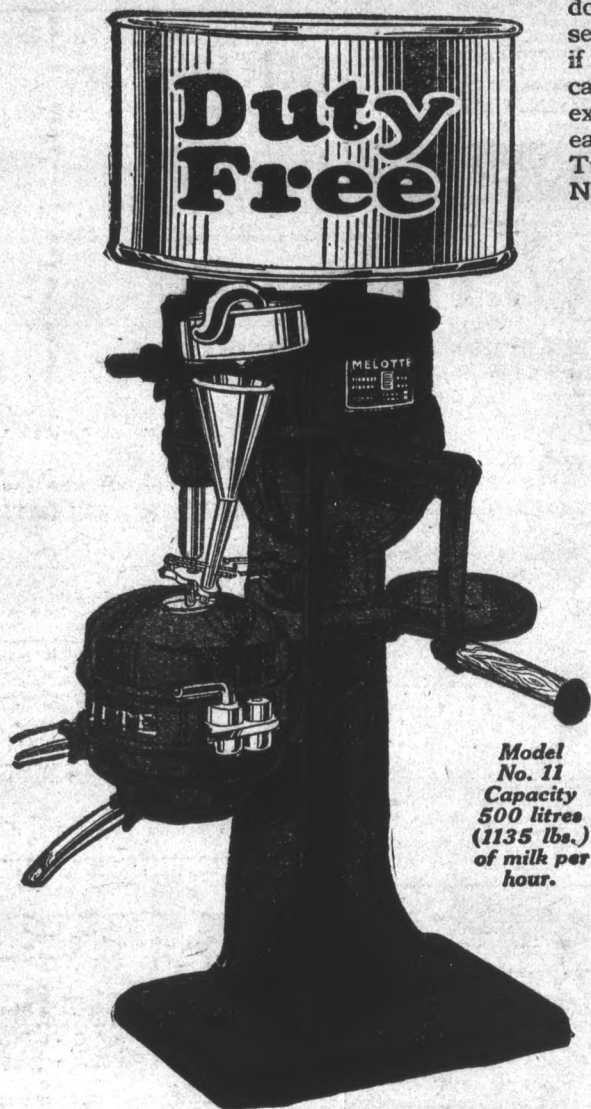
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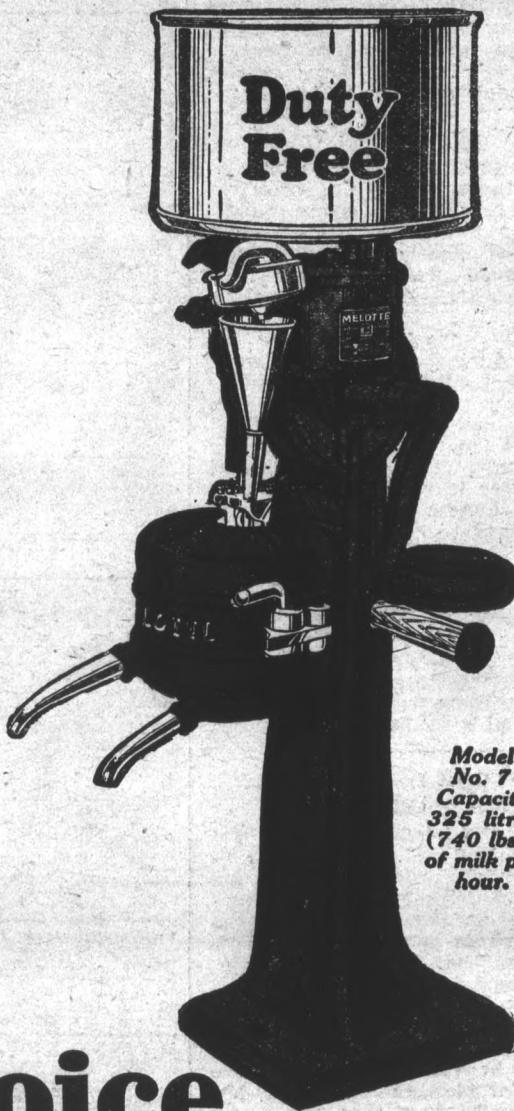
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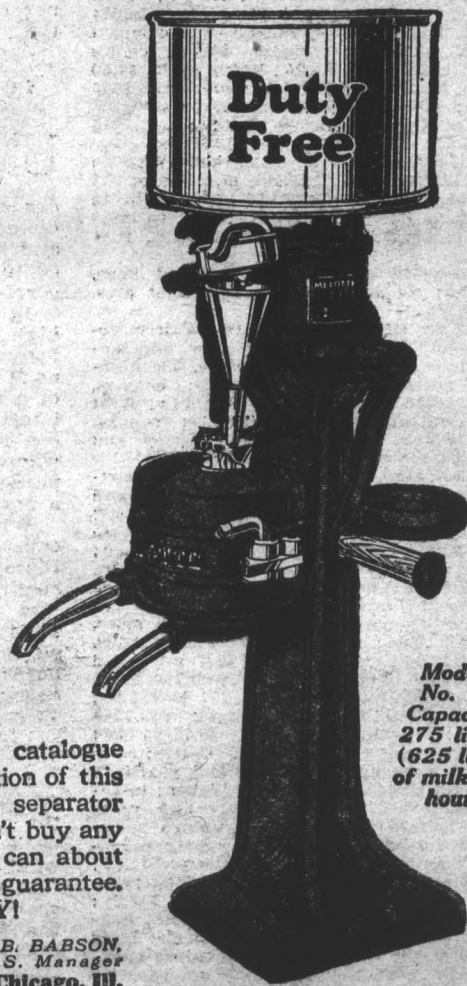
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