

VOL. XIV, No. 15

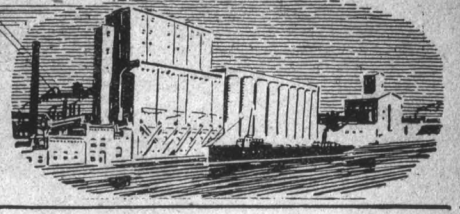
The Michigan

MARCH 12, 1927

BUSINESS FARMER

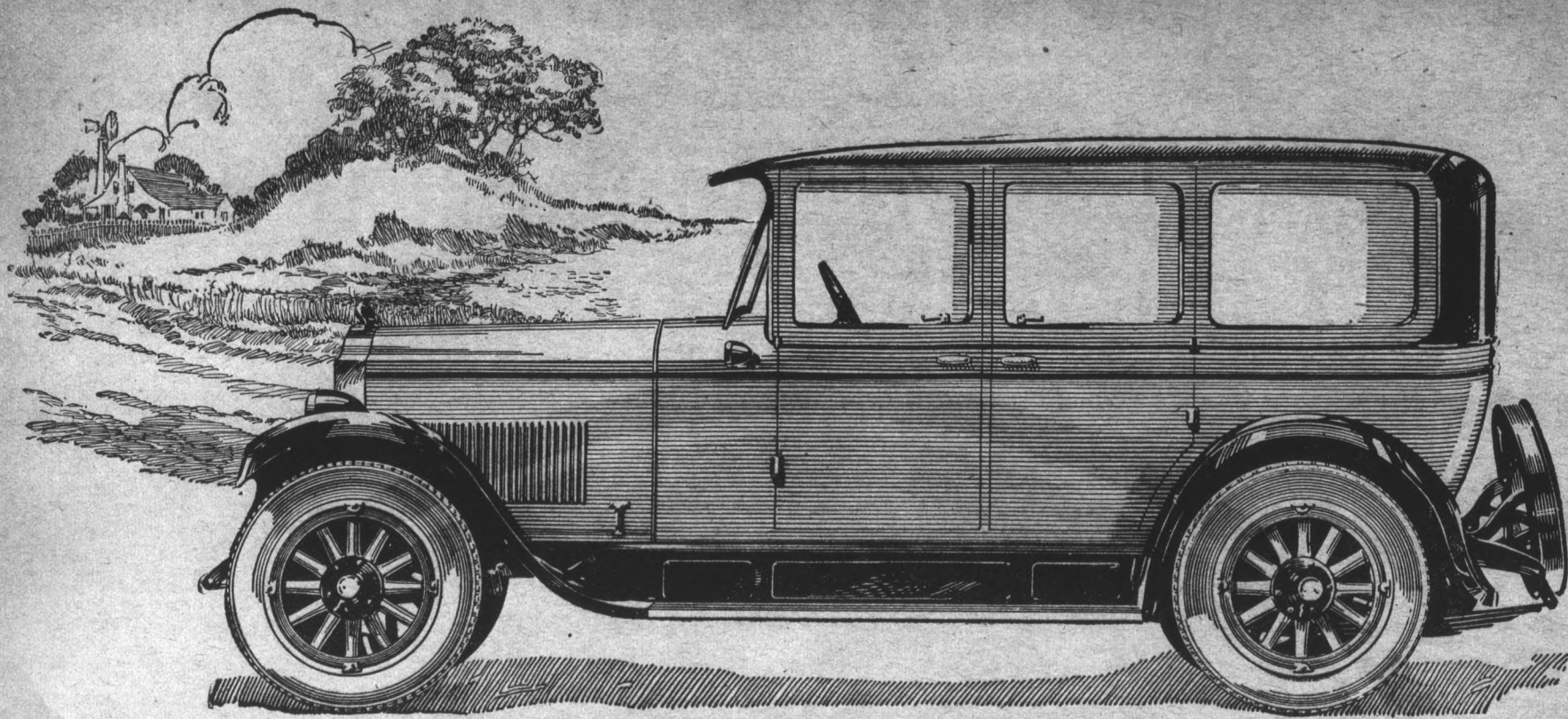


*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1927

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State Horticulturists Hold Three Day Meeting

They Spend First Day At Paw Paw and Last Two At South Haven

By HERBERT NAFZIGER

THE spring meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, held March 1, 2, and 3, might be called a double-header, because its activities were divided between two cities.

The first day was spent in Paw Paw and was devoted to discussions on the culture and marketing of the grape. On the second and third days the scene of action was transferred to South Haven where other matters of horticultural interest were discussed. Both towns can boast of very fine high school buildings and it was in the auditoriums in these buildings that the well attended meetings were held.

At the Paw Paw meeting a lecture on dusts versus sprays for control of grape insects and diseases was given by Prof. E. J. Hartzell, a grape expert from Geneva, N. Y. Basing his findings on experiments conducted in New York the speaker declared that no dusts had yet been found which are as efficient as sprays in controlling grape troubles. The only dust which gave any degree of satisfaction was nicotine dust, applied with a self-mixing duster, for control of leaf-hoppers. The ready mixed nicotine dust did not give as good results as when the material was applied freshly mixed in a self-mixing dusting machine.

Sulphur dust was ruled out because of foliage injury. Copper and lead arsenate dusts were used with safety, but did not control the insects and diseases for which they were intended.

Professor Hartzell also discussed the rose chafer as a grape pest, and very strongly recommended the addition of molasses to the poison spray in controlling this insect.

In an interesting discussion of dead-arm disease, Professor C. W. Bennett of M. S. C. stated that affected plants should be cut off even with the ground and new canes trained up. The disease is most easily detected during the month of July, by the yellow, dwarfed appearance of the leaves. Dead arm is not spread with the pruning shears, being only spread through the spattering of the spores during the summer rains.

Grape Production

Professor N. L. Partridge spoke on quality grape production. Said he, "Large sized bunches are obtained by leaving the right kind of wood when pruning, and compact bunches are the result of good fruit setting of the blossoms." Nitrogen applied early in the spring was said to aid compactness of the bunches, because it increases the set, but this beneficial result from nitrogen can only be obtained on properly pruned vines. To obtain a high sugar content in the fruit the speaker emphasized the importance of plenty of healthy leaf surface. Early cultivation and fertilization, stopping growth in August, and thorough control of leaf hopper were given as important aids in getting sugar content.

George F. Starr of M. S. C. recommended the Mary Washington as the best variety of asparagus. The setting of one year old plants in rows 5 feet apart, and 2 feet apart in the row, was advised. Heavy applications of a 4-8-6 fertilizer applied immediately after the end of the cutting season was said to be a profitable practice for bearing beds.

Mr. Wm. H. Esslinger, state fruit inspector, explained the work of his department and said "Grading laws, adequately enforced, not only raised the Michigan fruit industry

up to the level of its competitors but are causing it to forge ahead of the field."

After the regular meeting, a committee of grape growers from Berrien County met with a similar committee from Van Buren county and agreed to ask the legislature for certain changes in the grape grading laws. The changes agreed upon were substantially as follows. In the Fancy Table grade the use of the words "well formed" instead of the word "compact" was asked, as was also a definition of the words "well formed" as follows: "Well formed means that the bunches must be well filled for the variety, but does not mean that they must be closely united, solid, or tight." In the No. 1 grade a 15 per cent tolerance for "less well formed" bunches was asked. The words "less well formed" were thought to be the same in effect but less objectionable than the word "straggly." A 90 per cent color requirement was asked for this grade. The No. 2 grade was left without change.

Now for the jump to South Haven. Many interesting numbers were on the program here including a very enjoyable banquet, and it is a matter of regret that shortage of space forbids a full report on each number.

Thinning of apples was one of the high spots in this program and was interestingly discussed by Mr. Minard Farley, one of Michigan's foremost apple growers. Mr. Farley considers thinning as an indispensable and highly important orchard operation, and backs up his statements with this supreme test; namely, he regularly practices what he preaches.

Mr. Farley begins thinning immediately after the June drop. He likes to employ boys 14 to 16 years of age for this purpose because he believes they are not as hesitant as older men about taking off enough fruit. All defective fruit is removed, one fruit is left on a cluster, and the apples are spaced about 4 inches apart. The thinning is done by hand without shears, and care is taken not to loosen the remaining apple in the cluster. After a tree has been properly thinned it may look as though it has been thinned too much but results at harvest time will prove that this was not the case. Surplus apples on a tree are weeds and are just as detrimental to this crop as weeds in a corn field are detrimental to the corn crop, said Mr. Farley. Some of the benefits of thinning were given as, earlier ripening, better flavor, better size, better color, better quality, and better price. Mr. Farley is a strong believer in the growing of high quality fruit and said, "I prefer to class everything below the A grade as culls." In response to a question as to whether it pays to thin Baldwin apples on old trees, the speaker said, "If you can afford to spray a tree and harvest the apples, you can afford to thin."

"Trying is believing," said Mr. Farley.

Mr. Raymond C. Hitchings of Rochester, N. Y., is also a strong believer in quality production and thinning. Mr. Hitchings thins his apples 7 inches apart and said, "The only successful way to grow good fruit is to properly thin it. No grower has nerve enough to thin too

much." According to this speaker a great deal of the work of grading can be done in a preliminary way by thinning. Said he "The best place for undergrade stuff is on the ground, under the tree at thinning time." Mr. Hitchings has his apples picked into padded picking baskets and carefully emptied into field crates. The grading is all done by hand, directly from these crates, thus giving a minimum of dumping and handling, and preventing much bruising.

Mr. Hitchings also made a plea for the regulation of roadside stands and stated that the practice of a few stands of selling poor stuff at high prices is blackening the reputation of all roadside stands.

Talks on "Spray Dope"

Prof. W. C. Dutton, Michigan's well known "spray dope" expert from M. S. C. spoke to a very attentive audience on the subject of spray materials and times of application. The pear psylla was called one of the worst fruit pests in the State. For this insect the speaker recommended a very thorough early dormant spraying with oil emulsion, to prevent the psylla from laying its eggs. The spray material should be a 3 per cent lubricating oil emulsion made with heavy oil. If this spray fails to completely control the psylla then a summer follow-up with nicotine spray is necessary. As fungicides for pears, bordeaux, dry mix, or sulphur dust were given preference over lime-sulphur solution.

For apple aphids Prof. Dutton again recommended a delayed dormant or "green tip" spray with lime sulphur and nicotine sulphate, and stated that regular yearly spraying for this insect is a better practice than trying to hit the bad years. The much discussed summer oils were not recommended for Michigan. They were said to cause foliage injury and have not proved to be a sure control for codling moth.

Dry lime-sulphur, when used strong enough, was said to be equally as effective as the regular liquid lime-sulphur. Four pounds of dry lime-sulphur were said to equal one pound of liquid lime-sulphur.

To satisfy a strong demand for spray materials for apples that will give satisfactory control of fungus, give a good finish, and at the same time avoid foliage injury, Prof. Dutton made suggestions as follows; use lime-sulphur solution for fungus in the prepink, the pink and the calyx sprays, and, thereafter use either dry-mix, wettable sulphur, or dust.

A number of resolutions were adopted by the Society, among them being one that legislation be passed to stop the "bad-check" and "check-stopping" evils, whereby unscrupulous buyers have, during past years, swindled many fruit growers out of the proceeds for their fruit. Another resolution adopted was one that the grape growers' desire for amendments in their grading laws be heeded by the passage of the necessary legislation.

Mr. H. D. Hootman and Mr. Gorge Friday made eloquent pleas for greater membership in the Michigan State Horticultural Society and announced the beginning of a drive for more members in this great society, which might fittingly be called "the fruit growers' guide and champion."

Another announcement was that the annual summer tour of the Society would this year be held in Berrien county, the heaviest fruit producing county in Michigan.

Balmy Weather Speeds Legislative Machinery

By STANLEY M. POWELL

MOST of the legislative measures of particular interest to farmers made exceedingly slow progress during the last two weeks. However, from fourteen years of observing the habits of Michigan lawmakers, I feel fairly safe in predicting that the balmy days of Spring which we have been enjoying will speed up the legislative machinery. Spring fever in the Legislature takes the form of increased activity so that the members may complete their legislative labors and return to their homes.

Thus far during the session most of the important decisions have been made in the committees, but from now on an increasing number of measures will be coming up for final action on the floor and some lively debates are in prospect. However, we couldn't ask for anything more, either in the form of audience or eloquent debates than was provided when Rep. Armstrong's capital punishment bill, proposing the death penalty by the electric chair, came up for final vote in the House. I thought the whole matter had been pretty thoroughly thrashed out in the Senate Chamber the day previous in the big public hearing which lasted all afternoon and evening, but when the Armstrong bill was taken up on third reading in the House three hours were consumed in debates and consideration of the amendments before the final roll was called and the measure passed by a vote of 61 to 35.

Milton Grinnell, Editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER, who sat with me during part of the afternoon session, will agree that if I were to report

fully who spoke and what they said, he wouldn't have room for anything else in this issue of the paper. The measure has now been sent to the Senate and referred to the Judiciary committee where it is reported to be in a somewhat unusual situation. The majority of the Senate Judiciary committee are known to be opposed to the bill.

The most interesting issue looming up on the horizon is in regard to what is to be done with the proposed amendments to the gas and weight tax laws. A big public hearing was held last Thursday by the House Roads and Bridges Committee at which all the various measures dealing with this subject were discussed long and lustily. While considerable difference of opinion was manifested among those who testified, still all of them seemed to be agreed that nothing should be done to retard Michigan's road building program and practically all of them voiced their approval of an increased gas tax if any change were to be made from the present arrangement. The representatives of the bus men, the owners of the fleets of heavy freight trucks, highway commissioners and spokesmen for other interests were on the job. However, the farmers were not unrepresented by any means. A whole row of agricultural leaders sat in front of the audience and the agricultural viewpoint was ably presented by two speakers—M. B. McPherson of Lowell and Floyd Walworth of Corunna who testified on behalf of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

They declared that the Town and
(Continued on Page 39)

What Are You Going to Do About the Corn Borer?

Cooperation Must Be 100 Per Cent If Our Fight Against Pest Is To Be A Success

By GEORGE HEDRICK

DO you like T-bone steak? Would you miss pork chops or spare ribs if a prohibitive price had to be placed on all meat? Our whole food supply is being threatened by the European corn borer. It is the problem of everyone who eats, as well as the corn grower. The farmer is merely in the first line trenches. The whole prosperity of our cities is right now within range of a damaging attack.

In Monroe county, Michigan, where the people have had a chance to observe this foreign invader longer than any other place in the state, the city people are becoming heavily concerned. The three banks of Monroe have purchased machinery costing them \$1,050.00 and have donated it to the farmers' corn borer organization. In Lenawee county three different commercial concerns have purchased about \$500.00 worth of equipment and given it to the cause. It is not charity which prompts this giving; it is self preservation. Wherever people are best informed of the menace the cooperative action is the greatest.

In the eight counties of Monroe, Lenawee, Wayne, Washington, Hillsdale, Macomb, Oakland and Sanilac, a cooperative campaign on a wholesale scale is now being organized. The primary purpose of these organizations, sponsored by the Michigan State College, is to give the correct information as to fighting the corn borer in this most infested area. Some individual farmers are quite up against a problem which they can not handle alone. They must guard against next year by regulating the acreage which is planted the coming season, but the present fight is on now and any unprotected place in the defense is a danger to all. All people are concerned and the individual unable to do his duty must be generously assisted.

