

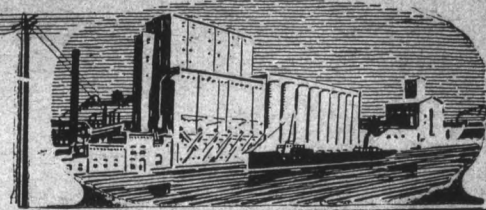
VOL. XIII, No. 15

MARCH 27, 1926

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



THE EASTER RABBIT

Read In this issue:—"How Does the Future of the Wool Market Look?"—"Increase Your Profits From Your Potato Crop By Planting Certified Seed"—"Sweethearts For Fifty Years and Over"—"Are You Interested in Growing Some Peppermint This Year"

Are You Getting The Business Farmer Market Reports Being Broadcast Through WGHP?

The European Corn Borer Quarantine

THERE are several quarantines in effect in Michigan that the farmer should become familiar with, but perhaps the most important one is the one relative to the European Corn Borer. It is as follows:

"The fact having been determined by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that an injurious insect, the European Corn Borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.) not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed in the State of Michigan, exists in the Dominion of Canada and in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and in certain counties of Michigan as follows:

"Counties of Monroe, Wayne, Lenawee, Washtenaw, Macomb, Oakland, Livingston, St. Clair, Lapeer, Genesee, Sanilac and Huron.

"Townships of Taymouth, Birch Run, Frankenmuth, Bridgeport, Blumfield, Buena Vista, Saginaw, Kockville and Zilwaukee and the City of Saginaw in SAGINAW COUN-

TY; Merritt, Portsmouth, Hampton, Frankenlust, Monitor, Bangor and the City of Bay City in BAY COUNTY; Napoleon, Columbia and Norvell in JACKSON COUNTY.

"Now, therefore, I, L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Michigan, under authority conferred by Act 196, P. A. 1925, do hereby establish the counties, townships and cities above defined, a quarantined area in the State of Michigan and forbid the movement or distribution from any point or points within the described area to any point or points outside of such quarantined areas of any of the following commodities grown within the quarantined area of the State of Michigan from the Dominion of Canada and the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, of corn, including ears and all parts of the stalk, all sorghums and sudan grass, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums,

astors, comos, zinnias, hollyhocks and cut flowers and entire plants of gladiolus and dahlias except the bulbs thereof, without stems. (Exemption—clean shelled corn and clean seed of broom corn.)

"Provided that oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums, astors, comos, zinnias, hollyhocks and cut flowers and entire plants of gladiolus and dahlias, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, shall be permitted into Michigan from the Dominion of Canada and from quarantined areas in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio when accompanied by a certificate showing they have been inspected and found to be free from the European Corn Borer. The inspection and certification shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations set forth by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Quarantine No. 43 (Third revision). These same crops shall not be moved outside of the quarantined area in the State of Michigan unless accompanied by a certificate issued by either an official of

the State or National Department of Agriculture.

"Provided that nothing in this order shall be construed to prevent the free movement of the plants and plant products covered by this quarantine from points outside the quarantined area to points within the above quarantined area.

"No person growing or controlling corn or parts thereof, shall sell or give to any other person any such corn or parts thereof to be taken outside of the quarantined area.

"This order shall apply to transportation companies, trolley cars, automobilists, hucksters and others.

"All previous quarantines that may be found in conflict with the provisions of this quarantine are hereby annulled.

"This notice of quarantine shall be effective on and after January 2, 1926.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this second day of January, Nineteen Hundred Twenty-Six.—L. WHITNEY WATKINS, Commissioner of Agriculture."

The penalty for violating this quarantine is given as follows:

"Section 5 of Act No. 196, Public Acts 1925, reads as follows: 'Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days or more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court for each and every offense.'

"Paragraph 7426, Section 16 of Act No. 91, Public Acts 1905, reads as follows: 'In case the owner, or the person in charge of trees, shrubs, vines or plants, infested with a destructive insect, or a dangerously contagious disease, refuses or neglects to carry out the orders of the State Inspector (Commissioner of Agriculture), or of the township, village, and city inspectors, within the period stated in the notice served upon him, the state, township, village, or city inspectors, respectively, shall employ such aid as may be necessary to carry out their orders and recommendations. In case the owner refuses to reimburse them for the expense incurred, it shall be certified to the township board, or village, or city council, who shall allow it, and spread it as a special tax upon the property concerned.'

"Rules and regulations promulgated July 27th, 1925, are hereby annulled.

"These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after January 14, 1926."

HIGH SCHOOL TESTS FARMERS SEED CORN

THE agricultural department of the Fremont High School thru its instructor, E. B. Holden, is offering to the farmers of Newaygo county the benefit of its equipment for the purpose of testing seed corn for spring planting. The seed corn situation in Newaygo county is alarming this spring according to Harold Stinson, county agricultural agent and numerous tests thus far made show that less than 50 per cent of the corn is fit to plant on account of low germination. Even some of the corn which was harvested before the frost last fall and which was properly cared for during the winter is showing only average germination while crib corn is practically worthless for seed purposes according to Mr. Holden. The vocational agricultural department of this high school has been built into the curriculum with the aim of service to the rural community and many farmers are taking advantage of the numerous offers made by the department.—S. S. Nesbitt.

As we are changing our address will write you at once as we do not want to miss even one copy of this big, little paper. A paper rightly named—business, all business—a paper to depend on. Please keep the M. B. F. coming to—F. D., Vestaburg, Michigan.

Missing

"Policeman, that ruffian took my wife's arm!"

"He didn't have it, sir when we searched him at the station."

Which Question Do You Ask?



ARE you content with buying feed simply on the basis of "How much does it cost?" Or are you farsighted enough to look further into the feed question and ask "How much milk will I get in return for the cost of this feed?"

If all feeds produced the same amount of milk—or kept cows in the same condition—you'd be justified in buying on price alone. But they don't.

It costs more money to use only choice ingredients in Larro and to blend each one

to a fixed standard, to insure unvarying perfection in the finished feed. It costs something to insure absolute cleanliness and freedom from tramp iron and steel. But those things make Larro produce more milk. And a feed that produces more is naturally worth more.

Next time you buy feed remember that you are buying *results*—not price, nor protein, nor individual feeding theories. Ask yourself, not—"What does it cost?" but, "What will I get?"—and you'll never feed anything else but Larro.

There is a dealer near you

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT MICHIGAN

Larro

The Safe Ration For Dairy Cows

Also a complete line of Poultry Feeds—as good for your chickens as our Dairy Feed is for your cows.

I have been feeding Larro for two years and find it the best feed I can buy, as it put my cows in better condition, also gave me increase in the milk flow.

Donald Bemis
Spencer, Mass.

I have fed Larro for about two years. I have fed a good many different kinds of feed, but I am having the best results with Larro of any feed I ever fed.

Clyde C. Bates
Kinsman, Ohio

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How Does the Future of the Wool Market Look?

Well Known Shiawassee County Farmer-Writer Answers This Question For Readers

By JAS. N. McBRIDE

THE price situation for wool in Michigan is one where the grower is the innocent bystander. He is not even consulted, interviewed or interrogated. The factors in favor of a price in line with wages and cost of production are waived aside, as the lawyers say, as being immaterial. The duty on wool does not measure the difference between foreign and domestic wool for European buying in Australia is strong as well as firm prices at the London auctions, and little foreign wool coming into the U. S. at the present time.

The trouble with the Boston wool market quotations is that dealers cannot get those prices. This is called a nominal market. To understand the situation Eastern buyers are not buying, and this "laying off" is reasonable in the sense that by so doing they expect to get wool at a lower price.

There are about 1 1/2 million more sheep in the U. S. than there was in 1925. This figured in wool is around 8 million pounds, is not a surplus for we have to import many more millions to supply our demands.

Population and per capita consumption increase is not far behind this additional wool and should fairly well balance. The facts are that farm marketing has little or no power in price making. Cooperative selling without influence on prices is

a carefully nursed palliative by many who prey upon agriculture.

Michigan wools are being bought in some places at 30 cents per pound although the general opinion is that medium grades of good wool will be sold at 35 cents. To the man who can hold wool and is not obliged to sell one may safely predict above forty cents, although he will have to wait.

The wool trade is just a little disconcerted over the probable entry of the Ford Company for something less than one million pounds of wool. The time is not far distant when Detroit will be one of the large factors in wool manufacture. The quantity of cloth used for automobile upholstery is an item of increasing importance, in fact much more so than decreases in other lines dictated by fashion. The exportation of autos takes wool out of the country which is not the case of clothing to any extent. The fabric used on auto seats is heavy weight and demands strong fibre wool. Top linings not subject to wear can use cheaper wools.

Over-Worked Talking Points

There are two overworked talking points by the buyer, which are well to know. First, that burry and chaffy wool with modern machinery and cloth carbonizing are not nearly

so serious defects as represented. This is well known to the mill men, but many dealers sincerely believe the discount should be heavy. Second, that unless your wool is sold before the close of the season there will be no market for it and you will have to carry it over until next year. The demand for wool at several Michigan and adjoining state mills is constant and the less than carload rate on wool in bags is a small item.

Not Profitable

Conversely to this the wool from fed lambs has not been profitable to the manufacturers. The latter always finds this class of wool shrinks excessively in scouring and has weak fibre. The loss in noils or short broken pieces in yarn making is an objection. The vast amount of lambs' wool pulled and scoured from pelts always seems to have the first call from the mills who can use it. Packer buyers of lambs always carefully figure pelt values and are perhaps closer buyers than the wool dealers in this respect.

The Dickinson bill does not include wool as at present drafted, but it would be admirably adopted to handle under legislation to care for reasonable surpluses. There is no actual surplus, but the failure of present demand makes a buyers

market. With the surplus law worked out as to wool there would be wool growers' associations in the respective states who would meet say at Chicago and establish a base price on the different grades with due allowance for freight rates. Suppose 50 cents was the basic price for quarter-blood with other graduations as to demand. Then the equalization or price insurance fee would be determined say at 8 cents per pound. This would make 42 cents paid by the dealer and on the Michigan clip around \$500,000 collected. When wool was not taken at the base price then it would go into storage with this insurance fund to meet any losses. The safe price to reckon wool prices would be the London market plus the tariff. This base would put wool above 50 cents at the present time, and would make the tariff fully protective. The unused portion of the insurance fee would be returned to the grower. The chances are it would never be used since the grower would be in a position to say "take the wool or leave it" just as the buyer now says "take my price or you don't sell."

The wool grower who furnishes wool for automobile upholstery would be in the same position as the steel manufacturers and could base prices on the general price level.

This type of market organization would bring over \$1,000,000 to the Michigan wool crop for 1926.

Increase Your Profits From Your Potato Crop By Planting Certified Seed

By H. C. MOORE

Extension Specialist, Michigan State College

DO potatoes run out? This question is often asked by potato growers and it can be answered; Yes, potatoes do run out or degenerate, but they need not "run out" if some care is taken in the growing and selecting of the seed. Some of our very best varieties today are those that have been in general use for a long period of years.

Careful observations in many Michigan potato fields will convince anyone familiar with potato growing that growers are experiencing considerable difficulty from this potato degeneration or so called "running out". The run out condition is indicated by small, weak hills also by hills of normal size that have their leaves rolled and remain very stiff throughout the growing season. Other signs of run out plants are the ones showing a mottled condition of the leaves. Instead of the leaves being a uniform dark green color they are decidedly blotched or mottled with light and dark green. These are some of the symptoms of the so called virus diseases including leaf-roll, and mosaic which are most responsible for the running out of the seed potatoes.

Since these diseases not only produce weak and off-type plants, but also cut the yields from 15 to 60 per cent or more it is imperative that those growers who are anxious to make a profit from potato growing plant seed free from such troubles. Unfortunately it is impossible to select seed from a bin with any degree of assurance that it is free from these virus diseases. The diseased plants very often produce well-shaped, medium sized potatoes that most growers would naturally select for seed. The only efficient way to secure seed free from leaf-roll, mosaic, etc., is to do the seed selecting in the field, where consideration can be given to the vigor and health of the plant. The prevalence throughout the country, of these virus diseases has caused the development of seed potato inspection and certifica-

tion work in several states. In 1920 Michigan began to inspect and certify seed potatoes. The amount produced in that year was approximately 25,000 bushels. For the past two or three years the annual certified seed production in this state has been approximately 300,000 bushels.

To insure the seed being free from not only virus, but other serious diseases, fields listed for inspection are examined carefully by inspectors working under the direction of the Michigan State College. At least two fields showing any appreciable amount of disease are rejected. The seed that does pass the field inspection is inspected after being dug, and any lots that show such troubles as serious scab or scurf injury, off-type potatoes, etc., are disqualified. An inspection is made at the time the certified seed is loaded on board the cars, so that the purchaser will be assured of getting a carefully graded product. Certified seed potatoes are shipped in new sacks containing 150 pounds and each sack is sealed with a lead and wire seal. The official certification tag of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association is attached to the seal.

That certified seed is really improved seed is borne out by the fact that during the past few years several hundred tests have been conducted comparing Michigan certified seed potatoes with non-certified. The results of all these tests show that certified seed outyield non-certified seed by approximately 50 bushels per acre. Not only is the yield materially increased by planting certified seed, but the market quality of the potatoes is much better. It is impossible to produce potatoes of the best market quality from culls or inferior seed.

Growers of certified seed potatoes have to follow the very best cultural practices that are recommended by the Michigan State College. In the

first place it is necessary that they practice a long rotation of crops, not planting potatoes on the same land more often than once in four or five years. It is necessary that they plant certified seed and that they treat it with corrosive sublimate for the control of scab and black scurf. All certified seed potato growers practice hill selection methods, selecting methods, selecting their seed at digging time from a special plot. Their certified fields are isolated or well removed from any other potato fields, thus preventing the spread of infectious diseases by means of insects.

To further control insect pests and foliage diseases, at least five applications of bordeaux mixture combined with arsenicals and nicotine sulphate are made each season with high pressure sprayers that maintain 200 pounds or more pressure. In addition to these practices, certified seed growers are required to rogue their fields very carefully during the growing season. All diseased or off-type plants are removed, both tubers and vines being taken from the field.

These good cultural practices combined with the rigid inspection service and high standards of inspection help to explain the high quality of Michigan certified seed. It accounts for the 90% increase in yield per acre from certified fields that has taken place in the past five years. Likewise, it explains the excellent results that have been so generally secured in Michigan and other states with Michigan certified seed potatoes. Almost 100,000 bushels of the certified seed is planted each year by Michigan growers compared with only 20,000 bushels four years ago.

This year, due to the general seed potato shortage throughout the country, it is expected that there will be an unusual demand for Michigan certified seed by out of state growers. It is hoped that Michigan growers

will fill their seed requirements at an early date and that those growers whose potatoes are not up to standard in the matter of yield and quality will replace their inferior seed with certified seed.

This is a most opportune time to buy certified seed since this year there is less difference between the price of certified seed and No. 1 table stock potatoes than there has been in the past three or four years. It requires this year only a bushel and a half of No. 1 table potatoes to pay for a bushel of certified seed, whereas, last year it required two bushels.

The varieties certified this season are Russet Rural; White Rural; Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler. These are the standard varieties for Michigan. The Russet and White Rural varieties are most extensively grown in the Lower Peninsula while the Green Mountain is most generally raised in the Upper Peninsula. The rural varieties will withstand dry weather conditions that often prevail in the Lower Peninsula while the Green Mountain variety is not so well adapted to these conditions.

The only early variety of certified seed available for sale this season is the Irish Cobbler. Without question this is the best early variety for most Michigan districts. It gives very satisfactory yields when planted on fertile soil and carefully sprayed with bordeaux mixture. It is the variety most extensively planted by market growers in the Detroit area. Last year these growers bought several car loads of certified Irish Cobbler seed.

Certified seed of all varieties here listed can be purchased from the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Cadillac, Michigan or from individual growers.

Detailed information on sources of certified seed and the inspection and certification work can be procured from the Farm Crops Department, Michigan State College, E. Lansing.



Here is the first picture to be published in our longest married couple contest. On the left are Mr. and Mrs. Noah Groesbeck of Warren, in the center are Mr. and Mrs. Hiram B. Oliver of Newaygo, while on the right are Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Pocklington of Tecumseh.

Sweethearts For Fifty Years and Over

Much Interest Shown in The Business Farmer's Contest to Find Longest Married Couple in Michigan

By MILON GRINNELL

THE sweethearts in popular books nowadays are young with most of their life before them and as soon as they become happily married the story is brought to an end with the understanding that "they've happily ever after." Young lovers are fine, God bless 'em, but we are very much interested in the old lovers at present. Those who married, as they do in the books, and then continue to be sweethearts for thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, or more years, working side by side, sharing the joys and sorrows of life; surely their story is a beautiful one and worth telling at least briefly. Our contest to find the longest married couple in Michigan is bringing to us many such stories which we are going to pass along to our readers at the same time publishing pictures of the heroes and heroines. Perhaps the heroes are not quite as brave as they were when the story began, or the heroines as willowy, but they are still sweethearts and the hands of time have drawn them closer together with the passing of the years.

Of the several photos and stories we have received up to this date we have chosen three at random to publish this time. They are Mr. and Mrs. Hiram B. Oliver, of Newaygo; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Pocklington, of Tecumseh; and Mr. and

Mrs. Noah Groesbeck, of Warren.

The longest married of the three couples are Mr. and Mrs. Oliver. Both Mr. Oliver and his wife, Susan B., were born in this state and have lived their entire life to date in Michigan. He is now 87 years old and Mrs. Oliver is 83. They were married October 1st, in the year of 1861, and have lived, until recently, on their old farm near Clarksville, in Ionia county, which they still own and their son James works. Eight children were born to this union but there are only five of them living at present. They are: Eunice Rounds, of Grand Rapids; Frank Oliver, of Newaygo, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Oliver are now living; Manley Oliver, of Big Rapids; James Oliver, of Clarksville; and Tina Chorley, of Newaygo. They also have twenty-three living grandchildren and 21 living great-grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Pocklington, of Tecumseh, Lenawee county, are the second longest married couple whose pictures are shown here. They celebrated their Golden Wedding nine years ago last November, being married in 1866. This couple lives on their farm three miles east and one mile south of Tecumseh, where Mr. Pocklington was born seventy-

nine years ago. His wife was born in the state of New York, her parents moving later to Albion, Mich. She too is seventy-nine years old, her birthday being in February. They had three children, two living, a daughter, Adah, who has always lived at home, and a son, Frank, who resides two miles north of Tecumseh. The third child, a son, died nine years ago. They have two grand children. "We work our own farm, hiring no help except at threshing time," writes Mr. Pocklington.

The third couple, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Groesbeck, of Warren, in Macomb county, celebrated their Golden Wedding last July, in the same farm home they entered as bride and groom in the year 1875. Mr. Groesbeck, who is the son of one of the first settlers in Macomb county, Chas. Groesbeck, was born on this same farm 75 years ago. Canada was the birthplace of Mrs. Groesbeck, and Windsor was the city. She is now 70 years old. Mr. Groesbeck is a first cousin to A. J. Groesbeck, governor of Michigan.

Can You Qualify?

So far we have heard from nearly twenty couples who have been married from thirty to sixty-five years, and representing 17 counties

in Michigan out of eighty-three. We want to bring the number of entries up to a hundred if possible and have every county in the state contesting for the honor of having the longest married couple. Can you qualify, or do you know of any of your neighbors who can?

To enter the contest the couple must be married twenty-five years or more, and we must be supplied with a picture of them together with information on how old they are, how long married, how long they have resided in Michigan, what occupation has been, number of children, grand-children, great-grand-children, and any other points of interest about lives that our subscribers would like to know about. The prizes are: First, \$5; Second, \$3; Third, \$2. Photos will be returned to the senders after we are through with them.

Come on folks, dig up an entry. We haven't announced a closing date as yet for the contest but we will not be able to keep it open for very long so get your entry in before it is too late.

Watch for more pictures of Michigan's pioneers and stories about their married life. Perhaps we can publish more of them in our next issue at which time we, no doubt, will announce the closing date of the contest.

Are You Interested in Growing Some Peppermint This Year?

By PROF. J. R. DUNCAN

Instructor in Farm Crops, Michigan State College

WE have received so many inquiries recently about the growing of peppermint in Michigan that we decided to publish a general article on it. Prof. Duncan has covered the subject to the best of his ability considering the length of this article, and further details will be supplied to any who desire them.

Prepare the ground as for sowing any crop—firm and level.

When ready to plant, mark the ground off with a furrow marker, spacing furrows 3½ feet apart, in which you will plant the peppermint roots. The furrows should be four to five inches deep. Disc markers can be bought on the market or you can use a home-made one with five inch cultivator shovels.

The price of roots at present is \$300 to \$500 an acre and one acre will set 8 or 10 acres depending on weather conditions between now and planting time. Freezing and thawing sometimes seriously injure the roots. Secure the roots and plant as early as you can get on the ground in the spring.

The roots for planting should be placed in good sized piles at convenient places on the field and covered with dirt to prevent drying out before planting.

The man who is to do the "set-

ting" provides himself with a sack suspended by straps from the shoulder, tears roots into small bunches and fills his sack, then proceeds to the open furrow and with one motion strings a bunch of roots out and throws them in the furrow ahead of him and with his feet drags dirt on top of them as he moves forward. An experienced man can set from 1 to 1½ acres a day.

The First Year

The first year mint which is set in rows is called "new" mint; it costs the most to produce, but in return yields the most oil.

When the mint comes up hoe and cultivate to kill weeds. Do not allow maretail or any other ragweed or smartweed to exist among your peppermint plants. Before cutting time send men through the field to pull any the cultivator has missed. These weeds produce oil that by odor and color injures the market grade of the peppermint.

First year mint is cut by men with scythes or with a short sickle bar on the ordinary mower. This harvest comes the latter part of August. The mint is wilted, forked into good sized piles and is ready to load and haul to the still.

Late in the fall the entire field is plowed four to five inches deep. In the spring it is worked thoroughly with the disc harrow, leveled with spike tooth harrow and rolled with heavy roller. Harrowing to kill weeds is continued until the mint is six inches high. One or two trips over the field later on will be sufficient to remove all obnoxious weeds. This mint will be ready to cut from the 15th to 25th of July. It is cut with the mower, windrowed with the side delivery rake, allowed to wilt (not dry out) and hauled to the still. "Old" mint yields from one-half to three-fourths that of "new" mint. The portion of the field from which you wish to get roots to extend your acreage should not be fall plowed but left undisturbed after the crop is taken off, then by running a plow about three inches deep, driving the team straddle of the row, you can throw out the roots so they can be shaken out of the dirt with pitchforks, loaded on wagons and hauled to field to be planted and places in piles at convenient intervals for planting.

A simple still equipment could be put up by any good carpenter and

(Continued on Page 22)

PEPPERMINT is well adapted to growing on well drained muck soil and requires from 100 to 20 days growing season. Climatically speaking, good corn weather is good peppermint weather.

Due to the abnormally high price of oil, \$30.00 to \$35.00 per pound, at the present time everyone wants to get into the peppermint game regardless of either soil or climatic adaption.

Since there is sufficient muck land available in lower Michigan and northern Indiana, if planted to peppermint, to produce more than enough oil to supply all the U. S. demands and 200,000 pounds for export if necessary, the Farm Crops Department does not recommend expanding the average by growing mint on upland soil which might better be devoted to adapted upland crops.

With this word of caution for those who are contemplating embarking in the peppermint business, we will discuss the cultural practices for the benefit of those who are located in the proper climatic area and have the right type of soil and are intending to grow this crop for the first time.

Planting

Peppermint is not grown from seed as many suppose but is propagated by planting the roots and runners which have nodes every 1½ or 2 inches from which new plants arise.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



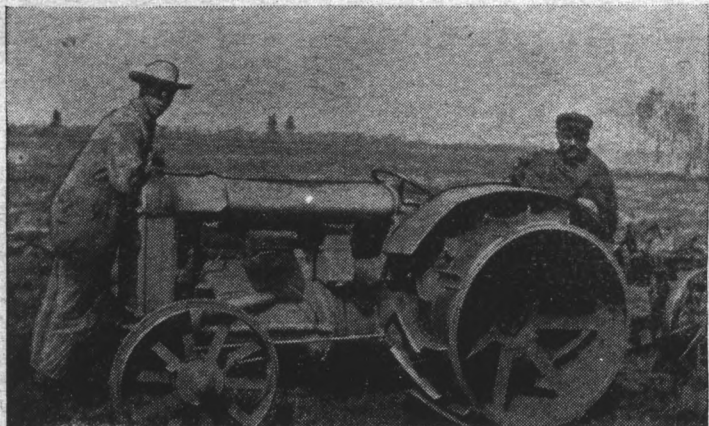
TWINS.—Twins of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wernette. Aren't they sweet? The picture was sent to us by William Wernette, of Remus, Mecosta county.



WHO COULD RESIST THIS SMILE?—Bertha Estella, little daughter of Mrs. Nelson Simkins, of Tyre, Sanilac county, in the kitten's basket.



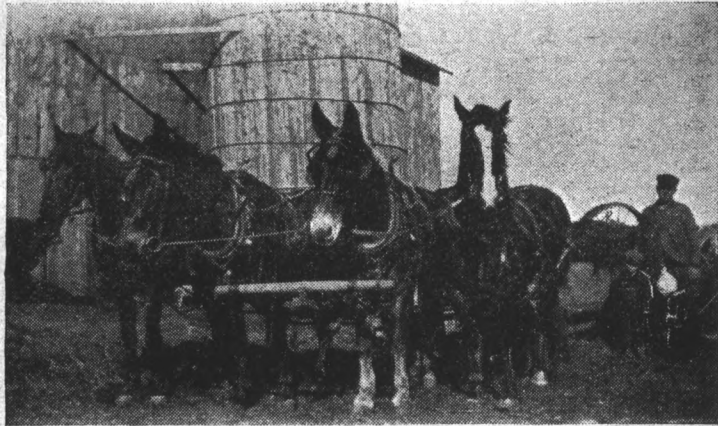
FEEDING THEIR PET.—Frederick and Ilva, children of Clifford Knight. The photo came from their great grandmother, Mrs. M. Page, Middleton.



ONE KIND OF HORSE POWER.—"This is my son, George, Jr., and my husband with our tractor in the field where they are plowing," writes Mrs. George McCastle, of Hesperia, in Newaygo county. "George Jr., usually handles the tractor as his father lost an arm a few years ago."



YOU'RE WRONG.—This picture is two sisters, Betty and Francis Kliedo, of Elkton.



ANOTHER KIND OF HORSE POWER.—James Gaylord, of Manacelona, Antrim county, is a great believer in the old fashioned horse power (also mule power according to the above) and he is shown here starting his spring work. Notice the two hired men standing in front of him.



WATERMELON! OH BOY!—Byers, grandson of Mrs. A. L. Hooker, of Union City, eating watermelon. Doesn't it make your mouth water?



BUSY DAYS.—When building a new house everyone is pretty busy but Raymond Britton, of Battle Creek, his uncle Howard, and Bob, the Airedale, stopped long enough to have their picture taken. Mrs. Mary Britton, Traverse City, sent the picture.



SOME PUMPKINS!—This is Mr. and Mrs. Keifer, with their daughter, of Kendall, in Van Buren county, out in the pumpkin patch.



FROM KALKASKA COUNTY.—"My oxen are 3 years old and weigh 2,790 pounds. If you can scare up a better pair or a pair that is trained equal I'll take my hat off to the driver," writes P. M. Lossing, of Kalkaska.



DINNER'S SERVED.—Vada, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Reid, of Clifford, feeds her pet lamb.



"WHOA THERE, DONKEY!"—Clifton and Clair Hizar are having a great time riding their donkey. The expression on the donkey's face indicates he is not very pleased over it. The children's aunt, Mary Williams, Portland, sent the print.



**"Hitch" to a
STAR**

AIM HIGH in selecting a windmill. You should never have to buy but one—if you buy the best. A STAR windmill will last a life time. The new STAR with Tinkin Tapered Roller or No-Oh-Em bearings, running in oil has unusual efficiency in 8 to 10 mile winds. The STAR provides water in the lighter breezes.

Scientific wheel construction, running-in-oil lubrication, superior construction throughout. The STAR owner is assured of uninterrupted service over a maximum span of years. Manufacturers of Hoosier Galvalink water pumping equipment.


FLINT & WALLING MFG. CO.
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SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white mealy grains, weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 55c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular.

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DON'T MISS OUR MARKET REPORTS! They are broadcast every night except Saturday and Sunday through radio station WGHP, on a 270-meter wave length.

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if so requested.)

BOARDING HELP

When a man rents on one-half, is it rubable for him to feed all the corn huskers or threshers or crews of men or should the man owning the farm feed one-half of the men on such occasions? We rented a place on halves this spring, and we had twenty-two acres of corn, we hired a machine to shred and husk it and I paid my half of the bill, but the man who owns this farm says I am supposed to feed all the men. How about it?—R. W.

THERE is no set practice relative to just how the board expense shall be cared for. Sometimes the landlord helps bear this expense, especially for the machine crew.

If the tenant exchanges labor with his neighbors the board is offset when he works for them. It is the tenant's duty to furnish the labor regardless of how procured and the board of such help would fall upon him unless otherwise agreed upon.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant, Michigan State College.

RULES FOR MEASURING HAY

Will you please advise me as to rules for measuring hay? Thanks.—O. K., Coopersville, Mich.

FOR rectangular haystacks the distance over the top times the width times the length times a certain factor equals the volume of the stack. The factor which should be used varies with the shape of the top of the stack. The more nearly the top of the stack is shaped like a circle the more hay it will contain for the other dimensions. If a small stack has a cone shaped top, use .25 as a factor. If a stack of the same height has a top shaped like a circle, use .31 as the factor. If the stack is extremely tall and cone shaped use .31 as the factor. If another stack is of the same height but has a top shaped like a circle, use .37 as the factor. The factor for stacks of medium height are: .28 for cone shaped and .34 for round tops.

Another rule is that the distance over the top minus the width, divided by two, equals the height, and then the height times the width the length equals the volume.

The cubic feet in a round stack equals the circumference of the stack at the base times itself times the height, divided by a factor. For cone shaped stacks the factor is 25; for stacks shaped like half a sphere, the factor is 19; and for stacks with vertical sides up to six or eight feet and a flat top, the factor is 15. Fifteen many also be used as the factor for stack with a decided bulge but the circumference should be taken half way between the ground and the point of the greatest bulge.

After the cubic feet has been found the following table can be used to find tonnage:

Height of Stack	Settled	Cu. ft. per Ton
10 to 12 ft.	30 days	613
10 to 12 ft.	60 days	512
12 to 15 ft.	30 days	512
12 to 15 ft.	60 days	422

The same rules may be used for measuring well settled hay in a haymow or shed.