Control Methods

The present methods of corn borer control are all mechanical. Experiment stations are trying all methods which give any promise of helping, but no help is in sight from the corn borer parasites or in a resistant variety of corn. Sprays have not proved practical. Much work is being done searching for a way to hold this pest down but now the most

important tools are the plow, silo filler, corn shredder, forage grinder, and stubble pulverizer. The stubble pulverizer is a machine put out by the International Harvester Company and is satisfactory in destroying borers in stubble under eighteen inches of height. This tool is of immense value where discing corn stubble without plowing is the preferred practice in seed bed preparation for spring planting. Where wheat or rye has been sowed in corn stubble this machine satisfactorily takes care of the borers in the stubble without damaging the growing wheat or rye. The pulverizer is also a good machine for cutting off standing corn stalks which were left after hill husking or hogging off the grain. It does not take care of the borers in this case, however, but merely provides the best method for breaking off the stalks at the surface of the ground so that they may be raked and burned or successfully plowed under. Attachments have

been tried but none have been made which are satisfactory for standing stalks without following with fire or the plow, or, better yet, both fire and plow.

Good shredders kill ninety-eight per cent of the borers in the stalks. The silo filler will also do a satisfactory job on stover as well as corn for the silo. The Letz forage mill also destroys those put through it. These machines are of service in getting the worms now in shock corn or cut stover, but the greatest danger is in the stubble and the unusually large acreage left uncut in the field. The machine which will do more to get these than all others combined is the plow.

Plowing Is Satisfactory

The experience of the Canadians caused the first recommendations to say that plowing was not a satisfactory control method. It is much of a relief to find that one kind of plowing is efficient since most farmers prefer plowing their stub-

ble to the discing alone method in the preparation for spring grain. The one successful way of plowing which will kill enough corn borers is clean plowing.

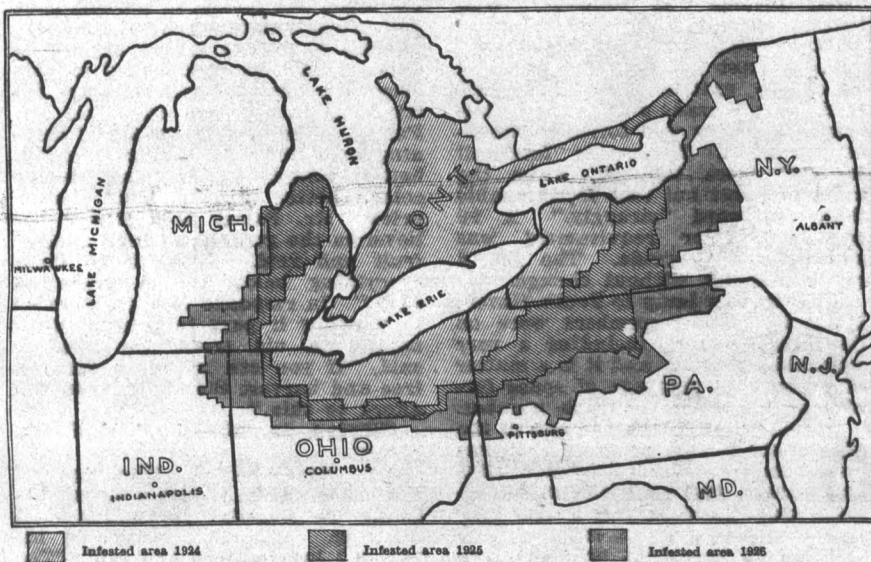
Clean plowing means one hundred per cent without stalks, shucks or other debris on the surface. The fitting process must not drag any to the surface. This means a rest for the springtooth harrow in most cases.

When corn borers are plowed under either early in the fall or in the spring, they come immediately to the surface. When plowed under late in the fall so that freezing weather follows right away, they spend the winter under the ground in the stalks, but emerge as soon as the ground thaws out in the spring. In experiments they have come out after having been buried below thirteen inches of soil. But when on the surface, if no debris of any kind can be found after a trip of about thirty-five feet, the greatest possible for them to take, the elements kill the borer. They can adapt themselves to any kind of cover, if any is left after plowing, but if the surface is absolutely free of every shuck or leaf, then the sun, birds, shrews, or some other natural enemy of worms destroys them. The whole success of plowing comes not in killing the worms by burying them, but in taking away the shelter upon which they depend for survival.

Early and Late Planting

Most observing farmers in infested districts have observed that their early corn was most damaged. This has caused many people to bet on late planting as a means of combating the borer. The moth does prefer to lay her eggs on a plant comparatively well advanced toward maturity, but if she does not find one of right maturity she does not hesitate to lay them on a less matured individual. Late corn escapes as long as there is early corn about. The planting of a trap crop of early maturing corn about a later maturing field does give the later field some protection, but if the trap is not thoroughly destroyed in time such a procedure acts as a boomerang and creates havoc the next season.

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SHOWING THE ADVANCE OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER

This map shows you the territory in this country so far invaded by the corn borer, except possibly a small spot in Illinois. At the rate this pest travels a map is really out of date before it can appear in print. We are indebted to the International Harvester Company for this map.

The Past, Present and Future Of the Beef Cattle Market

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

AT this time last year stockmen were looking forward to a good summer and fall on cattle. The summer and fall came and passed. Markets were bad, and left many cattle feeders who had heavyweight stock on hand in a state of desperation, but apparently not without hope for a better year in 1927. Cattle feeders and sheepmen both were going through a period of great anxiety then, watching the markets and hoping that they might be fortunate enough to strike one which would at least pay the board bill for their stock. Many of them, however, fared worse than this.

If it had not been for Mr. Hog, who went through the entire year with banners flying high, there would have been more digging of the toes deep into the bottom of boots by cattle feeders. But the hog came to market in a peaceful frame of mind, untroubled concerning his value after arriving. He always brought a good price. The pig following cattle in the feed lots frequently converted slim cattle margins into profits and when steers failed to even pay the market price for the corn they ate, the busy porker salvaged the wasted and undigested grain, and went to the various markets at handsome profits and at little cost.

Now the new year is well on its way, ten weeks having elapsed. The natural instinct born into the souls of all to hope for something better has kept virtually as many cattle feeders in the business, an equal number of sheepmen and as many hog raisers as were fortunate enough to maintain breeding stock.

Marked changes have occurred in the cattle market during the past two or three months, and for the most part they have been very acceptable changes to the cattle feeder. The big weight steers which sold at such relatively low prices all summer and fall have staged a grand "come-back," and are now selling at substantial margins over lightweights of similar quality and flesh. They are now commanding the top prices at all of the markets and especially at markets contributing to the large eastern consuming centers.

Many feeders of heavy cattle last year forgot to remember their experience of 1924 when heavy steers sold on the Chicago market and at

all of the leading cattle markets from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per cwt. below prices paid for light weight cattle of similar flesh and because it was a good market during the summer and fall of 1925 for weighty stock, they again glutted the 1926 market with heavy beefs. The consequence was many months of low prices for big stock.

This apparently influenced them to specialize in yearlings for the 1927 crop, the great bulk of stock cattle last fall going to the pasture and corn fields as calves or light-weight stocker steers. A few long headed beef producers slipped out a few loads of strongweight feeder steers with their calves, and now

they are enjoying the urgent demand for big cattle. What will come to pass during the remainder of the year, or even the next few months, is anybody's guess. It was the general opinion of the trade last fall that heavy cattle would come into their own after the first of the year, and it takes only a glance at the markets now to see that that opinion was well founded.

Speculating on future market conditions is obviously futile when one of the most significant factors in the equation, the capacity of the dressed beef market to absorb the supply, cannot even be approximated. The line between deficiency and adequacy so far as supply is concerned is finely drawn. Three years ago this summer the day of heavy cattle was thought to have gone forever, but it was not true. It is certain that the trade will take and needs a much larger proportion of yearlings and light weight stock, but there is always a certain call for heavy beef as well.

Heavy Steer at Top

Glancing back over a period of six years it will be noted that heavy steers have sold at the top of the list nearly as often as yearlings, and it is interesting to find that those periods alternate quite regularly. In 1920 heavy steers were in the lead, but during the middle of 1921 yearlings went above heavy steers, and held that position until the middle of 1922. Again big weight cattle sold at the top of the list and remained there until the fall of 1923. From that time until the late spring of 1924 yearlings commanded price premiums, and it was during that

(Continued on page 32)



GENERAL VIEW OF M. S. C. AGRICULTURAL SHOW

This gives you an idea of the general layout of the agricultural shows put on during Farmer's Week at the Michigan State College this year. In the foreground you have exhibits of potatoes, corn and grain. Just back of these is the egg show, and in the background can be seen various educational displays.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



"WANT A BITE?"—"My little brother and two motherless cousins, of Detroit, eating candy," writes Mrs. John Clock, of Monroe county.



OUT FOR A RIDE AMONG THE DAISIES.—Herman Ellis, of Saint Clair county, sent us this picture and writes that the young chap who is giving us such a broad and pleasant smile is his nephew, but doesn't tell what his name is.



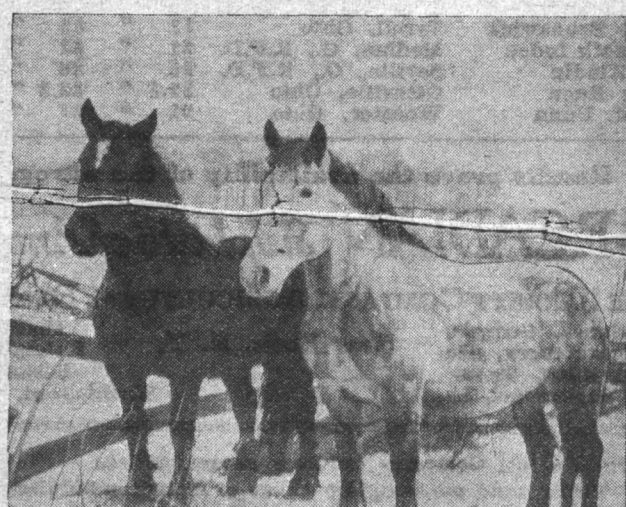
DURING PHEASANT SEASON.—Wilbur Smock, of Monroe county, and his dog always "bring home the bacon" we understand.



EVERYBODY SEEMS HAPPY.—"My family, except my oldest daughter, with most of their pets," writes Harry M. Brennan, of Gratiot county. "Besides the pets shown here the children have a pony."



JUST VISITIN'.—Ellen and Jimmy are apparently talking matters over. Miss Isabella Craig, Tuscola county, sent the picture.



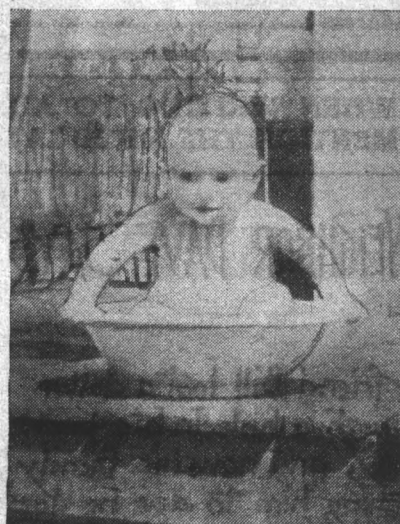
"UP FOR THE NIGHT."—Mrs. John Fountain, of Ingham county, took this picture of this fine team of Percheron colts raised by her husband. That was a good idea. Then she sent us a print, which was a still better idea.



"OUR GRANDSON."—Mrs. W. T. Allen, of Genesee county, sent us the picture of her grandson, Junior Clark.



A JOLLY GROUP.—This jolly looking group, which appears to be on a picnic, is made up of Mr. and Mrs. Dell Bearss, of Oceana county, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Rouse and Basil Boals, of Benzie county.



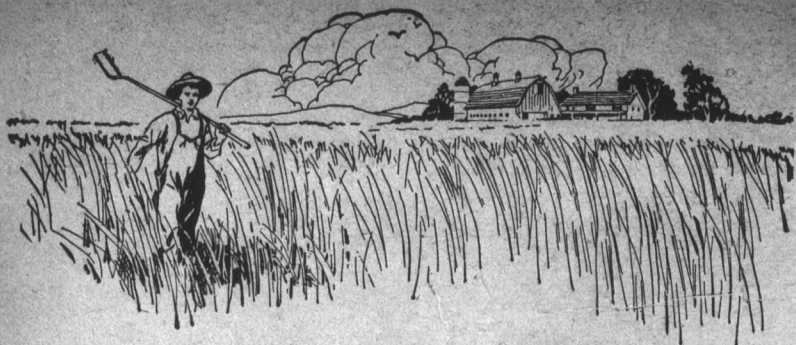
TAKING A BATH.—This youngster is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. James Rhynard, of Sanilac county.



HERE IS A REAL OUTFIT TO USE WHEN JOYRIDING.—This mule looks safer than a gasoline horse to use when joyriding. The couple is Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dalby, and they borrowed the outfit. The picture came from Mrs. D. W. Ries, of Genesee county.



PURE-BRED ANIMALS.—Louise Baker, of Shiawassee county, was kind enough to loan us this picture but neglected to advise who the man is. Evidently pure-bred cattle is a business and a hobby with him and he seems real proud of the herd sizes shown. He has a right to be proud.



Late sown Fall wheat needs Spring top-dressing

LIKE many others, you could not get your wheat in until late last Fall and it looks backward this spring. The yield promises to be a poor one unless you give it some help. Look at the increased yield these men got when they top-dressed their wheat with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia.

Grower	Address	BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE			
		Without Top-dressing	Top-dressed with Sulphate of Ammonia	Increase	
S. S. Ball	Ravenswood, W. Va.	25 bu.	35 bu.	10 bu.	
Rob Lance	Medina, Ohio	17.5 "	25.5 "	8 "	
Chas. E. Roller	Springfield, O., Rt. 1	23 "	31.6 "	8.6 "	
Alphons Brinkman	Ft. Jennings, Ohio	20 "	28 "	8 "	
Joseph Brinkman	Ft. Jennings, Ohio	28 "	36 "	8 "	
Clarence Kretzer	Defiance, Ohio	19 "	25 "	6 "	
Harry L. Kauffman	Carlisle, Ohio	28 "	39.5 "	11.5 "	
W. C. Shreve	Wooster, O., R.F.D.	23 "	32 "	9 "	
Paul Brunswick	Tyrell, Ohio	19 "	35 "	16 "	
Kenneth Indoe	Medina, O., R.F.D.	21 "	32 "	11 "	
MacKindig	Seville, O., R.F.D.	25 "	38 "	13 "	
Alex Ruen	Ottoville, Ohio	22.8 "	32.2 "	9.4 "	
R. M. Dunn	Wooster, Ohio	21 "	27 "	6 "	

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Please send me sample package of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. I am especially interested in
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and wish you to send me bulletins on these subjects.

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Address

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

NEIGHBOR DAVE SAYS-

"My friend Bill lost a dollar through a hole in his pocket today, and now his family's watching him to see he doesn't put himself out of his misery."