TRACTOR MISFIRES UNDER HEAVY LOAD

I have a Fordson tractor which I am having some trouble with, and thought maybe you could help me. It starts easy and runs smooth with a light load but with a full load it will misfire. I have put on a new timer and have new plugs but that does not seem to help. Compression is good.—P. S., Cass City, Michigan.

ARATHER frequent and usually unsuspected cause of the conditions you describe is insufficient clearance between the valve stem and tappet. This cause not trouble under ordinary conditions but under a heavy load the exhaust valve stems are so expanded by heat that they hold the valve off its seat. Another frequent cause is partial obstruction of the fuel line somewhere between tank and carburetor

jet, which permits enough fuel to pass for light loads but not enough for heavy loads. Sometimes water in the carburetor bowl will produce a similar effect.

If both valve action and fuel supply are all right under heavy load conditions the ignition must be to blame. Usually it is a case of the coil not generating sufficient pressure and amount of current to maintain a spark of igniting strength across the spark plug points. If the spark plug points are too far apart the resistance will be too great for the spark to jump across through the high compression which exists at heavy loads. The spark should not be required to jump more than 1/32 of an inch, and may be still less as long as it does not produce misfiring when the engine is running idle. Even the best spark plug insulators permit some leakage of current, and this leakage increases with the degree of heat, so that a weak spark may be lost when the engine is very hot.

Spark coils are also less efficient as they get hotter, and if one or more of your coils are weak this weakness may be aggravated enough by the heat of the hard working engine to become incapable of sparking effectively. With the engine

KEEPS PAPER

I enjoy reading The Farmers Service Bureau and learn from its pages. Am keeping my papers for future reference.—W. K., Linwood, Mich.

working under full load conditions you should be able to take the cable off the spark plug and get a spark at least 5/16 of an inch long from the terminal of the cable to the cylinder head. The spark strength may be greatly reduced by the vibrator points being worn, dirty or out of adjustment. Every Ford service station of any size has special apparatus for testing and adjusting coil units.—W. J.

DEEDING PROPERTY TO WIFE AND DAUGHTER

Could a man give a quitclaim deed of his property to his wife and only child, jointly, to be recorded after his death? If so, would the wife have to sign the deed? Could assignment of mortgages be made in the same way as per above, and if so, would it be necessary for the wife to sign the assignment? The object in both cases would be to retain possession of the property in the man's name during his lifetime and save probating after his death. S. D. Hartford, Michigan.

PROPERTY could be deeded to wife and child jointly and the wife would not have to sign the conveyance. To accomplish your purpose, however, it would be better to deed the property to a third person and have him deed a life estate back to you with remainder to the wife and child jointly. The husband's interest in the mortgage could be assigned to the wife without her signing it.—Legal Editor.

CHILDREN ARE HEIRS

Two years ago my mother, who lives in the state of Ohio made a will leaving all her property to her children. After that she married a wealthy, aged farmer of the same state. About a month ago she had an operation and died. What we want to know is this—does her husband get a share of her property? If so, can her children put a claim in on his property when he dies? If

so, what share can he or the children claim?—P. G. S., Blissfield, Mich.

—The children would be entitled to all property devised to them by their mother's will, and the second husband would not inherit any of it.—Legal Editor.

COULD NOT TAKE PROPERTY

If a husband and wife own property jointly and have debts on same and the wife falls heir to some property, can she be forced to use this money to pay the debts she and her husband have contracted?—J. S., Coleman, Michigan.

IAM of the opinion the wife's own separate property could not be taken for the purpose of paying obligations which she and her husband have contracted jointly.—Legal Editor.

TUITION

We have in our school a nonresident pupil. He stays with his sister and goes to our country school and is in the eighth grade. His parents are living about four blocks from the schoolhouse. The question is this, should we not ask tuition and also how much tuition should we ask?—R. H., Tekonsha, Mich.

THE above states that a pupil is a non-resident pupil and at the same time that the parents of the pupil live about four blocks from the schoolhouse. If the parents of the pupil are legal residents of the district, the child is a legal resident although he stays with his sister rather than his parents. In this case he is a resident and not a nonresident pupil.

However, if the pupil is a non-resident pupil, the board of education have authority to charge tuition. They have authority to determine the amount providing the amount of tuition cannot be greater than 15 per cent in excess of the per capita cost as determined by the census list of the district.—G. N. Otwell, Dept. of Public Instruction.

NO FUND FOR RELIEF OF AGED PEOPLE

Is there any fund in the State of Michigan that is applied to the relief of aged people that are totally blind and have no income but have to depend on the charity of friends?—O. G., Glennie, Mich.

IKNOW of no fund in the State of Michigan that is applied for the relief of aged people who are totally blind and have no income but have to depend on the charity of friends.—Chas. J. DeLand, Secretary of State.

GROWING CHRISTMAS TREES ON MUCK

I would like to know if Christmas trees do well on muck land? Would hazel nuts grow good on low land, muck?—G. L., Langsburg, Mich.

CHRISTMAS trees could be planted on muck land providing the drainage was good. The trees best suited for the growing of Christmas trees are Norway spruce. Hazel nuts do well also on muck soils provided the drainage is good.—R. F. Kroodsma, Extension Specialist in Forestry, M. S. C.

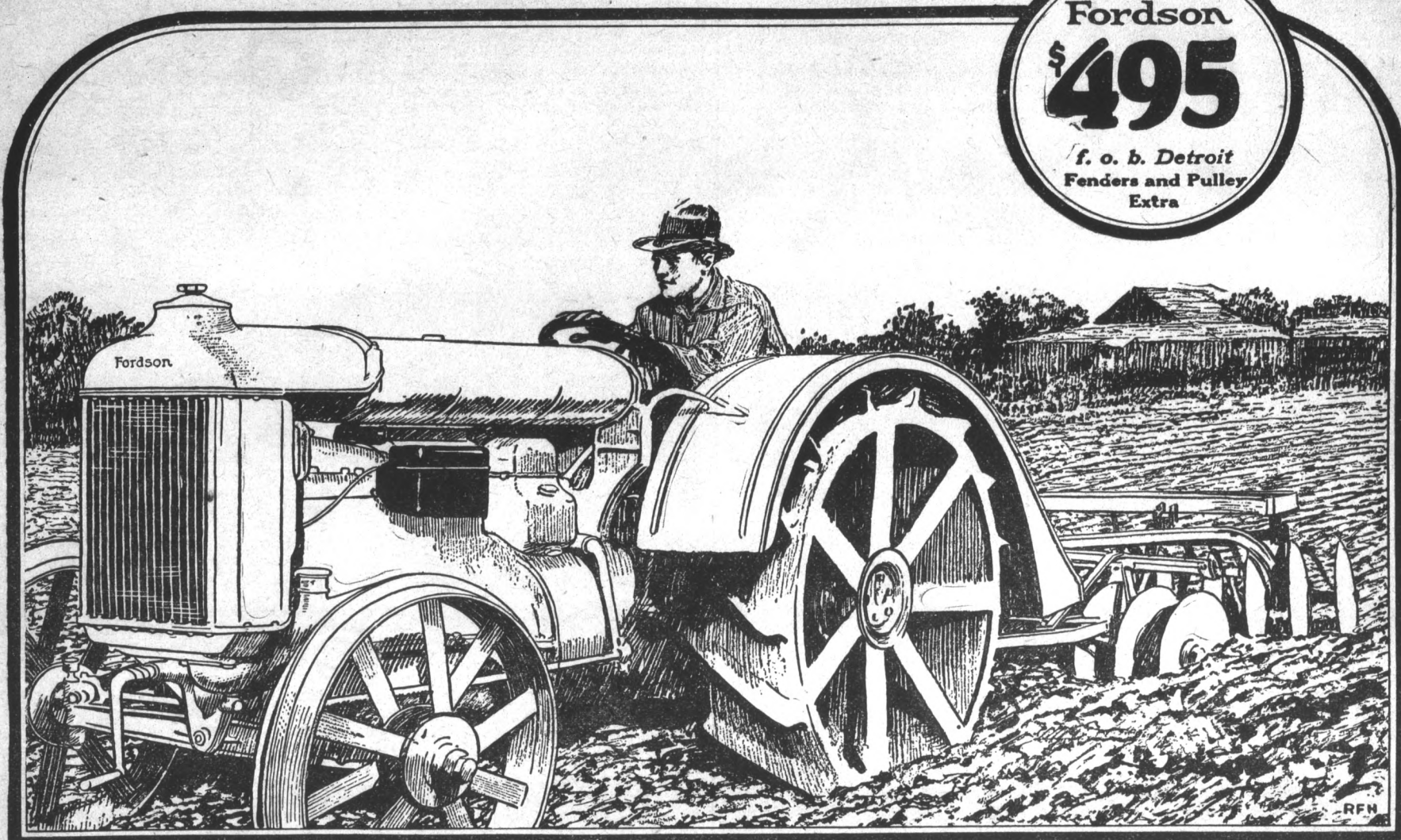
COMPENSATION SHOULD CONTINUE

If widow was getting compensation paid her by a manufacturing company for the death of her husband, said compensation being a set amount. If she was married again before said compensation was paid in full could they stop it, or would she receive it the same as before? Said widow has one child by deceased husband.—Mrs. H., Shepherd, Michigan.

—Subsequent remarriage of the widow would not stop the compensation she receives for the death of her husband.—Legal Editor.

YOU will be glad to know that we have one hundred and fifty energetic young men enrolled in our various Short Courses. I feel that your cooperation has been largely responsible for the large enrollment as I have heard a number of the boys mention that they learned of the Short Courses through the Michigan Business Farmer. You will also be glad to know that your publication comes in for considerable use on our reading table.—R. W. Tenny, Director of Winter Short Courses, Michigan State College.

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Fordson Power

Reduces Production Costs

Soil is the farmer's working capital. On its proper handling depends the profits of the year's work.

A perfect seed bed, plowed, harrowed and pulverized at just the proper time is the best crop insurance.

With Fordson power and modern tillage implements at hand, the delays of weather and soil conditions cannot interfere with the raising of a profitable crop.

Over half a million Fordsons are in use and farmers everywhere report their help in building a proper seed bed increases not only the quantity but the quality of their yield.

Ask your Ford dealer about the payment plan which makes it easy for you to be sure of a better crop this year with Fordson power.

On June 6th a year ago Immel Bros. of Yellow Bud, Ohio, had 108 acres in corn.

On that day the Scioto River overflowed and covered their corn field until June 12th. Replanting, of course, was necessary.

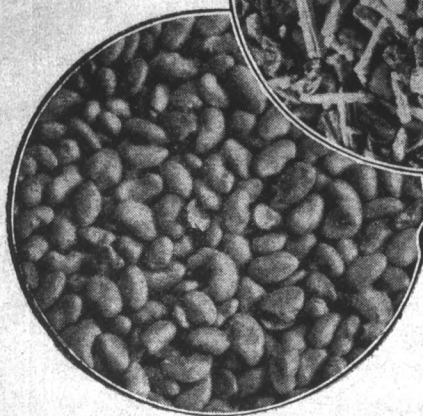
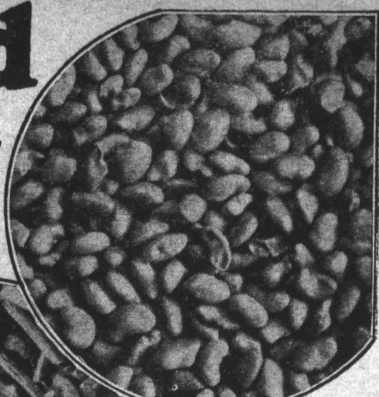
On June 21st, using Fordson tractors, they started to prepare the land again, finishing June 28th. They cultivated this corn three times in ten days with Fordsons and two row cultivators.

The certified yield, was 6,480 bushels of good quality corn, or \$5,184.00 worth of corn which would have been a total loss without Fordson power.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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**This
minus
this
equals this!**

ALFAFA seed is easy to clean—up to a certain point. The circle at the top shows a magnified sample of North-

western grown Alfalfa seed cleaned by ordinary methods.

The circle at the bottom shows this same seed after it was re-cleaned. It looks a little better but not much—the difference in purity is only about 1½%.

But—

The circle in the middle shows a magnified sample of the trash that was removed from the ordinary "cleaned" seed by Dickinson's re-cleaning. Besides dirt and very weak seeds it contains six different kinds of weeds—enough to make a lot of trouble, and cost a lot of money.

Does Re-cleaned Seed Pay?

Ask your nearest "Pine Tree" dealer for a free copy of "The Harvest In The Bag," a new book on seed testing and seed judging that gives facts and figures of value to every farmer. No matter where you buy your seeds, it will help you get the best and will show you how to save money in the long run. If your dealer doesn't have it, write

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of
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Price 50 cents per pound in a heavy paper box. Sent by parcel post prepaid in the United States.

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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.)

Busy Days

YES, I'll say these are busy days on Broadscope Farm. In fact, it has been a very busy winter. There seems to have been more work to do than in former years.



L. W. MEEKS

The cold, rainy weather last fall delayed the construction of our potato storage house, and kept us from doing much of the regular farm work ordinarily done in the fall. The storage part was completed sufficiently to enable us to place the potatoes in it about December

1. Then for the next days we husked corn in the field. It was real cold, but we accomplished considerable. Still, half the crop remained to be husked, and as it was all binder cut we drew much of it and stacked it near the barn. We have been husking this as it was fed out. There are several acres of corn yet in the field, and if spring will hold off a few days longer, I have great faith we will get our fall work done yet!

Then after the corn and fodder were hauled, in December, we finished the laying house, which is the upper part of the potato storage building. This took some time and with log hauling, word cutting, etc. March first arrived all too soon. This month, on a certified seed potato farm, brings a rush of business which most farmers do not have.

For various reasons, it is quite impossible to fully grade certified seed stock in the fall. Until this year, the major part of our crop was stored in pits, and could not be graded until the weather became suitable to open them, which, in many springs is late. Having our crop in the storage house has enabled us to work at grading, etc., and this surely will facilitate the shipping when suitable weather comes. Some orders have already gone by express. Express rates are quite high, but many farmers in Ohio and Indiana like to green sprout the early seed potatoes and are willing to pay the extra transportation charge.

Another thing which consumes considerable time in March on a potato farm, is disposing of the correspondence. This has been unusually heavy with us this season, and while it requires much of our time, it is pleasant work and no mail ever brought too many inquiries. Not all the letters contain orders. Some simply want information about how we play this or that part of the potato game. We are very glad to answer such letters.

Green Sprouting

Speaking of the Ohio and Indiana farmers green sprouting early seed potatoes, reminds me that this subject is a timely one right here in Michigan. It is a practice seldom

followed in the Wolverine State, and if we do not watch out, those Buckeye and Hoosier farmers are going to cut circles all around us in early potato production. Fact is, Ohio and Indiana are fast coming to the front in the production of potatoes. A few years back, and they almost believed they could not grow potatoes on their soils. Disease, unsuited varieties and poor seed with a lack of practice in potato culture, were the causes of this belief. Now, with certified seed, and the consequent suitable, disease free and hardy varieties, they have found potatoes quite suitable to much of their land, and are quick to grow them. Many car loads of table stock which Michigan once sent to these states, have to find another market. One not in touch with the situation would hardly realize how many more spuds are grown in these states than formerly. There are different ways of green sprouting seed potatoes, but for the average farmer who only plants for his own need, he can green sprout the seed right back of his heating stove, or if a furnace is used, place them near it. Use crates as containers, and do not fill completely full. The bottom crate should be set on an empty crate. But the wife objects? Well, maybe she won't if you explain to her that you will have new potatoes about two weeks earlier by this green sprout method. If you are to treat the seed for scab, treat it before sprouting. Do not cut the seed until ready to plant, and then very carefully that no sprouts are broken off. Don't drop the cut seed into a pail, or other container; lay it in, and lay in the ground, cut side down—covering only about half the depth you will eventually want it.

A Sudan Grass Letter

A timely letter comes from a Calhoun county farmer. It shows what he thinks of Sudan grass as a pasture plant and hay substitute.

"As a reader of the M. B. F., I read the Broadscope Farm writer's article on pasture shortage and the possibilities of Sudan grass as a pasture plant. My opinion of Sudan grass is very favorable. I sowed some in an old garden spot last spring, and owing to weather conditions, my other pasture did not last long, so I turned eight head of cattle in this Sudan grass two hours each day; one hour in the morning and again in the afternoon. Never had a piece of ground do me so much good before. I also sowed four acres for hay on a very poor piece of land, nearly all sand. I cut about eight tons of hay.

I sowed twenty two quarts to the acre, but I think it was too thick. Eighteen quarts would be better. The hay was not hard to cure, about the same as heavy timothy. It was sown with a drill about July first. This year I shall sow June first, and try and cut for hay the second time. It rained for a month on the hay last fall, but it was very green in color when I drew it, and all stock seemed fond of it."—J. E. C.

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

Haven't you a picture of your home or farm buildings that we can print under this heading? Show the other members of The Business Farmer's large family where you live. Kodak pictures are all right if the details show up well. Do not send us the negatives, just a good print.



ON THE MILTING FARM NEAR WASHINGTON

An excellent view of the buildings on the farm of Frederick Milting, near Washington, in Macomb county.

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.

LIFE OF TUBES

BY actual burning hour tests. Stock tubes picked at random have exceeded 1,500 hours of life. Figuring on the average set being used four hours a day, and not taking into consideration any misuse of the tubes, this means that such tubes should last a radio owner for over a year. Basing this on the initial cost of the tube, this brings it to less than one-quarter cent per hour of usage.

The method under which tubes are tested for life is to place them in a circuit equivalent to a radio set, turn on the current and place a set of meters in the filament, plate and grid circuits, keeping the filament constant on all circuits. Readings are taken every hundred hours, and when the filament plate spoils or emission falls off appreciably, the life of the tube is falling off. Tubes have been designed which would last for over 3,000 hours, but their manufacturing cost proved prohibitive.

MORE COMMENTS

Please send me one of your radio market report pads so I can take reports as broadcasted by WGHP.—Clinton J. Rowens, Washtenaw County.

I am writing to you in regard to the market report blanks. I called at your office some time ago with a friend for these blanks and to see your station which we think is the best station for the farmer in Michigan. Your market reports come at the right hour for us to get. We would like them very much.—H. Thacknell, Macomb County.

Your issue of January 30th came yesterday. I noticed your editorial ballot and am returning same properly marked. Will say, by way of explanation, that if there is anything between the covers of the M. B. F. that isn't good I haven't found it. It is all good. "Long May It Live."—John J. Hess, Clinton County.

As a subscriber of your paper, I wish to register my appreciation of your up-to-date publication. I find much in it that is very helpful. Would especially praise your efforts in broadcasting the daily markets from WGHP. These reports come in fine here and give us our earliest Buffalo markets in which we are especially interested.—W. M. Glasgow, Hillsdale County.

We have taken your paper ever since it was first published and enjoy its different features, and are in sympathy with the stand you take on the different questions that effect the farm business. We have an Atwater Kent Radio and listen in on WGHP station each evening to the market reports. It surely is a help to us farmers to be in touch with the latest markets, as it protects us from selling too cheaply.—Mark Curdy, Livingston County.

After having enjoyed your farm program through the air, I thought I would let you know that you have another listener since January 18, 1926 (the day we got our first radio). I think that between the hours of seven and eight P. M. is the best time for market reports to be broadcast because at that time the farmer is through with his chores. The other two stations in Detroit broadcast too early for the farmer. I think the radio is one of the best helps the farmer can have. I wouldn't be without one now.—Arthur Kutzmariski, Macomb County.

I would feel very ungrateful if I did not write you and thank you for the pleasure you are giving us through station WGHP in your farm talks. I believe there are thousands like ourselves in and around Detroit who are interested in the farm and I am owner of one near Ypsilanti and there I hope to spend my later years if spared for that great privilege. I believe you are doing a great work in broadcasting to bring the city worker and the farmer together, neither understand the other, to bring our State College more to the people. I have never seen your paper. Please send me a sample copy of it, also subscription rates.—Leonard Beaumont, Detroit, Michigan.

Play Safe on Twine!

THIS YEAR as ALWAYS, the careful man will put his faith in McCormick, Deering or International twine. In the past he has benefited to the full by this wise policy. He has the most practical reasons for playing safe with the old reliable twine. The man who relies on McCormick, Deering, or International is absolutely sure of QUALITY. Any saving he might possibly make in buying cheaper twines could easily be lost many times over in uncertain deliveries, faulty binding, grain wastage, and loss of time in the critical harvest days. He avoids risk and anxiety by buying twine that is *guaranteed for length, strength, and weight.*

International Harvester twines *have got to be good.* The Harvester Company is the only company making both binders and twine. Poor twine would reflect on binder performance. All the reputation of McCormick-Deering machines is linked with the sterling reputation of the twine. Fifty-four lines of farm machines are tied up with the quality of the old, reliable twines. That is the best twine insurance.

Then there is the SERVICE which is always available through 12,000 dealers. Prompt shipment and liberal supply of McCormick, Deering, and International protect the grain grower wherever he is. Harvester quality and economy are effected by quantity production and the backing of the McCormick-Deering organization. Don't gamble with the comparatively small expenditure needed for twine. It does not pay. Play safe with McCormick, Deering, or International.

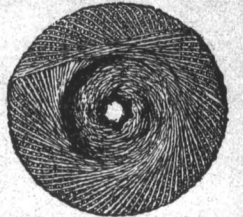
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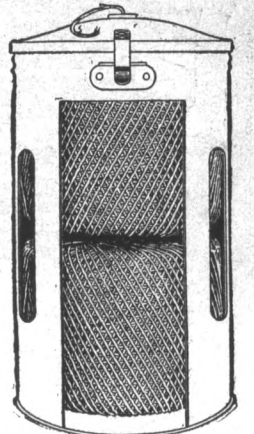
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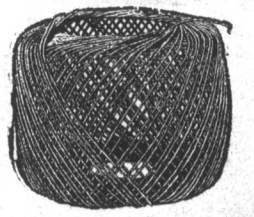
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"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices



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.

GOOD SEEDS

Grown From Select Stock—None Better—56 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices below all others. Extra lot free in all orders I fill. Big free catalogue has over 700 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your and neighbors' addresses. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

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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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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, Ear Corn and All Small Grains. Have Healthy Stock and Larger Profits. Write Now for Circulars. The A. P. BOWSHER Co., South Bend, Ind.

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HOLDEN Lime and Fertilizer Spreader

Sour soil means poor crops. Experts agree fertilizer is useless on sour soil—it must have lime. The "Holden" Spreader makes bigger crops. Guaranteed to handle lime in any form, fertilizer, phosphate, gypsum, wood ashes or crushed shells. Cannot Clog. Try Spreader 10 days Free.

The Holden Lime and Fertilizer Spreader will make your soil healthy and productive. Spreads twice as far as any other; 20 ft. Attaches to any wagon or truck. No holes to bore. Spreads evenly 100 to 10,000 lbs. per acre. Handle material only once, from car to field. Get literature and low prices now and ask about 10 Day Free Trial.

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What the Neighbors Say

(We are always pleased to receive letters from our subscribers and gladly publish those on subjects of general interest. If you agree or do not agree with what is written and published in this department write your views and send them in. The editor is sole judge as to whether letters are suitable for publication or not.)

TIME AND MEASURES

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to second the motion of Mr. Meeks, "Why the bushel?" Nearly everything we buy from the store is bought by the pound or package containing so many pounds or ounces. I think it would be easier to read or listen to a market report that was given entirely by pounds instead of bushels, pecks, hampers, or bunches.

A few years ago potatoes were sold by the bushel. Now they are sold by the hundredweight. As times change let us change with them.

Speaking of times or time, why does Michigan have three or four? Would not one be better? We are getting as bad as the Chinese, who have a different length yard for the butcher, baker and candlestick maker. Let us have one time and one way of selling or buying farm produce, that is, by the pound.—L. W. Betcher, Lenawee County.

CONDITION OF FARMERS

DEAR EDITOR: Occasionally we hear a man who is on the payroll of some farm organization say that the talk of a depressed agriculture in Michigan is all bunk or some similar statement. Not long ago I heard Mr. George Lord, chairman of our state tax commission, say that if he had it in his power he would absolutely exempt a large proportion of the farm land in Michigan from taxation during the present economic conditions that have impoverished the farming industry. I asked Mr. Lord if he would give me a written statement expressing his opinion as to Michigan agricultural conditions. He replied that he would gladly give me such a statement and that I could use it in any way that might give it wide publicity, as he said it is high time that the public was given the facts in no uncertain terms. I enclose a copy of Mr. Lord's statement. I would like to see it published in your paper as the people of Michigan should read this wholly unbiased and impartial statement from a city man and a man of national reputation as a tax expert. In view of what has been said in certain quarters in regard to Michigan joining the movement in Washington for legislation to relieve the deplorable conditions now existing in the farming business, Mr. Lord's statement is timely.—Peter B. Lennon, Genesee County.

"My Dear Mr. Lennon:—Referring to our talk yesterday relative to the economic condition of the agricultural industry, I will say to you that for the last two years I have been making quite a study of the matter following a survey made of many of the agricultural counties of the state. Prior to making this survey it was hard for me to believe the agricultural industry was in such a deplorable economic condition as many would have me believe. I know now that few of the statements of the many that have been made relative to the matter have been over-drawn.

"The average farmer today is not making any net income from the operation of his farm. In many instances I found where farmers were obliged to borrow money with which to pay the taxes upon their farms. In a great many instances I found farms had to be abandoned by the owners thereof because they were unable to make both ends meet in the operation of their farms. This is a condition that is hardly known in the industrial centers of our State, and that ought not to be. It seems to me there should be a get together movement on the part of the various industries in Michigan so that each might learn the economic condition of the other fellow.

"The cause of this economic condition, in my opinion, is partly the fault of the farmers themselves, in that they lack proper organization essential to profitable conduct of agricultural business. It is true that the farmers have various organizations, but they do not seem to be pulling in the same direction and where you find a condition like that existing not very much good can possibly result to the farmer. What is needed is a co-operative spirit among all the farmers of the State, a system of cooperation that will work out to the general welfare of the farming interests.

"From my study of the situation I find that the farmers who produce crops get the small end of the revenue derived from the sale of the crops. I have found

instances where fruit raised in Michigan has been shipped to the Chicago markets and sold to commission houses. That same fruit would be brought back to Michigan and sold to the wholesaler, in turn to the retail dealer and finally to the consumer. Where there are so many hands to dip into the revenue derived from the sale of farm products the farmer is sure to get a small portion of the revenue for his labor and his investment. That condition must be cured before the farmer can hope to receive from the operation of his farm what is due him; ample revenue to provide for his family, to stock his farm and maintain it in proper condition, and lay a little aside each year for emergencies. The farmer is not getting the result at the present time, and to that extent he is being dealt with unjustly by other forces, who evidently work for selfish ends.

"Personally, I am opposed to government fixed prices, but it seems to me that the agricultural interest could organize in such a way that the farmers of our land could receive much more revenue than they now receive from their products and their labor. Under the present system of marketing farm products I can draw no other conclusion than that the farmer is getting his life's blood squeezed out of him, and that is an economical wrong.

"We often see statements in the press and other publications of the enormous crops raised in Michigan and other states, and the large aggregate of these crops. This may all be true, but the fact still remains that of the value of these crops the farmers receive a very small share, scarcely enough to support the average family in a manner that it ought to be supported. I understand that there is a bill now before Congress having for its purpose giving relief to the agricultural interests. I have not yet had time to examine the measure, but anything in that direction would receive my support, and I sincerely hope that something may be done by Congress to grant some relief so that the farmers of our land will again know that life in the United States is worth living.

"With kind personal regards, I am, Cordially yours.—George Lord, Chairman.

LUTHER BURBANK

DEAR EDITOR: Surely much credit should be given to Mr. Burbank for what he has done in the vegetable kingdom though he has not yet combined the milkweed with the eggplant in such manner as to secure a good material for custard pies. But seriously, as Mr. Burbank has announced himself as an infidel, what of the spectacle of his presenting his shocking views from the pulpit of the Congregational Church in San Francisco, seated on both sides of him were ministers who at the conclusion of his talk shook hands with him cordially and thereby indicated their approval of his views and this occurred in a building dedicated to the worship of God. As to those reputed instructors in religious matters, the Bible tells us that "When the blind lead the blind, both will fall into the ditch" and it would seem that the leading of these ministers would thus result. It is earnestly hoped that Mr. Burbank, now 77 years old, will be caused to see the fatal error of his views ere God calls him from earth. And is not our nation drawing away from the teaching of the Bible and well for us will it be if we cease our wishing to gather material possessions and turn our thoughts and efforts to the possessing of that which will afford us true happiness in this world and joy unspeakable in that world to which all are going. God help us to be truly wise in this most important subject.—J. T. Daniels, Clinton County.

AN ERROR

DEAR EDITOR: There was a slight mistake in the story entitled "Success or Bust" in the Chicken Business, concerning my baby chicks, it should have read "1 1/2 lbs. of buttermilk mash" instead of "1 1/2 lbs. of buttermilk."—Mrs. Lavinia Heminger, Celery Springs, Mich.

As my subscription has expired I wish my subscription discontinued. The reason is my father subscribed for the B. F. last July and as we both live together, I do not see any need of two papers coming to our address. We surely could not get along without the good old M. B. F.—D. L. K. Werdman, Mich.

FRUIT AND ORCHARD

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER, Berrien County

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

THERE WAS A LITTLE TREE AND IT HAD A LITTLE CURL

A STITCH in time saves nine." This is one of those old sayings with which our grandfathers regulated their lives and a mighty good rule it is to this day.



Herbert Nafziger

Sometimes, however if the stitch is not made in time even nine times nine will not repair the damage. Time-liness, which is one of the first requisites for successful spraying, is often quite a problem in the early spring when the ground is soft and the buds are swelling.

Take for instance the spray for peach leaf-curl. If this spray is to be applied in the early spring it must be completed before the buds begin to crack. As soon as the bud scales separate it is too late for the "stitch in time" as the fungus of leaf-curl will then gain entrance where the spray cannot reach it and a cool, wet spring will result in a severe attack of the disease. Every peach grower has seen orchards affected by leaf-curl. The leaves are curled, swollen, and distorted and are often lacking in coloring matter. The fungus damages the tree and, incidentally, the grower's pocket-book, in several ways. It stops the important process of sugar manufacturing in the leaves and in severe cases the trees will shed all of their leaves as well as their crop of fruit. Spraying for leaf-curl should not be neglected even when a crop of fruit is not expected, because the loss of its leaves is a severe blow to a tree, the effects of which are far-reaching. Loss of leaves will make the formation of fruit buds for next year's crop practically impossible. It will also cause the tree to go into the winter in a weakened condition which will make it very susceptible to winter killing.