Last fall at the State Fair this same Bill dropped fifty backin' a little filly with tongue-tied feet, and he never whimpered. Aint it so? And lots of folks watch their good dollars rustin' away, and never shed a tear, but keep a buyin' the same old sure-to-rust fence.

But not me. I'm usin' LEADCLAD, the fence with the thick lead coatin' that's SEVEN TIMES AS HEAVY as the coatin' of zinc on the galvanized kind. Don't cost any more, either. And if you're going to roof the house or barn, better look into LEADCLAD. Has the same heavy lead coatin' as LEADCLAD fences, and it sure does last."

WRITE TODAY TO
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Let's Talk About the Weather

By L. N. PRITCHARD

PRITCHARD'S Weather Forecast is not perfect—what is there on this earth that is without blemish or mistake outside of the Michigan potato, apple and celery? Yet to follow these forecasts is much less of a gamble than to follow the farmer who knows what kind of a crop he wants but is ignorant as to whether Mother Nature will let him reap it. It is always better to side in with the influential fellow for you can more often "kid" him into helping you over the bad spots.

For instance, we look for an early spring, so it behooves all live farmers to get their machinery and seed ready for the first day Jack Frost gets out of the ground and hikes northward. However, be sure he has taken all his trunks and suit

dates in an article of a general nature like this are out of the question, yet we feel fairly safe in stating that the first few days of June or close to the 15th will be marked with low temperatures and probably frosts in sections. Temperatures for the month will average below normal; in fact, we expect the entire summer will record temperatures below the average in most parts of the state.

The rainfall, as we see it, will be deficient from usual summer amounts in many parts of Michigan during July and August but before September will have used up all its 30 days, the rainfall will have been found moderately heavy.

Averaging the fall months of 1927 together we arrive at a figure that

WE have received a large number of letters requesting information on the weather throughout the year of 1927 so we had Mr. Pritchard, our weather forecaster, write up a forecast for the year which we publish here. As he writes, his forecast in each issue of the M. B. F. is not perfect—but nothing else is—and we believe it has been more accurate, week after week, than any other forecast we have heard of.—Editor.

cases because he does forget one sometimes and kicks up an awful fuss if he comes back and finds some one in his recently relinquished berth.

They say history repeats itself but, be this as it may, we know it never stutters. Weather conditions are usually very positive and it does not take long for one condition or another to decide whether the farmer replants, plows under or changes his politics. The first three months of 1927 we figure will be similar to the year 1922 as far as the general temperature and precipitation departures are concerned. To many that year was probably a red letter season since there were several severe sleet storms during early part of year. These we are not expecting this year, at least, not as many nor as severe.

March precipitation will be a little stronger than January and February. With temperatures also expected to be above the seasonal normal during March, there is much reason to expect the soil will be getting into good shape for early planting. The farmers of Michigan must take into consideration that the weather this spring promises to be drier than usual which may develop a more or less dusty condition at times. The temperatures, also will range above the normal. This latter condition, alone, might endanger the fruit buds but, like April 1922, we figure on enough cool to cold weather to hold them in check against some extremes of weather we expect during May.

Precipitation will generally range below the seasonal normal during the fifth month although there will be periods when moisture will be sufficient for present needs. Fogs may also prove troublesome during parts of this month. It is not going to be an easy time for the farmer because of the sudden changes that will take place.

June also is going to display some rather sharp extremes in Michigan this year. We even feel that frosts will be more than usually present during first half of June. Specific

shows the state as a whole will have more than the usual amount of precipitation. The most of this will come during early part of the season. This condition will not, naturally, be the best for many fall farm operations. The weather will be especially bad for fall sown seeds because the germination will be slow. The ground will be too wet, especially for some soils, and the temperatures will average below the normal.

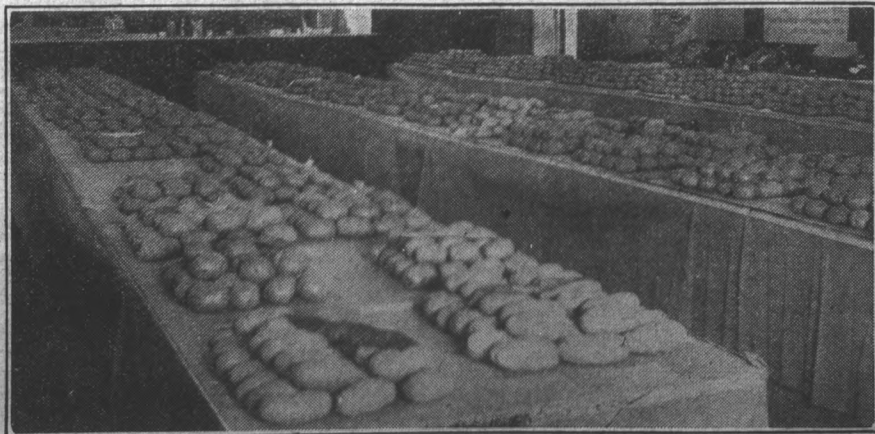
November, however, will take a little pity on the Michigan farmer, even though late in the season, with the result that the weather will be warmer and drier than the previous months when considering the normals of each. With proper planning this month may be useful to many tillers of the soil.

It will all be over in December, except the worries. With radical changes of the weather during the last month of the year there is every reason to believe that all fall sown grains will not be safe from alternate thaws and freeze.

To sum up the welfare of the farmer for the year of 1927 there is no need of making any scare-heads or sensational predictions, unless it should be that the farmers of this section of the country stand very well towards procuring a successful harvest.

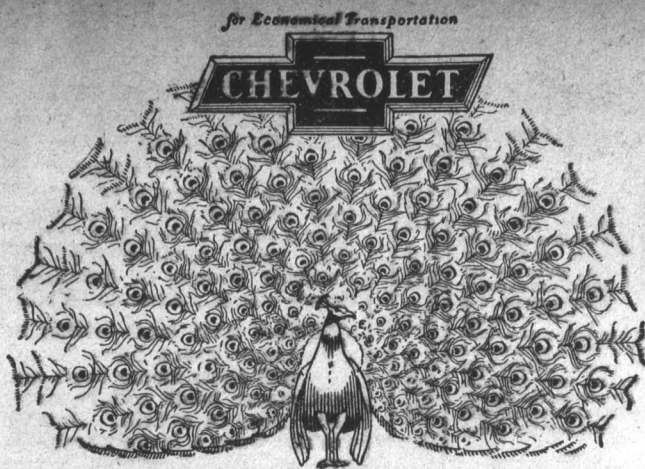
We believe the farming situation will look somewhat dubious during the early growing season, although it will not be a down and out business. There will be rosy spots. As the sun gets higher in the sky and the days begin to get warmer, yet shorter, we believe the smile on the farmers' face will get wider. There will be increased activity in the farmers' world and the financial condition of the majority will be much better.

The farmers' outlook will continue good during the latter part of the year, at the time the reaper and thresher are in operation and we see no reason at the present time to feel very sorry for the average farmer who works his ground and and business on sane principles.



SECTION OF POTATO EXHIBIT AT M. S. C. SHOW

We want to tell you that they had some mighty fine exhibits of potatoes at the show during Farmer's Week, at Lansing, but you need not take our word for it. Look at the above picture which shows you a section of the exhibit and judge for yourself.



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in Chevrolet History!

*a host of
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Not only does this most beautiful of all low-priced cars offer new paneled and beaded Fisher bodies but also many new fine car features and mechanical refinements such as:

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A new tire carrier of improved design is mounted on the frame—entirely free from the body.

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The Coach . **\$595**

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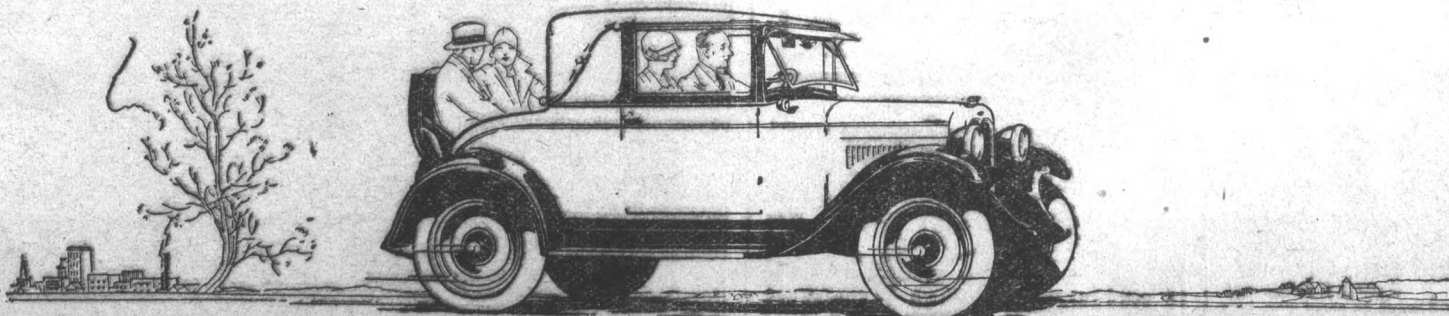
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Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T

Seed Novelties

Lima Peas



The Lima Pea is a most delicious vegetable, and sure to become as popular as the Lima Bean. The peas are larger than the largest Lima Bean and nearly the same shape. Very hardy; can be planted as soon as the ground thaws out in the spring. In growth it is unlike other varieties of peas, for instead of being a vine, it is a bush of upright growth, about two feet high, with strong, sturdy stalks. Botanically it belongs to the Horse Bean family, but is more like a pea than a bean. We have but a limited amount of seed, so are selling it in packets only. Packet 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 packets 50c; 15 packets \$1.00 postpaid.

Vine Peach

Ripe Fruit in 80 Days After Seed is Planted



This wonderful Vegetable Peach is the most beautiful of all vegetables. They resemble oranges in color, shape and size, and grow on vines like melons. They present a beautiful and tempting appearance when canned; make delicious preserves and sweet pickles; and are fine for pies. There is nothing like them. Extremely early, of the easiest culture and very prolific, covering the ground with golden fruit. They grow from the seed in 80 days. A package of these seeds will be sent postpaid for 10c; 3 packages for 25c.

The Chestnut Bean



This wonderful Bean looks like a gigantic Pea. When boiled it has a flavor like boiled chestnuts, and is one of the most delicious beans grown. Grows in the form of a tall bush, and is completely covered with pods. For soup and turkey stuffing it can not be surpassed. It is a Spanish Bean, and is known as the "Garbanzo." We have but a limited amount of seed to offer, so are selling same in packets only. Packet 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 pkts. 50c; 15 pkts. \$1.00, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber



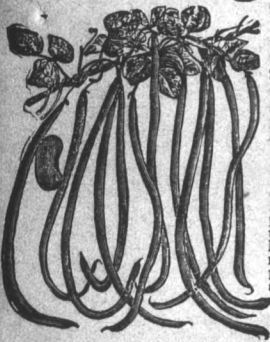
A wonderful Cucumber from Japan. Vines extra strong, vigorous and great climbers, producing surprising amount of superior fruit on poles, fences, side of house, etc. Three times the usual crop from a given area can be grown with this variety. A good sort to plant to save garden space. Fruits of large size, nice green color, and fine for slicing and pickling. Sets fruit constantly throughout the season. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, postpaid.

Japanese Giant Radish



This is the great Sakurajima Radish from Japan. The largest radish grown, often attaining the enormous weight of 15 lbs., and sometimes 20 or 30 lbs. It is not only a curiosity but a radish of extraordinary quality. The flesh is solid, firm and brittle, and of most excellent flavor; can be eaten all summer long, and also be kept through the winter. Will thrive in any soil or climate. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, postpaid.

Yard Long Bean



This is an excellent variety, as well as being an interesting curiosity. The vines are rampant growers and produce an enormous crop of long, slender, round pods, which are of excellent quality for snap beans. The round pods grow from 2 to 4 feet in length, having the thickness of a lead pencil. Tender and of fine flavor. Packet 10c; 3 packets 25c, postpaid.

Banana Muskmelon



Surpasses all other melons in its delicious fragrance. The flesh (the melon being nearly solid) is of a rich salmon, of the best quality and very sweet and melting. It is very prolific. Grows from 18 to 36 inches in length and looks almost like an overgrown banana. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, p.p.

Golden Honey Watermelon

A delicious yellow-fleshed Watermelon. Rich golden color, firm, crisp and glistening, sweet as honey, and fairly melts in your mouth. No hard core or stringiness. An early melon, average about 20 lbs. each, and very few seeds. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, postpaid.

Gigantic Guinea "Bean"



The New Guinea Butter Vine is a wonderful vegetable; extensively advertised as the Gigantic Guinea "Bean." Grow to enormous size, one fruit often weighing 15 lbs. and from 4 to 5 feet long. Delicious eating and of fine flavor. Will grow anywhere. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 pkts. 50c, postpaid.

FREE

We have a wonderful vegetable novelty of extraordinary merit, that should be grown in every garden, and we are going to give a package of same with each seed order amounting to \$1.00 or more. You must order direct from this ad to get this present. Catalog Free.

Any one of these flower seed bargains for only 10c; all three for 25c, postpaid.

Oriental Flower Garden—50 handsome varieties from Japan and China, entirely adapted to our climate, 10c.

Perennial Flower Garden—25 varieties of hardy perennials, 10c.

300 Varieties of Flower Seeds 10c. Send today for this Big Flower Garden Package.

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.)

BEETS FOLLOW BEETS

"Will sugar beet land grow sugar beets the second time or will potatoes planted be better? I turned over a piece of sod last spring. Will that grow potatoes by putting a hundred pounds of fertilizer on the acre?—G. M., Armada, Michigan.

SUGAR beet land—fields in which sugar beets have been grown, will grow sugar beets again. In fact sugar beets can be grown year after year in a field. But when the results from a large number of fields are considered—fields where beets have been planted the second and third years—it becomes evident to the most casual observer, that it is poor policy to plant sugar beets following sugar beets. The second crop of sugar beets is not always poorer than the first crop but in a sufficient number of cases the second crop is not sufficiently satisfactory to make the practice advisable. At least two other crops should be grown following the sugar beets before the field is again planted to sugar beets.

Potatoes would probably be a safer crop to plant as there would be no danger of the potatoes suffering from any disease left in the soil by the sugar beet crop.

It is impossible to state whether the piece of spring turned sod would grow potatoes or not. The chances are that it would. However, as the formula of the proposed fertilizer is not stated, it is impossible to tell whether it would be of any benefit to the potato crop or not.—J. G. Lill, Research Assistant in Farm Crops, Michigan State College.

HOLDS THREE OFFICES

How many township offices can a man hold at one time and be legal? We have a man in this township holding three offices, township treasurer, justice of the peace, and on the board of review and one member of the board of review is not a citizen of this county.—A Taxpayer, Glenzie, Michigan.

THERE is no state law prohibiting one person from holding more than one township office, so long as the duties of one do not interfere with the duties of the other. However, if one office is such as to require duties of the holder which would prevent from properly performing the duties of the other, he would have no right to hold both.—Legal Editor.

KILLING WEEDS

I have heard that there is a chemical manufactured which will successfully kill Canadian thistles, also all vegetation for three years. I would like to know if this is true, also the name of the chemical and where it can be obtained.—C. B., Shiloh, Michigan.