The spores of the leaf-curl fungus winter on the outside of the bark and buds of the tree and in this stage are easily killed by spraying with lime-sulphur solution. The Experiment Station at East Lansing recommends a combination leaf-curl and scale spray applied early in spring before the buds swell. Twelve and one-half gallons lime-sulphur to 100 gallons of water is the strength recommended. If you are certain that your trees are free from scale then this strength can be cut in half for the leaf-curl alone. Spraying late in the fall after the leaves have dropped is also recommended to control leaf-curl alone during the following season.

Several seasons ago a severe attack of leaf-curl caught many growers napping and thousands of trees looked as though their leaves had been scorched and shriveled by a great flame. When the tourist season opened many visitors from other states became inquisitive about the "new variety of peach trees" which they saw along the road. It so happened that in this season the tender peach buds had escaped all frost injury and a good crop of peaches would have been harvested by these growers if they had practiced a little more foresight. Peach crops do not come often enough to make chance-taking of this kind profitable. The leaf-curl spray should be regarded as a form of insurance and when the damage caused by this fungus is considered it is mighty cheap insurance.

HIGH FLYERS

In the old days when a man wanted to express the impossible he would say, "That cannot be done any more than a pig can fly." The time came, however, when a humorous pilot took a pig up in an aeroplane, just to prove that nothing is impossible.

Fifteen years ago much was being said and written about renovating

old apple orchards. A budding orchardist would look up at his skyscraper trees and then down at his hand barrel-pump and would say, "It would take a flying machine to get those trees sprayed." Ha! Ha! What a joke! But, hold on a minute. Last year aeroplanes were used for the first time in dusting orchard trees!

This is not a wild dream. It was actually done in Georgia's large peach orchards. The plane flew low over the orchards, releasing the dust which was blown into a cloud by the blast of air from the plane's propeller and settled on the trees below.

Aero-dusting for orchards is still in the experimental stage but who knows; in future years the drone of air-motors may supplant the familiar chug-chug of the spray rigs in the belt.

M. S. C. TO HELP MELON GROWERS

THE growing of muskmelons is an important industry in southwestern Michigan. This business has long since passed the experimental stage and the growers are now confronted with a serious fight against various diseases and insects. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that the growers heard a recent announcement by Dr. V. R. Gardner, head of the Department of Horticulture at M. S. C.

Dr. Gardner announced that an expert from the experiment station would be permanently located in the melon district this year to put on definite experimental work on diseases, insects, and plant breeding and "to make a careful, thoroughgoing analysis of the melon industry."

TRIMMING RASPBERRIES

We have Cuthbert raspberries and would like to know when to trim and how short to trim them. Which is best, hill or hedge rows?—G. T., Birch Run, Mich.

In trimming your Cuthbert red raspberries we would advise the following treatment. As soon as the crop is harvested cut out the old canes which bore the crop but leave the young shoots alone. Early the following spring, before growth starts, give the young shoots a moderate heading back, cutting back any tips which were winter killed and heading back those canes which have grown to excessive length. Where the canes are too thick in the row thin them out to about 6 inches apart.

As for hill or hedge rows we would advise keeping them in hills for the first two years and then allow them to grow in hedges, being careful not to let the hedges get too wide.

SPRAYING

Having a small farm set out to apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries and grapes I would like to know when to spray and what to use. The apple trees seem to have scale. Some of the peach trees bear a small fruit and shed their leaves early. What treatment should they have? In trimming 3-year-old peach trees should they be trimmed heavy or light?—W. H., Marne, Mich.

YOUR peach trees which shed their leaves are probably suffering from the Peach Leaf-curl disease, which is controlled by early spring spraying with lime-sulphur solution. This spray must be applied before the buds swell. Scale on apple trees is also controlled by early spring spraying with lime-sulphur.

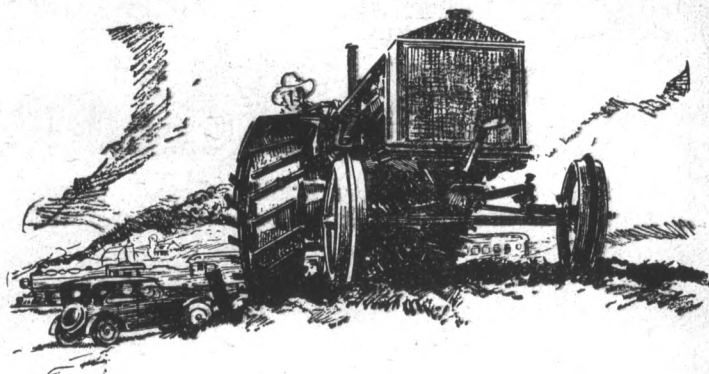
We would advise you to give your peach trees a light pruning. Head back the main branches slightly and then practice a moderate thinning out of the small branches. Heavy pruning has a dwarfing effect on the trees and causes them to come into bearing late.

For full and detailed information on spraying and spray materials we would advise you to write to The Director, M. S. C., East Lansing, Michigan, for Special Bulletin No. 140.

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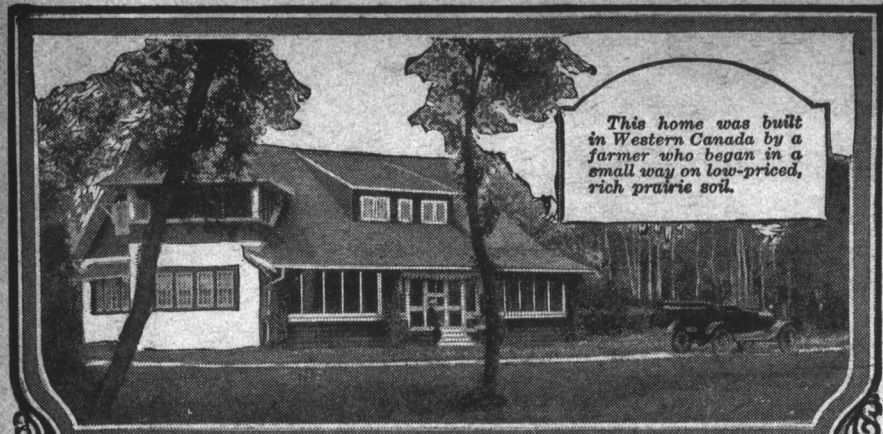
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"Canada must control the world market in selling fundamental natural resources, in which she is so rich. I expect to see the day when the United States will not export any wheat, and that day will bring to Canada her great opportunity."—Roger W. Babson, U.S. statistician and economist.



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BERRY PLANTS FOR SALE; PREMIER, Cooper, Gibson and Dunlap strawberry plants, 60 cts. per hundred, \$5.00 per thousand. Cumberland Black Raspberry, and Cuthbert Red Raspberry plants, \$1.50 per hundred, \$15.00 per thousand. Post Paid. Robert DeGurse, Ovid, Mich.

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SANTIFICATION, OR HOLINESS OF CHARACTER

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: "But now being free from sin and become servants of God, ye have your fruit unto sanctification, and the end eternal life." Romans 6:22. of 8:1, 2.

HE sat just in front of the writer. He was well-groomed, attentive and sedate. But before the meeting ended he was shouting "Halleluiahs" and "Glory to God." These good folks called this sanctification. Was it? How different from that old man who never shouted in meeting, but often was found praying in a little clump of bushes at the rear of his little farm. We missed grandfather Martin when he was gone for he was kind and fatherly to all, and we believed his to be a holy life.

But what is sanctification? In Romans, the sixth chapter, it has, particularly, a setting of conversion or initial separation from sin; while in the eighth chapter, the believer is triumphantly freed from the dominion of sin through the constant operation of the Spirit. This is practical holiness. But to our text.

"But now being made free from sin." This is the initial setting apart of the Christian, his first and conditioned release from the tyranny of sin under which he had been living, and his getting away toward the perfect life. The writer is saying not a word about absolute perfection here. He knows he has not reached it. It is enuf and important for him to take the steps that lie ahead toward the goal. Anything else is unsafe. Paul had found in his life a tendency, a law of sin that was working danger to him. "Wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me out of the body of this death?" The bondage was so great that it was robbing him of his noblest capacities and finest inheritances. And this was so of the Roman Christians. But this is universally true. We see it in the lives of men about us; men who are in the iron control of sin, and who go on madly in disobedience and transgression and finally slip into the dark night of despair. "To whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are whom ye obey, whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness."

So, we all have an obligation toward sanctification, or holy living. First, we have the obligation of acceptance. Our Eternal Friend asks us to live in confession of him; a life dedicated to high desires and unselfish living. But how often we have said, "Well now, that sounds well; it is a beautiful ideal; but go along Heavenly Messenger, we cannot seriously attempt such a thing now." The apostle did that for awhile and then one day he found himself gripped by a helplessness that was tragic. Then there he surrendered a condemned conscience and found emancipation of spirit. And Paul would generalize the teaching that nothing will effect the necessities of our own cases but a faith-union with Christ Jesus. Not literalizing his commandments, but a deep, surrendered, and mystical union with his spirit.

We "become servants of God" in this state of union; whereas, formerly, we were "servants of sin." No, we dare not sit down and luxuriate in a promised realization of perfection. We have received the Holy Spirit and have access to the Sanctifier so that we might grow into holiness. We have been made free from sin, yet sanctification has just begun. The question now is, "Are we willing thru Christian service and thru humble submission to the fiery ministrations of the spirit, to pay the price unto a blameless, tho not faultless life?"

"Ye have your fruit unto sanctification." This is the obligation to growth and fruit-bearing. We now hear our Master's voice relating the vine parable. "Abide" and "fruit" are the key words. An abiding union with the vine makes the branch bear luscious grapes. When we

abide, that is, think and live in the realm of the Spirit, we have our fruit unto blessed fellowship with our Lord and His people. We say "unto" because the life is tending in that direction. It is one continuing effort to work out salvation, to give expression to the liberated spirit within. The first work of sanctification is the gift of spiritual power, but the applying of this power is the work of a lifetime, and it will yield for us a constant growth in Grace. We are debtors to do this; we are bondservants of the Cross. And this is not painless. Crucifixion has its agony and ignominy. The Holy Spirit has laid upon us the obligation to renounce the flesh and to announce the joy of living in Christ. His spirit we are to ferment into all the relations of life. To live and work thus is an indication that the flesh is dying and we have gained practical sanctification. This is the race that will win the crown

I always enjoy the sermons by Rev. Warner and keep them to read on Sunday when I have time to enjoy them. I never miss one.—Mrs. D. M., Oceana County.

and the heaven that will purify the meal. Our individual renewal in Grace is a process, a development. Tho the life is purified at the center it takes time to get sin out of the blood. But sins are destined to drop away in proportion as we live in conformity to Christ.

But someone asks about 1 John 3:9: "Whosoever is begotten of God doeth no sin, because his seed abideth in him, and he cannot sin." John's treatment of the sin question is a paradox. In 1:8 he says, "If we say we have no sin we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us." Here the writer seems to say to the enlightened, to those who have accepted Christ, that they must not become indifferent to right conduct in life because sin is real; and tho not in the inner life, in the intentions of the heart, it is in the outer margins and liable to break out in lawlessness. Therefore "he that doeth righteousness is righteous." Conduct is the test. Sanctification is not in feeling that now we have been reborn God will issue an amnesty from all responsibility for fleshly indulgences. We are not holy just because we sit in halleluiahs pews and feel that way. "Everyone that hath this hope set upon him purifieth himself." We, ourselves, must desperately struggle against sin, and we will if Christ abides in the life. St. John's letter is to the end "that ye may not sin. And if any man sin we have an Advocate with the Father." Here the aged apostle seems to say, "Lean on the Advocate and do the best you can, and he will do what you can't do."

"And the end eternal life." A man said to the writer recently, "Will I go to heaven if I do the best I can?" But was this man doing the best he could to purify himself? When we have come into possession of the new and living power of Christ, and are doing our best with this power against inherited weaknesses and against evils without, we have become children of God. And we are to become more like God if we throw into this gap between earth and heaven our own consecrated efforts. The conditions and limitations of this life should intensify the character we started with when we were converted. We have opportunity to bear "fruit unto sanctification" until our coffin arrives. We have nothing to do with that stretch of existence from the grave onward; yet, our future will depend upon which way we faced when we fell.

I am taking five farm magazines but M. B. F. is the best.—Frederick Milting, Macomb County.

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.)

OATS ON CLAY

I would like to know the names of certain kinds of oats adapted to clay and clay loam soil. We have had two different kinds but have not found them satisfactory. What we want is a kind that yields heavily and does not lodge easily. Our land is in a good state of fertility. Two years ago a neighbor had sixty bushels to the acre on lighter soil than ours.—J. W., Marne, Mich.

THE Worthy Oat variety is considered the most satisfactory for Michigan's heavier types of soil. It is much stiffer strawed than most oat varieties and seldom lodges seriously.

Growers in the vicinity of Fairgrove, on heavy land, have averaged between 70 and 80 bushels, for several years and report no serious losses from lodging.

Paul Clement of Britton the past year secured a yield of slightly over 100 bushels per acre on 14 acres, with the Worthy variety.

A list of individual growers of Certified Worthy Oats may be obtained from the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, East Lansing, Michigan, and seed may be purchased from all the leading seed companies or from the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service, Lansing, Michigan.—H. C. Rather, Extension Specialist, M. S. C.

CUTTING ALFALFA FOR SEED

When is the proper time to cut alfalfa for seed? Should it be cut a little on the green side or not?—M. C., Alanson, Mich.

ALFALFA should be cut for seed when 60 to 75 per cent of the pods have turned brown.

Alfalfa is handled for seed much the same as June clover and may be threshed with a clover huller or with a grain separator when proper adjustments have been made.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

SOW SWEET CLOVER IN FALL OR SPRING?

I am planning on sowing sweet clover and have been told that the best time to sow is late fall or early winter. Could I sow on bean ground this fall and make a crop of hay next year?—L. G., Rhodes, Mich.

SWEET clover seeded late in the fall, just before the ground freezes, does not usually germinate until the following spring and behaves very much the same as spring seeded sweet clover.

When sweet clover is seeded in the spring a crop of hay is not usually secured the first season unless conditions are exceedingly favorable. Spring seedings are more dependable than fall seedings.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

SWEET CLOVER

I would like to ask the readers of your paper if any of them ever raised sweet clover and alfalfa successfully on sandy soil that was very acid from the top down as deep as one wants to dig by applying lime stone? If they did how much lime did they use? Can one have permanent pasture of sweet clover on such land by sowing seed on it every year early in the spring and on the same piece of ground? If so, how many acres would it take for seven cows? Does sweet clover make good pasture for sheep?—A. S., Bronson, Mich.

SANDY soil that is very acid will usually produce a seeding of sweet clover after the acid has been corrected by some form of ground limestone.

The amount of limestone that should be applied will depend upon the acidity and this may be determined fairly accurately by the "Soiltex" method. I would suggest that you send a sample of the soil either to your county agricultural agent or the Soils Department at Michigan State College with the request that they make a lime determination for you.

Two tons of finely ground lime stone is an average application however, in some cases considerably more than this should be applied while not always is it necessary to apply as much as this.

Occasionally instances are found where farmers are able to secure permanent sweet clover pasture by seeding each spring or by pasturing rather lightly the latter part of the preceding season and allowing the sweet clover to produce seed. The majority of the farmers, however, find it is better to rotate sweet clover with other crops.

Under favorable conditions, three acres should take care of seven cows, however, if conditions are not very favorable it may require four or five acres.

Sweet clover makes excellent pasture for sheep.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan State College.

SPRING WHEAT

I have a field of clay loam plowed last fall, oat stubble turned under, and I would like to know if this kind of soil would be O. K. for planting spring wheat. How much seed should be sown per acre? I have heard spring wheat would not grow in muck, unless one was "lucky." In other words, was not a sure crop or anywhere near it. Would be very grateful for any advice you may give me on the subject.—J. H., Elsie, Mich.

AS a general rule, spring wheat does best on clay loams, silt loams, or clays, under Michigan conditions. These soils are generally moisture retentive and if they are located in the northern part of the state where spring wheat does best, will frequently give large yields of this crop. Spring wheat is precarious during the average year in southern and central Michigan but on fertile, moisture retentive soils of the "Thumb," the northern part of the lower peninsula, and the upper peninsula, the crop will yield favorably. Six pecks per acre should be planted as early as it is possible to get on the ground in the spring. The Marquis variety is generally preferred. On muck soils, spring wheat does not, as a rule, fill well and is inclined to lodge.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

The Experience Pool

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

BUILDING UP FARM

DEAREST reader of your paper for some time and have received some very helpful suggestions from it, for which I am very thankful and am now giving my experience when a friend of mine bought an old run-down farm in Macomb county and hired me to superintend the farming.

There were twenty acres that I fitted for wheat. I sowed the wheat with a disc drill and one sack of fertilizer to each acre. The wheat came along very good. Got a fair stand for the winter. The next spring I wanted to seed to clover so I took the same disc drill, sowed 5 quarts of clover and timothy and another hundred pounds of fertilizer to the acre. I drilled it the same way I did the wheat but let the drill run shallow. We harvested thirty bushels of wheat per acre and the first of September had to pasture the clover down as it was getting too rank a growth to leave to smother out in winter.—A. B. Spencer, Lapeer County.

I always read M. B. F. all through when I get it, and wouldn't be without it if it cost me \$5.00 a year.—H. H., Sparta, Michigan.

Chiclite Fence

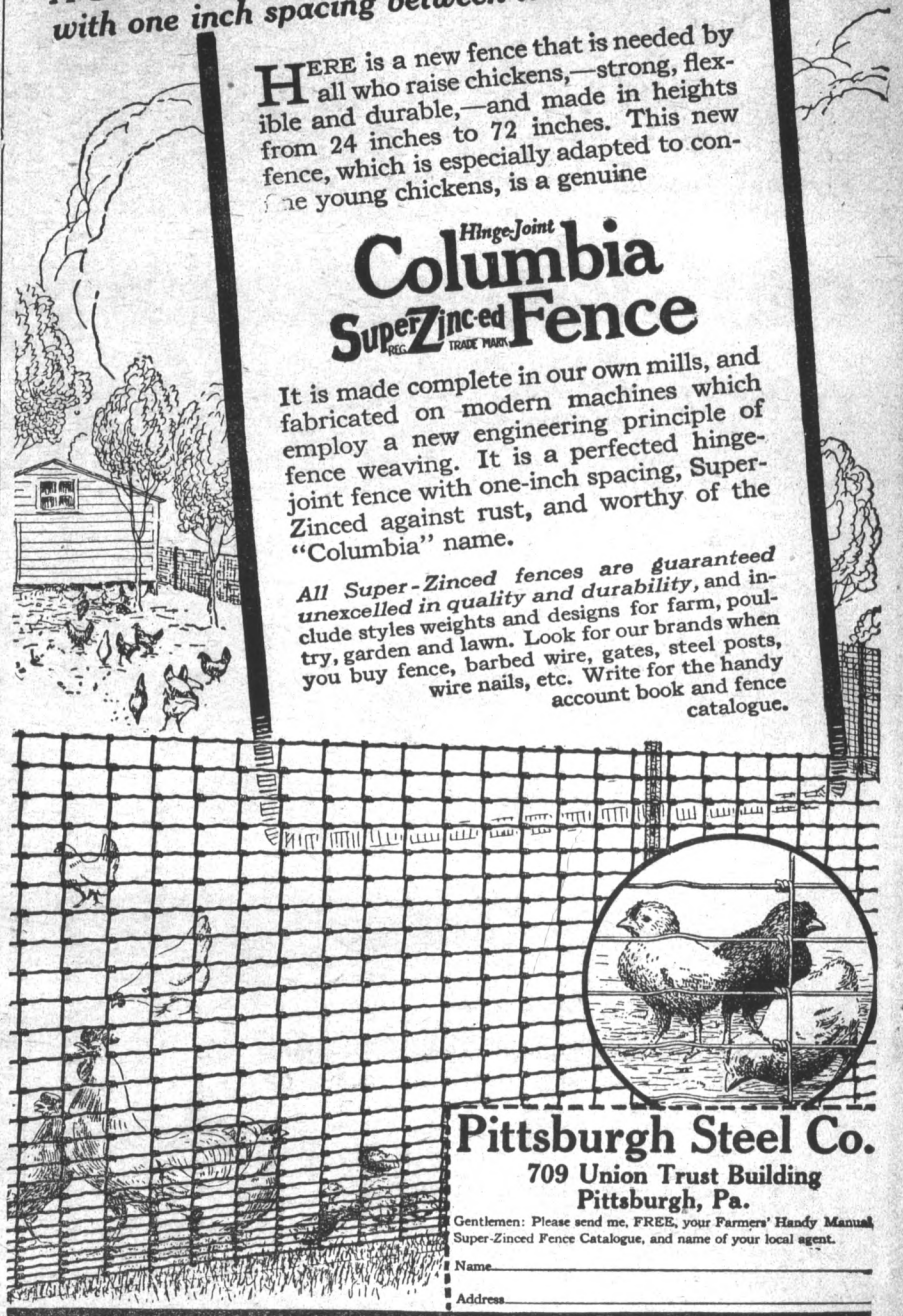
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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1926

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GEORGE M. SLOCUM, President
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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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"

QUARANTINES

THERE are several quarantines in effect in Michigan that the farmer should become familiar with, perhaps the most important one being the one relative to the European Corn Borer, a pest that is slowly undermining one of the important branches of farming in this state. Others are on the alfalfa weevil, on shipment and sale of raspberry plants, the Japanese beetle, chestnut trees, and tall barberries and mahonias, all of them of great importance to Michigan agriculture.

As space will not permit our publishing all of these in our columns at this time we urge that you secure copies from the Bureau of Agricultural Industry of the State Department of Agriculture, at Lansing. One can easily break a law because of ignorance but ignorance is not accepted by the court as a reason to escape punishment. Get copies of these quarantines with out charge at an early date and study them carefully.

MICHIGAN'S LONGEST MARRIED COUPLE

THE first pictures to be published in our longest married couple contest appear on page four of this issue, along with the history of each couple. It was our intention to publish a page of them at this time but we were so short of space and had so much material to print which we thought important that we had to use only three chosen at random from the many we have received to give you a fair idea of the the entries in this contest.

Of these three couples all have been married for at least a half century. For fifty years and more their have shared life together, working side by side, and now as they approach the twilight of life they look back over the happy years with a most thankful feeling. They have done their share to make the world just a little bit better place to live in and they have reason to feel content.

So far we have heard from sixteen counties and have upwards of twenty entries, but we want more before we close the contest. We want every county in Michigan entered and would like a hundred contestants. Will you help us? This contest is open to any couple married more than twenty-five years but as the longest married are to be the prize winners they should have a Golden Wedding anniversary to their credit at least to stand a chance of winning any of the three prizes. These prizes are: First, \$5; Second, \$3; Third, \$2. Be sure to send in complete information about the couple as well as a picture.

FARM LEGISLATION

IT was an unusually cold night outside and a high wind was forcing its way into every crack and cranny but the little group sitting around the big stove in the Four Corners grocery store did not notice it. Why should they? There was a good fire in the stove, with a plentiful supply of fuel nearby, and their whole attention was given to "swapping yarns." The nationality of each member of the group was under discussion, when Hiram Brown spoke up that he had French English and German blood in his veins. The wit of the gathering thought he saw an opportunity for a bit of fun in this and asked

Hiram how he felt during the World War. Hiram spat a mouthful of tobacco juice in the general direction of the box of ashes, shifted his cud from one side to the other and, without turning his head in the direction of the wit, replied, "Gosh say, I had indigestion the whole durn time."

Farm legislation seems to be about in the same position as Hiram. The farmers' organizations cannot agree and endorse any certain bill so it looks as though there will be no legislation for the particular benefit of the producers of this country passed during this session of Congress.

The farm bureau has endorsed the Dickinson bill but it has been declared that this bill is regional and sectional and is far from commanding general farm approval. The National Grange and Farmers' Union are opposed to it, apparently because of that, feeling there is a need for legislation that would benefit all farmers. As long as the farm leaders and farm organizations fail to agree we cannot expect Congress to take very seriously the requests for farm legislation.

But we wonder if the rank and file of farmers in Michigan really believe that their problems are going to be solved through legislation. Isn't it really up to themselves more than anyone else if the problems they have are worked out?

COUNTRY DOCTOR PASSING

WE note with concern the passing of one of the nation's greatest institutions, the old-fashioned country doctor. We regret his passing because we have always felt that we needed his kindly assistance and there would continue to be a place for men of his type, regardless of how rapid progress we might make.

Well do we remember our old family physician, a typical old-fashioned country doctor, who has long since gone to his Reward. He knew everybody for miles around, called them by their given names and was loved by all. It was he who brought the babies of the community into this world, and stood at the bedside of the aged and dying to make their passing more pleasant if possible. He never failed to have a name ready for the new baby, played the role of peace-maker among the married folks and cupids among the unmarried, advised on business deals, was always ready for a horse trade and had a fund of wholesome stories that everyone enjoyed. In fact, he ministered to the physical and mental ills of his community, failing not one even though many times the only pay he ever received was a "Thank you."

The country doctor works more for the love of mankind than for money, and few there are who have been able to retire to live on the fruits of their labor. Perhaps this is the main reason that the ranks are thinning, the average person's thoughts being of a more selfish trend nowadays, with money the first consideration in any profession. Also the automobile is bringing the specialists of the city to within a few hours of the farm or small town home, thus making competition keener and dollars fewer for the country doctor who usually isn't up to the last moment

The Business Farmer Editorial Ballot

Below we are listing several features or departments in The Business Farmer with square opposite in which we will appreciate your indicating by number the ones you read regularly in the paper in the order of their importance. That is, if you like the serial story best, write the figure 1 in the square opposite that feature, the next choice should have the figure 2 in the square in The Business Farmer with a square opposite in which are desired may be written in the blank spaces.

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Feature Articles | <input type="checkbox"/> Publisher's Desk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Picture Page | <input type="checkbox"/> The Farm Home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broadscope Farm | <input type="checkbox"/> Children's Hour |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Service Bureau | <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy and Livestock |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Soils and Crops | <input type="checkbox"/> Veterinary Dept. |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio Department | <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Mechanics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Serial Story | <input type="checkbox"/> Fruit and Orchard |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Where Readers Live | <input type="checkbox"/> Markets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> What Neighbors Say | <input type="checkbox"/> Weather Forecasts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Editorials | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural News |

Remarks:

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

on science but has a wonderful knowledge of mankind based on years of personal contact.

We do not believe there is a group of men who have had more to do with the building up of our great nation than the old-fashioned country doctors and we are sorry to see them falling by the wayside in the march of Time.

FIVE YEAR'S MEAT CONSUMPTION

THE Department of Agriculture's figures showing the per capita meat consumption in this country during the past five years are given in the following table:

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Beef	63.1	62.4	61.9	60.8	57.2
Veal	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.3	7.0
Mutton and lamb	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.9
Pork (ex. lard)	77.1	86.3	86.1	75.7	72.3
Total meat	154.3	162.3	161.1	148.8	142.4
Lard	13.4	15.6	15.4	14.3	11.3

Let us note the steady but not rapid increase in beef consumption, even at a time when low prices boosted the consumption of pork to the extent of ten pounds or more per capita. Consumption of mutton and lamb remains almost stationary, though most of us would have estimated increase if we had been guessing about it. Probably consumption of lamb has increased while consumption of mutton has decreased in recent years. The significant lesson of the table is that per capita consumption of one or even of two meats can be expanded without lessening the consumption of the other meats. The effect of abundance and cheapness of any one meat is rather on the price of the others than on the quantity consumed.

PROF. HORNER'S BOOK ON MARKETING

THOSE of you who followed the interesting and instructive articles on marketing milk by Prof. J. T. Horner, head of economics work in agriculture at the M. S. C., will be very much interested to know that there is now a book on the market written by Prof. Horner entitled "Agricultural Marketing."

This book has come out at an opportune time as interest in marketing farm products was never as great as at present because of the producer's desire to take on this work and get for himself a fair profit, yet sell at a reasonable figure. Interest along this line is bound to increase. Our universities and colleges are putting in courses on marketing to train our young men for this work, the number of cooperative farmers' associations giving attention to this subject is increasing constantly.

Prof. Horner's book is written to be used as a textbook by those who are teaching agricultural marketing but it is very interesting for anyone to read and deserves a place in any farm library. The book is cloth bound, contains 249 pages, and sells at \$2.50.

FARMERS RADICAL?

ACCORDING to the National Industrial Conference Board the people should be greatly alarmed over a radical tendency among the farmers of our fair country. They claim to have found this out through an investigation covering a year. We claim that either they didn't take time enough or they didn't investigate it thoroughly, because they have the real farmers of this country sized up entirely wrong. The real farmers, the men who form the largest part of our agriculture, are not radicals, but there are some so-called Moseses who are radical and they are blowing off a lot of hot air and claiming to be helping the farmer when they are really hindering him. If the board went to these fellows for information they certainly got an earful of wailings but they learned little about the real farmer. The real farmer is continuing to till his soil, improving his methods each year, and slowly through cooperation working out ways of marketing more efficiently with a fair profit coming back to him. He is not getting any favors and he is not asking for them.

The farmer a radical? Let's hear another good joke.

EATING MORE BUTTER

BUTTER consumption in the United States has increased about thirty million pounds per month since 1920, which, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has greatly stimulated the American dairy industry. However, there is still plenty of room for greater use of butter. We can follow the example set by our Canadian neighbors. In Canada the per capita consumption is around twenty-seven pounds, while in the United States it is only seventeen pounds. And the farm is the place to begin this greater consumption movement.

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.)

FEDERAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF KANSAS

WE have had several inquiries recently about the Federal Reserve Life Insurance Company, of Kansas City, which indicates that Michigan is being flooded with circular matter from this company and we want to warn our subscribers regarding them.

Under date of March 13 we received a letter from the State Department of Insurance which read, "We have to advise that the Federal Reserve Life Insurance Company of Kansas City, Kansas, is not authorized or licensed by this Department to transact business in the State of Michigan. Consequently, any business placed with them by Michigan residents is not valid and is unenforceable in the courts of this State."

CHAIN LETTERS

"Just thought I would send you a chain letter which was recently wished onto me. I think a write-up from you would be very helpful. This note was sent to me coming from a mere acquaintance. I do not feel it is a friendly wish but just I'm someone to count nine. I fell it more of an imposition as I have five hungry men and a half dozen youngsters with a baby for good measure and sickness in the family too—so I sure appreciate the neighborly kindness in asking me to write nine letters when there is always socks to darn and cakes to bake. I'd rather read the good old M. B. F. I think at times such letters do cause trouble as one will often worry, therefore I'm writing to ask you for a few lines in the M. B. F. as I think you may bring peace to many minds. Your old reader, 'Busy Bee' of Grand Traverse County."

"I have been getting chain letters for the last week and I wish you would expose the scheme through the Publisher's Desk. I never answer them but there are many who do and waste their money and time. Tell them to burn the letters up.—Mrs. M., Kalamazoo County."

NO doubt most of you are familiar with the chain letter scheme and how it works but for the benefit of those who may not have heard about it we will gladly explain. Usually you receive an unsigned letter that reads somewhat like the following: "Dear friend: A friend has sent me this good luck letter and I am sending it on to you so as not to break the chain of good luck. Copy this and send it to nine persons to whom you wish good luck. The chain was started by an American Army officer and should go around the world three times. Do not break the chain for whoever does will have some bad luck. Write nine letters within twenty-four hours count nine days, and you will have some good luck. It is positively remarkable how many times tradition has been fulfilled since the chain was started. With success to you and yours."

It appears that an American army officer at the time of the Spanish-American War wrote the first letter of this kind and mailed it to a friend as a joke. The friend took it seriously and wrote the nine letters requested to as many friends several of whom in turn, sent letters to their friends. The number of letters sent

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 March 19, 1926
Total number of claims filed..... 2792
Amount involved..... \$28,734.82
Total number of claims settled..... 2316
Amount secured..... \$26,539.45

and people involved have multiplied until there is probably not a country in the world where these letters have not gone, and the chain has gone around the world many times over three. Of course, there is no reason for your having good luck just because you send these letters, nor will you have bad luck if you fail to pay any attention to such a letter if you receive one. Do not waste your time but consign such communications to the waste basket or stove.

LOOK OUT FOR "HERBAE PRATI"

MANY persons have been victimized by the Zenith Lawn Accessory Company, a firm with numerous mail addresses, engaged in selling a grass seed mixture for lawns under the coined name "Herbae Prati." The Post Office Department has denied the company the use of the mail. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, grossly erroneous statements as to its suitability for lawns have been made. Its qualities have been proclaimed in such phrases as "The boss of all grasses;" "the world's most beautiful blue-grass;" "a lawn in 30 days anywhere;" "it will grow where other grasses have failed in any soil or climate;" "heat, cold, or shade will not affect it."

An analysis of the mixture made by the department seed testing laboratory showed it to be composed mainly of meadow fescue and Italian rye grass. The victims have paid as high as \$1.50 a pound for the mixture, whereas, according to the department, the constituents of the Herbae Prati mixture could have been purchased from reputable seed firms for not more than 18 to 20 cents a pound.

The postal fraud order has put a stop to the use of the mails by the firm, but traveling agents are still active throughout the country, especially in the Southern States at present, selling "Herbae Prati" by house to house canvass and to local seed handlers.

Meadow fescue is not a lawn grass. In the humid sections of the United States it is a good meadow and pasture grass when used in mixtures with other grasses, but it may be said unqualifiedly that it is not a desirable lawn grass nor is it drought-resistant in the commonly accepted sense of the term. Italian rye grass is sometimes used for making temporary lawns or as a minor constituent of permanent lawn mixtures for quick and temporary results. Meadow fescue and Italian rye grass are not turf-forming grasses, but grow in bunches much the same as timothy, and therefore, it is impossible for them to make a velvety turf. By nature of their growth they are not aggressive against weeds and creeping grasses, and they are no more tolerant of shade than is Kentucky bluegrass.

ARTCRAFT STATIONERY CO. OUT OF BUSINESS

JUST the moment we learn of a new company that has a "work-at-home" scheme we start investigating, so we will be prepared to advise our readers about them and their scheme. So when we noticed the advertisement of the Artcraft Stationery Co., Box 1102, Kansas City, Missouri, in a Michigan daily paper we got busy. Their ad read: "Earn money at home addressing our advertising cards. All materials furnished. Send stamped envelope for particulars," and we asked them to tell us all about it and supply us with the names and addresses of some of their workers. Our letter was returned to us with the information that the company was out of business. Has any of our subscribers had any dealings with the company?

We have taken THE BUSINESS FARMER from its beginning and have a five year paid-in-advance subscription now and we like it real well and would miss it very much if we had to do without it. Thanking you again, I am—Mrs. W. H. Lake, Michigan.

First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds

The safeness and quality of the bonds we recommend is assured through the sound value of the properties securing every loan and the recognized strength and integrity of this institution.

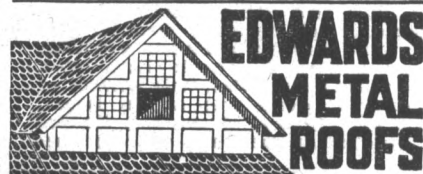
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The Business Farmer
AND
Good Stories
BOTH
One Year, 75c
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

(Continued from March 13th issue.)

WASSAQUAM brought the mackinaw and cap which Alan had worn on Number 25; he took from the bed the new blankets which had been furnished by Sherrill. They waited until a farmer appeared driving a team hitched to a low, widerunner sled. The Indian settled Alan on the sled, and they drove off.

The farmer looked frequently at Alan with curious interest; the sun shone down, dazzling, and felt almost warm in the still air. Wassaquam, with regard for the frostbite from which Alan had been suffering, bundled up the blankets around him; but Alan put them down reassuringly. They traveled south along the shore, rounded into Little Traverse Bay, and the houses of Harbor Point appeared among their pines. Alan could see plainly that these were snow-weighted and boarded up without sign of occupation; but he saw that the Sherrill house was open; smoke rose from the chimney, and the windows winked with the reflection of a red blaze within. He was so sure that this was their destination that he started to throw off the robes.

"Nobody there now," Wassaquam indicated the house. "At Petoskey; we go on there."

The sled proceeded across the edge of the bay to the little city; even before leaving the bay ice, Alan saw Constance and her father; they were walking at the water front near to the railway station, and they came out on the ice as they recognized the occupants of the sled.

Alan felt himself alternately weak and roused to strength as he saw her. The sled halted and, as she approached, he stepped down. Their eyes encountered, and hers looked away; a sudden shyness, which sent his heart leaping, had come over her. He wanted to speak to her, to make some recognition to her of what she had done, but he did not care to trust his voice; and she seemed to understand that. He turned to Sherrill instead. An engine and tender coupled to a single car stood at the railway station.

"We're going to Chicago?" he inquired of Sherrill.

"Not yet, Alan—to St. Ignace. Father Perron—the priest, you know—went to St. Ignace as soon as he recovered from his exposure. He sent word to me that he wished to see me at my convenience; I told him that we would go to him as soon as you were able."

"He sent no other word than that?"

"Only that he had a very grave communication to make to us."

Alan did not ask more; at mention of Father Perron he had seemed to feel himself once more among the crashing, charging freight cars on the ferry and to see Benjamin Corvet, pinned amid the wreckage and speaking into the ear of the priest.

Father Perron, walking up and down upon the docks close to the railway station at St. Ignace, where the tracks end without bumper or blocking of any kind above the waters of the lake, was watching south directly across the Straits. It was mid-afternoon and the ice-crusher St. Marie, which had been expected at St. Ignace about this time, was still some four miles out. During the storm of the week before, the floes had jammed into that narrow neck between the great lakes of Michigan and Huron until, men said, the Straits were ice-filled to the bottom; but the St. Marie and the St. Ignace had plied steadily back and forth.

Through a stretch where the ice-crusher now was the floes had changed position, or new ice was blocking the channel; for the St. Marie, having stopped, was backing; now her funnels shot forth fresh smoke, and she charged ahead. The priest clenched his hands as the steamer met the shock and her third propeller—the one beneath her bow—sucked the water out from under the floe and left it without support; she met the ice barrier, crashed some of it aside; she broke through, recoiled, halted, charged, climbed up the ice and broke through again. As she drew nearer now in her approach, the priest walked back toward the railway station.

It was not merely a confessional which Father Perron had taken from the lips of the dying man on Number 25; it was an accusation of crime against another man as well; and the confession and accusation both had been made, not only to gain forgiveness from God, but to right terrible wrongs. If the confession left some things unexplained, it did not lack confirmation; the priest had learned enough to be certain that it was no hallucination of madness. He had been charged definitely to repeat what had been told him to the persons he was now going to meet; so he watched expectantly as the St. Marie made its landing. A train of freight cars was upon the ferry, but a single passenger coach was among them, and the switching engine brought this off first. A tall, handsome man whom Father Perron thought must be the Mr. Sherrill with whom he had communicated appeared upon the car platform; the young man from Number 25 followed him, and the two helped down a young and beautiful girl.

They recognized the priest by his dress and came toward him at once.

"Mr. Sherrill?" Father Perron inquired. Sherrill assented, taking the priest's hand and introducing his daughter.

"I am glad to see you safe, Mr. Stafford," The priest had turned to Alan. "We have thanks to offer up for that, you and I!"

"I am his son, then! I thought that must be so."



The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

Alan trembled at the priest's sign of confirmation. There was no shock of surprise in this; he had suspected ever since August, when Captain Stafford's watch and wedding ring had so strangely come to Constance, that he might be Stafford's son. His inquiries had brought him, at that time, to St. Ignace, as Father Perron's had brought him now; but he had not been able to establish proof of any connection between himself and the baby son of Captain Stafford who had been born in that town.

He looked at Constance, as they followed the priest to the motor which was waiting to take them to the house of old Father Benitot, whose guest Father Perron was; she was very quiet. What would that grave statement which Father Perron was to make to them mean to him—to Alan? Would further knowledge about that father whom he had not known, but whose blood was his and whose name he now must bear, bring pride or shame to him?

A bell was tolling somewhere, as they followed the priest into Father Benitot's small bare room which had been prepared for their interview. Father Perron went to the desk and took therefrom some

had very much the same connections and competed for the same cargoes."

"I begin to see!" Father Perron exclaimed. "Please go on."

"In the early nineties both lines still were young; Stafford had, I believe, two ships; Corvet had three."

"So few? Yes; it grows plainer!"

"In 1894, Stafford managed a stroke which, if fate had not intervened, must have assured the ultimate extinction of Corvet's line or its absorption into Stafford's. Stafford gained as his partner Franklin Ramsdell, a wealthy man whom he had convinced that the lake traffic offered chances of great profit; and this connection supplied him with the capital whose lack had been hampering him, as it was still hampering Corvet. The new firm—Stafford and Ramsdell—projected the construction, with Ramsdell's money, of a number of great steel freighters. The first of these—the *Miwaka*, a test ship whose experience was to guide them in the construction of the rest—was launched in the fall of 1895, and was lost on its maiden trip with both Stafford and Ramsdell aboard. The Stafford and Ramsdell interests could not survive the death of both owners and disappeared

A NEW STORY STARTS SOON

THOSE of you who have been reading "The Indian Drum" will be pleased to learn that it will be concluded in our next issue, April 10th, and in the following issue we will start another story which we feel sure all will read with great interest. It is "Pioneering in Michigan," a true story by one of Michigan's early settlers, telling of early days in this state, and it is short. We are keeping the name of the author a secret until the first installment appears but we will tell you that he is living and enjoying good health at the present time. We will tell you more about the story in our next issue.

notes which he had made. He did not seem, as he looked through these notes, to be refreshing his memory; rather he seemed to be seeking something which the notes did not supply; for he put them back and reclosed the desk.

"What I have," he said, speaking more particularly to Sherrill, "is the terrible, not fully coherent statement of a dying man. It has given me names—also it has given me facts. But isolated. It does not give what came before or what came after; therefore, it does not make plain. I hope that, as Benjamin Corvet's partner, you can furnish what I lack."

"What is it you want to know?" Sherrill asked.

"What were the relations between Benjamin Corvet and Captain Stafford?"

Sherrill thought a moment.

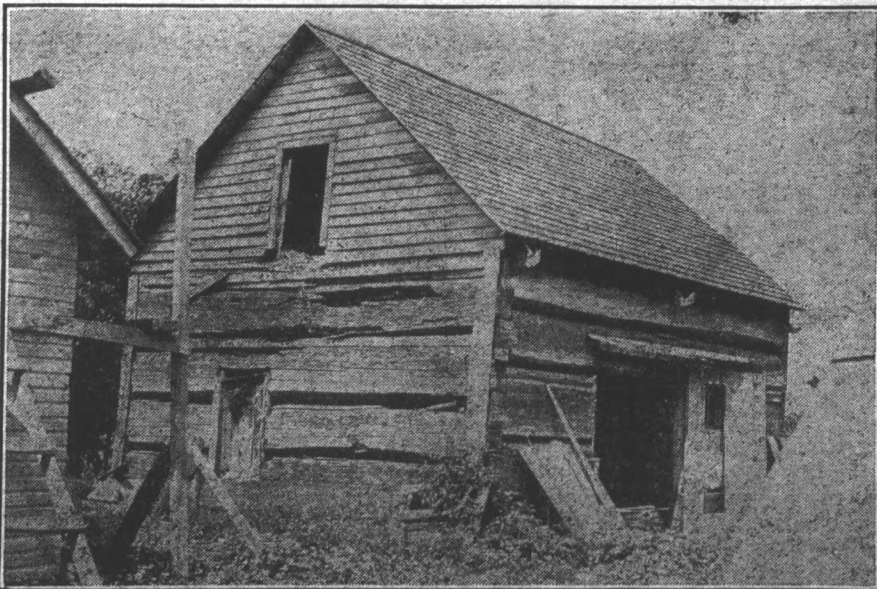
"Corvet," he replied, "was a very able man; he had insight and mental grasp—and he had the fault which sometimes goes with those, a hesitancy of action. Stafford was an able man too, considerably younger than Corvet. We, ship owners of the lakes, have not the world to trade in, Father Perron, as they have upon the sea; if you observe our great shipping lines you will find that they have, it would seem, apportioned among themselves the traffic of the lakes; each line has its own connections and its own ports. But this did not come through agreement, but through conflict; the strong have survived and made a division of the traffic; the weak have died. Twenty years ago, when this conflict of competing interests was at its height, Corvet was the head of one line, Stafford was head of another, and the two lines

from the lakes. Is that what you wanted to know?"

The priest nodded. Alan leaned tensely forward, watching; what he had heard seemed to have increased and deepened the priest's feeling over what he had to tell and to have aided his comprehension of it.

"His name was Caleb Stafford," Father Perron began. "(This is what Benjamin Corvet told me, when he was dying under the wreckage on the ferry.) He was as fair and able a man as the lakes ever knew. I had my will of most men in the lake trade in those days; but I could not have my will of him. With all the lakes to trade in, he had to pick out for his that traffic which I already had chosen for my own. But I fought him fair, Father—I fought him fair, and I would have continued to do that to the end."

"I was at Manistee, Father, in the end of the season—December fifth of 1895. The ice had begun to form very early that year and was already bad; there was cold and a high gale. I had laid up one of my ships at Manistee, and I was crossing that night upon a tug to Manitowoc, where another was to be laid up. I had still a third one lying upon the northern peninsula at Manistee for a last trip which, if it could be made, would mean a good profit from a season which so far, because of Stafford's competition, had been only fair. After leaving Manistee, it grew more cold, and I was afraid the ice would close in on her and keep her up where she was, so I determined to go north that night and see that she got out.



HERE'S A RECORD TO BEAT.

This log house was built from whitewood timber cut from land bought in December, 1849, by Lorenzo Dobson and is now owned by his grandson, M. A. Robins, of Osseo, Hillsdale county. The house is in fairly good condition and used for tool house and hay. Have you a building that stood longer? If you have let us have a picture of it and a story to publish.

None knew, Father, except those aboard the tug, that I had made that change.

"At midnight, Father, to westward of the Foxes, we heard the four blasts of a steamer in distress—the four long blasts which have sounded in my soul ever since! We turned toward where we saw the steamer's light; we went nearer and, Father, it was his great, new ship—the *Miwaka*! We had heard two days before that she had passed the Soo; we had not known more than that of where she was. She had broken her new shaft, Father, and was intact except for that, but helpless in the rising sea..."

The priest broke off. "The *Miwaka*! I did not understand all that that had meant to him until just now—the new ship of the rival line, whose building meant for him failure and defeat!"

"There is no higher duty than the rescue of those in peril at sea. He—Benjamin Corvet, who told me this—swore to me that, at the beginning none upon the tug had any thought except to give aid. A small line was drifted down to the tug and to this a hawser was attached which they hauled aboard. There happened then the first of those events which led those upon the tug into doing a great wrong. He—Benjamin Corvet—had taken charge of the wheel of the tug; three men were handling the hawser in ice and washing water at the stern. The whistle accidentally blew, which those on the *Miwaka* understood to mean that the hawser had been secured, so they drew in the slack; the hawser, tightened unexpectedly by the pitching of the sea, caught and crushed the captain and deck-hand of the tug and threw them into the sea."

"Because they were short-handed now upon the tug, and also because consultation was necessary over what was to be done, the young owner of the *Miwaka*, Captain Stafford, came down the hawser onto the tug after the line had been put straight. He came to the wheelhouse, where Benjamin Corvet was, and they consulted. Then Benjamin Corvet learned that the other owner was aboard the new ship as well—Ramsdell—the man whose money you have just told me had built this and was soon to build other ships. I did not understand before why learning that affected him so much."

"Stafford wanted us" (this is what Benjamin Corvet said) "to tow him up the lake; I would not do that, but I agreed to tow him to Manistee. The night was dark, Father—no snow, but frightful wind which had been increasing until it now sent the waves washing clear across the tug. We had gone north an hour when, low upon the water to my right, I saw a light, and there came to me the whistling of a buoy which told me that we were passing nearer than I would have wished, even in daytime, to windward of Boulder Reef. There are, Father, no people on that reef; its sides of ragged rock go straight down forty fathoms into the lake."

"I looked at the man with me in the wheelhouse—at Stafford—and hated him! I put my head out at the wheelhouse door and looked back at the lights at the new great steamer, following safe and straight at the end of its towline. I thought of my two men upon the tug who had been crushed by clumsiness of those on board that ship; and how my own ships had had a name for never losing a man and that name would be lost now because of the carelessness of Stafford's men! And the sound of the shoal brought the evil thought to me. Suppose I had not happened across his ship; would it have gone upon some reef like this and been lost? I thought that if now the hawser should break, I would be rid of that ship and perhaps of the owner who was on board as well. We could not pick up the tow line again so close to the reef. The steamer would drift upon the rocks..."

Father Perron hesitated an instant. "I bear witness," he said solemnly, "that Benjamin Corvet assured me—his priest—that it was only a thought; the evil act which it suggested was something which he would not do or even think of doing. But he spoke something of what was in his mind to Stafford, for he said:

"I must look like a fool to you to keep on towing your ship!"

"They stared, he told me, into one another's eyes, and Stafford grew uneasy."

"We'd have been all right," he answered, "until we got help, if you'd left us where we were!" He too listened to the sound of the buoy and of the water dashing on the shoal. "You are taking us too close," he said—"too close!" He went aft then to look at the tow line."

Father Perron's voice ceased; what he had to tell now made his face whiten as he arranged it in his memory. Alan leaned forward a little and then, with an effort, sat straight. Constance turned and gazed at him; but he dared not look at her. He felt her hand warm upon his; it rested there a moment and moved away.

"There was a third man in the wheelhouse when these things were spoken," Father Perron said, "the mate of the ship which had been laid up at Manistee."

"Henry Spearman," Sherrill supplied.

"That is the name. Benjamin Corvet told me of that man that he was young, determined, brutal, and set upon getting position and wealth for himself by any means. He watched Corvet and Stafford while they were speaking, and he too listened to the shoal until Stafford had come back; then he went aft."

"I looked at him, Father," Benjamin Corvet said to me, "and I let him go—not knowing. He came back and looked

at me once more, and went again to the stern; Stafford had been watching him as well as I, and he sprang away from me now and scrambled after him. The tug leaped suddenly; there was no longer any tow holding it back, for the hawser had parted; and I knew, Father, the reason was that Spearman had cut it!

"I rang for the engine to be slowed, and I left the wheel and went aft; some struggle was going on at the stern of the tug; a flash came from there and the cracking of a shot. Suddenly all was light about me as, aware of the breaking of the hawser and alarmed by the shot, the searchlight of the Miwaka turned upon the tug. The cut end of the hawser was still upon the tug, and Spearman had been trying to clear this when Stafford attacked him; they fought, and Stafford struck Spearman down. He turned and cried out against me—accusing me of having ordered Spearman to cut the line. He held up the cut end toward Ramsdell on the Miwaka and cried out to him and showed him by pointing that it had been cut. Blood was running from the hand with which he pointed, for he had been shot by Spearman; and now again and a second and a third time, from where he lay upon the deck, Spearman fired. The second of those shots killed the engineer who had rushed out where I was on the deck; the third shot went through Stafford's head. The Miwaka was drifting down upon the reef; her whistle sounded again and again the four long blasts. The fireman, who had followed the engineer up from below, fawned on me! I was safe for all of him, he said; I could trust Luke—Luke would not tell! He too thought I had ordered the doing of that thing!

"From the Miwaka, Ramsdell yelled curses at me, threatening me for what he thought I had done! I looked at Spearman as he got up from the deck, and I read the thought that had been in him; he had believed that he could out the hawser in the dark, none seeing, and that our word that it had been broken would have as much strength as any accusation Stafford could make. He had known that to share a secret such as that with me would "make" him on the lakes; for the loss of the Miwaka would cripple Stafford and Ramsdell and strengthen me; and he could make me share with him whatever success I made. But Stafford had surprised him at the hawser and had seen.

"Moved to denounce him, Father, as I realized this; I moved—but stopped. He had made himself safe against accusation by me! None—none ever would believe that he had done this except by my order, if he should claim that; and he made plain that he was going to claim that. He called me a fool and defied me. Luke—even my own man, the only one left on the tug with us—believed it! And there was murder in it now, with Stafford dying there upon the deck and with the certainty that all those on the Miwaka could not be saved. I felt the noose is if it had been already tied about my neck! And I had done no wrong, Father! I had only thought wrong!"

(Continued in April 10th 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.)

Spanish Sunshine.—By Eleanor Elsnor. This entertaining, spontaneous, informal and soundly informative book on Spain is full of charm and individuality of what has always been one of the most deeply fascinating countries of Europe. It is the result of a three year's stay in the peninsula by an Englishwoman who, not merely saw but also extensively read about and studied Spain—its history, institutions, customs and lore. It describes the country and its people, and its entertaining and illuminating historical allusions are sure-handed, showing the author in full command of her subject and capable of relating and interpreting the colorful and picturesque present which her eyes behold. Published by The Century Co., New York City. Price \$4.00.

Somebody Must Work

First Loafer: "Science is sure doin' some wonderful things. I'll bet 'fore long when we want any work done we'll just turn a button and it'll be done by electricity."

Second Loafer: "Who'll turn the button?"

Unnatural History

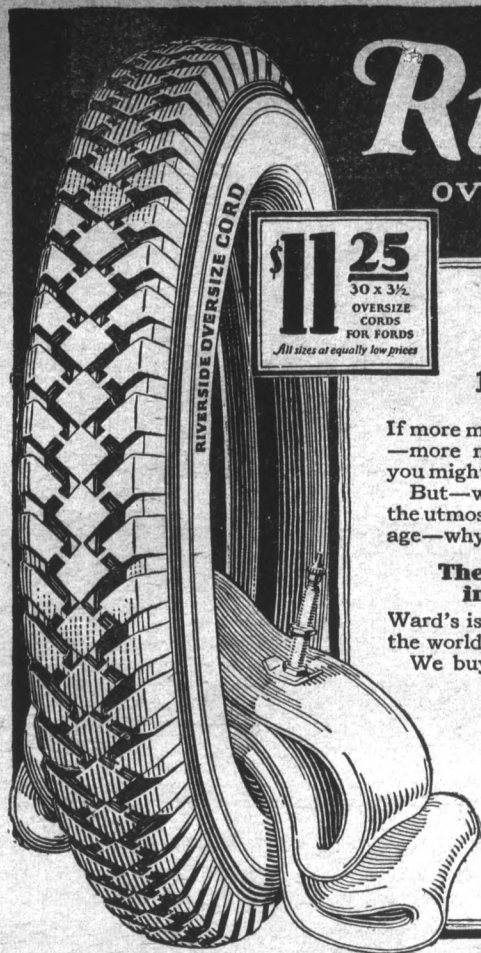
"Betty," asked teacher, "what goes about mooing?"
"A cow," answered the little girl.
Then came the question:
"Betty, what goes about butting?"
"Hum," said Betty. "A buttonhole, I s'pose."

Acclimated

Boggs: What! no umbrella and rain-coat on a day like this? Don't you mind the rain?
Snoggs: Not a bit. You see, I have grapefruit for breakfast every morning.

Thrifty

"That old fellow threatened to kill himself, but I noticed he's still alive, and doing business."
"Yes, I understand he's waiting for a chance to pick up a cheap second-hand revolver."



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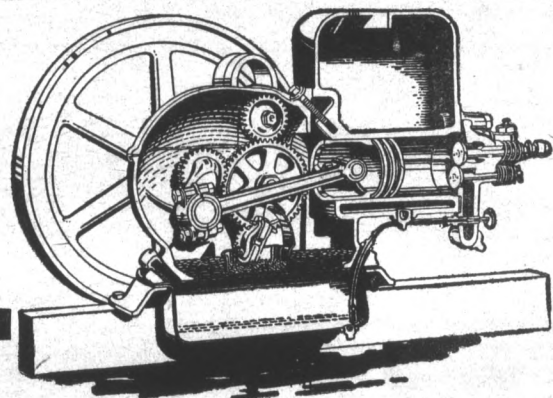
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Notice, too, that all of these important parts are automatically and effectively lubricated within the dust-proof housing without the use of a single lubricator or grease cup.

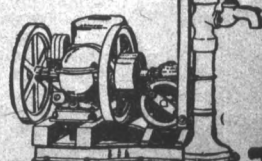
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JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Dear Uncle Ned:—Sssh! Is Mr. Letter Gobbler really asleep and snoring? All right then, I'll just step in for a while. Oh! Uncle Ned and cousins I'll bet you think I have forgotten you! But no, I have thought of you often. But you must remember I have much work to do besides my school work. Uncle Ned, I thank you ever so much for publishing my last letter, because I've received the most, nice letters from some of the cousins. So that I'm a little afraid I'll have to rob some banks to get enough money to pay for the stamps to answer them.

But Uncle Ned and cousins too, don't you think that if I'm a good girl and do as I'm told, father will give me enough money for them? I do.

Though I have failed to write to you before I have not failed to read the Children's Hour in the M. B. F. and I was so glad to read that dear Jeanette Olsen was so nicely remembered by so many of the cousins.

I intend to write to you too, Jeanette but I'm going to wait until you are more ready to answer any more letters.

In my last letter I promised to tell you of my sight seeings and of my travels. But Uncle Ned, I do wish I could remember all I have forgotten. I am going to begin with the state in which I was born, Arizona. My father owned a large farm, but as many of you know it's so warm and dry down there that farming isn't so successful. Because of the dryness and warmth (because we very seldom had rain) we had to water the crops. That's what we call irrigation. Well I'm going to tell you how we did it around where we lived. We had windmills which pumped water day and night into large pond-like places, when the pond was full we'd open large valves and the water would rush out into the fields in ditches of which there were many in each field. Sometimes the water would make holes in the sides of the pond (the pond looks something like a bowl) and we had to go around the pond often so that we could get the holes repaired before they got too large.

The soil around the pond was moist so we planted our garden truck around it. We had a large grape yard by it too.

We had diving boards in this pond and people always came from towns to swim. Instead of seeing nice green trees in the woods, you see large bushes that look as if they had dried up. They have thorns and look just like rose bushes dried up, without leaves. We didn't have to go out and hunt for rabbits, instead we had to fence all our crops (with fencing like we use in our chicken yards) to keep them from eating up the crops. There were many wolves too. And at night you could hear them howl in the woods all night. They always know when somebody butchers and then you have to look out or else they'll get your meat. The people trapped the wolves a lot. But there's so many it doesn't do much good. It's very dangerous to walk in the woods especially barefooted (which the children are most all the year around) because there are many poisonous reptiles. Especially rattle-snakes. I remember once when I was walking in the woods I was barefooted and I stepped into a hole and after walking a few steps on I turned to look back and there was a large rattle-snake coming out of the same hole. I'd just stepped into.

I hardly ever went away from home because the people live so far from each other.

It's dangerous for young children to go most any place along the road because there are many ranchers and they drive large herds of cattle along the roads daily. In real dry weather you can see a herd coming a long ways off because they raise large clouds of dust.

I wonder if any of the cousins know what the children have for pets down there. Donkeys and mules!

Before I'd ever seen a school house my father and I went to town one day and we went by a different way than usual and I saw a large house-like building with donkeys and mules all around the yard tied to bushes and poles. I asked father what the place was and he told me it was the school house and the children rode the donkeys and mules to school.

Wouldn't you like such a pet? They are too lazy for me now but down there I had a donkey and in my next letter I will tell you how I got it and how I rode it. That is if you would like me to. I would this time but my visit is getting



Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys: The prizes have been awarded in another hard fought contest, our last "What's Wrong in This Picture" contest. And maybe you don't think it was some job to pick the three best ones out of well over 500 entries.

After hours of deliberation first prize was awarded to Mary Buby, Omer; second prize, a fountain pen, was captured by a boy, Ernest Corwin, of Grayling; while a box of paints as third prize went to Mary Bakos, R. 2, Coloma, who won a prize in our first contest of this kind. Looks like it was a lucky day for Marys, doesn't it?

The mistakes in the picture are: 1. Words "dog's," "cat's" and "allowed" incorrect on the sign; 2. One handle missing from wash boiler; 3. Word "cigarettes" misspelled;

4. Potatoes are not sold by quart; 5. Word "cider" misspelled; 6. Dogs and cats should not be in grocery; 7. Dollar sign not in correct place on sign on shoes; 8. Shoes are both for one foot; 9. Pear sign is not on pears; 10. Bananas growing upside down on stalk; 11. Mice do not come out where there are people; 12. Man has his hat on cross-wise; 13. Ducks are not kept on shelves in grocery store; 14. Wheels do not match on wagon; 15. Boy has nothing by which to pull his wagon; 16. Numbers on face of clock are backwards; 17. Cat's tail should not be bushy; 18. Five fingers on one clerk's hand. Do you remember how many you got right?

In the next issue I will announce the winners in our Washington and Lincoln contest, and no doubt, start another contest, so be on the lookout for it.—UNCLE NED.

long and some other letters want to come to visit too. So I'll close for this time with my best regards. Your niece.—Lempie Suhonen, Fairfax, Michigan.