THERE are several chemicals that may be used to kill weeds but none are used very extensively. One of the most common, cheapest and safest chemicals is a strong salt

solution. When this strong brine solution is applied during hot, dry weather it is very effective. It is not likely that the land will produce for one or two years after this solution is applied.

Another chemical which may be used for this purpose is white arsenic, a solution should be made up consisting of 1 pound white arsenic, 2 pounds sal-soda and from 6 to 9 gallons of water. This chemical is very poisonous and extreme care must always be exercised in its use.

The strong brine solution is much safer and cheaper.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

DOG KILLS CHICKENS

Will you please inform me as to the law on dogs killing poultry, geese, ducks and turkeys? I live on a rented farm and there is not any fence in front of the house. The man across the road owns his home and has no fence. My poultry once in great while gets over on his land. He has an ugly dog and says he keeps it to kill my fowl. It has already killed or injured several. I have had it shut up twice as it comes over to our place. Is there a law to shoot a dog on your own place caught killing poultry, or on the road?—Mrs. T., Clio, Mich.

YOU could recover damages from the owner of the dog for the fowl killed. You could not kill the dog unless he is on your farm at the time and is engaged in chasing or injuring fowl. Even then, it is usually a question for the jury to decide as to whether it was necessary to shoot the dog in order to protect your fowl. For instance, if he has only done this once or twice, this method would hardly be justified, whereas if it is of everyday occurrence you would have a right to kill the dog if no other means were successful in putting a stop to it.—Legal Editor.

CANNOT COMPEL HIM TO SELL

The school board sent for a car of coal. Some parties bought three or four ton and now our coal dealer says he won't sell any coal to the folks who bought coal of the school board. Can he be compelled to sell to anyone that has money to pay for it?—A. B., Lacota, Mich.

THE school board cannot sell any property to the district unless directed to do so by the people. A coal dealer cannot be compelled to sell the coal.—W. L. Coffey, Supt. of Public Instruction.

OUTLAWS IN 6 YEARS

I would like to know if a note given in the year of 1911 is still collectible now? The man giving this note was not worth a dollar when note was given. Parties never tried to collect before.—G. K., Hillsdale, Mich.

—The note would not be collectible after seven years from the date it became due.—Legal Editor.

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



HOME OF A CALHOUN COUNTY SUBSCRIBER
This is where Mr. and Mrs. George Dowling, of Calhoun county, live.

One Lever Locks 2 to 50 Cows



THE greatest time-saving convenience ever invented in barn equipment is the West Bend Automatic Stanchion with locking, releasing lever—the original, lever-operated, swinging stanchion. Costs no more than ordinary stanchions that must be closed and opened singly by hand. It also assures safety in locking up or releasing cows. One throw of the lever locks or releases the entire row of cows, controls from 2 to 50 stanchions. Cow stops are operated at the same time, guiding the cows into the stanchions. Enthusiastic owners everywhere. Write today for big free catalog showing complete line of West Bend Barn Equipment.

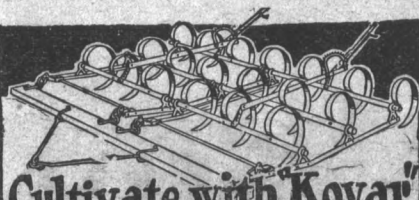
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WEST BEND EQUIPMENT CORP.
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Write nearest office, Dept. G

250 lb Hogs Age 5 mos

I want to show you how you can make little pigs big—big pigs fat—save all the pigs—drive out the worms, save feed and get hogs to market in less time. To prove it—

I'll Give You a \$1.00 Package of my Hog Fat. Just send me your name and address. I'll send you 2 regular \$1.00 packages of Hog Fat. Pay the postman only \$1.00 plus 15 cents postage when he delivers both packages. The extra package is yours—free. One man bought 2 packages, then 730 more in 90 days. If not entirely satisfied, your money back. Write at once to E. B. Marshall, Pres., 1309 University Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin



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You not only get all the quick and other noxious weeds out of the field, but your soil is well worked for planting. KOVAR worked land is ideally suited for beans and beets. Now is the time to prepare your soil for winter wheat and rye. Get free folder W. J. HARDY, Deckerville, Michigan, Representative.

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then low price
But we never sacri-
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Your orders will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. Besides, one of our seven big stores is near to you. Therefore, your letter reaches us quicker. Your goods go to you quicker. It is quicker and cheaper, and more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's.



88 Big Stores are brought to you in the Pages of Ward's Catalogue

A whole business street—88 Big Complete Stores—are combined in Ward's Spring and Summer Catalogue.

A vast furniture store, a shoe store, a men's store, a women's store—each filled with very large assortments of fresh new merchandise—are shown complete in your Catalogue.

Almost your every need is supplied in one of these 88 Departments of Montgomery Ward & Co.

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Do you look through each big store in your Catalogue? Do you look in your Catalogue as you would in the most modern complete store located near to you?

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Quality—your satisfaction—comes first at Ward's. For 55 years Montgomery Ward & Co. has backed every purchase with an iron-clad guarantee that assures you of satisfactory quality always. At Ward's we never sacrifice quality, never cut serviceability to make a low price.

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When the Wash Tub Disappears

WASHING—week after week—has always been the bane of the farm woman's life. Now, on farms with electricity a little motor does all the hard work of a big wash for a few cents. The whole operation, from sorting clothes to "hanging out," often takes less than an hour.

Electric motors also pump water, clean carpets, churn, and run the sewing machine. And the men find their work is made easier with the electric milker, separator, and cooler, the motor hoist—and the light of MAZDA lamps.

The old wash-board is put away on the electrified farm. There is more time for everybody to enjoy the pleasanter things of life.

If you are on an electric line or hope to be soon, ask your electric power company for a copy of the G-E Farm Book which explains many uses for electricity on the farm.



General Electric makes motors for washing machines. Look for the G-E monogram when you come to buy—it is a symbol of dependable performance and long life under hard farm use. Your Wiring System, lamps, and other electrical equipment should also bear this monogram.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

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Save
Feed
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Eggs

THE
DREW
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Poultry Mash Feeder

This Mash Feeder is making a tremendous "hit" with poultrymen. It is a wonderful feed saver—soon pays for itself with feed it saves. Hens eat what they want, when they want it—consequently lay more eggs.

New Low Prices!

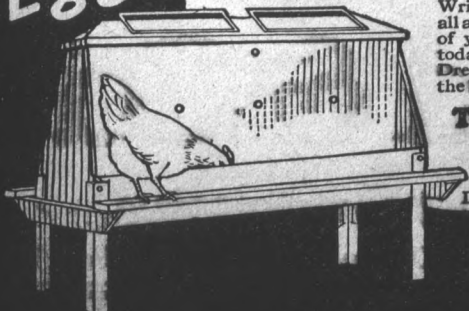
There is a Drew Line Dealer near you who will be glad to show you this feeder—see it and compare it with others for price and quality. It's a REAL feeder and at the new low prices is a bargain you can't duplicate elsewhere.

Write for descriptive literature telling all about it. Will also send you the name of your nearest Drew Dealer. Write today. Learn all about the complete Drew Line of Poultry Equipment—the best equipment for the least money.

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Ever Since 1898
Better Equipment
for Less Money



Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

(Many people write for Mr. Meeks' advice on different problems and he is always glad to give them the benefit of his wide experience without charge. Address him care of M. B. F. and you will receive a personal reply by early mail if you are a paid-up subscriber.)

How Shall We Sow Oats?

AMONG the many letters of the past week is one from A. W. of Stockbridge. It is a very interesting letter and the receipt of such letters encourages one. Among other things he writes,



L. W. MEEKS

"Some time ago I read in a farm paper about sowing oats. This article told of a method whereby the oats were sown on the ground and then covered by shallow plowing. The soil was then worked into a good seed bed on which alfalfa seed was sown. Thus the alfalfa had a fine start before the oats came up. It also claimed in the article that the oats stood up better and produced a large crop. Do you think such a plan safe?"

Well, there are some excellent thoughts in that article. For instance, if alfalfa could be given a fine start before the oats came up, it would almost spell success. Plowing the oats under would certainly get them in deep and I think this is an advantage with oats. It helps them to stand stronger. The great trouble with this practice would be in bunching the oats almost too much by plowing them under. If they were sown in a growth of sod they would go under quite uniformly, and if sown on plain corn stubble they would fall and form uneven bunches as the soil was turned. On corn land, why not drag them in before plowing, or if the ground was in suitable condition a disk drill would cover them enough to hold while plowing. Here is a new system of oat seeding to most of us, why not try it out on a small scale and learn first hand what it will do?

Further on, Mr. A. W. says he gets many seed catalogs and compares prices. Some of these firms offer money back guarantees, etc., and still have prices much below other dealers. He wants to know, "Are they sacrificing quality in order to make low prices?"

The writer has often wondered how good seed can be sold by one dealer very much cheaper than any other dealer can sell it for. Good seed has a market value very much like wheat. In buying seed from a firm at a distance one should always figure the freight expense in on the price. It is quite possible that by securing seed in large quantities, some firms can sell cheaper than others and still sell as good seed. Buying seed, however, is different than buying some other supplies. If you deal with your local dealer and find you haven't seed enough, you can get a few pounds more. If you have a few pounds left he will gladly take it back, and whether you have a few pounds to sell or a few

bushels or more, he is always glad to buy it of you.

Many seed firms offer attractive prices on seed mixtures. These mixtures never appeal to me. I generally favor the mixture of grass seeds but I want to do it myself!

A. W. also states his field for oats this spring is rather low and liable to be overflowed at times. He wishes to seed this field to some kind of grass that will make both hay and pasture. I have yet to find a better mixture for this kind of land than good old timothy and alsike. If I expected to use it for pasture I would add some orchard grass. However for hay, orchard would get too fibrous if not cut before timothy was at its best. Some would add a little red top and perhaps this would be the proper thing to do especially if the field was to be left for a term of years. It is almost a certainty that alfalfa sown on such ground would be a failure.

* * *

Fertilizer for Early Potatoes

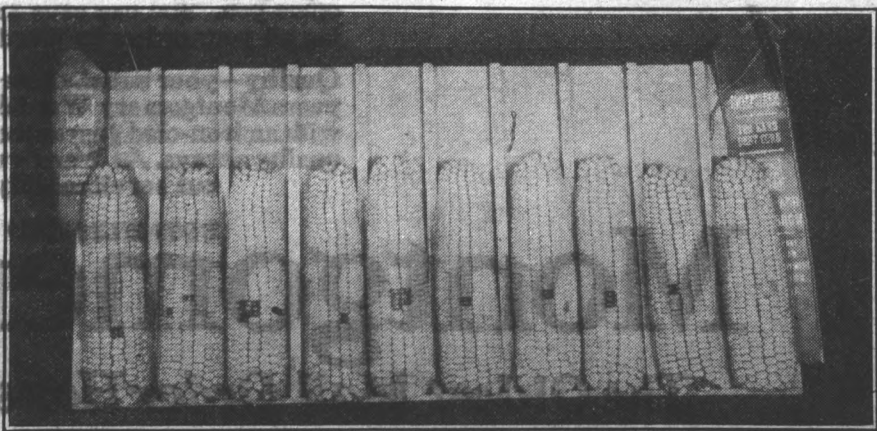
Mr. H. B. of Albion wants to know what is best fertilizer for early potatoes, and if planting last year's potato ground to potatoes again this spring is to be recommended. Early potatoes require much the same fertilizer as late ones. There is, however, some difference in meeting this requirement. Planting late allows the manure and material plowed under to become more available as plant food than the earlier planting will. Therefore the early planting will depend upon commercial fertilizer for more of its food than the late plant will. Perhaps for this reason a 4-12-6 would be better for the early crop, while a 3-12-4 is ordinarily sufficient for the late ones, and the growth of early potatoes should get his fertilizer sown as soon as possible after ground is plowed.

H. B. also asks about seed treatment for scab on the early ones. We use formaldehyde for the early seed. Soaking the seed before cutting for two minutes in a solution of one pound formalin to fifteen gallons of water. This should be done as far in advance of planting as possible, as treating seed for scab retards the growth of sprouts. Seed left longer than two minutes in this strength of solution will be seriously injured. They should be dried soon after removing from the solution—say in twenty minutes. This can be done by allowing the wind to blow through them after placing in crates.

* * *

Seven Years a Meadow

"I have seven acres that I am going to plant to potatoes this spring. It has been meadow for seven years. The soil is heavy sand loam. I would like to use commercial fertilizer on same but never have had any experience in its use. What mixture and how much per acre and how to apply same for best results? The average yield per acre on this land has always been one



WINS SWEEPSTAKES AT THE SHOW

The ten ears of corn shown were exhibited by David E. Geddes, of Swan Creek, Saginaw county, at Farmer's Week crop show this year and won the sweepstakes prize.

hundred bushels."—J. A. Tustin, Michigan.

A field that has been a meadow for seven years should make a good potato field if properly handled. The fact that the average yield has been only one hundred bushel per acre indicate that the soil was not as strong as some soils are and yet it may be very strong soil and the low yield due to diseases of the potato, which lessens the yield. In a meadow of seven years standing it would be safe to expect the clovers had about all disappeared, and as far as their furnishing any perceptible amount of nitrogen for a potato crop one would not want to depend upon it. In view of this fact it would seem advisable to apply a complete fertilizer of something like 3-12-4 at three hundred or four hundred pounds per acre. These old sods must be plowed early, if plowed late they very often give a poor account of themselves.

A fertilizer agent called on me the other day and laid great stress on using the fertilizer (plant food) the crop would be expected to remove from the soil. Our ideas of using commercial fertilizer varied a little as I have found it pays to use more of it than the crop will be expected to remove. It is impossible for any crop to take all the plant food from the soil. Feeding rootlets are numerous, I admit, but they do not get all the plant food. It is a good practice to apply more than will be used, and get the benefit of it in the next crop. There is very little waste by leaching of commercial fertilizers. Phosphorus and potash will not waste any by leach, and generally the nitrogen part of a fertilizer is all used in the first crop. If, however, part of the nitrogen is derived from tankage or fish scrap it will remain a long time in the soil. The writer's opinion is we should get our potato fields built up to such an extent of fertility that when the potato year comes we do not have to use excessive amounts of plant food.

BULLETIN SERVICE

(The bulletins listed under this heading are free. If you want a copy of one of more just list them on a postal card or in a letter and mail to us with your name and address. They will be sent to you without charges of any kind.)

LIST OF BULLETINS

- Bulletin No. 1.
—POULTRY RATIONS.
- Bulletin No. 2.
—MODERN WATER SUPPLY.
- Bulletin No. 3.
—SOIL FERTILIZERS.
- Bulletin No. 4.
—SEED CORN CURING, STORING.
- Bulletin No. 5.
—THE GOSPEL OF GOOD FEEDING.
- Bulletin No. 6.
—BEFORE YOU INVEST.
- Bulletin No. 7.
—FARM SANITATION.
- Bulletin No. 8.
—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
- Bulletin No. 9.
—FEED FROM EGG TO MARKET.