—What an interesting letter you write, Lempie. To be sure we want to read more about that donkey and your travels.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am real glad to be a member of the Children's Hour, and I thank you for the nice letter and pretty pin I received from you. I always do try to do my best and find it much easier than slipping through a thing, as people call it, when we don't do our work well.

I will try to help you out some, as much as I possibly can. I hardly have time to write, but will certainly take time to write to all those who write to me.

I haven't any poems ready to hand in yet, or to send to you rather, but will write up some little poems when I find time. Do you care for poems that are funny or the other kind? Well I hope you like funny poems. I do and I think every one ought to so that they might have a laugh once in a while. This makes me think of the piece—"Smile a little bit", doesn't it you Uncle Ned? I think this is quite sufficient, so will close. Your niece.—Esther Caister, Decker, Michigan.

—We enjoy both humorous and serious poetry, Esther, so send us some soon.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you before, and would like to join your merry circle. I have been going to write to you and some of the cousins before but have neglected it. I like your motto and color.

Well, before I go any farther, I will describe myself. I am five feet, five inches tall, I weigh 108½ pounds and have blue eyes, light brown hair, I am in the 7th grade and will be fourteen February 27. Have I a twin? Oh, yes, I forgot to tell you I have a bobbed hair, of course.

For pets I have a cat named Pussy, a dog named Jack, also a rooster named Dick, and a pullet, Biddy. Mother says that my rooster runs just like me (Ha! Ha!), you just ought to see me run then. I have three brothers, one older than I and the other two younger. My oldest brother is twenty, the one next to me is eleven and the one next to him is nine.

We are having sleigh ride parties and we have lots of fun. The first night there were eighteen there, the second one there were fourteen, and the third there were twelve.

I have a mile to walk to school. We have about fifteen pupils in our school. Our teacher is from Newaygo. She is sure good to us children. We had a Christmas tree and a program and it was very good. Two schools went in together. We have taken the M. B. F.

for nine years and I am always the first to get the paper and read the letters on the children's page. Your story you had in the paper was very interesting.

Every night when us kids want to get the barn chores done early I always milk a cow so they can get done to go to the sliding party with us. The one that is eleven is the only one that goes with me. I enjoy answering your puzzles, but never send them in, but some time I am going to surprise you. I will be very interested to read the letters I receive from the boys and girls and will try and answer every one I get.

Every time I go to the sleigh ride parties I always dress like a boy and the rest of the girls do too. Well, I bet you are getting tired of reading this so I will close, as ever, your niece.—Miss Jessie Lovell, R1, Box 60, Woodville, Mich.

P. S. All of the cousins that can and will please write to me.

—A very interesting letter, Jessie, and I am expecting to hear from you often. Tell us about some of your good parties.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written to you three times, this makes the fourth time. I have only been lucky once, that is, I only had my letter published once. I have written to you three times before as I said, but I have never yet told you where I came from.

Two years ago last August I came over from England. I had a very nice trip over. We started July 4th and arrived here July 14th, in Canada rather. We had to wait in Canada two weeks before we could come to America because the quota was full, that is they only let in so many every month. While we were in Canada we (my mother and I) were very surprised to see so many colored people. We had never seen any colored people before, only at the railroad stations. We had a very nice trip coming over, also very nice weather. We had dances on the deck of the boat, we also had fancy dress balls. We came second class and it was the most wonderful trip I ever took. Better than when I told you that I went to Niagara Falls.

The boat we came on was called the "Ausonia". It weighed 14,000 tons. It was only reckoned as a small boat, but we thought it quite large. These are some of the things we did on the boat. We played games on the deck in the children's play room. Of course, I was only ten years old when I came over so I was able to play with the smaller children in the play room. We just had a two-berth room. It had a port-hole in it. We had very good views of the ocean. At night the decks were all lit up with electric lights and we sat on deck and watched the lighthouses throw their warning light across the sea.

Sometimes we would have a chance to see another boat from a distance. It was a very nice sight to see another ship all lit up. There were stores on the boat, also two libraries, one writing room, one drawing room, two decks, five large kitchens, lots of store rooms and I don't know how many berths, there were several hundred anyway.

If I see my letter in print in the next M. B. F., I will write and tell you some more about my trip over here such as coming down the St. Lawrence River. Your niece.—Margaret Underwood, Omer, Michigan.

—I am sure you could give us a most interesting story about your trip from England because what little you have already told here is very interesting. I wish you would write me a nice long letter telling all about your trip, from beginning to end, so that I can publish it right on our page for all to read. Will you do this?

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well, here I am again. Hello cousins. I tried to enter your merry circle once before but failed, but I didn't give up. I hope I may enter this time. We have been taking THE BUSINESS FARMER about a year and I surely enjoy the Children's Hour and also "The Indian Drum."

Have you ever been to the House of David, Uncle Ned? Probably some of the cousins live at Benton Harbor where the House of David is. I will try to tell you about it. You get on a train and ride through a beautiful park to about the center of the park, then you get off the train which is very small, the engine being about four feet high. It runs on a track about a foot wide. After you get off the train you wander around to see the beautiful things. They have a zoo, a swimming pool, a beautiful house called the House of Jerusalem and another called the House of Bethlehem. They have a little house which is very beautiful. It is only about three feet tall. Another beautiful thing is cobblestones built up in the shape of a boat and filled with flowers. When you have to go home you get on the train again and go back a different way than you came. The men have long hair and whiskers. Perhaps you are wondering who is doing all this chattering, so I will tell you. I am fifteen years old, have dark brown, bobbed hair and blue eyes and am five feet tall and weigh about 118 pounds. I have only one pet and that is a snow white kitten whose name is Fluffy.

I would be glad to hear from the cousins and will answer all letters. I must close my chatter as this letter is getting long.—Thelma Warner, Route 2, Box 32, Jackson, Michigan.

—No, I have never been to the House of David and I enjoyed very much reading about it. Write again.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am going to tell you of a trip we took last summer. One morning about seven o'clock we started out for Long Lake if you know where that is. It is about thirty miles the other side of Pontiac. When we got about twenty miles from home it started to rain. It rained until we got about four miles from the lake. Then it stopped. When we got to the lake it was just ten o'clock. We stayed around the house until our dinner was ready. We ate it happily. After dinner we went in swimming and had a good time. Then we told stories on the bank until four o'clock. Then we started for home. It took us three hours and ten minutes to get home. We went to bed happy. I hope you all know this is true. Your niece.—Helen Scheuer, Route 1, New Haven, Michigan.

—Wasn't it nice that it stopped raining so your day at the lake was not spoiled? I'll bet you enjoyed yourself immensely.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am writing to tell you about our new horse. He is a black horse and very lively in everything. When we first got him he was afraid of me. But after we had him awhile I liked him. First we had a horse that was very skinny, but he didn't match our other black horse, so we got a new horse. His name is Dock. From your nephew.—Herbert L. Runnal, R3, Birch Run, Michigan.

—Dock must be a very nice horse and I hope you find him very satisfactory.

THE ADVENTURES OF PESKY PEANUT



How to Control Fire Blight

By PROF. H. A. CARDINELL

Extension Specialist, Michigan State College

IS there anything more discouraging to the owner of a young apple or peach orchard, especially during the formative years that the trees are being trained, than to have an outbreak of blight kill the limbs intended to be the framework of the tree for the future? Then there is the risk that this disease may travel rapidly down the trunk and possibly destroy some roots. Fire blight is caused by a bacteria which lives in the bark wherever it can gain access. Being a bacterial disease it differs from the many fungus diseases usually present in fruit trees. Since blight lives and travels beneath the outer bark, and usually in the sap stream or cambium, it cannot be controlled by means of applications of spray or dust.

Fortunately only a few varieties of pears, apples and quinces are extremely susceptible. Ordinarily Transparent, Wealthy, Banana, Wagener, Tolman, Johnathan, Crab and Greening varieties are very susceptible in the apple kingdom; while with pears Clapp's Favorite and Bartlett are the most injured by this disease. Seldom, however, is any variety immune.

Where to Find Blight

Every owner of apple, pear or quince trees is familiar with the stage of blight that attacks the new growing tip of the branches causing them to wilt, leaves turn brown and die early in the summer, and the damage has usually run its course by August. Very few, however, are familiar with the canker that forms and is responsible for carrying the disease over the winter. Blighted fruit spurs, water sprouts and suckers which are completely blighted often result in a brown sunken spot at the base of the twig characterized by cracking of the bark around the margin of the canker. These cankers should be removed before blossom time. Another form of canker is to be found in limbs where blight has traveled from the tip of the branch downward into two-year or older wood. These should be cut away making the cut into healthy bark. Where suckers are found blighted about the trunk and root system it will pay to remove some earth and examine crown and roots for any discolored bark.

While the tree is dormant is the only logical time to remove blight. The bacteria are less active and less tissue need be removed than is true with summer cutting. Also, more time is available at that season than during the summer rush.

The only used tool is the farrier's knife to be had from any blacksmith shop or hardware store. Every suspicious looking canker should be examined by means of carefully cutting into the outer bark in the margin of the crack to see if it is red or brown in color; if it is green no blight is likely to be present. Ninety per cent of cracked areas or cantankerous looking spots are not the result of blight, but are caused by harmless bark fungi. If the inner bark appears red or brown it is likely to be blight and the bark should be sliced away until all discolored bark has been removed. It is then time to apply a disinfectant.

Disinfecting Solution

Dissolve four half-gram tablets of cyanide of mercury in one-half pint of warm water and add one and one-half pints of commercial glycerine. This must be kept in glass and there is nothing better than a glass topped pint fruit jar. It is deadly poisonous and should be labelled and handled as such. This material should be applied to the margin of the bark by means of a half-inch brush, after all blighted tissue has been cut away. Absolute thoroughness will result if a package of cardinal red dye is dissolved in the above mixture. Tincture of Cudbear may be used instead of the dye. The colored disinfectant will mark the wounds treated. It is not necessary to disinfect small cuts out on the ends of branches, but should be applied to cut made on the main, large limbs and on trunks and roots.

Occasionally large areas of bark will be removed on large limbs, trunks or roots and this injury will break the contact between limbs and roots on that side of the tree,

and often results in the death of the limbs above and roots below this injury. If the tree is valuable, it will pay to bridge this injury by the common bridge graft.

In extreme cases the entire half, or often all of the trunk, has lost its bark in the removal of blight, and even the roots may be scraped in completing the work. A permanent tree may result if the exposed wood is given a coat of paint, then two, three or four seedling or nursery trees (of the same species (pear for pear, and apple for apple) are planted about the trunk, and the tops grafted into the healthy bark above the injury. These nurse trees will feed the tree the rest of its life and do a good job of it, too, at a total cost of one to three dollars. Isn't a sound top worth it? Fruit growers do it regularly, no matter whether the cause be blight, mice, rabbits, or hired-man blight.

A farrier's knife, a dandy box scraper and a Merribrooke melter for keeping brush wax warm during grafting, when the formula five pounds resin, one pound beeswax, one-half pint raw linseed oil and one-half pound lampblack is used.

The only time summer blight cutting appears necessary is in the case of young vigorous growing trees. Blight usually overwinters on old trees and is spread by insects, etc., to young trees. Such trees should be watched, and when blight appears it should be cut out, being careful to cut six to twelve inches below the last visible sign which bark usually has a water soaked appearance. Disinfect immediately and burn the diseased twigs so that insects may not leave the wilting twigs and again reinfect the trees.

START CORN BORER STATION AT MONROE

ESTABLISHMENT of a special European Corn Borer experiment station in Monroe County this spring, with the Michigan State College and the bureau of entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating in the project, was announced here this week by R. S. Shaw, dean of agriculture at the college.

An entomologist from the bureau of entomology at Washington and a crops man from M. S. G. will be in residence permanently at the new station. A complete experimental program aimed at study and development of methods of controlling the dangerous crop pest will be undertaken. The corn borer has already spread over much of southeastern Michigan, offering a problem of immediate and vital importance for the agriculture of the state.

That the work of the new station will be purely experimental in nature is pointed out by authorities at the college. The State Department of Agriculture, at Lansing, is handling quarantine and other control measures for the corn borer. The Monroe substation will merely aim at developing information necessary in adequate control work.

The entomology and farm crops department at M. S. C. will have direct supervision of the college and of the Monroe station work.

EXPAND NOON PROGRAMS OVER STATION WKAR

NOON programs sent out on week days from radio station WKAR, the Michigan State College, have recently been expanded greatly. Weather forecasts have been broadcast from this station at 12 noon, Eastern Time, for the past year, but in recent weeks bulletins on state highway show conditions and answers have been added. Livestock market reports from Detroit and Buffalo markets are also to be added to the WKAR noon programs.

His Method

Customer: How is it that I have not received a bill from you?

Grocer: The fact is, Mr. Beck, that I never ask a gentleman for money.

Customer: Is that so? And what do you do if he doesn't pay?

Grocer: If he doesn't pay, I conclude he is not a gentleman and then I ask him.

Health



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Mich. Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

THE OLD-TIME PEDRO PARTY

By Anne Campbell

The old-time pedro party
Was quite a grand affair,—
The Murphys, the McCartys
An' that young wife o' Marty's
Who liked to go to parties—
They always gathered there.

It was a social function
When Sterlings had us in,—
The Cavanaughs, young Carney,
An' Jim O'Toole an' Barney,
So lately from Killarney
Were rarin' to begin!

We always had some prizes,
The booby an' the best,
An' jokes all kept us laffin',
While cider, we were quaffin'
The old folks bent on chaffin'
Tess Carney, an' the rest.

When hearts were trump, for instance,
'Twas always heard with glee,
For Bert, he buzzed young Bessie,
An' Bill walked out with Tessie,
An' Charley called on Jessie,
An' Omar went with me.

Before we passed the doughnuts,
The chairs stacked in the hall,
Someone would start in playin'
While all the gals were swayin',
An' Marty stood up, sayin',
"Salute your partners all!"

We never had a party
Without that end in sight.
'Twas always, "Do-si-do now,
Join hands an' bow down low now,
Then grab your gal an go now,
An' sashay to the right!"

'Twas twelve sometimes an' after
Before the fun was through.
We hated to be goin',
But saw how late 'twas growin',
An' thought o' mornin', knowin'
That there were chores to do.

The tinkle of the sleighbells,
The horses, roan and white,
The snow so gently fallin',
The bob sleighs, crunchin', haulin'—
The voices—stilled now—callin',
"Good-night, dear friends, good-night!"

A picture that will linger
In memory for aye!
The old-time pedro party,
The square dance called by Marty,
The old friends, true an' hearty,
Of a remembered day!

(Copyright, 1926.)

BETTER KITCHENS FOR
BETTER HOMES

IN line with suggestions from many sources for making better homes are several points on kitchen planning from the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating with Better Homes in America.

One of the first things the home-maker thinks about in a better home is a well arranged, well-equipped kitchen. That does not mean that she is kitchen minded either. It means rather that she knows where convenience counts most in a house. In most family kitchens at least 1,000 meals are cooked during the course of every year. Surely for any job that comes as regularly and often as getting three meals a day, every step saving, time-saving arrangement possible should be included in the plan and the equipment. The points that make for convenience in the kitchen are as follows, according to the Bureau of Home Economics:

First, last, and all the time in planning and equipping a kitchen, says the bureau, think about the work to be done in it.

If building or remodeling a kitchen, make it oblong and with no more floor space than actually needed. A kitchen is a workroom. Spaciousness is paid for in miles of useless steps.

Study the relation of the kitchen to the rest of the house. Make a direct connection from kitchen to dining room in the common wall between them. See to it also that there is easy access to front and back doors, to the telephone, and to the stairs to the cellar and the second floor.

Arrange for adequate ventilation in all weathers and for good lighting at all work centers at night as well as during the day.

Screen windows and doors against household pests. Flies particularly are a menace to health.

Choose finishes for floor, walls, and woodwork that are durable, suitable in color, and can be kept clean easily.

Select furnishings that fit the wall and floor space and will pay for themselves in usefulness. Weigh the pros and cons of built-in or mov-

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: What do you think of the modern day girls and boys? Do you believe the world is better off today than it ever was or do you think the opposite? What do you think of the following statement by a writer in Success: "The girl—the Flapper—who casts her vote and makes her own living can put across things that her mother never knew—and put them across successfully. And they are going to bring their children up to do the same thing. I tell you the world tomorrow is going to be a whole lot better place to live in than it is today"? Let's have your views on this matter.

Personally, I agree with the writer of the above statement. I believe our girls and boys are better than they were when most of us were going to country school. They are more informed about the world and prepared to make their way and protect themselves. Their amusements as a whole are better. There is much talk about the theater of today with declarations that it is going to the eternal bows, but compare the hair-raising old fashioned melodrama of a few years ago with the kind of plays you see today and I think you must agree there has been an improvement instead of a degeneration. I think the Eighteenth Amendment is a benefit to the country and not the cause of crime as some would have us believe. But I want to hear from you folks about these things, so write me some letters I can publish in our department. Your name will not be used in any way.

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

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

able pieces, and compare prices carefully.

Make sure that there is an abundant supply of hot and cold running water and a sanitary drainage system. Decide on the most comfortable height of working surfaces.

Group all equipment, large and small into compact work centers for preparation of raw food, cooking, serving, clearing away and dishwashing, and any other activities done regularly and often in the kitchen.

Arrange these groups from left to right following the order in which the various jobs are done.

The kitchen is above all else a place to prepare and serve food. Limit the kitchen to this use, if possible, and arrange for laundering and such work to be done in another place.

BLACK DYEING

A GOOD black may be dyed over any shade except dark brown or red with straight black dye. If you desire black over brown or red, use about one-fourth package of navy blue with each package of black. The blue kills the rusty effect which brown or red is apt to give a black dyeing.

The material should be weighed carefully while dry and the dye used according to the weight of the material.

One package of wool or silk dye will color one pound of wool material or a half pound of silk. One package of cotton dye will color one pound of cotton, linen, rayon or mixed goods. If your material is silk or wool stitched with cotton or mercerized thread, use cotton dye.

When you have less than one pound of material, less dye should be used. A convenient way to divide a package of dye is to dissolve one package of dye in exactly one quart of boiling water. One pint of this color solution equals one-half package of dye. One-half pint of this color solution equals one-quarter package of dye. Eight tablespoons of this color solution equals one-sixteenth package of dye.

Stockings and other light weight articles will weigh only two or three ounces. Weigh them carefully and use four tablespoonsful of color solution in your dye bath for each ounce of material to be colored. The remaining color solution may be kept for future use.

The correct amount of dye for the weight of material is important in black dyeing because less dye than required will give a bluish or grayish black and too much dye will give a bronzy black due to excess color on the surface of the fiber.

It will be necessary to redye a grayish black, but a bronzy overdyed can be remedied by washing off the excess dye with hot water and mild soap suds.

There are three essential points for all successful home dyeing. First use correct amount of dye; second,

use a large dye receptacle for even penetration of color; third, stir constantly. On these three points depends the depth and uniformity of color depend.—Eleanor J. Bresee.

PROPER LAUNDERING PRE-
SERVES WOOLENS

PROPER washing methods are important to preserve and prolong the usefulness of woolen clothing. With care, even outer clothing made of flannel and other woolen materials may be laundered with fairly good results.

Shake the clothing before it is washed, to get rid of any loose dirt. "Lukewarm water and suds from a mild soap are best. Hot water tends to shrink the garment and mat the wool fibers, and this destroys the air spaces which have much to do with the warmth of wool materials. Strong soaps should not be used as they contain large amounts of alkali which weakens wool fibers and makes the garments wear out more quickly.

Several waters, all of the same temperature, are desirable. Wool needs careful and thorough rinsing, but a small amount of glycerine or just enough soapsuds to make the water feel smooth in the last rinsing water will make the wool soft.

The garments should be shaken well and pulled into shape while they are drying. Drying by a fire or freezing are both hard on woolens and it is best to dry them slowly at room temperature. If the materials must be pressed this should be done with a warm iron. Dresses, skirts, and suits may be pressed with a hot iron if a damp cloth is put over them so that the iron does not touch the wool.

Woolens should be washed before they get very dirty as they cannot stand soaking rubbing or boiling. The soap should always be in solution so that none will have to be rubbed on the garment and after the washing the woolens should not be twisted or wrung by hand. Wringer machines may be used but if the laundry is not equipped with one the garment should simply be squeezed as dry as possible.

AN IDEAL WORK JACKET

THE old sheepskin coat has served only a part of its usefulness when the ducking or corduroy covering wears out and looks too shabby to be worn anymore. If the skin is still good, it will make an ideal lining for an ordinary overall jacket and no better light coat could be worn while choring around the farm. Remove the old collar. Cut the old ducking or other covering off the old coat being sure to leave the part of it that is directly sewed to the skin still attached. Leave the buckles and fasteners or the loops and buttons on the front. Then carefully fit the skin into an oversize jacket and fasten it there by sewing thru the jacket and the cloth that

still borders the skin. A light lining in the sleeves will make the jacket much warmer. The lining should be sewed to the armhole of the skin and not to the outside jacket.

A BAKING SUGGESTION

SIFT baking soda in the flour instead of dissolving it in hot water or milk when mixing up the recipe for chocolate cake, suggests the home economic authorities of the Agricultural College. The cake will be lighter and nicer. This method of using baking powder applies to cake and other recipes.

TO POP OLD POPCORN

IF the old popcorn won't pop, try putting it out in the cold for a few hours, then put it into the popper and try it again. If it doesn't pop, feed it to the chickens or pigs. Chilling the kernels will make even the best popcorn pop into much larger kernels. Quick expansion of air inside the kernel makes it pop and the quicker the expansion takes place the nicer the corn will be.

Personal Column

Wants Waffle and Doughnut Recipes.—I would like to ask the ladies for a good recipe for making waffles and also yeast doughnuts. I will be pleased to get these recipes. I am enclosing two good tried recipes, one molasses cookies and a graham cracker pudding. Try them out and see how you like them.—H. K. Muir, Mich.

Flowers and Trees.—How should I proceed to make a bed of hardy lillies and can you suggest a list that would be suitable for south central Michigan and to include all colors? Are trees of the Oriental Plane hardy? Also Allanthus and Alder? I would plant these for a windbreak and to protect a fruit farm if they are suitable for the purpose.—Mrs. D.

—To prepare a proper bed for lillies, the soil should be thrown out to a depth of two feet; at the bottom place six inches of well rotted cow manure, upon this twelve inches of good clean garden loam and over it an inch or so of clean sand. Upon this sand the bulbs are best set about eighteen inches apart and covered with this same loam as below. A well drained soil is very essential and if necessary artificial drainage should be applied in the form of coarse gravel or stone.

Spring planting is usually resorted to, although some varieties may be planted in the fall. During the summer a mulch of grass clippings or litter is desirable or even a plantation of low growing plants like verberna or dwarf petunia is sometimes used. This mulch keeps the ground and the roots cool and helps in the production of the new bulbets for the next season. During the winter a six inch mulch of manure is advisable.

The following are useful: Funkia subcordata—Day Lily, white; Hemerocallis flava—Day Lily, yellow; Lillium auratum, Lillium speciosum, fall planting, full sun; Lillium canadense, yellow, red orange; Lillium tigrinum—Tiger lily; Lillium Krameri, Lillium Brownii, Lillium Batemanii, Lillium superbum, crimson orange.

Plane trees are perfectly hardy and so is the Alder but Allanthus or Tree of Heaven is not thoroughly so, particularly in the northern parts of the state.—Alex Laurie, Floriculture, M. S. C.

Wants Recipe for Canning Sardines.—I would like to get the recipe for making mustard sardines for canning.—Mrs. S. Manistee County.

—if you are well bred!

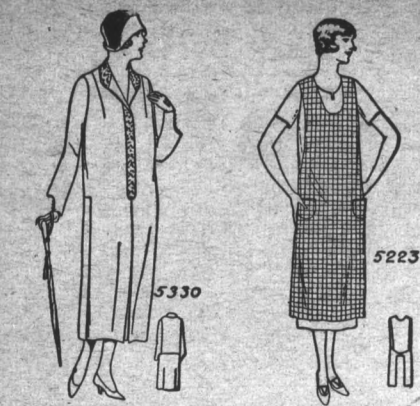
The Processional in Church.—As the bridal processional nears the chancel where the bridegroom is waiting (the ushers and bridesmaids in the lead (where the chancel, as is often the case, has steps) ascend the chancel steps and arrange themselves in two lines (girls in front line, men behind them) in front of the choir stalls.

If preferred, they may divide into two groups, on either side of the main aisle of the church, standing in front of the first pews (which is not a good plan since it makes it harder for those in them to see), or they may group themselves around the altar. If a vested choir has led the processional its members will, of course, have taken their places in the choir stalls, and do not enter into the problem of arrangement. The maid (or matron) of honor always stands behind the bride, to the left.

Flower girls and pages are accessories. They stand wherever they will be least in the way, practically, and where their picturesque costumes will blend most effectively and happily with the whole wedding picture. It should always be remembered that good taste and an eye for artistic effect—not forms of etiquette—should be the guiding principle in any "place" arrangement of the secondary figures of the wedding pageant. Besides,

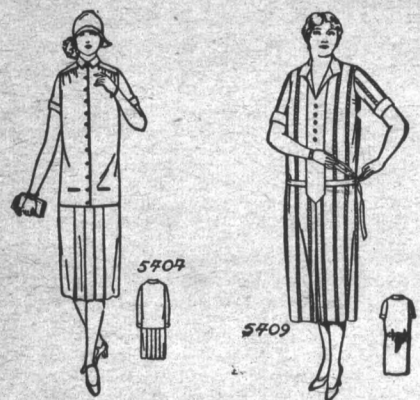
AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

(Questions gladly answered free of charge.)



5223. Practical Apron.—This is a good model for percale, gingham, drill or saten. The front extends over the back and fastens to the waist portion holding the apron securely in place, and protecting the back of the dress as well. 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 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

5330. Stylish Coat Dress for Mature Figures with Slender Hips.—Broad cloth with moire for trimming is here shown. This style is also attractive in faille, satin, kasha or fine serge. The Pattern is cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure.



5404. New Version of Popular Style.—Flannel, faille, taffeta, jersey or linen may be used for this design. The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 18, 18 and 20 years for Misses and Small Women, and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure for Ladies. To make this attractive style for a 38 inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 54 inch material. The width of the skirt at the lower edge, with plaits extended is 2 1/2 yards.

5409. House Dress for Mature Figures with Slender Hips.—Striped and plain flannel are here combined. The style is also good for tub silk, jersey weaves, gingham, percale and linen. The Pattern is cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, and 54 inches bust measure. To make this style for a 42 inch size as illustrated in the large view will require 1 yard of plain material and 4 1/4 yards of striped material 32 inches wide. The width at the foot of the dress with plaits extended is 2 1/2 yards.



5397. Little Boys' Blouse Suit.—In this model the Blouse and Trousers may be of one material or, as illustrated the Blouse may be of contrasting material. Broad cloth and velvet are here combined. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. To make as illustrated in the large view for a two year size will require 1 yard for the Blouse and 3/4 yard for the Trousers of 36 inch material.

4800. Practical Work Garment (for Women and Men).—This style is good for jean, drill, cambric, linen, gingham or saten. It has a convertible collar, also an underfacing in front, and is especially adapted to the use of artists and decorators, also for gardening. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material.



5398. "Rompers" Style for Very Young Children.—Checked gingham was used in this instance, with white linen for the bands and pocket. The style could also be developed in seersucker, crepe or linen. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. A 2 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material with 1/4 yard of contrasting material for pocket and facings on sleeve-bands and leg bands.

5399. Child's Coat.—The simple model here portrayed may be developed in Teddy Bear cloth, plush, chiffon velvet, broad cloth, caracul, or fur. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 6 mos., 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. A 2 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 54 inch material.

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THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

churches and chancels differ widely. The thing to strive for is an artistic and natural disposition of these minor members of the bridal party in harmony with the opportunities offered by the church in question.

The Runner's Bible

There is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Rom. 13:1.

Persistently affirm that there is no power but of God—but that which is manifested in Good. It will be a usable truth when once you get it fixed in your consciousness, an ever present Help, a Comforter, a Support, a Protection. No evil can come near you, for evil has no power, and is helpless before Good. To believe that it has power and to fear it, is to deny your God, to move away from His protection, to give yourself into the hands of the enemy, to be at the mercy of fate. The power which evil appears to have, comes from the beliefs of "the mind of the flesh"—is its law.

The power of sin is the law (Mortal law).....(1 Cor. 15:56. This is the above which starts the ball of evil to roll—it cannot move of itself.

Recipes

Molasses Cookies.—One and one-half cups of lard or drippings, one and one-half cups of sugar, one and one-half cups of sweet milk, one and one-half cups of New Orleans molasses. Dissolve four teaspoons of soda in the molasses, two teaspoons cinnamon, one tablespoon sugar, one tablespoon of vanilla, flour to mix it not too stiff. Bake in quick oven.

Graham Cracker Pudding.—One cup of graham crackers rolled fine, one cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, one-half teaspoon baking powder, three eggs, one-half cup of walnut meats, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix dry ingredients, beat egg yolks until light and add to dry ingredients. Then add the vanilla and beat in the walnut meats and last fold in the whites of the eggs well beaten. Bake in muffin tins and serve with whipped cream. This serves six and is excellent. —H. K., Mulr, Michigan.

Canned Tomatoes.—In the Personal Column, I read of the trouble Mrs. W. of Berrien county has with canned tomatoes. I had just exactly such trouble with tomatoes. I lost forty quarts the first season. I began to think it over as I never before had such "luck". We had moved our garden spot and I thought something in the soil caused it, so I planted tomatoes on a different spot with the same results. Then I figured it must be the tomato itself. Our seasons are short so I had planted the Earlian variety. In looking the seed catalogues over one mentioned the fact that the Earlian was not a good canning tomato. That season I planted the Stone and Maules Success and my canned tomatoes were fine. Planted the same last season and every can has been extra nice and fine flavored. There will be no more canning of early tomatoes for me as I am quite sure it is neither bacteria nor improper heating as I am no expert—just an ordinary farm woman. There are so many helps and good things in THE BUSINESS FARMER, I hope we shall not have to do without it. —Mrs. W. J., Omer, Michigan.

Mince Meat with Jelly.—I saw in M. B. F. a request for mince meat with jelly by Mrs. M. of Saginaw County, will send one. Three pounds of beef cooked thoroughly and chopped fine, to one bowl of meat add three of chopped apples, a little suet, one pound raisins, one pound currants, one tablespoonful salt, one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon, grated nutmeg, one cup of vinegar, two quarts of berry juice, one glass of jelly of any kind, sugar to sweeten as wanted. —Mrs. P. L. P., Barry County

A New Kind of Cake.—I am sending you a recipe for a Love Cake which was sent to me to try my luck at but I don't think it is very good to eat. Ha! Ha! See if anyone else has good luck with it. One cup of kisses, one tablespoon of hugs, mix well together, add one cup of teasing and one cup of squeezing, season to taste. Bake in a young man's arms in a dark room and beat it when the old man comes home. Ha! Ha! Some cake. —Mrs. R., Tuscola County.

Marshmallow Frosting.—White of one egg, one cup sugar, three tablespoons water. Place in double boiler over hot water. When water begins to boil beat continually for seven minutes. Water must boil the whole seven minutes. Pour this over six marshmallows which have been cut into pieces and beat until smooth. —Mrs. E. M., Saginaw County.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

134.—I would like to exchange quilt pieces. If interested, write. —Mrs. Abram Warden, R5, Hesperia, Michigan.

GOOD BAKINGS

If you want bakings that will make anybody's mouth water—that are a credit to your skill as a cook—use Calumet.

If you want bakings that are perfect in taste and tenderness—use Calumet.

If you want bakings that are beneficial and wholesome—use Calumet.

Calumet is thoroughly good—in quality—in purity. It cannot produce anything but the best of good bakings.

Every ingredient used officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities.



BEST BY TEST



CALUMET THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

SALES 2 1/2 TIMES THOSE OF ANY OTHER BRAND

A good old Friend

Remember the old-fashioned mustard plaster Grandma pinned around your neck when you had a cold or a sore throat?

It worked, but my how it burned and blistered!

Musterole breaks up colds and does its work more gently—without the blister. Rubbed over the throat or chest, it penetrates the skin with a tingling warmth that brings relief at once.

Made from pure oil of mustard, it is a clean, white ointment good for all the little household ills.

Keep Musterole handy and use at the first sign of tonsillitis, croup, neuritis, rheumatism or a cold.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole. The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Jars & Tubes



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COUGHS

are Nature's signals warning that resistance is broken and the body undernourished.

Scott's Emulsion

is a blessing to all who need strength. It helps keep the body vigorous and healthful. Try it!

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 25-59

Colds

Millions end them at once

There is a way to stop a cold, check the fever, open the bowels and tone the system—all at once. Results come in 24 hours. The way is so efficient that we paid \$1,000,000 for it. It is so well-proved that millions now employ it. That way is HILL'S—the perfect remedy for colds. Get it now. Take it tonight and the cold will end tomorrow. Don't trust a lesser help.

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REMOVES PAINT and OIL

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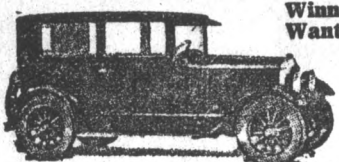
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What three words are represented by the figures above? The alphabet is numbered: A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, etc. These words tell the truth. Can you work this out? Send your answer quickly. Send no money. Just your answer. You can win this brand new \$1195 Buick Sedan delivered free of any cost. 30 beautiful prizes positively free. Prizes duplicated in case of ties. Million dollar guarantee. Full information free. Be quick. It pays to hurry. Come at once and get your share.

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from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 369 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 82M. Marcellus Avenue, Manassquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.—(Adv.)

GOT YOUR PAD FOR THE MARKET REPORTS? If you haven't received one of our pads for taking down the market reports broadcast at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time, through WGHP, write for it. The wave length is 270 meters.

Are You Interested in Growing Peppermint?

(Continued from Page 4)

tinsmith if you had plans from which to work.

The equipment consists of either a low or high pressure boiler, and an unloading platform in which the tubs are installed. The tubs may be galvanized iron six feet diameter by 7 or 8 feet in depth. Two tubs will take care of quite an acreage. A tinsmith can connect the boiler with the tubs with a six-inch tin pipe to carry the steam and he can also put in the pipe to carry the oil laden steam to the worm which need only consist of tin pipes where the steam is condensed and oil and water separate and flow out the end of the pipe into a receiving can. Separation is produced by arranging a perforated pipe over the worm so that cold water flowing through it will drip down on the worm.

Peppermint is a pretty good crop to raise on suitable muck land in conjunction with other muck crops. The hay, after the oil is extracted, is nearly as good feed as timothy but being somewhat laxative should be fed along with other roughage.

If one goes into the mint business he should be in such financial shape that he can hold his crop of oil over a year in case the price slumps. Also, it is no use to jump in one year and out the next.

Mint yields anywhere from fifteen to fifty pounds of oil per acre. The average for Michigan is given by the United States Department of Agriculture as twenty-seven pounds.

Some men have made big money in this business while a great many little fellows have gone broke at it, but if a man does not put all his eggs in one basket but raises it in the rotation year after year there is a good living in it.

The cost of producing mint is

hard to estimate owing to the abnormal price of roots. Normally the cost of production would be \$1.75 to \$2.00 per pound of oil. A small community still would cost from \$500.00 to \$2,000.00; a suitable size possibly costing about \$1,200.00.

TO INCREASE MILK FLOW

I have a nine year old cow, weighing 750 pounds, giving 20 quarts of milk daily. I want to increase her milk flow. Please send me the ration worked out showing plainly the kind of food and how much to feed.—Reader, Kent City, Mich.

I WONDER if a mistake has not been made in the weight of the cow, which is given as 750 pounds. If this is the real weight I would say that 20 quarts of milk per day was a very excellent production for her. I do not know of course what percentage butterfat this cow is producing but evidently since she is a small cow she is probably a fairly high tester. I would suggest feeding this cow one pound of grain ration: 500 pounds of ground corn, 300 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds bran, 100 pounds linseed oil meal.

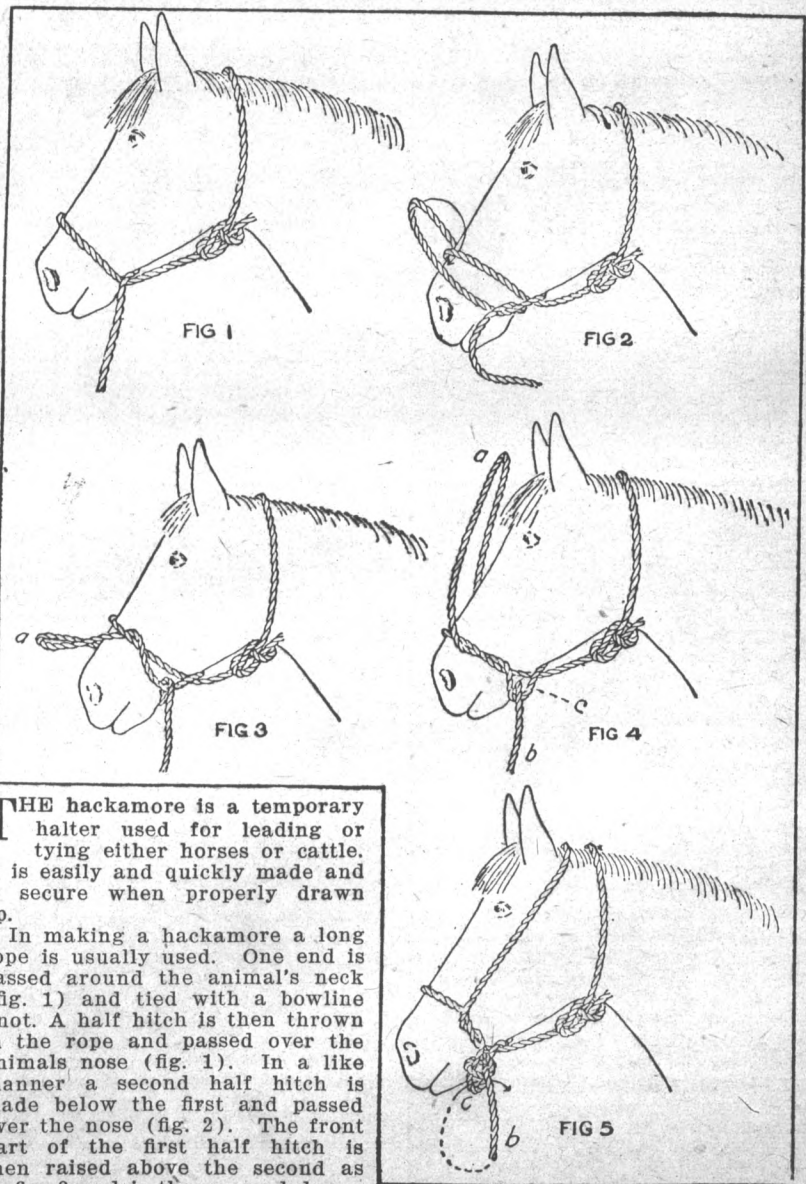
The above grain ration is based on the idea the cow is being fed alfalfa hay and corn silage altho you do not state what kind of roughage the cow is getting. If she is getting timothy hay such a ration would not contain enough protein for a cow producing as she is.—J. E. Burnett, Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Michigan State College.

Equal

"Your cousin refused to recognize me in the grocer's last night. Thinks I'm not his equal, I suppose."

"Ridiculous! Of course you are. Why, he's nothing but a conceited idiot!"

THE HACKAMORE HALTER



THE hackamore is a temporary halter used for leading or tying either horses or cattle. It is easily and quickly made and is secure when properly drawn up.

In making a hackamore a long rope is usually used. One end is passed around the animal's neck (fig. 1) and tied with a bowline knot. A half hitch is then thrown in the rope and passed over the animal's nose (fig. 1). In a like manner a second half hitch is made below the first and passed over the nose (fig. 2). The front part of the first half hitch is then raised above the second as in fig. 2 and is then passed downward under the first half rope b in figure 4. To prevent the loops from drawing tight, the loop c is drawn and a half hitch thrown over it with the rope b. If the animal is left tied for any length of time the rope b is passed through the loop c below the half hitch as indicated by the arrow in fig. 5.—The Nor'West Farmer.

Hackamore halter for use on cattle or horses. It is made from a simple rope and is quickly put onto an animal.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

SELECTION OF A HERD SIRE

By Dr. Geo. H. Conn

THE American dairymen would find dairying more profitable and more satisfactory if they would give more attention to the selection of their herd sires. There is no denying the fact that the bull is the most important member of the dairying herd.

Many dairymen consider the purchase of a herd sire an expensive investment or a tying up of capital which they delay as long as possible. If they would realize that all improvements in the dairy herd depend upon the sire, they would be more anxious to purchase desirable herd sires rather than to attempt to buy as cheap a sire as they can secure. No improvement in the dairy herd can be secured unless it be through the sire. The dairy herd sire should have immediate producing ancestors in at least 2 or 3 of the latest generations.

Pedigree

The herd sire should be bought with as much production ancestry in his pedigree as can be afforded by the dairyman. No attempt should be made to purchase a sire with as little outlay of cash as possible.

Before purchasing a herd sire, the dairyman should have well formulated ideas of the type of dairy cow he desires to breed. He should then select a herd sire that will produce this ideal type that he has in mind. This establishment of type in the dairy herd can only be brought about through the use of a satisfactory sire. The sire should always be superior to the cows with which he is mated.

The dairy herd sire should represent, by his own individuality, the things that the dairyman wants in the members of his herd. While the breeding and individuality indicate fairly accurately the sire's ability to reproduce these qualities in his offspring, the record of his dam and her immediate ancestry, as well as the production record of his sire, will determine this more accurately. The herd sire should have a record of production for the immediate preceding dams and the sires should have proved their ability to sire high producers. If a bull has not received production ability from his ancestors, he cannot transmit it to his offspring. Breeding, together with production records, should be given due weight with individuality, when selecting the herd sire.

The sire should always be a pure bred, never anything else. Occasionally some individual will retain a herd sire from a grade cow that has unusually outstanding quality and type, but such sires are always a disappointment for the reason that the breeding of this sire has only been proved on the sire's side and the reversion on the dam's side usually is great enough that the animal is unsatisfactory as a sire. While it would be possible to develop a high producing uniform lot of dairy animals from grade or common cattle, to the point where they would have the same merit of pure bred, this would probably require a century of time or at least several generations of time. No individual can afford to take such a long time to develop a herd when pure bred sires can be purchased so easily. Pure bred sires are the result of selection and development of a herd of many generations and sometimes several centuries. For this reason it is foolish to think of using anything but pure bred sires, because breeding and development have been carefully regulated for many generations.

The progressive and practical dairyman will select the breed that is best suited to his conditions and for which he has the preference and then stick close to this breed. It should be kept in mind that there is no best breed and that all of them have advantages that the others do not possess. The breed should not be selected without making a careful and exhaustive study of it.

When buying a herd bull, pay enough money for it to secure an animal with satisfactory breeding and

individuality, remembering that the better bred bulls with high production records are rather scarce, therefore cost considerable money. The price will depend upon the record of their ancestors and upon their individuality. The testing of cows is very costly and for this reason many good cows are not developed, therefore this contributes to the scarcity of bulls from record dams and has a tendency to keep the price for the more desirable herd sires, considerably higher than it otherwise would be.

Inferior bulls are more costly than good ones and should never be purchased for use in any herd. If possible it is best to buy a mature, tried sire. It is often possible to buy a sire which is from 4 to 6 years old or even older for less money than the breeders ask for a young untried sire or immature animal. It is more satisfactory to use a tried sire, as you can see the offspring that he has sired and know the good points, as well as the poor ones of the sire. When purchasing a young calf to be used as a sire, one is never sure just how they will develop.

In some localities where there are several breeders with the same breed of dairy cattle, they organize clubs of four members each, each one purchasing a bull of equal value; at the end of each 2 years, these sires are exchanged and in this way the owner is able to have a much better sire than he otherwise would have and it is only necessary to purchase a new sire every 8 years. This is a very good practice for the small breeder and is becoming more popular each year.

FEEDING NEW BORN LAMBS AND PIGS

Please advise me how to feed and care for new born lambs, when the mother dies or disowns them. Also how to feed and care for new born pigs when mother dies or disowns them.—I. H., Charlotte, Mich.

THE best method of handling new born lambs or pigs when the mother dies is to give them to another mother which may perhaps lose her lamb. The loss of a lamb is much more common than is the loss of the mother and for this reason one usually has a place for all of the lambs or pigs.

The raising and feeding of a lamb by hand on the bottle usually costs more than the lamb is worth unless there are children who can take up this work for the pleasure they derive from it. The man who is busy with other work usually has not time enough to take care of an orphan lamb.

The milk from both pigs and ewes is richer in protein and fat than is cow's milk. I would not, however, advise altering the milk in any way other than to give them the milk from one of the cows that produce a rather rich milk. Where the mother dies soon after birth of the lamb or pig it is, of course, necessary to give them a small amount of castor oil to take the place of the colostrum or first milk.

In starting out little pigs they should be fed sweet whole cows' milk six to eight times daily. For the first few days a pint per day is sufficient after which the amount fed may be increased to a quart per pig daily.

Young lambs will take a slightly larger amount of milk than will little pigs. In either case, however, pains must be taken not to feed too much. Little pigs will usually learn to eat about three weeks of age when the milk should be supplemented by some corn placed in a self-feeder where they can get it and also a small amount of digester tankage. The little lambs should be given access to a grain mixture of equal parts of cracked corn, crushed oats and bran.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

Two Definitions

Here's what one schoolboy wrote in his examination paper: "The hen is the bird that lays the breakfast. A cow is an animal you get milk from when the grocery store is closed."



Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

The Springtime Conditioner

SPRINGTIME is the time that farm stock are out of fix. A long winter diet on dry feed—woody timothy hay, corn fodder and other roughage—tells in ill condition; blood out of order and worm pestilence.

Give their systems a spring house-cleaning with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

It will put your cows in trim for summer milking. Excellent for cows at calving. Feed it before freshing. It will relieve your brood sows of constipation, all hogs of worms. It will put your young stock, calves and shoats, in fine condition for summer gains.

Fit your team for spring work with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. It gives them strength and endurance. You can feel it on the lines.

Excellent for mares in foal, and ewes at lambing time.

25-lb. pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. drum, \$8.00
(Except in the far West, South and Canada)



Buy it by the pail

Honest Goods—Honest Price. Why Pay More?

REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

For Sheep Ticks - for Hog Lice - for Health

"NEVER SAW SUCH A BUSINESS GETTER!"

"Do not run my ad again or if you do just say all sold out. I never saw such a business getter in all my advertising."—H. S. PETER, Burt, Mich.

And his advertisement appeared in only one issue in the classified department.

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Zinc Insulated

American Fence and Banner Posts

GUARANTEE

With every roll of American 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.

Send for free booklet "How Fences Increase Farm Earnings."

Banner Steel Posts

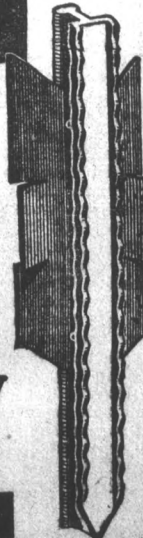
Railroad rail design—the strongest known form of construction. Large, slit-winged anchor plate roots firmly into the ground.

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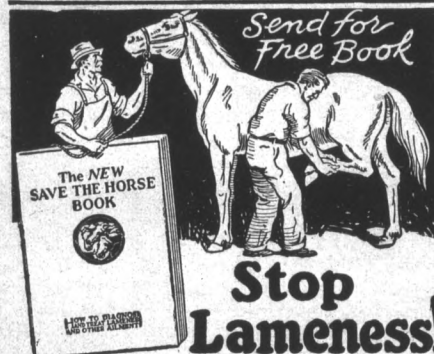


PUT your horses in shape for spring. Don't let them start the season with minor ailments that might put them out of commission. Get them fit—and keep them fit—with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Known everywhere for 41 years as the reliable remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds.

Won't scar or discolor the hair. Far more effective than firing. Keep it handy—always. Get your bottle to-day—\$2.00 at all druggists, or direct from us upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM



Stop Lameness!

Keep your horses working

New free book, tells how to keep lame horses at work. 100% guarantee—bond protects you fully. No risk, no worry, no big doctor bills.

Save-the-Horse permanently ends spavin; high ring-bone; thoropin; shoulder, knee, ankle, hoof or tendon disease.

The 1926 Save-the-Horse book, 64 pages, illustrated, beats anything we've ever issued. Simple directions tell how to diagnose every case, how to treat 66 different ailments.

Veterinary questions answered without charge. Write today—book and advice, both free!

TROY CHEMICAL CO.

339 State St. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Ever had sick, or ailing cows? Then you sure need the new Cura-Bos book, too. It's free—ask for it.

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.)

"My Experience With Sudan Grass"

By L. BENJ. REBER

This is just a plain tale by a plain farmer of an experiment carried out with a much heralded, new forage crop.

On May tenth I fitted a small piece of not over rich ground by plowing and dragging with a spring tooth drag. I dragged this piece several times and finally sowed ten pounds of Sudan Grass seed the first of June. The piece was about a half acre as I wanted to try the new crop on a small scale first. A month later I would not have given ten cents for the crop as the seed had come up thinly and looked weak and spindly. About July first a hot, dry spell set in and the Sudan grass was just suited by that brand of weather.

It grew amazingly until August fifth when it averaged six feet tall and was well seeded out. I cut it at that date with a mower. The resulting hay was much smaller in volume than I expected and had the additional feature of not sticking together so that it was almost impossible to get a forkfull up on the rack. It cured easily enough but had an exceptional shrinkage so that I got but a small jag of hay. The stock ate it readily but would not eat the stalks as they appeared to be woody. I used them for bedding as there was always a big bunch of stalks left in the mangers.

I might add that the mowing was a hard job and made the team a lather of sweat to pull the cutter bar through. By the latter part of August the grass was again about three feet tall and much finer than before. I cut it again and again was much disappointed in the volume of hay as it seemed to shrink away until there was little to rake up. This time the stock cleaned the hay to the last spear. About two weeks later the grass had grown enough so that I pastured a cow on it for some time until the grass was eaten down.

That was two years ago and I did not plant any Sudan grass last year and shall not plant it again. From my experience I get these results:

Sudan grass is a soil robber: it is difficult to handle unless cut with a binder and cured in shocks like wheat; it does not produce the volume of hay its apparent growth should warrant; if cut too soon it withers away while curing and if left too long the stalks—many as large as a lead pencil—become woody so that the stock will not eat them. Sudan grass will not prove a paying crop under average Michigan conditions. Do not overlook the

fact that Sudan grass is a sorghum and develops a dangerous poison—prussic acid—when it is frosted, so never pasture stock on frosted field of the grass. If I am again in need of a catch crop for forage I shall plant ensilage corn, amber cane or even common corn in drilled rows and cultivate as I am positive that either would produce more and better feed than the much touted Sudan grass. Naturally one experience is not at all conclusive but I strongly advise trying it on a small scale if at all.

MILLET HAY POOR FEED FOR SHEEP

I have a quantity of Hungarian millet which I cut for hay and feed before it is ripe, or the seeds fully matured. I wish to know of its feeding value especially for sheep. Can I feed it to sheep the same as you would other hay, or would it be injurious to them? Kindly let me know of its feeding value.—E. A., Marion, Michigan.

MILLET hay at the best is not a satisfactory feed for sheep, being rather coarse, containing too much fiber and is apt to cause digestive disturbances unless fed in rather limited quantities. Personally, I would prefer good corn stalks to millet hay for sheep. In using millet hay, therefore, I would advise that it constitute not more than one-third of the roughage ration.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

MOVING ENSILAGE

Can ensilage be moved and kept fresh or in feeding condition for three months? If so, explain how.—Mrs. Mc., Breedsville, Michigan.

IT would not be possible to move silage from a silo and keep it fresh or in a feeding condition for three months. In fact, it could not be kept for more than a few days at a time. Any attempt to move silage from one silo and place it in another proves injurious because of the fact that air incorporates through the mass and it is impossible to repack the silage sufficiently tight to exclude the air. As a result of it any organism may start working in the silage and it spoils quite rapidly.—Prof. Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

Once planted, cover crops take care of themselves—as well as of the soil.

When Cow Testers Gathered At M. S. C.

ON February 1 and 2 a majority of the Michigan Cow Testers assembled at the Dairy Building for the fourth Annual Cow Testers' Conference. Seventy men out of the 108 Testers on the job in Michigan were present for this Conference. These men are a vital factor in helping improve the tone of the dairy industry in Michigan. They are imbued with the spirit of rendering the best possible service to the Michigan dairy herd owners. The 108 Testers on the force test approximately 30,000 cows each month. Needless to say they find many star boarders but they also render much help in improving rations and better dairy methods with the Michigan Herd Owners.

These testers assembled at the

Dairy Building, Michigan State College, during Farmers' Week to listen in on a program prepared for them by the staff of the Agricultural College cooperating with the Dairy Department. The main speaker of the day was President K. L. Butterfield, president of M. S. C. He pointed out to the testers that their's was the biggest job that they are doing at present. Dean R. S. Shaw, Dean of the College of Agriculture, encouraged the men and stated that their work was one of the most extensive pieces of extension work in Michigan. Professor Reed, Head of the Department, also spoke very encouragingly regarding the future of the dairy business in Michigan.—A. C. Baltzer, Dairy Extension Specialist, Michigan State College.



COW TESTERS' CONFERENCE, DAIRY BUILDING, FEB. 1 & 2, 1926

Front Row: C. Prentice; J. McClave; L. Anderson; M. Jorgensen; C. Myers; C. Wagner; L. Ashley; P. Wonsler; C. Holten; C. Jennings; E. Sharland; L. Heilman; H. Pangborn; C. Rossman; E. Heiss; N. Smith; J. G. Wells, Dairy Extension Specialist; R. H. Addy, Dairy Extension Specialist. Middle Row: C. Rogers; J. Hansen; F. Leonard; O. Reeder; F. Brown; E. Copeland; N. Bond; L. Dexter; K. Orr; J. Jagers; K. Kardel; J. Thiemke; K. Young; L. Phillips; A. Reynolds; C. Blumer; W. Gale; A. C. Baltzer, Dairy Extension Specialist; George Girschbach, Dairy Extension Specialist. Back Row: A. Barsen; M. Raab; J. Fleming; E. Elliott; N. Brewer; D. Hoffmeyer; E. Hafer; H. Larsen; A. Greiner; J. Johnson; A. Murphy; L. Wilcox; B. Hice; C. Harris; R. Oxender; J. C. Bozer; C. Gauss.



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The Art of Tanning Harness Leather

GOVERNMENT investigations on the life of a farm harness, reveal that there is a wide variance in the number of years use that different farmers get from a set of harness. Some reported as short a life as two to five years for their harness, while in some cases as much as twenty-five years use of harness was reported.

The life of a harness depends on several factors: on getting good hides, on proper tanning methods, on the nature and amount of work done with the harness and on the care given the harness.

The favorite hide for harness is Northern Steer hide, and since there is a great difference in the quality of hide on different steers, expert selection is necessary to procure the best and most suitable hides for harness.

A steer hide is toughest at the ridge of the backbone and grows thinner and less strong as it spreads toward the belly. The choicest harness leather is cut from the backs of the hides.

After selecting the choicest hides, the quality of the finished leather depends a great deal on careful and scientific tanning. The strength of the leather depends a great deal on whether or not the tanner gets all the lime out of the hide. In tanning leather, the hide is first soaked in a lime water solution, this loosens the hair and also loosens the tissue of the hide, so that it will remain pliable. The hide must soak

in this lime solution for at least one month.

The next step is to wash out this lime solution before putting the hide in the tan bark liquor. This is a very important operation, upon which depends the wearing qualities and strength of the leather, providing of course the hide itself is of good quality. To properly dissolve the lime from the hide, the water must be changed many times. Every particle of lime must come out, or else the tan bark liquor cannot penetrate the hide and do its work.

The old fashioned bark-tan process requires about six months for completion. It is difficult to tell by looking at a piece of leather or feeling of it, whether or not it has been properly and thoroughly tanned. The real test is a pulling test, and there are special machines made that test leather straps for pulling strength. It costs money to tan good leather, hence good harness is economy in the long run. Keeping harness well oiled so that rain and dust cannot penetrate it, is a big factor in prolonging its life.

Dust and dirt that accumulate under buckles and other friction producing parts of a harness is another thing that shortens its life. It forms a grinding compound that gradually wears away the leather. The modern trend in harness making is to remove as many of these friction spots as possible, but it is also a good idea to wash harness thoroughly at intervals, and give it a new oiling.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

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

HEIFER MILKS HARD

We have a heifer that had her first calf last month. The flow of milk is very strong and she milks very hard. Can anything be done to make her milk easier?—A. N. H., Charlevoix, Michigan.

I DO not know of a thing that you can do that will assure you any satisfaction in trying to make your cow milk easier than she does; most people sell them after bothering with them for a time; they are very unsatisfactory as I need not tell you.

COW HAS INDIGESTION

I have a heifer that came fresh about six weeks ago. Am feeding ensilage, corn fodder, ground oats, and barley and some cotton meal. About all that she eats you afterward find in the manger as she vomits up and she seems to be getting worse. Would like to know at once what is the cause and what to do for it.—G. B., Columbiaville, Michigan.

YOUR cow has indigestion, but since you do not say how you mix your feed it is going to be difficult to tell you what to do. Would suggest though that you use some ground corn and some wheat bran with your feeds that you have mentioned. Give this cow a tablespoonful of fowlers' solution of arsenic night and morning on some ground feed. Do not over feed her for a while.

DOG HAS WORMS

Can you tell us what is the trouble with our collie? She is about ten months old and has what we call fits. Has had six or seven of the attacks at intervals since she was about four months old. The last one recently when her pups were ten days old, and she does not seem to be very well now. She becomes very nervous and barks continually in a shrill excited voice and runs about swiftly as if being pursued. Seems to be in great fear and pain at the time. The attacks last about thirty or forty minutes and in the course of an hour she appears quite normal again. Does not froth or snap at anything, although, of course, we are afraid of her. May it be caused by worms? If so what can we do for her?—E. N., Kingsley, Mich.

YES, the trouble with your dog is due to worms, but they are very difficult to get rid of. The following will possibly do it: Oil of

Chenopodium, 15 minims; oil of anise, 15 minims; chloroform, 20 minims; castor oil, 3 ounces. Do not give this dog anything but water for eighteen hours then give half of this and feed lightly with milk. Then in a week or ten days give the balance of this in the same manner.

COW GOES BLIND

I have a cow five years old that went blind last week and I would like to know what caused it. Her get hurt. She is a very heavy milker—eyes are not sore and she did not er and I am feeding ensilage, alfalfa and clover hay, corn meal, ground oats, bran, and middlings. Do you think putting very green corn in the silo could cause it. I give salt regular. The cow is not sick.—A. T., Ada, Mich.

THIS is likely common blindness or periodic ophthalmia; we do not know what causes it. You might try the following with her: three ounces of potassium iodide in one quart of water; give one tablespoonful three times each day on some ground feed. Keep this where it will not freeze. If this does not bring back her sight, there is nothing you can do. The green corn would not cause it.

POLLEVL

Some time ago our horse had a nail punched in his head, right back of his right ear. There has been a small swelling there till lately and it is beginning to get larger. What can it be and what can be done for it?—V. H., Evart, Michigan.

YOUR horse is possibly developing a poll-evil, which is the same as a fistula only it is located on the back of the head; get equal parts of tincture of iodine and glycerine and paint it well night and morning with a small stiff brush such as a tooth brush.

Truthful

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"Yes, but it doesn't seem to be any good."
"What did he say?"
"He said I was one of the best men his firm had ever turned out."

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Sambo was asked what kind of chickens he preferred.
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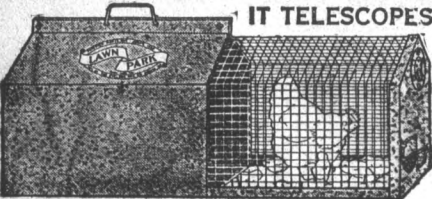
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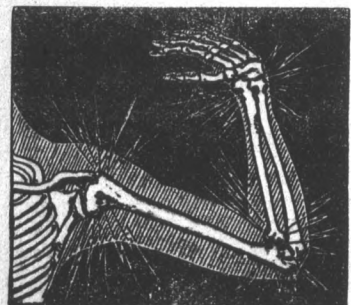
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(We invite you to contribute your experience in raising poultry to this department. Questions relative to poultry will be cheerfully answered.)

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

FEEDING FROM TEN WEEKS TO MATURITY

By D. E. Spotts

CONTINUOUS growth throughout the summer would be the main aim after the chick has been weaned and placed on the range. By avoiding set-backs due to improper feeding or management, maturity will be reached more quickly and more uniformly. Some factors which influence their growth after the weaning are: 1, Characteristics which have been inherited from the parent stock; 2, Local surroundings; 3, Food.