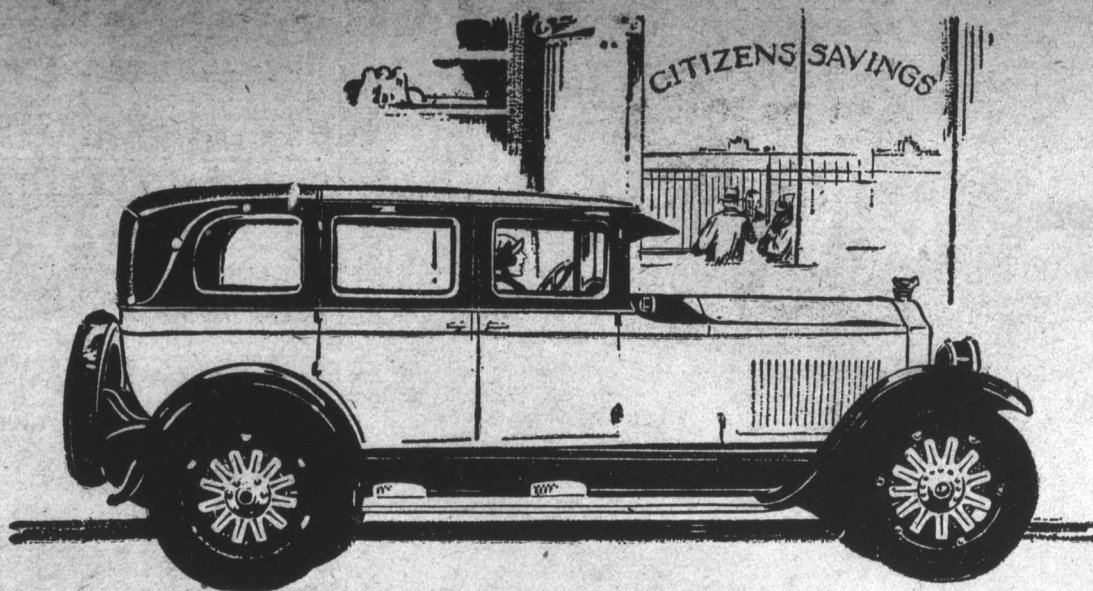
Bulletin No. 10.—WHEN AND HOW TO DUST.—This booklet is made up of complete schedules for dusting to control disease and insect pests in the orchard and the garden. Each disease or pest is described and treatment by dusting given. A valuable booklet for those who grow any fruit or much garden.

Bulletin No. 11.—MINERALS AND FEEDING.—Prof. John M. Evvard, author of this 87-page booklet, is Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Iowa State College and chief of swine, sheep and beef cattle investigations at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

Bulletin No. 12.—HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH LINSEED OIL MEAL.—A plain talk on the use of linseed oil meal by Prof. F. B. Morrison, head of the animal husbandry department of the University of Wisconsin and assistant director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

Bulletin No. 13.—FIGHT THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER.—An excellent bulletin on the methods of controlling the pest which will interest every farmer. The illustrations include a map of the infested area and pictures of the various kinds of machinery used in the eradication work.

Bulletin No. 14.—A GOLDEN HARVEST FROM YOUR UNDER-GRADE APPLES. The modern method of extracting apple juice is the subject of this bulletin, and it tells some interesting things about selling fruit juice at the roadside. Making better cider vinegar is also discussed.



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TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT



Seed Cost Per Acre

PRICE is frequently a determining factor when the farmer makes his seed purchases. Cheap seeds often prove to be the most costly. Our thinking is apt to be straighter if we figure our seeding cost on an acre basis. Farm Bureau Brand Seeds at \$1 per bushel higher than unguaranteed seed of unknown origin may look rather high in price. We find, however, that it actually increases the cost of seeding only 16c per acre, which is exceptionally low insurance on a good crop of hay. High quality, adapted seed will never sell in competition with imported, low quality seed, or cheap seed of any sort.

Send for instructive folder "Take the Uncertainty out of Seed."

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service
Lansing, Michigan



The Meeting Place

An Advertisement of
the American Telephone and Telegraph Company



It is not so long ago since people met in town hall, store or at the village post-office, to talk over matters of importance to the community. Then came the telephone to enable men to discuss matters with one another without leaving their homes. With the growing use of the telephone, new difficulties arose and improvements had to be sought. Many of the improvements concerned the physical telephone plant. Many of them had to do with the means of using the apparatus to speed the connection and enable people to talk more easily. This need for improvement is continuous and, more than ever, is a problem today. Speed and accuracy in

completing seventy million calls daily depends upon the efficiency of Bell System employees and equipment as well as upon the co-operation of persons calling and those called and numerous private operators.

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The American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated Bell Telephone Laboratories have practically for their sole task the making of the telephone more serviceable and more satisfactory—as a means of conversing with anyone, anywhere, any time.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

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For nearly a half century, Isbell's have been developing yield, vitality and hardiness in seeds. Careless experimenting, careful selection, better growing, sorting and cleaning methods have done this. 200,000 customers have proved this profit-building quality—they plant Isbell's seeds year after year and get bumper crops. We grow our own seed—you buy direct from us, saving money and eliminating all risk of substitution.

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Lime!

Use the best lime you can get—Superior Agricultural Hydrate Lime—and your crops will take care of themselves.

Superior Agricultural Hydrate Lime can be obtained from dealers nearby. Comes to you in strong, 50 lb. paper sacks—clean, pure, fine—every sack fully guaranteed.

Your dealer can also supply you with Banner Agricultural Lime-stone, our other widely-used brand. Names of nearby dealers on request.



PEERLESS
LIME PRODUCTS CO.
HILLSDALE MICH.



What the Neighbors Say



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

BEAN QUESTION

DEAR EDITOR: After reading statements of the soup canners and your editorial of Jan. 29 I'd like to give one farmer's view of the matter. As to grades—federal or otherwise, so far as the grower is concerned—they begin and end at the elevator door. We hear of tolerance, and surely it should be stretched to the limit at this time all along the line. The soupmakers should be the last ones to kick (wonder how much moisture there is in their stuff). Am sending a sample of culls, cook them, let the chemist analyze them, then see if a few of them will do any harm. Am also sending a slip showing just how the business is done.

If I want a ton of cull beans at this time they will charge \$15.00 per ton. They do not pay me anything for them. I pay 7c a pound or \$140 per ton for taking them out. The slickest thing of all—there was five per cent excess moisture. They deduct 100 pounds per ton from beans when taken in and charge five dollars per ton of beans for taking out. Or I have a total investment of \$160.00 in a ton of cull beans. There is no drier in this elevator and culls never leave it until the buyer takes them away.

This may not shed any new light on the matter but use it as you see fit.—Geo. H. Gray, Tuscola County.

MICHIGAN APPLES

DEAR EDITOR: I have just read "Just Another Mere Farmer's" letter in the Jan. 15th issue and I also am wondering about Michigan apples. I was born and raised in the west but not in the fruit belt of the west.

While out there I heard much about Michigan's wonderful fruit and especially so after I married for I married a Michigan man and we moved back here eight years ago. I was prepared to have some great feasts on Michigan apples. But I have been thoroughly disappointed, and am wondering why. In the eight years I have been here I have not seen eight bushels of good Michigan apples in the stores after the fall apples are off the market. Why?

I had quite a confab with one of the store keepers in Whitehall last week over this same subject. Went into a store there and asked for some good apples. The ones they showed me as their best were not fit for pig feed. They were small, spotted and cull-looking and should not have been offered to the public. They would not have been if the owners of the orchard were trying to build up a name for their fruit.

I spent three years in Grand Rapids and all of the good apples we were able to get there were either western or southern fruit. The Washington apple was the best although the Missouri apple was also a very good one, but the Michigan apples were small, spotted and worm-eaten and altogether discouraging.

If Michigan is such a wonderful

apple state why doesn't she put some of the good ones on the market. Many people buying apples in the city stores are from other states and you may be sure that they do not carry away a very high opinion of Michigan fruit.

I have seen some nice looking fruit in some of the orchards in the fall but it does not seem to get onto the market. Is it all early fruit or what is the trouble? I am "One Who Is Wondering," Whitehall, Michigan.

THE FARMER AND HIS THRESHERMAN

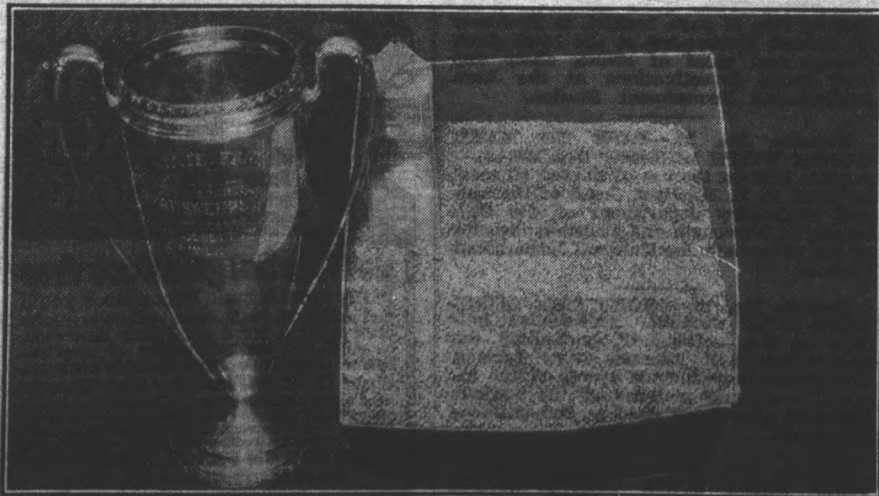
DEAR EDITOR: Many times farmers are disappointed by the custom thresherman just as Mr. Meeks told about himself last fall. Now this cannot always be avoided, but the thresherman can be reliable if he is the man he should and if his farmer patrons will make their wishes known in time. However, the farmer is often as unreliable as the thresherman, and will change his mind on very short notice.

Now to avoid all this trouble the farmer should give his work to a reliable thresherman who makes a business of threshing for about the same farmers every year. The farmer should tell his thresherman in time when he would like his work done, and let the thresherman know that he will stay by him as long as the thresherman does the right thing even though the thresher might not be able to be on the job just at the time he wants him.

If farmers would not employ unreliable tramp threshermen those kind of men would soon go out of business or would become more reliable. Sometimes the tramp thresherman will make the price lower, and it will look like economy to employ him, but the reliable thresherman is always the cheapest in the end when all things are taken into consideration.

The writer is a farmer, and has also run a custom threshing outfit for twenty years in the same locality and knows that if the farmer and thresherman will plan together the time of threshing can nearly always be satisfactorily arranged. The thresherman should tell the farmer just what work he has ahead, the farmer can then tell when his turn will come. When a farmer tells me he is going to have the machine that gets there first, I tell him not to look for me because I am not in the racing game. Were I to make a race for his work the next patron wouldn't know when he was going to get his threshing done.

The custom thresherman is a public servant and it is up to him to give service if he expects to keep his business and if he is a business man he will keep his appointments, do the best work possible, be a gentleman and not be disagreeable and swear while he is on the job or in the homes of his patrons. He also should keep himself as clean as that



C. D. FINKBEINER'S WHEAT WON AT M. S. C.
At the grain show held during Farmers' Week this year at M. S. C. the above display of soft red winter wheat by C. D. Finkbeiner, of Clinton, Lenawee county, won the blue ribbon and the sweepstakes. This is three times during the last five years he has won the sweepstakes and the cup shown is now permanently his.

class of work will permit and see to it that his help follows these rules also.

The farmer should appreciate that kind of thresherman and employ him because he can do the work better and cheaper than the farmer can get it done in any other way.

Michigan farmers do not raise enough grain to afford to own threshing machines of their own. The interest on the money invested in such machinery will pay most Michigan farmer's threshing bill, besides an experienced thresherman can do better work than the ordinary farmer could do with a thresher. A thresher is like a fiddle, anyone can make a noise on it but it takes a lot of experience to get music out of it.—A. F. Wieringa, Barry County, Michigan.

VIEWS OF AN OUTSIDER

DEAR EDITOR: After handling hay some 39 years, also cattle, and going up through the Thumb and around your state it occurs to me that the readers of your paper and Michigan farmers in general should realize more what is outside of their state that has a direct bearing upon their future prosperity. I refer to the growing of more alfalfa. Much is being done but no where near enough. Michigan is losing a tremendous amount of money by delay in a greater production of alfalfa.

Another economic loss is the delay in tubercular testing some of the healthy part of your state like the Thumb district so that they would be recognized as a clean and suitable district from which dairy cows may be supplied to our eastern markets. In a recent trip this summer I was astonished to find you are naturally very clean and still we can't buy a cow to come into our modified accredited areas in New England whose herds are not under Federal Supervision.

Very few have had the opportunity to more clearly observe the wants and opportunities than myself. There is perhaps no general farm crop that will now and for a series of years pay the returns on a large acreage that would be obtained from alfalfa. The eastern dairy interests require thousands of tons and we have no adequate supply at present. Other sections, however, very soon will realize this and it is up to Michigan to act without further delay, as it appears not only to myself but to many others who are in a position to know the requirements in the Central and Southern States as well as New England.—W. L. Mitchell, New Haven, Connecticut.

GOOD PROFIT

DEAR EDITOR: I have been a farmer all my life up to 1913.

I moved to Parma, bought a home there of two acres, the front acre is occupied with buildings, garden and fruit. The other acre I planted to pop corn last spring and harvested 92 bushels of good salable corn, sold 42 bushels of ears at 3 cents a pound, the rest I shelled and sold for 4½ cents a pound. If anyone can beat that I would like to hear from them. It was all sold to a seed firm for seed. I am 74 years old. I don't like to be beat so come on boys, we'll try it again.—Yours respectfully, S. A. C., Parma, Mich.

MAKE PRISON A PUNISHMENT

DEAR EDITOR: I received your letter in answer to my inquiry in regards to the Company and thank you. Pardon me but I would like to express my idea on crime penalty as I see it. I will admit it is a hard problem to decide but I cannot see where there is justice in committing a second crime to pay the penalty of the first crime. Don't think I am upholding crime because I am not. It ought to be punished severely but it seems to me that penal punishment is the just way. But put them in for life at hard labor. Not to pardon or parole. I will admit our prison is full to the brim but I think it need not be if there was more discipline. They are too good to them, too lenient, and give them three good meals with too much freedom.—C. A. S., Parma, Michigan.

Uncle Ab says the man who isn't stirred by the sight of ripe crops has no poetry in his soul, and has no business being a farmer.

"Compare it with the finest cars of Europe and America—and you will discover that the only difference is one of wheel-base and price" . . .

\$1095



Of all the changes which have occurred in the automotive industry during recent years, none is of greater significance than the trend of public opinion toward the Oakland Six. Each year more buyers have seen that no other car of comparable price provided such masterly engineering, such scrupulously fine construction and such superlative performance results!

That the Greater Oakland Six is the Oakland triumph of all, is clearly revealed by the spectacular popularity it has enjoyed from the day of its introduction. It offered such valued features as commandingly beautiful bodies by Fisher, the widely imitated Har-

monic Balancer, four-wheel brakes, air cleaner, oil filter. It introduced the now famous Rubber-Silenced Chassis and foot controlled tilting beam head-lights. And it took all America by storm!