The undesirable inherited characteristics which are most pronounced are: loss of vigor, strength, and health, due to breeding the adult birds which lack these characteristics; small size, which may be caused from breeding immature pullets. The rapidity of growth, the feathering, and the ability to forage are inherited characteristics, but vary with the different breeds.

The surroundings are a very important factor to be taken into consideration, as the best-bred chick, possessing all desirable characteristics, if not given desirable conditions in which to grow, will not develop its inherited characteristics to their full capacity.

Young stock should not be confined to close quarters, where they will not make satisfactory growth because of the limited supply of green food and lack of sufficient room for exercise. Free range conditions should be provided and, if possible, where there is plenty of shade. Range having no shade or succulence has very little more value than a restricted range. Shade is very necessary for growing chicks and should be provided in abundance. Natural shade is desirable and may be provided in the form of growing crops, bushes or trees. Such crops as corn, asparagus, sunflowers, rape, rye, and buckwheat are ideal, as the chicks not only fertilize the land, but also keep down weeds and eat destructive worms and bugs. It is well to have a part of the range in cultivated crops, as it furnishes a dry range when the grass is wet. Where artificial shade must be furnished, brooder houses can be raised 12 to 15 inches from the ground. Also artificial shelters of burlap over wooden frames prove very satisfactory. However, the natural shade is much better for the chick, as it is cooler and generally more sanitary.

Mash and Grain Rations

The mash and grain rations are very important; also, a large supply of green, succulent food material is necessary. When free range conditions are provided, green food is usually found in abundance. Where it is necessary to grow a large number of chicks on a limited area, it is a good plan to divide the land into two parts, placing the colony house in the center of the field with a portable fence placed on one side of the house, and later moved to the other side. This will permit rotating the two areas and growing desirable crops to supply green food. Peas and oats can be sown early in the spring, followed by rape and buckwheat later.

Not only is it desirable to rotate the range to permit the growing of green feed, but also from a sanitation standpoint. Land which has been used continuously for range is very apt to become infested with diseases and such parasites as chicken worms. The direct source of many tape and round worms has been traced to ranges on which chickens have been allowed to run for a period of time, without the land having been plowed or in any way disturbed.

Many poultrymen who have their yards located upon a slope depend upon the range to wash out impurities, etc. This, of course, is much better than nothing at all, but it is by no means, as effective as plowing and sowing of crops, and the

restriction of birds from the range for a part of the time.

Control of Disease

The control of disease presents problems of a character somewhat different from the control of disease in other domestic animals, due to several causes: 1, Because of the close association of the fowls in the flock, worms, or any infectious disease which gains access to the premises, is likely to spread rapidly; 2, Fowls seem to show less resistance to their natural diseases than other animals; 3, The same care in nursing cannot be given to fowls as to other animals and, in general, the value of the bird does not warrant the time spent on such cases.

The control of these diseases must be governed by the specific nature of each disease and its avenue of entrance to the flock. As it is known that many of the most common diseases and internal parasites are brought into the flock by unsanitary conditions of the hen-house yards and range, it is well to form the practice of moving the chicken range and yard for a time each season, plow or spade the yard, and, if possible, grow some green food.

When growing chicks are under range conditions, it is very satisfactory to feed a well-balanced mash in self-feeding hoppers and supplement dry mash with a crack grain ration. The following mash, figured on a ton basis, can be recommended for use on the range: 600 lbs. corn meal; 400 lbs. ground oats; 400 lbs. bran; 300 lbs. middlings; 100 lbs. meat scraps; 80 lbs. calcium carbonate; 80 lbs. bone meal; 40 lbs. charcoal. This ration should be fed dry in self-feeding hoppers, and should be kept before the birds all the time.

Twice a day a cracked grain ration of equal parts of corn and whole wheat should be fed. This method of feeding allows the chicks to balance their own rations and gives the weaker ones a constant supply to which they can have access. Dry mash in self-feeding hoppers tends to equalize growth and produce a more uniform flock at maturity.

YOUNG TURKEYS LAME

I would like some information on young turkeys. Last fall they weighed between 1½ to 2 pounds and were well feathered out. I put them in a small coop by themselves. They were all right for a time and then one got lame and could not use its feet and legs. It would eat and drink good for a time until finally it could not get up. After a time it died. Now another one is affected the same way.—Mrs. O. C., Charlevoix, Mich.

WHY would it not be a good plan to sell the turkeys you have and get fresh breeding stock another year? If you want to treat them, I would suggest that you add the following to their ration: 5 lbs. of bone meal, 5 lbs. of ground shell and 15 lbs. of meat scraps to each 100 lbs. of mash feed. This will no doubt help as your trouble is likely due to lowered vitality caused by improper feeding.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

MORE CHICKENS AND EGGS

AN increase 4.7 per cent in the number of hens and pullets of laying age on farms January 1 this year over January 1, 1925, and a production of chickens on farms a production of chickens on farms last year 4.2 per cent greater than in 1924, are estimated by the Department of Agriculture.

The total value of the chickens produced on farms last year was about 12 per cent greater than in 1924 and the average chicken produced was worth 7 per cent more.

The largest increase in the production of chickens last year was 14 per cent in the East North Central States, followed by increases of 13 per cent in the North Atlantic Division, 12 per cent in the Pacific Coast States and 7 per cent in the West North Central Division. Decreases of 4 per cent are reported for the South Central States and 7

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 528, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shendoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 528, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 528
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [] 50c regular size (or [] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name _____

Town _____

State _____

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small. (Adv.)

per cent in the South Atlantic. Total production of eggs in 1925 was slightly larger than in 1924, receipts at the five principal markets being about 15,500,000 cases or about 1 per cent more than in 1924. The farm price of eggs in 1925 averaged 30½ cents a dozen, compared with 26.4 cents in 1924, and 27 cents in 1923. The total value of the 1925 farm egg crop increased about 17 per cent over that of 1924.

WRONG RATION

Please can you tell us the cause of our White Wyandottes pullet's actions? When they are about to lay they fall over on their side and some times on their head, you can feel the egg inside, after a few hours or after the egg is laid they seem alright.—Reader, Charlotte, Michigan.

YOUR hens are getting a ration that is too constipating; add some oil meal, bran or something that will act as a laxative; once each week dissolve one pound of epsom salts in some water and mix this with the mash for 100 hens. Give this to them at one feed. See that they get plenty of exercise and that they are in the sunlight as much as possible; furnish them plenty of water or milk to drink.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

HATCHERYMEN STUDY ACCREDITATION AND CERTIFICATION

ON Wednesday, March 10th, 1926, at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, a meeting of representatives of the Accreditation and Certification Groups of the middle west, met to consider some of the important problems facing the accreditation and certification movement at the present time. This meeting was attended by Professor H. A. Bittenbender, representing the Iowa State Accredited Hatcheries; H. M. Lackie, Bureau of Markets, Madison, Wisconsin, representing the Accreditation and Certification movement in Wisconsin; T. S. Townsley, Columbus, Ohio, Field Manager, Ohio Poultry Improvement Association, representing Ohio Accredited and Certified Hatcheries; H. W. Day, Bureau of Markets, Springfield, Ill., representing Illinois Accredited Hatcheries; H. L. Schrader, Columbia Missouri, representing the Accredited and Certified flocks and hatcheries of Missouri; Lyle Frank, of Carlisle, Illinois, W. L. Stuffer of Mt. Morris, Ill., representing Illinois Poultry Association; Doctor L. E. Heasley, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and J. A. Hannah, East Lansing, Michigan, President and Secretary-Manager, respectively of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association, representing the accredited hatcheries and poultrymen of Michigan; L. VanAppledorn of Holland, Michigan; Mr. Chas. L. Isbell, representing the Federal Trade Commission; Professor L. E. Card, of Illinois; A. A. Yoder, of the Poultry Tribune; Frank L. Pratt of the Poultry Journal; Mr. Keifer of the Prairie Farmer; Mr. Reese V. Hicks, Secretary and Manager of the International Baby Chick Association, also in attendance.

After considerable discussion of the accreditation and certification movements in the various states, of the Manhattan Plan for accreditation and of the activities of certain persons, hatcheries, and poultrymen, using the terms "certified" and "accredited" in their advertising, the following resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, the terms accredited and certified as applied to poultry breeding stock, baby chicks, and commercial hatcheries has come to have a definite commonly accepted meaning in the minds of the poultry-keeping public, as representing superior quality, on account of the good work and extensive publicity which has resulted from certified and accredited projects of long standing in a number of states, and

WHEREAS, the situation created by certain hatcheries in recently advertising certified baby chicks without meeting the generally recognized standards for producing such chicks, has tended greatly to injure the work of poultry improvement being carried on in the various states, by confusing the public mind on the question of what are accredited and certified chicks, flocks, and hatcheries, and

WHEREAS, a tentative uniform national plan of accreditation and certification was adopted at the National Conference meeting at Manhattan, Kansas, on August 10th, and 11th, 1925, called by

(Continued on page 28.)



In 30 Years NOT ONE Melotte Bowl Has Ever Been Out of Balance

And not one will be out of balance in another 30 years. That's because the very design and construction of the Melotte Bowl makes it impossible for wear or usage to throw it out of balance. At a conservative estimate, out-of-balance bowls are costing the American farmer, in wasted cream, millions of dollars a year—probably double the cost of all the thousands of Melotte Separators in use in America.

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The Melotte Bowl hangs from one frictionless ball bearing and spins like a top. It is self-balancing, and without any rebalancing it skims as perfectly after three, five or even twenty years of service as when new. Neither wear nor usage can ever throw the Melotte Bowl out of balance—cannot vibrate and thus cause cross currents which waste cream by remixing with milk. Turns so easily that bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless brake is applied. No other separator has or needs a brake. Get the Free Book that tells about this great Melotte.

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LOOK OUR BIG HUSKY CHICKS ARE MONEY MAKERS. EVERY BREEDER carefully selected, tested and culled by experts. Can Ship at Once. Order direct from this ad. Save Time.

White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	50	100	500
Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, (both combs)	\$6.50	\$12.50	\$60.00
White-Red Buffs and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.75	15.00	72.50
White-Red Buffs and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50
White Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, White and Black Langshans	9.00	17.00	82.50
Light Weight Mixed \$5.50 per 50, \$10.00 per 100; Light Brahmas \$12.00 per 50, \$22.00 per 100.			
Sheppard's Anconas \$7.50 per 50, \$14.00 per 100. May chicks \$1.00 per 100 less. June chicks \$2.00 per 100 less. Send 25¢ with order. 100¢ live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid.			

If less than 100 ordered add 35¢ extra. Bank reference: G. R. National Bank. Hatching eggs. Free catalog. LAWRENCE HATCHERY, R. 7, Phone 76761 GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

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EXCLUSIVELY. STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS AND HATCHERY. Some males with records up to 295 eggs per year. Contest record flocks. Pedigreed Tancred Males. GRADE A. Chicks from flocks mated to Pedigreed Tancred cockerels sired from State demonstration flock 1925. 25, \$4.50; 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16; 500, \$75. GRADE B. Chicks from good Utility flocks culled by Experts for heavy egg production, mated with cockerels of State demonstration flock. 25, \$3.75; 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50; 1000, \$120. After April 15th, 1c per Chick less. After May 30th, 2c less. Postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Free Catalog. Ref.—First State Bank. STAR HATCHERY, L. TINHOLT, Prop. Box T. HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.



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.



Profit Producing Baby Chicks

S. C. White Leghorns Barred Rocks Rhode Island Reds

Michigan State Accredited Better Chicks—at Less Cost

Strong, healthy, free range stock. Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorns. S. C. R. I. Reds. R. I. Reds. Best blood lines in the country.

You will make greater profits this year with B-F Chicks. Write for low price and free catalog today.

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Box 26, Holland, Mich.

Michigan Class A Accredited Chicks

S. C. English White and Brown Leghorns 12c; Sheppard's Anconas 15c; Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds 14c; Assorted Chicks 10c. No money down. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free. Pay ten days before the chicks are shipped.

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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.

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English White & S. & R. C. Brown Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
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Mixed all Heavies, \$12.00 per 100. Light Mixed, \$10.00 per 100. Ducklings, White Pekins, White & Fawn Runners, 25, \$7.50; 50, \$15.00; 100, \$30.00. Please remember Quality goes ahead of price. Consider this when you place your order. No C. O. D. orders shipped. 10% will book your order. BANK REFERENCES. You cannot go wrong in ordering from this ad direct. CHICKS hatched from TRAPNESTED LAYERS, 3c per Chick Higher than above prices. CHICKS hatched from BLUE RIBBON PENS, 5c per Chick higher. Write at once to-day.					

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Production Winners. All free range flocks which produce strong, rugged, early-maturing chicks. Write for our catalogue, which describes our **TANCRED AMERICAN & ENGLISH BARRON STRAINS.** Immediate orders insure you of prompt delivery. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid.

CAPITAL KEYSTONE HATCHERY

DEPT-5B, LANSING, MICHIGAN.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE
Our chicks come up to standards set by Ohio State University for purebred stock. Send for catalog telling about our pedigree, and pen mating stock. Order today and feel safe. Live delivery guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.25	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
O. S. Mottled Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	68.50	125.00
S. C. Bk. Minorcas, Wh. & Brd. Rocks, S. C. & R. O. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Minorcas, Wh. Wyandottes	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
White Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	77.00	148.00
Jersey Bk. Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	220.00
Mixed Chicks (Heavies) not accredited	3.50	6.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
Mixed Chicks (Light) Not accredited	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00

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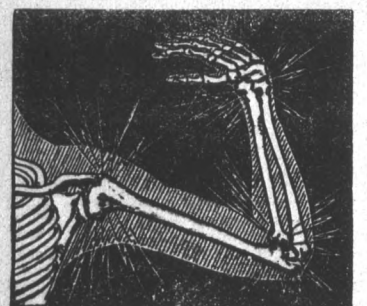
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The wire park which pulls out like a drawer, gives hen and chicks fresh grass, air and sunshine during the day; closes at night and in storms. This coop meets every demand; portable with removable floor for easy cleaning; roomy; light; durable; sanitary. **PROOF AGAINST HAWKS, RATS, WEASELS, etc.** Made of galvanized metal; repels vermin. Size, open 18 in. x 24 in. x 48 in. Pays for itself in chicks and labor saved. Turn work into pleasure and profit.
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THE CYCLONE MANUFACTURING CO.
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"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

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.

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Mr. Jackson is responsible, above statement true.

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Egg bred 25 years. Guaranteed to live. Shipped C.O.D. Low Priced Prices. Also Cockerels, Pullets and Hens. Write for Special Price List and Free Catalog.
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Chicks from strong, rugged breeders carefully selected for egg production. Blood lines of world famous strains. \$12.50 per 100 Or-land State Bank. Reference: Zeeland State Bank.

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Send free trial of your method to:

Poultry Department

(We invite you to contribute your experience in raising poultry to this department. Questions relative to poultry will be cheerfully answered.)

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Mash and Grain Rations

The mash and grain rations are very important; also, a large supply of green, succulent food material is necessary. When free range conditions are provided, green food is usually found in abundance. Where it is necessary to grow a large number of chicks on a limited area, it is a good plan to divide the land into two parts, placing the colony house in the center of the field with a portable fence placed on one side of the house, and later moved to the other side. This will permit rotating the two areas and growing desirable crops to supply green food. Peas and oats can be sown early in the spring, followed by rape and buckwheat later.

Not only is it desirable to rotate the range to permit the growing of green feed, but also from a sanitation standpoint. Land which has been used continuously for range is very apt to become infested with diseases and such parasites as chicken worms. The direct source of many tape and round worms has been traced to ranges on which chickens have been allowed to run for a period of time, without the land having been plowed or in any way disturbed.

Many poultrymen who have their yards located upon a slope depend upon the range to wash out impurities, etc. This, of course, is much better than nothing at all, but it is by no means, as effective as plowing and growing of crops, and the

restriction of birds from the range for a part of the time.

Control of Disease

The control of disease presents problems of a character somewhat different from the control of disease in other domestic animals, due to several causes: 1, Because of the close association of the fowls in the flock, worms, or any infectious disease which gains access to the premises, is likely to spread rapidly; 2, Fowls seem to show less resistance to their natural diseases than other animals; 3, The same care in nursing cannot be given to fowls as to other animals and, in general, the value of the bird does not warrant the time spent on such cases.

The control of these diseases must be governed by the specific nature of each disease and its avenue of entrance to the flock. As it is known that many of the most common diseases and internal parasites are brought into the flock by unsanitary conditions of the hen-house yards and range, it is well to form the practice of moving the chicken range and yard for a time each season, plow or spade the yard, and, if possible, grow some green food.

When growing chicks are under range conditions, it is very satisfactory to feed a well-balanced mash in self-feeding hoppers and supplement dry mash with a crack grain ration. The following mash, figured on a ton basis, can be recommended for use on the range: 600 lbs. cornmeal; 400 lbs. ground oats; 400 lbs. bran; 300 lbs. middlings; 100 lbs. meat scraps; 80 lbs. calcium carbonate; 80 lbs. bone meal; 40 lbs. charcoal. This ration should be fed dry in self-feeding hoppers, and should be kept before the birds all the time.

Twice a day a cracked grain ration of equal parts of corn and whole wheat should be fed. This method of feeding allows the chicks to balance their own rations and gives the weaker ones a constant supply to which they can have access. Dry mash in self-feeding hoppers tends to equalize growth and produce a more uniform flock at maturity.

YOUNG TURKEYS LAME

I would like some information on young turkeys. Last fall they weighed between 1½ to 2 pounds and were well feathered out. I put them in a small coop by themselves. They were all right for a time and then one got lame and could not use its feet and legs. It would eat and drink good for a time until finally it could not get up. After a time it died. Now another one is affected the same way.—Mrs. O. C., Charlevoix, Mich.

WHY would it not be a good plan to sell the turkeys you have and get fresh breeding stock another year? If you want to treat them, I would suggest that you add the following to their ration: 5 lbs. of bone meal, 5 lbs. of ground shell and 15 lbs. of meat scraps to each 100 lbs. of mash feed. This will no doubt help as your trouble is likely due to lowered vitality caused by improper feeding.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

MORE CHICKENS AND EGGS

AN increase 4.7 per cent in the number of hens and pullets of laying age on farms January 1 this year over January 1, 1925, and a production of chickens on farms a production of chickens on farms last year 4.2 per cent greater than in 1924, are estimated by the Department of Agriculture.

The total value of the chickens produced on farms last year was about 12 per cent greater than in 1924 and the average chicken produced was worth 7 per cent more.

The largest increase in the production of chickens last year was 14 per cent in the East North Central States, followed by increases of 13 per cent in the North Atlantic Division, 12 per cent in the Pacific Coast States and 7 per cent in the West North Central Division. Decreases of 4 per cent are reported for the South Central States and 7

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 528, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shendoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 528, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 528
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [] 50c regular size (or [] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name _____

Town _____

State _____ R. F. D. _____

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small. (Adv.)

per cent in the South Atlantic. Total production of eggs in 1925 was slightly larger than in 1924, receipts at the five principal markets being about 15,500,000 cases or about 1 per cent more than in 1924. The farm price of eggs in 1925 averaged 30 1/2 cents a dozen, compared with 26.4 cents in 1924, and 27 cents in 1923. The total value of the 1925 farm egg crop increased about 17 per cent over that of 1924.

WRONG RATION

Please can you tell us the cause of our White Wyandottes pullet's actions? When they are about to lay they fall over on their side and some times on their head, you can feel the egg inside, after a few hours or after the egg is laid they seem alright.—Reader, Charlotte, Michigan.

YOUR hens are getting a ration that is too constipating; add some oil meal, bran or something that will act as a laxative; once each week dissolve one pound of epsom salts in some water and mix this with the mash for 100 hens. Give this to them at one feed. See that they get plenty of exercise and that they are in the sunlight as much as possible; furnish them plenty of water or milk to drink.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

HATCHERYMEN STUDY ACCREDITATION AND CERTIFICATION

ON Wednesday, March 10th, 1926, at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, a meeting of representatives of the Accreditation and Certification Groups of the middle west, met to consider some of the important problems facing the accreditation and certification movement at the present time. This meeting was attended by Professor H. A. Bittenbender, representing the Iowa State Accredited Hatcheries; H. M. Lackie, Bureau of Markets, Madison, Wisconsin, representing the Accreditation and Certification movement in Wisconsin; T. S. Townsley, Columbus, Ohio, Field Manager, Ohio Poultry Improvement Association, representing Ohio Accredited and Certified Hatcheries; H. W. Day, Bureau of Markets, Springfield, Ill., representing Illinois Accredited Hatcheries; H. L. Schrader, Columbia Missouri, representing the Accredited and Certified flocks and hatcheries of Missouri; Lyle Frank, of Carlisle, Illinois, W. L. Stuffer of Mt. Morris, Ill., representing Illinois Poultry Association; Doctor L. E. Heasley, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and J. A. Hannah, East Lansing, Michigan, President and Secretary-Manager, respectively of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association, representing the accredited hatcheries and poultrymen of Michigan; L. VanAppledorn of Holland, Michigan; Mr. Chas. L. Isbell, representing the Federal Trade Commission; Professor L. E. Card, of Illinois; A. A. Yoder, of the Poultry Tribune; Frank L. Pratt of the Poultry Journal; Mr. Keifer of the Prairie Farmer; Mr. Reese V. Hicks, Secretary and Manager of the International Baby Chick Association, also in attendance.

After considerable discussion of the accreditation and certification movements in the various states, of the Manhattan Plan for accreditation and of the activities of certain persons, hatcheries, and poultrymen, using the terms "certified" and "accredited" in their advertising, the following resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, the terms accredited and certified as applied to poultry breeding stock, baby chicks, and commercial hatcheries has come to have a definite commonly accepted meaning in the minds of the poultry-keeping public, as representing superior quality, on account of the good work and extensive publicity which has resulted from certified and accredited projects of long standing in a number of states, and

WHEREAS, the situation created by certain hatcheries in recently advertising certified baby chicks without meeting the generally recognized standards for producing such chicks, has tended greatly to injure the work of poultry improvement being carried on in the various states, by confusing the public mind on the question of what are accredited and certified chicks, flocks, and hatcheries, and

WHEREAS, a tentative uniform national plan of accreditation and certification was adopted at the National Conference meeting at Manhattan, Kansas, on August 10th, and 11th, 1925, called by

(Continued on page 28.)



In 30 Years NOT ONE

Melotte Bowl Has Ever Been Out of Balance

And not one will be out of balance in another 30 years. That's because the very design and construction of the Melotte Bowl makes it impossible for wear or usage to throw it out of balance. At a conservative estimate, out-of-balance bowls are costing the American farmer, in wasted cream, millions of dollars a year—probably double the cost of all the thousands of Melotte Separators in use in America.

Imported from Belgium

The Melotte Bowl hangs from one frictionless ball bearing and spins like a top. It is self-balancing, and without any rebalancing it skims as perfectly after three, five or even twenty years of service as when new. Neither wear nor usage can ever throw the Melotte Bowl out of balance—cannot vibrate and thus cause cross currents which waste cream by running with milk. Turns so easily that bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless brake is applied. No other separator has or needs a brake.

Get the Free Book that tells about this great Melotte.

Don't Pay for

4 months

We will send an imported Melotte Cream Separator direct to your farm and you don't pay us a cent for 4 months. You may have a 30-day free trial. At the end of that time you can make up your mind whether you want to keep the separator or send it back at our expense. Use it just as if it were your own machine. Put it to every possible test. Compare it with any or all others. The Melotte is easy to keep clean and sanitary because it has so much less tinware than other separators have.

Send Coupon

Mail coupon for catalog giving full description of this wonderful cream separator and the extraordinary 4 months offer.

The Melotte Separator

H. B. Babson, U. S. Manager
2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 92-83 Chicago, Ill.
2445 Prince St., Berkeley, Calif.

The Melotte Separator, H. B. BABSON,

U. S. Manager,
2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 92-83 Chicago, Ill.
2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.

Please send me FREE Melotte Separator Catalog.

Name _____

Post Office _____

R. F. D. No. _____ State _____

How many cows do you milk? _____

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES

LOOK OUR BIG HUSKY CHICKS ARE MONEY MAKERS. EVERY BREEDER carefully selected, tested and culled by experts. Can Ship at Once. Order direct from this ad. Save Time.

White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	50	100	500
Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, (both combs)	\$6.50	\$12.50	\$60.00
White Buff Rocks and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.75	15.00	72.50
White Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, White and Black Langshans	8.50	16.00	77.50
Light Weight Mixed	9.00	17.00	82.50
Sheppard's Ananas	\$5.50 per 50, \$10.00 per 100; Light Brahmas \$12.00 per 50, \$22.00 per 100.		
May chicks \$1.00 per 100 less. June chicks \$2.00 per 100 less. Send 25¢ with order. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid.			
If less than 100 ordered add 35c extra. Bank reference: G. R. National Bank. Hatching eggs. Free catalog.			
LAWRENCE HATCHERY, R. 7, Phone 76761			GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

BARRON - TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS

EXCLUSIVELY. STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS AND HATCHERY.

Some males with records up to 295 eggs per year. Contest record flocks. Pedigreed Tancred Males. GRADE A. Chicks from flocks mated to Pedigreed Tancred cockerels sired from State demonstration flock 1925. 25, \$4.50; 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16; 500, \$75. GRADE B. Chicks from good Utility flocks culled by Experts for heavy egg production, mated with cockerels of State demonstration flock. 25, \$3.75; 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50; 1000, \$120. After April 15th, 1c per Chick less. After May 30th, 2c less. Postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Free Catalog. Ref.—First State Bank. HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

STAR HATCHERY, L. TINHOLT, Prop.



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.



S. C. White Leghorns Barred Rocks Rhode Island Reds

Michigan State Accredited
Better Chicks—at Less Cost

Strong, healthy, free range stock. Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorns. S. C. R. I. Reds. Park's Barred Rocks. Best blood lines in the country.

You will make greater profits this year with B-F Chicks. Write for low price and free catalog today.

BRUMMER-FREDRICKSON
POULTRY FARM

Box 26, Holland, Mich.

Michigan Class A Accredited Chicks

S. C. English White and Brown Leghorns 12c; Sheppard's Ancones 18c; Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds 14c; Assorted Chicks 10c. No money down. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free. Pay ten days before the chicks are shipped.

THE BOB HATCHERY, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

CERTIFIED CHICKS

From Michigan State Accredited Stock. Egg Line Business Bred White Leghorns Only. Our business is breeding better Baby Chicks. As a result, two of our flocks are Michigan State CERTIFIED. Our Super Mating contains direct blood lines of 304 and 306-egg champions. Males are from hens with 200 to 292-egg records. Many sires closely related to Tancred's 330-egg hen. Free Catalog tells all. Write for copy.

J. PATER & SON,
R. F. D. No. 4, Box B, Hudsonville, Michigan.

IT'S IN THE AIR

M. B. F. market reports, every evening except Saturday and Sunday, through WGHP, beginning at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time. Wave length, 270 meters.

BOWERS Colony Brooder

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.

F. M. Bowers & Sons
141 W. Wash. St.
Indianapolis, Ind.

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

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.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY, 2500 Geddes Road, ANN ARBOR, MICH.



BIG HUSKY CHICKS FROM STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS

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 LEGHORNS, S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, 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.



MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHIX

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.....25 50 100 500
 Laying Strains Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds.....4.50 7.50 14.00 \$67.00
 Laying Strains White Rocks and Wyandottes.....5.00 8.50 16.00 77.00
 Order right from this ad in full confidence. Bank Reference or Dun Mercantile Agency. Send at once for "TRUTHFUL" CATALOG.

Dept. 52

COOPERSVILLE, MICH.



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 legbanded 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.

Meadow Brook Hatchery & Farms,

Box M, R. R. No. 1,

H. De Pree Sons,

Holland, Michigan.

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.

Varities
 White Leghorns (Tancred).....\$3.75 \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.00 Write for
 Barred Rocks (Parks strain).....4.25 8.00 15.00 72.00 Special
 S. C. & R. C. Rhode Island Reds.....4.25 8.00 15.00 72.00 Special
 Special Matings Higher. Mixed Chicks \$10.00 per 100. All heavies \$12.00.
 Free catalog tells all about Lakeview Chicks. Write today.
 LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. R. 8, Box 3, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN



ACCREDITED CHICKS AND EGGS

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

M. D. WYNGARDEN, Route 4, Box 2, ZEELAND, MICH.

MICHIGAN STATE CERTIFIED CHICKS

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.

ROUTE 10,
BOX B

W. S. HANNAH & SON,

SUNRISE FARM

GRAND RAPIDS
MICHIGAN



"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 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.

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM

PERFORMANCE !! is what counts

To insure large egg production with profitable results you must BUY RIGHT CHICKS. Strong, healthy stock with blood lines of PERFORMANCE. You can purchase our years of hatching and breeding experience by ordering our chicks today.

BORST & ROEK HATCHERY, Dept. 2, ZEELAND, MICH.

BABY CHICKS

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED



We hatch S. C. White Leghorns, Anconas and Barred Rocks. Send for descriptive circular giving full information about our high egg bred lines and why we can sell these chicks direct to you at jobbers prices.

MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM
Holland, Box B Michigan

BABY CHICKS that LIVE and LAY

FROM MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS
 Our careful selection and breeding, combined with the close culling of the inspectors of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association and the Michigan State College places our birds in the front rank of the high egg line, production bred Accredited flocks.

WE HATCH WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS AND ANCONAS.
 Send at once for copy of our new 1926 Catalog fully describing our matings and giving some interesting and valuable information on the care of chicks and how to raise poultry for profit.

CITY LIMITS HATCHERY, Route 5, Box B, Holland, Mich.



HA! HA! LOOK

Every breeder approved by State Experts. Buy the best at the lowest price. 14 pure-bred varieties. Hatching eggs. Get free circular and big discount before buying elsewhere.
 BECKMANN HATCHERY,
 28 LYON, DEPT. 3, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Buy Our Big, Husky Michigan Accredited Chicks. CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY.

Doctor M. A. Jull of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and attended by representatives of the various accrediting and certifying organizations, and of the International Baby Chick Association, the National Poultry Council, and the various agricultural colleges of a majority of the states,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the representatives of the official accredited and certified movements in the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, assembled at Chicago, Illinois, March 10th, 1926, do hereby earnestly request the United States Department of Agriculture, or the proper division thereof, take immediate steps to afford Federal recognition of and protection to the official accredited and certified work now being carried on in the different states under the general terms of the Manhattan Plan.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture, to the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and to the Senior Poultry Husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture, and that notice of this action be given to the press.