If you know the many benefits and advantages attached to the ownership of a truly fine car—come in and see the Greater Oakland Six. Compare it with the finest cars of Europe and America—and you will discover that the only difference is one of wheel-base—and price!

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

Oakland Six, \$1025 to \$1295. Bodies by Fisher. All prices at factory. Easy to pay on the General Motors Time Payment Plan.

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PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS ~ WINNING AND HOLDING GOOD WILL

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VECTO'S many inner ribs, scientifically placed, give a triple heating surface. VECTO thereby compels two buckets of coal to heat far more air than three by an ordinary stove. The VECTO Warm Air Heater at \$97 (freight extra) offers best heating method to any who cannot at

once afford Ideal ARCOLA Hot Water Radiator Heating. \$10 down. Catalog free.

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AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
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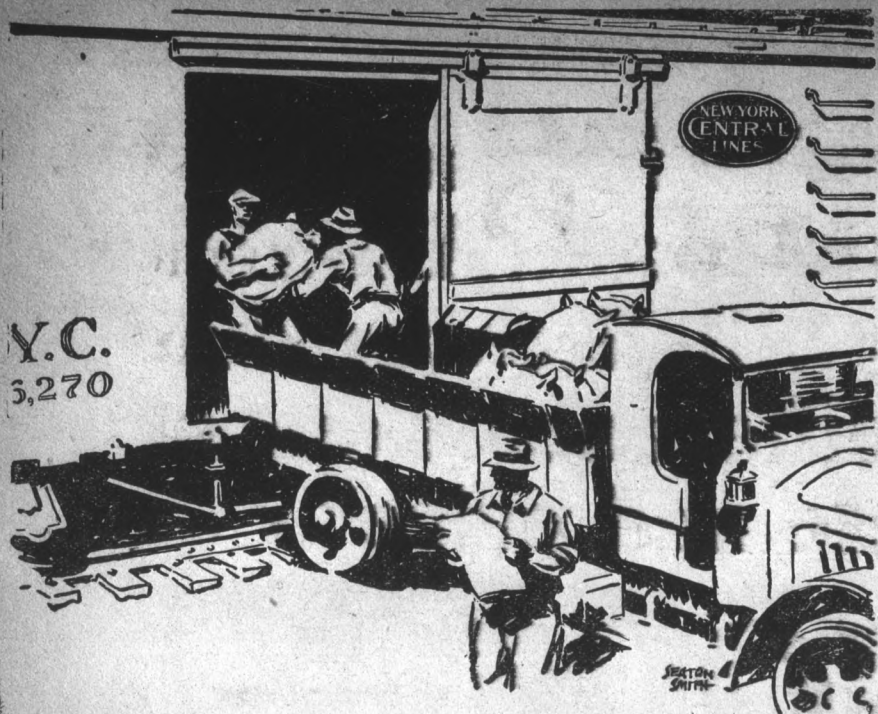
OATS

SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains, weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as \$5c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats.

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COMPLETE POWER MILKER \$35
Ready to milk when you get it. Send for sensational offer! With 18 to 48 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 days trial—10 Year Guarantee—satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write today.
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5821 White St., Ottawa, Kan.
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Gladiolas BLOOMING SIZE 100 for \$1
100 beautiful Gladiolus bulbs, blooming size, all colors, for only \$1.00 postpaid
Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

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3,270

Feeding Plants

CONTINUOUS crop production on most of the farm lands in the central and eastern parts of the United States has reduced the available supply of fertility for the best growth of crops.

In order to produce farm crops at less cost per bushel or ton, it pays to apply certain kinds of plant food in the form of prepared fertilizers. The kind of fertilizer and the amount to be used will depend upon the previous treatment of the soil, the crops produced in the past, and the crops to be grown.

Apply to your county agricultural agent, to your agricultural college, or to this Department for information regarding the best fertilizer to apply.



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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., 357D 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.)



THIS NEW POWDER KILLS RATS AND MICE—NOTHING ELSE

Get rid of rats without danger to your children, livestock, pets or poultry

THINK WHAT THIS MEANS TO YOU!

K-R-O may be used freely in the house, barn or poultry house with absolute safety. Actual tests have proved that it kills rats and mice every time, but other animals and poultry are not injured by the largest doses.

NOT A POISON

K-R-O is made of Powdered Squill—the new, safe way urged by Government Experts. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 75c at your druggist's. If he cannot supply you send us his name and 75c and K-R-O will be sent you postpaid. There are no substitutes for K-R-O.

K-R-O Co., Dept. 44, Springfield, Ohio

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Michigan Business Farmer



ARE YOU SICK?

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David T. Warner

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

TEXT: "Is any among you sick? *** The prayer of faith shall save him that is sick, and the Lord shall raise him up." James 5:14, 15.

AN afflicted soul writes, "I want to ask you to remember me at the Throne. I have been sick since I was fourteen years old. I am now fifty-nine years old. I keep up and about, but so weak, nervous, and easily discouraged." This letter led us to try to offer some health suggestions in the light of reason and the Scriptures.

Both the testimony of the Bible and the experience of believers give healing potency to faith. Jesus Christ is the "Great Physician" of body as well as soul. His commissioned work on earth consisted in "teaching," "preaching," and "healing." Mt. 4:23. The apostles pursued this three-fold plan of preaching deliverance from sins, of relieving the oppressed, and of healing the sick. The two first we yet practise, but in the last we have weakened.

Now, enlightened folks no longer believe that sickness is a sign of sainthood, or that one's piety is to be measured by one's pallor. Man was placed here to dominate nature and the external world. It was not the creative aim that he should become a luckless victim and groan and travail in pain. He was made to have pleasure, health, and happiness thru the fullest communion with God. This made for power to order his life so rationally as to greatly avoid the disturbing effects of sickness. The ills of the flesh are no part of the natural order. Originally, they were the result of wrong attitudes and choices. And isn't that the trouble yet? God does not afflict us with evil, but man punishes himself thru bad habits and practices. Sickness is nature impaired. Healing is nature repaired. Much sickness is due to a bad heredity. The iniquity of the fathers is visited upon the children. But when you are sick because of your own carelessness and sinfulness, don't take refuge in the medieval notion that your affliction is a strange visitation of Providence.

Let us pause here to take a hasty survey of earth's miseries. War, famine, disease, and blasphemy fill our vision. In a word, man is away from God and needs salvation; he is oppressed and needs deliverance; he is diseased and needs healing. And when he repentantly returns to the creative purpose of life, his sins are forgiven, he rejoices in renewed liberty, and he is given sovereign control of the lusts of his body.

But just this is the mission of the Christian religion. The Christian meaning of life is at its zenith in Christ. It was he who was pure. Impure living is a great foe to health. Doctors tell us that much of disease is charged up to immorality. It was Christ who was socially and constructively busy. Consecration to a noble cause has much to do with healthful living. Idleness makes men short-lived and mean-lived. Wholesome activities sweeten and heal our days. And it was Christ who lived temperately. His eating, drinking, thinking, working, and his whole emotional life were wisely controlled and directed. The misuse of any or all these faculties works sure harm to the body. How many lives are made miserable through fits of temper and other emotional crises that impair the natural function of the nervous system! So Jesus was healthful because he kept the laws of God. His optimism, cheer, and reason were in part due to a body that was functioning perfectly. It is perfectly reasonable and reverent to say this, for how many grumpy and gouty Christians are made so by a bad temper, a bad stomach, or a bad business. Our bodies are not experimental food laboratories nor should they be dedicated to sampling sin. They are designed to be temples of health in the spirit of Christ.

Now, Christ's spirit will prevent disease through removing causes. Whenever righteousness reigns in individual or society, we have an era of preventive therapeutics and medicine. The Levitical laws are an elaborate system of sanitation and hygiene. And science has so perfected these that today we have modern sanitation and preventive medicine standing guard over our health.

But the New Testament has its repair department. It is not new. Christ used it, and so did the apostles. Why not more often run our broken machines in to get fixed up? "The prayer of faith shall save him that is sick and the Lord shall raise him up." It is to be noted that this is faith healing. The anointing with oil was an objective inducer of faith. Of course, ancient healers believed oil had curative properties. The Good Samaritan used wine to cleanse the wound of the bruised man and poured in oil to heal. But in the James context, oil seems to be used to improve the quality of faith in the candidate for healing. Jesus used moistened clay and other means to evoke faith. This was using economy in the moral realm for it served more quickly to bring about the essential condition of faith which was to lift the soul up to meet the healing that was to descend through prayer.

But it must be "a prayer of faith." "All things whatsoever ye pray and ask for, believe that ye receive them and ye shall have them." But spiritual healing is far removed from the reverence that some folks are giving to shrines, relics, and occult fads. Neither does it depend upon any mysterious formula of words the source of which and the authority for which we know nothing about. It utilizes spiritual forces that operate only in the spiritual realm of faith and repentance. These remedial agencies have been known and have been curing disease ever since Mark 6:13, "And they anointed with oil many that were sick and healed them."

But why insist so much on faith? It is mental medicine. Faith clears the mind of fear and doubt. And a reorganized mind tends to produce a state that hopes for recovery and thus has a helpful effect on all bodily functions. There is an interesting Bible hint for the mind in "A merry heart doeth good like medicine." This mind state is indeterminable to man, yet so remedial is it that it often brings about surprising recoveries.

"Go thy way, thy faith has made thee whole." These words of Jesus make faith a fundamental demand of the Spirit. Where faith is not, Christ is limited in his healing work. The lack of faith puts one at cross-purposes with God and separates from the abundant life. Life is precious to all, but is glorifying only to those who reach out for the true, the noble, and the good. To be made whole is to consecrate oneself to the task of living righteously.

But with all this hope, God's power to heal the body is not used without discrimination. Paul left Trophimus at Miletus sick, and he could not get rid of the thorn in his own flesh. Yet multitudes of grief-ridden souls have been raised up, and all have been comforted when they cast their burdens upon the Lord. "Himself took our infirmities and bare our diseases."

BIBLE THOUGHTS

HE THAT WILL LOVE LIFE, AND SEE GOOD DAYS, LET HIM REFRAIN HIS TONGUE FROM EVIL, AND HIS LIPS THAT THEY SPEAK ON GUILE.—1 Peter 3:10.

IS IT NOT to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?—Isaiah 58:7.

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.)

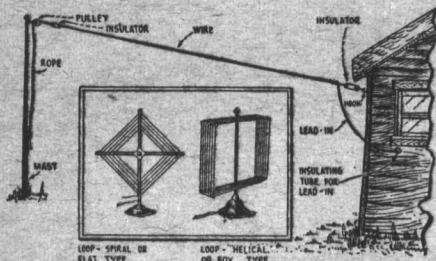
The Business Farmer broadcasts daily, except Saturday and Sunday, through station WGHP, of Detroit, on a wave length of 270 meters.

6:40 to 6:50.....Farm School
7:05.....Markets and News

ANTENNA, AERIAL AND LOOP

SOME confusion exists as to the exact meaning of aerial and antenna. These are not interchangeable terms, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

By aerial, the radio engineer means the elevated conductor portion of the usual condenser type of antenna—the horizontal span of wire, to which is connected the lead-in. The antenna, on the other hand,



is a device for radiating or absorbing radio waves. It is used for transmission as well as reception. A loop, instead of acting as a condenser arrangement, acts as an inductance, with its huge coil picking up the radio waves that cut through it on their travel through space.

The larger and higher the receiving antenna, within practical limits the more wave energy it will intercept and the less sensitive need be the receiver. There is a practical limit, however, based on wave length considerations and broadness of tuning.

A loop, while far more convenient and possessing certain other advantages, intercepts a smaller amount of wave energy than the usual antenna, but this difference is compensated for by a more sensitive receiver, such as the super-heterodyne type.

TOO MUCH UPLIFT IN BRITISH PROGRAMS

SOMETIMES we may get rather tired of programs of popular music, both vocal and instrumental, but usually we are able to tune it out and get something more to our liking. Not so in England, it is claimed. Over there it seems they have a government supervisor of broadcasting who is almost death on anything but "heavy stuff," such as the mind of Beethoven, the growth of industry, the coloration of animals, and so forth. A certain amount of this is fine but British listeners declare there is too much of it in comparison to other types of programs.

TUNE IN ON THE FENCE

ALONG the new highways out of London, England they have concrete posts and steel wire fence. Folks who go out picnicking along these roads carry along their crystal receiving sets. When they stop they attach their set to the wire, ground it in the grass, put on the headphones and tune in London stations. Reception in this way is said to be good up to 20 miles.

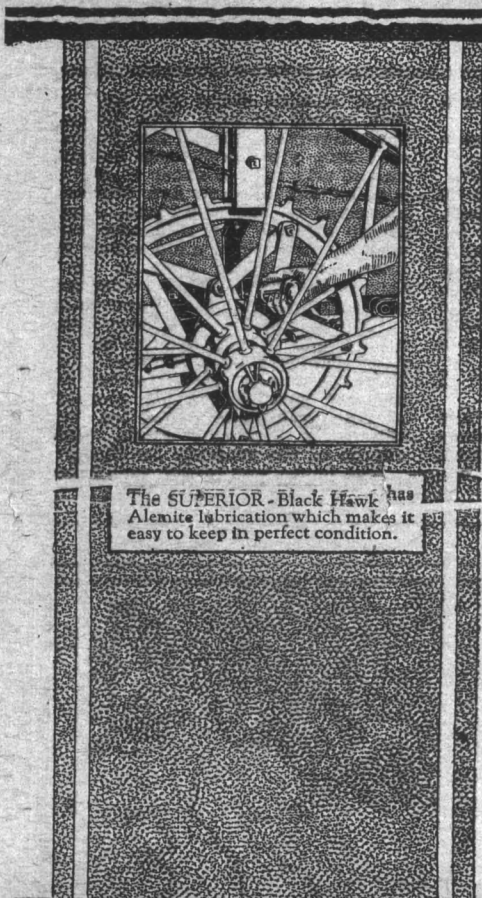
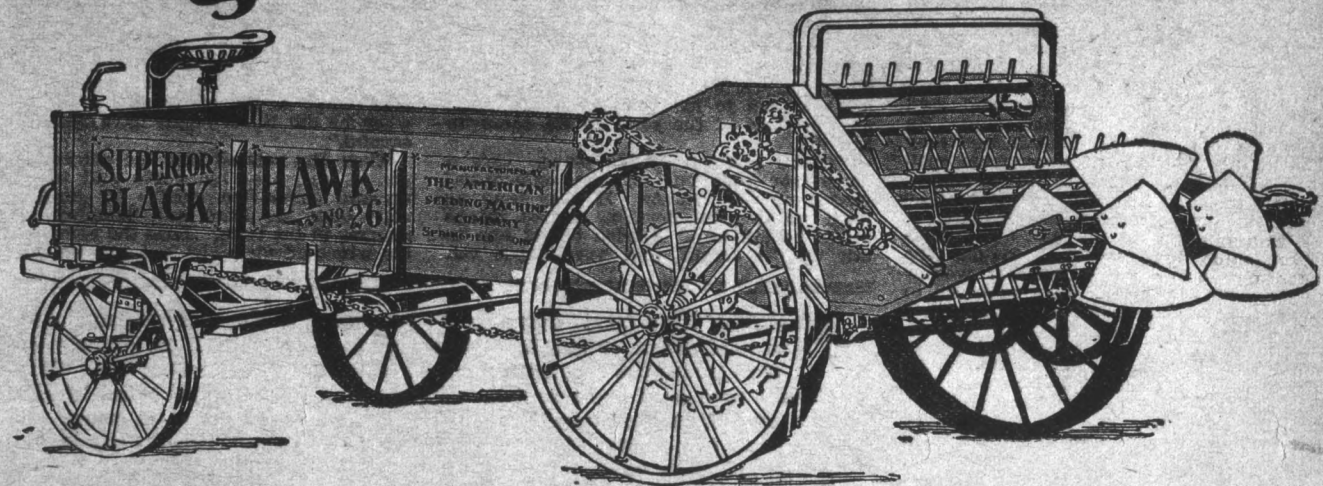
COMMENTS

Will you please mail a market report pad to me and oblige. We get your reports, some nights other stations bother a little, but your reports are the very best we have heard. Please continue, same time.—W. E. Brown, Bryan, Ohio.

We have a new radio and have been listening in to your programs. We like them very much. We like the market reports and would like very much to have one of your market pads.—Willard Hall, Lenawee County.

Please keep your paper coming. Am sending in a two-year renewal. Your weather forecast is the first thing I read and I have the paper so many years now so I couldn't be without it. Yours for the farmer's friend.—Oscar Corby, Menominee County.

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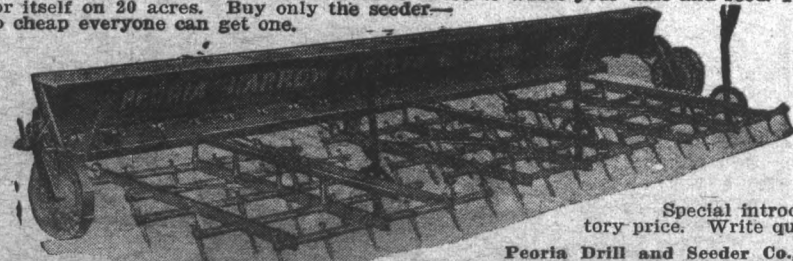
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YES, sir, six of the best hogs that I had—wouldn't have taken \$15 apiece for them. Now what I want is a good notice in your paper about it. Willing to pay for it, of course. Now, be sure and get that in about the reward."

If I hadn't been a kind of a flunky and general reporter and printer around the News office, I might not have heard Jim Barton tell about those hogs he lost. What might have been worse, I might never have met him, because it was that stealing that got me a farm.

You see, I had been with the News almost all winter. The work wasn't my kind. Melting up the old slugs from the Linotype and making new bars of metal didn't agree with me. Began to feel peculiar, and one day when old Doc Bortner came in, he looked at me and said it must be a case of lead poisoning. He went and told the boss about it, and they decided the sooner I got away from such work the better. The boss was a square shooter, tho, and he promised me that he would line up something else for me.

I was kinda glad of that. The folding machine that we used to put the paper out every week had its weekly spells. The bands that were supposed to carry the papers thru the rollers that folded the sheet was always busting. That meant I had to get the boss and we would monkey around getting things going again. That was how I happened to hear about the hogs; it was when I was entering the office for the fourth time that morning to complain about the belts that Jim Barton came in.

I waited for him to get thru before I said anything. The boss made a few scratches about the hogs and the reward on a sheet of paper. Then he turned to Barton.

"Jim," says the boss, eyeing me at the time, "don't know anyone out your way that needs a good husky hand this season?"

"Well, I dunno," says Jim. "Who is the hand, and maybe I can tell you more about it."

"You're lookin' right at him," says the boss, meaning me, of course. "Bill here is in need of a dose of fresh air. The type and the News ain't agreeing with him."

"Well, now," Jim begins, "me and the missus was talking just the other day. We are churning a bit this spring and Maria hates to spend all morning with it. If you are sure Bill's a smart fellow"—and I saw him wink at the boss—"maybe we could use him ourselves."

The upshot of it all was that just a week to the day later I was packed up and waiting in the front office for Jim Barton to drive in after me. He had phoned a couple of days before and told the boss they would take me, and the boss in turn told me how lucky I was to get the job.

"Jim Barton's rated as being one of the best fellows in this county, and so you better be good if you know a snap when you see one," says the boss to me, father-like. "If you don't overdo, you soon ought to get back to first class, and I'd like to have you on the News when you get thru. If you catch them thieves, be sure and let me know, for the News wants news."

That made me feel good, too, for the boss of the News was a fine man. He had been looking out for me ever since my folks was killed in a wreck and I had quit high school and gone to work. Just then Jim Barton drove up and I loaded the old grip in the wagon along with some groceries, butter jars and harness, and climbed into the seat alongside of him.

So I went farming in Millbank township. Had never thought very much about that occupation, but Jim was so well recommended that I felt like I was pretty important as I sat on the wagon while we made a couple of calls at different stores.

We got the egg crate from the Emporium (groceries, dry goods and general merchandise) and we were off for the country.

Jim asked a lot of questions, and I could see he was trying to find out what I knew. In turn, he explained what a time folks were having of late with thieves.

"Regular gang of outlaws," he explained. "Why, nothing is safe any more less it's bolted down. Last night one of the neighbors lost his best harness, and just after my losing the hogs, Fred Frost, another neighbor, reported that his poultry house had been robbed. Bill if you are any good as a detective, here's a chance to make a reputation. Maybe that item in the News will start some of the law enforcers to work."

As we went along, he told me how his hogs had been taken. Said he had planned to ship some nice ones he had finished for market, and get them out to finish them off on corn. Then one morning he went out to the pen to feed the hogs, and maybe he wasn't surprised. He scooped out a couple of shovels of corn, and for the first time no hogs responded to the rattle of the corn on the feed floor. Investigation showed the hogs weren't around. Jim said he began to look about, and soon found that it was evident that the hogs had been dragged a ways, as there were plenty of marks on the ground and they all led toward the road. There were no footprints that could be identified, and what had been done to the hogs was a mystery.

This was just like a lot of other thefts that had been reported to the News while I was there, I said. I bet Jim there was a gang at work, and he said he didn't



Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon

How a Protective Association Solved the Neighborhood Thievery Problem

By W. E. DRIPS

need to bet—he knew it. The thing, he said, was that they ought to be caught. Then he started to lambast the sheriff. That led up to his pointing out a place on the right of the road as we came up the hill.

"That's Herman Dain's place. He's a supervisor and one of the substantial cusses of this county. If they was as hard working as Herman, maybe things might be different. I tried to get him to stir up the sheriff, and have hopes yet.

got quite a history; it's where old man Detray hanged himself—oh, it's twenty years ago now. If that old cuss had any idea what a lot of trouble he started when he did it, he might have been more careful."

Then Jim related how the old man had got in bad over his debts and one day up and committed suicide by putting a rope over his head and jumping off a manger in the barn. Late the same night, his wife and girls—he had two daughters

NOBODY likes to go down to the barnyard in the morning and find a half dozen of the best shotes gone. Yet this is an experience that comes too frequently to lots of farmers in the corn belt. The thieves that used to be content with stealing harness and a few chickens now use motor trucks and carry off a load of fat hogs or an entire flock of poultry. Something like this was happening to the farmers of Millbank township in the story that starts on this page. What they did about it and how they ferreted out the thieves is the theme of the story.—Editor.

Herman is busy, tho, as he operates on a big scale."

We came to an old stone house along-side the road.

I says, "That must be an ol'-timer."

"Right you are," says Jim, "that is our haunted house. Got quite a history, too. Lately it's been a hang out for gamblers. Maybe you remember hearing about the raid the sheriff made a few weeks back; only he got there too late. Well, that's the place. Herman rents the land, and he was telling me the other day what a lot of trouble the place was getting to be."

"Anyone ever see a ghost there?" I asked, kinda awed-like.

"Can't say as to that," says Jim, "lots of folks has seen and heard queer things there, but no one I ever heard of stuck around that long to find out. Place has

—got worried about him and began to look around for him. Mrs. Detray finally went into the barn and into the back part, and came onto the old man hanging there, and it was such a shock to her that she just let out one yell and fainted. When she came to, she was stark, starin' mad; plumb insane," Jim said solemnly. Never was in her right mind after that and finally died years later in an asylum. Course the girls left. An aunt took them to California and they never came back.

"For a long time the place was vacant, as no one would live there, and soon after rumors began to float about that it was haunted. Well, Herman Dain was needing pasture for his stocker cattle, and he eventually rented the place from the First National Bank, which had charge of the property for the girls."

The house was pretty well fallen down,



There were no tags in the ears of two of the barrows.

it was easy to see, but the old stone barn, built in the '50's, was there, and looked ancient. I kind of shuddered as we talked about it, and I cast a last look back at it as we went on down the hill toward the flats.

"One more place and then we're home," Jim says. "The worst of it is that this place is about as vile as they make 'em."

He was approaching about as tumble-down a place as I have seen. Junk, consisting of old lumber and machinery, was scattered all over the yard, and it was hard to say which was the house. Might have passed for a junk dealer's headquarters. Then an odor met us that just topped off the suspicion that it might be a graveyard uncovered.

"Mike Albert's place," Jim says apologetically. "He's kind of a farmer, part one, part feeder, and collector of relics. He gives the women's club more trouble than all the rest of the county put together."

"How?" I asks.

"Well, you see, they have been trying to get the place cleaned up. Mike runs a feed yard and collects garbage to feed his hogs on. Now and then he runs a kind of slaughter house, and so the folks have been trying to make him quit. But Mike is foxy and manages to out-smart them every time. He ain't so bad in some ways and so he has a few friends and they manage to keep him out of trouble."

Then Jim told me how Mike had come there a few years ago and made a practice of buying up runty pigs, and kept them around till he had them fleshed up a bit and fit to sell. Mike always paid his bills promptly, and when anyone needed extra help Mike could be counted on to come in. He was a good worker, too, Jim said, and knew how to do a lot of things that stood in his favor. He was the best man in the community when it came to stacking grain. He could lay a round stack and put the swellest bulge in it, and never a bundle slid out of place. And when it came to breaking horses, Jim said he was a dandy. Knew just how to quiet them down, and could have the wildest one eating out of his hand in less time than anyone. Seemed to know how to keep 'em quiet.

Mike was a widower, Jim said. Some folks said if he ever had a wife it would have killed her off, living in that mess. But it didn't matter, as Mike had always lived alone ever since he came there. But there was no denying it, Mike's place sure looked like there was plenty of room for improvement. I wondered how anyone could live in that mess. At least it had one advantage, for most folks would not be hanging around there visiting.

The team was picking up in their gait, and we soon came to a better looking section. The road angled, and soon we saw a house set back on a hill with a neat yard and fence.

"That's our place," Jim proudly indicated with a flourish of his hand. Didn't blame him for feeling proud, as the Barton farm house sure was a good looking one. I found out later that the Barton place had been in the family for sixty years. It was homesteaded by Henry Barton, Jim's father, when Iowa was opened for settlers before the Civil war, and he was one of the best farmers in these parts. Jim was born there he said, and I found out he had a boy that was to have run the place, but he died a few years before. It was a blow of no small consequence to Jim and Mrs. Jim.

We soon were up in front of the place, and I helped unhook the team and put them in the barn. Then we went to the house, where I was introduced to a kindly lady who showed me upstairs to a fine, airy room. I sure was in luck, I said to myself, when I had time to look around. Mrs. Jim, as Jim called her, was a dandy.

"Just make yourself at home," she says. "You can put your clothes in that wardrobe and kinda get settled before supper. Jim can get along without you tonight with the chores."

But I had my new overalls on in a few minutes and was headed for the barn, where Jim introduced me to the stock. Told me all the horses' names, showed me where the oats was kept, and explained which cows went in which stanchions.

We soon had them fed, and I was attempting to milk my first cow. "Let you experiment on Brindle," Jim says. "She won't kick, and when you get used to them you can work on the rest of them."

Felt pretty proud of the half a bucket of milk I finally extracted, but it was tough on my wrists.

A few turns on the separator showed me what there was to that job, and then supper.

Hot biscuits, cold meats, fried potatoes, plenty of sauce, cookies, and, best of all, a big glass of fresh milk, soon made me glad that there was thievery in Millbank township; otherwise Jim Barton might never have found me at the News office. After I ran the phonograph a little while and looked at the papers Jim was reading, I went off to bed. If farming was all as good as that first day, I was satisfied. I went to sleep thinking about the hogs that Jim had lost and wondered who took them.

Next morning was shipping day. It didn't mean much to me, as I was introduced to the churn right after breakfast. But I heard Jim calling a few of the neighbors and telling them about the shipping and I gathered that he was going to make up a carload in the neighborhood.

Churning was a novelty, the first day. Cranking that barrel around and peeling into the little glass looking for the but-

ter that was supposed to appear, was fun. But I was kind of hoping it would hurry up as I wanted to get down to the depot where shipping was in progress, as Jim had left word that I was to come down when I got thru, and of course I wanted to see everything.

Glad I did get down there too. When I arrived at the place where the hogs were being weighed and run into the yards, there were a half dozen wagons and as many drivers. The men were all gathered about the scales and talking to Jim. So I went that way to hear what was doing.

"Strangest thing I ever heard about," Jim was saying as I came up. "What do you suppose it's doing here?"

"Well, sir," says a tough looking fellow. "all I know is I heard a crack like someone was breaking up boxes, and then a scream. I got up quick and went out, and here was the wreck of the car. It hit a post and believe me it is ruined."

"How in time did all the folks that was supposed to be there get away, Mike?" Jim asks.

"Can't say as to that. Maybe they walked off and maybe another car that came along later picked them up. I thought maybe you might know about it. That's the main reason I came over this morning."

So that was Mike, I guessed. It was, too, I found out later. He looked the part of being the boss of the place he was keeping, and I didn't form a very favorable opinion of him as he kept on talking.

Seems that during the night an old touring car had gone wrong some way and cracked into a telegraph pole a few rods west of Mike's place. Mike had heard the crash and got up right away to see what was doing, and when he got to the car, no one was there. The front end of the auto was a wreck and there were no traces of any human beings about it. Mike discovered that morning that it hadn't any license plates and several of the others who had come past the place had examined the wreck and agreed they never saw the car in that section before.

Jim finally stopped talking long enough to notice me and introduced me to the boys. Then the talk of the wreck continued. Just then old Dan Carney came driving down the road. I remember hearing of him as I had heard Jim trying vainly to get him on the phone and had finally heard him tell some one else to ask Dan to bring his hogs. So I was looking for Dan when I overheard one of the boys say, "Here comes Carney."

Dan was a rugged old farmer, lean and driving a team that followed his general line of make up.

He was excited I thought as he pulled up with a jerk and stopped near the unloading chute.

Jim greeted him. Without waiting for further suggestions, Dan began to cuss and it was evident to all he had had experiences.

"Brought what's left of my hogs," Dan finally got out. "Them blankety blank robbers and low down thieves got two of the best ones last night before I knew it. Yep, they was there all right, the danged scoundrels. I'd like to ketch them. Say, I suppose you boys saw that wreck up the road, well that car's got tires on just like the one that made tracks at my place or I'll eat my hat."

Now we all were excited. We tried to talk to Dan, but he kept right on going.