WHEREAS, the term accredited and certified as applied to poultry breeding stock, baby chicks, and commercial hatcheries, has come to have a definite commonly accepted meaning in the mind of the poultry-keeping public, as representing superior quality on account of the good work and extensive publicity which has resulted from certified and accredited projects of long standing in a number of states, and

WHEREAS, the situation created by certain hatcheries in recently advertising certified baby chicks without meaning the generally recognized standards for producing such chicks, has tended greatly to injure the work of poultry improvements being carried on in the various states, by confusing the public mind on the question of what are accredited and certified flocks, chicks, or hatcheries, and

WHEREAS, a tentative uniform national plan of accreditation and certification was adopted at the National Conference meeting at Manhattan, Kansas, on August 10th, and 11th, 1925, called by Doctor M. A. Jull, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and attended by representatives of the various state accrediting and certifying organizations, and of the International Baby Chick Association, the National Poultry Council and the various agricultural colleges of a majority of the states.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the representatives of the official accredited and certified movements in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, assembled at Chicago, Illinois, on March 10th, 1926, do hereby request that the poultry and farm journals cooperate in the campaign against false and misleading advertising by refusing to accept ads of accredited or certified breeding stock or baby chicks, unless the person or firm offering the ad has met the requirements of his own state official accreditation or certification body for producing accredited and certified chicks. We agree to cooperate with the publishers by furnishing them the names and addresses of brokers in chicks, who maintain no hatchery or poultry farm, and afford unfair competition to legitimate hatcheries and poultry plants.

A permanent committee was decided upon, subject to the call of the chairman at any time, to take up emergencies as they may arise, affecting accreditation and certification work, and whose function shall be to use its influence to bring about the adoption of the Manhattan Plan of Accreditation and Certification in all states carrying on this work, and whose purpose shall be to standardize the inspection service in the various states, so that the standards for accreditation and certification, and the standards of inspection will be nearly identical as possible in the various states, thus eliminating confusion in the minds of chick purchasers.

J. A. Hannah of Michigan was selected as chairman of this Committee and given the power to appoint a representative of each of the states represented at this meeting, this appointment to be made after consulting the recognized accrediting agency in the various states involved, these selections to act as a permanent contact committee carrying on accreditation and certification work, this committee to be enlarged from time to time, as other states become interested in the work.

CANCER — FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

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

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES

Tancred and Tom Barron S.C. White Leghorn CHICKS

Michigan State Accredited Chicks Are Better Chicks

All our flocks are individually inspected by the Michigan State College of Agriculture—individually leg-banded with state sealed and numbered leg band. Insures highest quality. 150 Finest Tancred Males and Finest Large Tom Barron Males now head our flocks. Best blood lines in the country.

Order From This Ad—Low Prices

100-15; 500-\$72.50; 1000-\$140. 100% live healthy delivery guaranteed. Every order gets my personal attention. This is our twelfth season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY

R. R. 12, Box B, Holland, Mich.

ACCREDITED CHICKS

From pure-bred, heavy laying flocks. Inspected and culled by STATE INSPECTORS. PRIZE WINNERS. 1st and 2nd Cockerel and 6th Pullet. Second Best Display at Holland and Muskegon Shows.

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, BROWN LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS.

100% Live Delivery Postpaid 8c EACH AND UP.

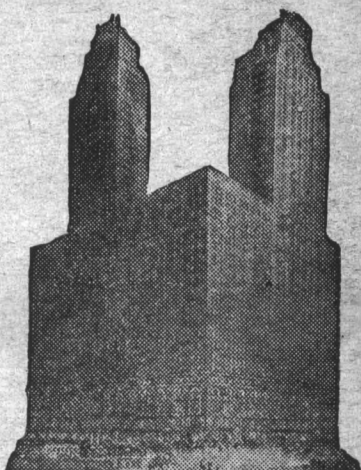
Send at once for Free Catalog, full particulars and detailed prices. Bank Reference.

HILLVIEW HATCHERY

C. Boven, Prop. Box N Holland, Michigan

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS FROM STATE Accredited Stock. Circular free. J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Michigan.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE M. B. F.



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

When in
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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
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IN THE YEAR OF 1926

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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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100% SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED
FLOOD WILL TELL



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.

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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

H. P. WIERSMA, Owner ZEELAND, MICH.



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.

OTTAWA HATCHERY

Route 10, Box 42-B Holland, Michigan.

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We will pay you to investigate one of Michigan's oldest and best hatcheries. Eighteen years' experience. Every chick hatched from selected, rugged, free-range breeders. Officially passed by inspectors from Michigan State College. Absolute satisfaction in the hands of old customers necessitated increasing our capacity.

S. C. White Leghorns **ENGLISH SPECIAL MATED AMERICA** **S. C. R. I. Reds** **Barred Rocks**

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Reliable Chicks Make Reliable Layers

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS—ANCONAS—WHITE WYANDOTTES
ALL FLOCKS MICH. STATE ACCREDITED

This year's matings include 1st pen Production Class White Leghorns, Western Michigan State Fair 1st. Pen Production class Anconas and 1st and 2nd pens Production Class White Wyandottes at Holland Community Fair.

Care in Selection, Culling, Breeding and the introduction of high bloodlines from other high-record stock have made possible this year's finest breeding stock we have ever had. Reliable Chicks Live, Lay and produce Egg Profits.

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Reliable Poultry Farm
RELIABLE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY.

HIGHLAND LEGHORNS



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.

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MICH. STATE ACCREDITED.

WYNGARDEN Strain



FOUR BREEDS TO CHOOSE FROM

TANCRED HOLLYWOOD BARRON WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED

Five of our hens laid 270 eggs at the 1925 Michigan International Egg Laying Contest. Ten birds 1924 contest averaged 232 eggs. We also hatch Brown Leghorns, and Anconas. Discount NOW on early orders. FREE Catalog gives full particulars and tells why leading egg farmers choose Wyngarden Strain Chicks. Send for copy at once.

WYNGARDEN FARMS & HATCHERY

Box B Zeeland, Michigan

BRED-TO-LAY BABY CHICKS

FROM MICH. STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS



MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED.

Every bird in our flocks has been inspected and approved by the Michigan State College and the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association.

We are hatching this year, big, strong, pure-bred Chicks, better than we have ever hatched before. We hatch S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas, Black Minorcas, and Barred Rocks. Orders are coming in now for delivery as late as May. Early orders mean better service. Send them now.

We Guarantee 100% Safe Arrival in Good Health.

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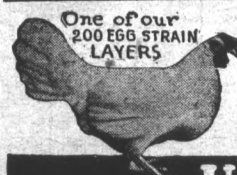


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Chicks a Specialty!

Michigan accredited chicks from flocks which have stood careful inspection. Our White Leghorn Cock Bird won 1st at Eastern Michigan Poultry Show, 1926 in both production and exhibition classes. We won first in pullet class. Prices (Postpaid) On: 25 50 100 500 1000
S. C. White Leghorns.....\$4.00 \$7.50 \$14.00 \$67.50 \$130.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas and Black Minorcas.....4.25 8.00 15.00 72.50 140.00
Wh. Rocks, Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes 4.50 8.50 16.00 77.50 150.00
Assorted Chicks \$12.00 per 100.
DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, BOX D BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN



Down's Strain White Leghorns

have been bred for egg production for nineteen years. They are great winter layers. Many of Michigan's largest egg farms purchase their chicks from us each year. One reports 64% production in November from 775 pullets. Our flocks, hatchery and chicks are all accredited by Mich. State Poultry Improvement Assn. and Mich. State College. Write for our free catalog today. Prices reasonable.

W. A. DOWNS POULTRY FARM, R.F.D. 2, Washington, Mich.

UNUSUAL WHITE LEGHORNS



ROYAL EGG BRED LEGHORNS

CHICKS FROM CONTEST WINNING BLOOD LINES

Our white Leghorns won the 1925 Michigan Egg Contest. 1000 birds entered. Contest average 176 eggs per bird. Our pen average 241 per bird. Fifty sisters of these contest winners averaged 200 eggs per bird at home. Brothers and sons of these birds head the matings from which I will hatch this year. They are Michigan State accredited. In spite of increased demands for our chicks we have neither increased our capacity or prices. Write today for free circular that tells how you can secure chicks from these winning blood lines at moderate prices. "75% of our business is from old customers." You too, can join the list of satisfied users of this Royal strain.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS, R. R. 2, Box B, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.



UNDERMAN CHICKS

"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. Wh. and Sp. Leghorns.....\$4.00 \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.50 \$120.00
Bd. Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds.....4.75 8.00 15.00 72.50 140.00
Mixed Chicks \$10.00 per hundred

10% down books your order. Free catalog. 100% Live delivery prepaid.
HUNDERMAN BROS. R. R. No. 3, Box 55, ZEELAND, MICH.

MARKET FLASHES

Stockmen Rushing Cattle and Hogs to Market

Wheat and Rye in Strong Position; Other Grains Easy

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

FARMERS are trying hard to adjust the general agricultural conditions from individual points of view, and some of them feel almost bewildered by the advice showered on them by government officials and others. However most of our Michigan farmers have a very good idea of existing conditions, and all of them fully realize that the future is always more or less uncertain and that all they can do is to act on plans that appear to promise fair profits ultimately. The federal department of agriculture cautions farmers from being carried away with advanced prices of potatoes caused by last year's short crop, and probably it is a safe plan to abstain from increasing the potato area and to give the best of attention to the acres devoted to this important staple, paying extra attention to spraying and being more exacting than in former years in securing the best of seed. Most farmers do not require reminding of the substantial profits to be derived from the dairy industry, and they were much gratified recently by the ratification of the bill increasing the import duty on butter from eight to twelve cents. The growth of the dairy industry is marvelous, and the Iowa creameries nearly doubled their butter output in five years. The prices paid for the several grains up to now have been disappointing to farmers, but those who raised plenty of corn and were so fortunate as to have enough hogs to consume it will have no complaints to make. Hogs are valuable farm holdings these times, and doubtless they will continue to be profitable in the future, as in the past. Cattle are making good returns when properly bought as yearlings feeders and marketed as fat beefs. It is very unfortunate that Colorado and other sheepmen, in their eagerness to make sales, glutted the Chicago and other markets and thereby brought about great declines in prices. Michigan and other middle western farmers retain their faith in sheep, but they usually do not overdo the sheep breeding industry.

Our Foreign Trade

Getting back to normal business in the war stricken countries of Europe is necessarily slow, and advances in prices of farm products in this country tend to check their exportation. One of the most important changes is the greatly increased exports of Canadian wheat, and it is evident that the United States has a lively competitor in this line. Germany, however, still needs American foodstuffs, and during the last year its trade with the United States aggregated in value \$634,595,756, an increase of nearly \$55,000,000 over the preceding year. There was a gain in our exports of nearly \$30,000,000 and increased imports of nearly \$25,000,000.

Preliminary estimates of American foreign trade for February, issued by the department of commerce, show an unfavorable trade balance of \$36,000,000. Total exports for the month are put at \$353,000,000, as against imports of \$389,000,000 and these figures compare with exports of \$397,195,833, and imports valued at \$416,767,339 in January.

The unfavorable balance in February nearly equals the favorable balance of \$27,289,065 in the same month last year.

Fair Prices for Wheat

As the supply of contract grade wheat in Chicago elevators was nearly all disposed of a few weeks ago, active speculation has been transferred from May to July wheat, and prices for the latter month delivery firmed up, ruling about the same as a year ago. Late sales of July wheat were made around \$1.44, a few cents higher than last year, while May corn sold down to 77 cents, comparing with \$1.18 a year

ago, the weak feature of corn being large supplies in the country and in the large markets, with the hog shortage decidedly, wheat is in much the strongest position of the several grains, with the last report showing the visible supply in the United States reduced to about 37,000,000 bushels, comparing with about 66,000,000 bushels a year ago. The visible corn supply is ample aggregating nearly 36,000,000 bushels, and exceeds that of a year ago. Farm reserves of oats are heavy, exceeding those of a year ago, and the visible oats supply is reported at nearly 57,000,000 bushels, comparing with about 69,000,000 bushels last year. Rye visible stocks are below 14,000,000 bushels, comparing with over 23,000,000 bushels a year ago. May oats sell around 40 cents,

cent increase in shipments, and active imports from Canada, Cuba and Bermuda. The recent official report of holdings evidently is having its effect especially in the North Central region. Rumors are drifting in that remaining stocks are fast decreasing throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. A few stations are said to be practically cleaned up. General shortage in the East and South is reflected in the wide distribution of Northern and Western potatoes. Some cars from Michigan have been going as far East as New York City and South to Florida and Texas. Idaho potatoes have been selling in Washington, D. C., while Colorado shippers have sent some cars to Georgia, Florida and New York State, in addition to regular outlets in the Southwest. Even Nebraska has been taking some Colorado potatoes, thus indicating that Nebraska's holdings are greatly reduced. The Pacific Coast situation is not so promising, as holdings in Coastal cities are two or three times

stores to handle meat as a sideline. This method of handling increases overhead waste and direct cost of handling. In my opinion there is only one practical solution to this problem—retailing meat by packer. This could be done with a tremendous saving of overhead labor and waste. Consumers could have cheaper meat, the producer higher priced live stock and the packer greater profits. Any possible dangers resulting from monopolistic tendencies could be much more easily reached and overcome than present expensive methods of retailing."

The Hog Producer

Recent receipts in the Chicago stock yards have increased in number, being in a recent week ahead of a year ago, but the combined receipts in seven western packing points for the year to late date amounted to only 5,821,000 hogs, comparing with 7,865,000 a year ago and 8,633,000 two years ago. Prices continue much higher than in most past years, although much lower than a year ago, when hogs sold at \$13 to \$14.50. Two years ago, however, hogs were sold for \$6.50 to \$7.50. Stockmen are making their hogs much heavier than in most former years, and light weights still sell at a substantial premium. Late Chicago receipts averaged 259 pounds, the heaviest in over five months, comparing with 229 pounds a year ago and 230 pounds two years ago. Many farmers now sell direct to packers, and more than 20 per cent of all hogs are sold in this way. Hogs sold recently at \$10.30 to \$13.85.

Cattle Market Glutted

Stockmen greatly overstocked the Chicago market with cattle during the past week, the supplies largely exceeding those for recent weeks and a year ago, and as the demand was no better than usual, prices were mainly from 35 to 75 cents per 100 pounds lower. South Dakota shipped in fat steers freely, and about 50 cents was taken off weighty offerings. Of late the better kinds of cattle have declined the most, with more of them offered, and yearlings sold better than long-fed steers. The cattle supply in the country is apparently ample for all wants, and more have reached western packing points this year than a year ago. The bulk of the beef steers sold recently at \$8.50 to \$10.50, with common to fair light weights at \$7.75 to \$8.50 and the better class of fed steers at \$10 to \$10.50 and prime lots early in the week at \$10.60 to \$11. Steers of good quality sold as low as \$9.25. A year ago common to prime steers sold at \$7.65 to \$12.25 and ten years ago at \$7.25 to \$10. Cows and heifers have been selling at \$5 to \$10 and calves at \$6 to \$13. Stockers and feeders sold at \$7 to 9, large offerings causing a further decline during the week of 25 to 40 cents. Stocker and feeder cows and heifers had an outlet at \$4.75 to \$6.75.

WHEAT

Wheat is responding quickly to news of crop conditions and foreign markets, although prices do not change much in either direction. The strong point of the market is the light country supply, 13 per cent under last year. The weak future is lack of brisk export demand. There has been a tendency for prices to work higher. More or less crop damage is reported but in general conditions are said to be favorable, especially so in the northwest.

CORN

There seems to be quite a bit of feeling that corn prices are low enough, and commission houses are ready buyers on any break caused by over-supply. Both receipts and demand are reported as moderate.

OATS

The price on rye on the Detroit market is only one cent lower than it was two weeks ago and the market is said to be steady. Compared to wheat rye is considered a good at present prices.

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.

about 5 lower than a year ago; while May rye sells around 90 cents comparing with \$1.20 last year. Farm reserves of grain, wheat excepted, are much larger than in average years, and much larger profits are derived from feeding to stock than from marketing. Whenever the export demand for wheat starts up in earnest prices are quick to respond, and a short time ago it had a substantial rally on large sales to foreign buyers. Late reports from southern Oklahoma are that corn planting is going on actively, and the prospect is that an increased corn acreage will be put in by farmers in Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas. A short time ago it was reported that oat seeding was nearly finished in Oklahoma and was well along in Kansas.

Potato Prices Advance

A further advance of from 10 to 50 cents per 100 pounds has taken place in potatoes. A late report issued by the Department of Agriculture says: "Potato markets were featured by a strong tone, a considerable advance in prices, a 20 per

as heavy as last Spring. This affects the movement of potatoes from Idaho and Washington.

Southwestern Cattle Movement

The spring movement of cattle from Texas will be a little heavier than last year, with a similar number moving from New Mexico and Arizona, according to a report issued by the United States division of crop and livestock estimates. The report places the total number to move from the three states to outside points at least 703,000, compared with 778,000 last spring and 685,000 two years ago; in addition to this number the movement of cattle from Texas points to other points within the state is estimated at 426,000 head compared with 410,000 last spring and 455,000 two years ago.

"A problem that confronts the live stock producer is the wide spread that exists between what he gets for his product and what the consumer pays for it," says Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the Kansas State Agricultural College. "This condition is becoming worse each year. One reason lies in the growing custom of grocery

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit March 23	Chicago March 23	Detroit March 10	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.69		\$1.73	\$1.77
No. 2 White	1.70		1.74	1.76
No. 2 Mixed	1.69		1.73	1.76
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	.74	.69 @ .71	.75	1.18
No. 4 Yellow	.69		.70	1.13
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.44	.39 1/2 @ .40	.44	.53
No. 3 White	.43	.39 1/4 @ .39 1/2	.43	.52
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	.84		.86	1.16
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.15 @ 4.20		4.10	5.65 @ 5.75
POTATOES—				
New, Per Cwt.	4.30 @ 4.40	3.70 @ 4.10	4.00 @ 4.06	1.07
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	22.50 @ 23	22 @ 24	23.50 @ 24	16 @ 16.50
No. 2 Tim.	20 @ 21	18 @ 21	20 @ 21.50	14 @ 15
No. 1 Clover	20 @ 21	21 @ 23	20 @ 21	13 @ 14
Light Mixed	21 @ 22	22 @ 24	22 @ 22.50	15.50 @ 16

Tuesday, March 23.—Grain market steady with demand inactive. Potatoes easy and supply greater than demand. Good poultry scarce. Eggs steady.

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Forms close Monday noon preceding date of issue. Address:
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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BECOME YOUR HOME TOWN'S LEADING business man. Big money. Easy work. Selling groceries, coffee, canned goods, auto oils, men's suits, ladies' business direct to consumer. Under-sell Competition. Commission advanced. Liberal credit plan. No experience or capital necessary. Laveria & Brown Co., 1735 So. State, Chicago.

EARN \$110 TO \$250 MONTHLY EXPENSES paid as Railway Traffic Inspector. We secure position for you after completion of 3 month's home study course of money refunded. Excellent opportunity. Write for Free Booklet G-163 Stand. Business Training Inst., Buffalo, N. Y.

GIVE AWAY FINEST LAUNDRY SOAP FREE. You'll make \$10 daily easy by new selling plan. Big repeat business. Write quick. Wolverine Soap Co., 35 Wolverine Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FARM LANDS

MID-WEST "80" ON PIKE. MUST SELL quickly—Only \$800. See picture of this cozy farm home, close school, only 1 1/2 mile village, well delivered, good producing farms all around, pleasant house, roomy barn. If settled immediately, \$800 takes it, terms arranged. Picture and details pz. 61 big new illus. Catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 265-KJ, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

I HAVE 130 ACRES OF GOOD LAND GRAVEL and clay. Good buildings, silo, plenty of water, 8 cows, binder, drill, mowing machine and small tools. Too old to work it myself. Will rent on shares. Address F. L. Robbe, Belleville, Michigan, 24 miles from Detroit.

GOOD 160 ACRE FARM FOR SALE ON DRUM-mond Island. Good house and barn. Timber. Ideal hunting ground. \$2000, if taken at once. Charles Toivonen, Drummond, Michigan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

M. A. C. YELLOW DENT, 93% STRONG germination guaranteed. \$5.00 bu. Order early. Limited supply. George Rae, R. 4, Bay City, Michigan.

JUNE CLOVER SEED. GET YOUR SEED direct from grower in Clare County. Recleaned 1925 crop. \$2.25 per bu. Order early. Mack Schmidt, Farwell, Mich.

CERTIFIED SEED GRAIN. FROM LATEST improved strains of highest yielding varieties under Michigan conditions. Wolverine oats. Robust beans. 1926 seed circular yours on request. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Michigan.

HAY, ALFALFA, CLOVER, TIMOTHY AND mixed, delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

RAISE HULLLESS OATS. THE BEST YET. Fine for poultry. Sample free. H. Welder, Farmville, Michigan.

FOR SALE—FRESH DUG AND TRIMMED plants. Dunlap Strawberry \$4.00 per 1000. 6 other varieties. Cuthbert and Early King Red Raspberry, \$15.00 per 1000; Cumberland Black Raspberry, \$12.00 per 1000. Lucretia Dewberry, \$12.00 per 1000. Fred Stanley, Bangor, Mich.

VIGOROUS NEW LAND STRAWBERRY plants. Famous varieties, guaranteed: 50 Dunlap (early), 50 Gibson (midseason), \$1.50; 50 Gibson, 50 Burrill (new), 25 Cooper (big), 25 Eaton (late), 2 Mastodon (new giant ever-bearing), \$2. Postpaid. Keith Bros. Nursery, Box 0-4, Sawyer, Michigan.

FREE: SEND NAME AND GET 25 PEDIGREED overbearing Strawberry Plants, free, West Plains Nursery Co., West Plains, Mo.

ASPARAGUS, WASHINGTON GIANT, STRAW-berry, raspberry plants, all standard varieties. Lowest prices for high quality inspected stock. Catalog free. C. D. Thayer Co., Three Rivers, Michigan.

CHOICE GLADIOLA. NOT LABELED. 100-1 inch and up, all colors. \$2.00; 150 3/4 inch and up, all colors. \$2.00; 150 choice Dahlias, 5 colors. \$2.00; any two, \$3.50; or all three, \$5.00. Prepaid. With good care they should all bloom. L. L. Milarch, Box 52, Copemish, Michigan.

5 BIG TWO YEAR BRIDAL WREATH. ONLY one dollar postpaid. Good Grapevines, 3 colors, same. Many other high price bargains. Gobles Nursery, Gobles, Michigan.

APPLE AND PEACH LOW AS 10c. GRAPE-vines 5c. Best varieties, postpaid. Catalog free. Benton County Nursery Co., Dept. 116, Rogers, Arkansas.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—CHEWING 5 LBS. \$1.50. Ten \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25, ten \$2.00. Guaranteed. Pay when delivered. Pipe Free. United Tobacco Growers, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN CHEWING OR SMOKING TO-bacco—Five pounds \$1.25; Ten \$2.00; twenty \$3.50. Satisfaction Guaranteed. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING, FIVE pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50. Smoking ten \$1.50. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF TOBACCO. GUAR-anteed. 3 lbs. chewing \$1.00; 4 lbs. best smoking \$1.00; 6 lbs. medium smoking \$1.00. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Co-Operative Tobacco Growers, Hawesville, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING FIVE LBS. \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; ten \$2.00. Cigars 50 for \$2.00. Pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Ky.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN SMOKING—5 pounds \$1.00; Chewing 4 pounds \$1.00. Postpaid. Clements and Wettstein, Chambers, Ky.

POULTRY

PURE BREED CHICKS FROM STATE AC-credited Stock. Fourteen varieties. Poultry Manual Free. Stouffer Egg Farm, Route 25, Mount Morris, Ill.

HARKIN ROCK COCKERELS BREED FROM Holstein's Pedigreed Aristocrats direct. Light and dark. Price \$4.00, two for \$7.00. M. Ayers and Son, Silverwood, Mich.

WHITTAKER'S ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds, Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Trapped, Michigan State Accredited. Blood Tested Chicks and Eggs. Catalog Free. Interlakes Farm, Box 2, Lawrence, Mich.

BEANS

The price of beans at Detroit is up a nickle compared with two weeks ago with demand and receipts light. In California they are finding a market for their beans at \$2 per hundredweight more than the market at Detroit on the Michigan product. As Michigan produces the finest white pea bean in the country there must be a "nigger in the wood-pile" somewhere, but he will never be found until the growers get together.

POTATOES

Potatoes have followed along with shipment figures lately. As soon as shipments total much over 600 cars a day prices drop at Chicago, followed by declines at other points. Then the lower prices check shipments and the price recovers. Maine, Minnesota and Idaho seem to be supplying most of the potatoes for the market at present.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture farmers are going to increase their white potato acreage this year 4.3% over 1925. It is believed that this slight increase is reasonably safe, but over production should be guarded against.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT.—Cattle—Market slow and about steady; good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$9.50@10.50; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$9@9.50; best handyweight butcher steers, \$7.25@9.25; mixed steers and heifers, \$7.50@8.50; handy light butchers, \$6.25@7.50; light butchers, \$6@6.25; best cows, \$6.25@7; butcher cows, \$4.75@5.75; common cows, \$4@4.50; canners, \$3@4; choice light bulls, \$5.50@6.50; heavy bulls, \$5@6.50; stock bulls, \$4.50@6; feeders, \$6.50@7.75; stockers, \$6@7.25; milkers and springers, \$45@75. Veal Calves—Market steady; best, \$15.50@16; others, \$7.50@15. Sheep and Lambs—Market slow; best lambs, \$13.75@14; fair lambs, \$12.50@13; light to common lambs, \$10@11.75; fair to good sheep, \$7@8.50; culls and common, \$3@4.50. Hogs—Market prospects steady; mixed hogs, \$13.35.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle, receipts 175; fairly active and steady. Calves, receipts 300; active; choice 50c higher, \$16@16.50; fair to good, \$12.50@15.50; culls, \$8@12; heavies, \$6@9; grassers, \$4@6. Hogs, receipts 4,000; slow to strong, some cases 25c higher; heavies, \$12@12.75; mixed, \$13.50@13.75; Yorkers, \$14@14.25; light yorkers and pigs, \$14.50; roughs, \$10.75; stags, \$7@8.50. Sheep and Lambs, receipts 1,000; slow and unchanged.



Week of March 28

THIS week begins in Michigan with high gales and change to much colder temperatures and during first part of week readings will remain more or less below the seasonal normal.

Rain, sleet or snow will fall at very beginning of week, if at all, during this storm period, after which the skies will clear up and a couple cold, sunshiny days will follow.

During the latter half of the week temperatures will show a rising tendency with the result readings will range above the seasonal normal.

Although we expect fair weather to rule over most all the week, there will be an unsettled and changeable period around Friday and Saturday when winds will increase in force and there will be light, scattered showers.

Week of April 4

With temperatures above the seasonal average at beginning of this week in Michigan and cloudiness general we are expecting showers in most parts of the state.

During and just before the middle of the week the weather will clear up with the result the days will be sunshiny and warm in most counties, especially in the southern.

This period of sunshine is expected to be of short duration with the result that by Thursday at the latest there will be rain, sleet or snow in many parts of the state accompanied with wind storms. By Saturday the weather will again clear up with temperatures falling decidedly to freezing weather.

April Wet

Precipitation during the greater part of April will be above the seasonal normal; temperatures will be normal to below the average.

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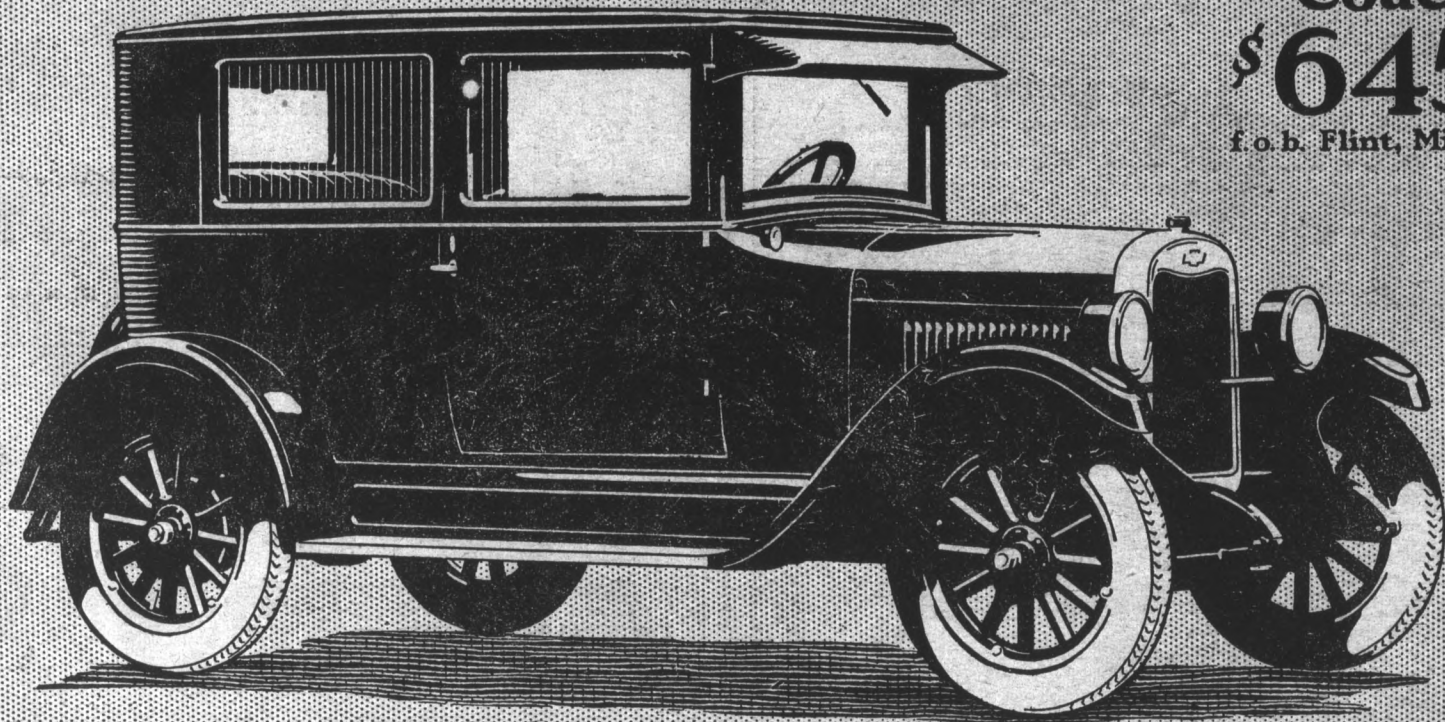
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