"Yep, Jim, two of my best shotes was gone. I'm clean mad all thru and I'm going to get the sheriff out right away, dang 'em."

Say, I was excited now. Here was a car that Dan Carney said had been to his place and it was wrecked. Then Jim says to me, we better go up soon and look at it. I was willing. But before he went he stepped over to the depot and called the sheriff and asked him to come out if he could and see if he could find out whose car it was.

We soon got over to where the car was and I looked wise like at the wreck. Who ever was driving must have been lucky to get out cause the radiator was jammed up bad and the windshield was busted and both front wheels were down.

They were others there as Jim and me looked the mess over. They all commented and was interested in the way the car was smashed, but I was more curious. I began to look into the car. Then I saw a bunch of stuff that looked like hair. I pulled it off and casual like asks Jim "What's this?"

"Where'd you get that?" he says, right quick.

"In there," says I. "Why?"

Jim looks again.

"Well," he says in a calm manner, "that's pig hair and its the same color as that on the hogs Dan Carney brought in this morning. Guess Dan's right and this is the car the thieves had been using."

"Who do you suppose it was," I asks.

"Can't say," says Jim. "The sheriff ought to be here soon and maybe he can tell us."

And just then the sheriff came up, so I waited to hear the worst.

(Continued in March 26th issue.)

I am a reader of M. B. F. and like the paper very much. We wouldn't be without the paper.—W. A. Sharp, Mont-calm County, Michigan.

THE BUSINESS FARMER is coming O. K. and we enjoy it. It sure is a good paper, a paper the whole family enjoys.—Mrs. Sinus Jensen, Wexford County.



PUBLIC preference chooses the inimitable Chrysler "60"

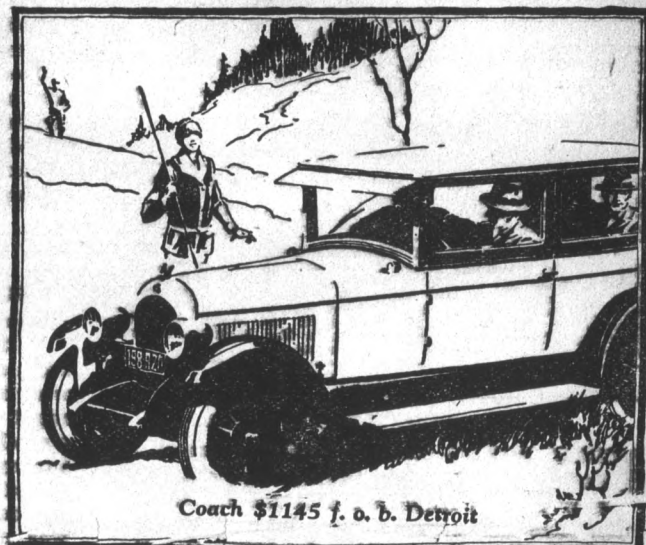
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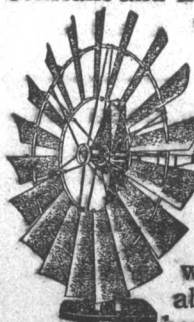
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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1927

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

FORD'S 20-DAY FARM YEAR

HENRY FORD'S statement that a farmer can do his farm work in twenty days out of the year and be employed in a factory the rest of the time has aroused more interest and concern than it really justifies in our estimation. Of course we may be wrong, and possibly Mr. Ford can prove it to us, but we are going to require that proof before we are convinced of our error.

In the first place there is the weather to take into consideration. Just as soon as someone invents some way of regulating the sun, moon and stars, so that we can turn on the rain when we want it or bring out the sun at just the right time, then possibly we will be able to regulate the number of days it will require to produce a certain crop. Also we can then regulate the supply so that there need be no over-production one year and an under-production the next.

Granting that, with ideal weather conditions, a crop can be produced and marketed within 20 days out of the year, what of the many other crops produced in Michigan that mature at different periods and are harvested over several months?

Henry Ford makes his flivvers the same way and markets them the same way, rain or shine, year in and year out. At times demand is greater than at others but the plan he uses does not vary. He merely increases or decreases production. But with the farmers it is different. For example, when the price of corn is down the farmer often finds it profitable to market his surplus through his hogs.

Several of Michigan's leading farmers were recently interviewed on the subject and none of them treated the matter with much seriousness. One stated that the Indians beat Mr. Ford to the idea, as they planted their corn and then went hunting until it was ready to harvest. Another expressed the belief that Mr. Ford was getting an American price for his product and paying an American wage to his help, and what the American farmer needed was an American price for his product instead of a world price. All of them thought it might work on a one-crop farm, but stated the weather had a lot to do with it.

Mr. Ford's experiment, which he states he is trying on his farm, will be watched with much interest, and we trust he will give out detailed figures on his operations, so that our farmers can follow his system, if it proves profitable and will work for the best interest of the country.

SOLVING THE SURPLUS PROBLEM

ANY chance of the farmers gaining relief from their surplus problem through the McNary-Haugen bill has been killed by the veto of President Coolidge. We are not prepared to praise or condemn the President for his action because we are not certain just how much benefit it would have been to the farmers of Michigan. His reasons for vetoing the bill have been given at some length but can be briefly stated as follows: That the bill was unconstitutional; that it discriminated in favor of the cotton, corn, rice,

swine, tobacco and wheat growers as against farmers of varied crops; that the farm board provided in the measure was given complete control over the necessities of life; that the price-fixing angle of the bill would increase the prices to the consumers; that because of high prices consumption would be lowered, which would make a greater surplus; that the bill would create actual "trust" conditions; that the foundation of this nation was based on the theory of healthy competition and this bill would discourage such activity; that on a whole the measure was structurally unsound and would bring about financial and agricultural chaos.

So apparently the surplus question will continue to be a sword over the head of the farmer, at least until such a time as demand catches up with production.

According to a Chicago professor by the year of 2000 there will be 325,000,000 people in the United States, and he can not see how America, or even the world, can support them.

Cheer up, farmers, if this increase in population is mostly in the cities of our country the surplus problem of the American farmer will be solved in another generation or two. But in the meantime what are you to do? Really, you are getting too inquisitive.

EXPLAIN THIS ONE FOR US

AMONG the many letters we receive about the operations of poultry thieves in different sections of Michigan we recently found one from a subscriber in the central part of the State who had lost some turkeys. She wrote that one night they locked their chicken coop about eight o'clock without noticing if all the chickens and turkeys were in there. Chicken thieves had never called on them and their poultry had always gone to roost of its own accord every night so there was no reason to expect they would be minus any. However, when they opened the coop next morning the turkeys were gone. Without notifying the sheriff she immediately wrote us asking what to do, but before we could reply we received a postal card from her advising us to drop the whole matter as they had found the turkeys in the cow shed back of the coop.

Now we are in a quandary. Could it be that someone stole the turkeys, then happened to hear about our campaign and got cold feet? Or can it be that the turkeys heard about there being so many chicken thieves around the country and decided to find a safer place than the chicken coop to roost?

START OUR NEW STORY

OUR new story, "Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon" starts in this issue and we are warning you right now not to miss it. It is one of the best, if not the best, of all stories we have ever published. Most of you will remember "Forty Years of Faking" and "How Bill Bucked the Tiger," two stories on the workings of crooks among the farmers, which appeared in our columns some time ago. Well this new tale is equally as good as either of those two, telling of the operations of a gang who are stealing farmers' hogs. Then the farmers get their dander up, organize a protective association, and things start happening. It is action right from the start. You will be sorry if you miss part of it.

THE CORN BORER

HAVE you read the article on the European corn borer appearing on another page in this issue? It was written by a county agricultural agent in the quarantined area of Michigan who has made a careful study of it so that he can be of the greatest benefit to the farmers of his county, and we requested him to prepare this article for us. Whether you are in or out of the quarantined area you should read this article carefully and then file it away for future reference, along with the other past issues of M. B. F. containing articles on this pest.

NORTHERN COUNTY AGENT APPROVES

IHAVE been reading about your efforts in behalf of L. J. Wilson of Greenville. You certainly are doing a good piece of work in helping the fight against chicken thieves. We in the U. P. are not bothered with chicken thieves but we are greatly interested in the outcome.—Art Lonsdorf, County Agricultural Agent, Iron Mountain, Michigan.

RESPECTING THE LAW

THE daily press reports that recently a certain judge in Nebraska had occasion to pass sentence on two men who were found guilty of violating the Eighteenth Amendment. The judge declared that each man should spend sixty days in the county jail, the first 20 days living on bread and water, the next 20 days on regular meals, and then return to the bread and water diet for the remaining twenty days. Such a sentence may sound foolish to some but it strikes us as a very good one.

As a rule the law breaker gets off too easily. This does not apply only to the dry law but many others as well. What does a fine amount to? It is paid and that is the last of it, the offender going on his way believing that money is the oil that quiets troubled waters. What if he does break a law? All he will have to do is pay a fine. And those who cannot afford to pay fines have to go to jail where, many times, they have things so much better than they are used to at home that they are loath to leave when their sentence expires. It is true that they are supposed to be deprived of their liberty, but many times they are to only a small extent.

No law should be passed unless we expect to live up to it, and violators should be punished. If one of your children does something that you told them not to, you do not praise them and make them feel that they are right and you wrong. Of course not, you punish them so they will not do it again. The same rule should apply to those who break our laws. They should be made to realize that we passed the laws to be obeyed, and if they do break them they have to pay the penalty.

What we need is more judges who will give out more jail sentences and fewer fines. Also our jails need to be maintained so that prisoners will consider it a penalty to serve time in them rather than a luxury. We do not mean to treat prisoners in a brutal manner—far from it—but we do think they should be made to realize that it is a serious matter to break a law.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

AN article by Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, appearing in the current issue of one of our leading magazines, indicates that the writer believes that the farmers of America are getting ready to raise only enough for their own needs and let the rest of the country starve. We think that Mr. Lowden, who has been endorsed as a farmers' candidate for President, is unduly alarmed over the present situation. It is true that farmers in many sections of the country looked for much good to come from the McNary-Haugen bill if it was made a law but we do not think they will curtail production to any great extent because President Coolidge vetoed it.

What has happened when there has been special warnings issued to reduce the acreage of any certain crop? Most times there has been an increase instead of a decrease. Many farmers thought that if a smaller acreage was planted prices would be good, so they increased their acreage to get those good prices, and so many of them did it that. It is only human nature to look out for yourself. It happens in any line of business, unless it is highly organized, which farming is not.

Mr. Lowden is a very fine man and we usually have great regard for his judgment but we are of the opinion that he wrote this article without giving it enough careful thought.

It might be a good idea, but it is one of those things that will not work. Not for some time anyway.

FEDERAL GRADES WIN FAVOR

WE have it on no less of an authority than the Bean-Bag, a magazine devoted to the bean and pea industry, that federal grades for beans are winning favor among the trade. It reports that when federal grades and grading were first proposed a year ago the canners could not see it but this year they are boosters. Several western states have tried them and the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. Big buyers are beginning to think federal grades and they are going to demand them. So are the smaller buyers. Will Michigan deliver them?

COMING EVENTS

August 1-4, 1927.—International Country Life annual meeting, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

August 4, 1927.—Farmers' Day, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

"The Business Farmer" is more than a periodical It is an Institution of Service!

THE PUBLISHER'S DESK

(We are always glad to do all we can to protect our subscribers from fraudulent deals or unfair treatment from concerns at a distance. We advise on stocks and bonds, and investigate different concerns for our subscribers. This service, including a personal letter, is free when subscription is paid in advance.)

INSURANCE MISREPRESENTED, HE SAYS

DEAR PUBLISHER: We sure were pleased when we read in the February 12th issue relative to the stand you have taken on cheap accident insurance. Unscrupulous representatives connected with publications inside as well as outside of Michigan have grossly misrepresented the contents and coverage of said dollar accident insurance policy. They did this in order to secure business for themselves irrespective of the final outcome to the farmer or his family, in case of accident, through the perfidy of said representatives. Allegations have been made in the hearing of the writer by farmers of Monroe county that they had taken out such policies for themselves and members of their respective families, and no matter what happened they were fully protected, at least they were so informed by the agent who secured their subscription and orders for policies.

More power to M. B. F. in exposing the crooked methods of those who lay awake nights to figure out ways of getting the farmer's dollar through chicanery.—C. W. Elsemann, Monroe County.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WE have numerous complaints against commission merchants in different parts of the country and in a large per cent of the cases the trouble is that the shipper finds his weight does not agree with the poundage he is paid for by the concern. Price received is also the cause of considerable trouble. In a few cases there were no returns of any kind. This comes down to the fact that you should investigate a company before shipping to them, be sure they have a reputation for honest dealing. We are here to serve you at all times and will be pleased to advise you on any commission company.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

I was reading your article in the February 12th issue about no more cheap accident insurance for you and I was wondering if the policy sent out by the Federal Life Insurance Company, through the Chicago Tribune, is all right.—Mrs. B., Muskegon, Mich.

ALTHOUGH we do not have one of the policies of the company you mention before us, we are of the opinion it is of the same general nature. Practically all of these \$1.00 policies are alike in that they promise just about the same, but cover themselves with so many restrictions that the chances of collecting anything in case of an accident are pretty slim. Naturally, the benefits from a low premium policy are extremely limited.

We suggest that you read your policy very carefully and think you will find it worth no more than you paid for it when you compare costs and benefits of it and regular accident insurance.

HOME WORK AND RAINCOAT

A LETTER comes to us from one of our subscribers asking about the proposition offered by the Peter Falor Company, of Kansas City, Missouri.

This company advertises home work of addressing and mailing envelopes; in fact, they make you "Mailing Secretary" (real dignified title isn't it?) in your territory, and end for ever the worry of "just-a-little-more-money." The letter you receive discusses "Good Character," mentions "Honest, Ambitious and Willing," taking up four pages, and is really the work of a master letter

writer, one who knows how to win the sympathy of the reader. It is suggested that one person can "earn \$15.00 through a single night's work."

As you read on, one wonderful sentence after another, visions of money and what it will buy almost blind you to the printed page until—what's this? A rain coat? Yes, they want you to buy one of their raincoats. What's the idea of having to buy a raincoat in order to address and mail envelopes? Do they figure you are going to use an old, leaky fountain pen, or is the job of wetting the flaps on the envelopes such as to require some protection? Oh, now you find out that you are going to mail a letter to folks recommending that they purchase a combination "Thorobred 4-Use" coat—rain, top, dress, motor, or what have you—just like you have, worth "\$15.00" but sold only to you for \$6.95, plus postage. And after you have earned \$15.00 addressing and mailing they will refund your money. But what if they fail to send you enough work to earn that much? Well, in that case you keep your "bargain" and they keep your \$6.95.

Whether you would get much of the work to do would depend, no doubt, on how many suckers your first letters landed. If you got some live ones for them it would be profitable for them to have you continue work but if there was no response from the folks who received the letters you sent out, we think your chances to do any more mailing or get your cost free would be slim.

We once read of a scheme similar to this one operated by a young man in New York City, except instead of coats he had fountain pens and all addressing had to be done with that kind of a pen. With his scheme he soon ran out of fountain pens and after that mail sent to his address was returned marked, "Moved, left no address." He had picked up a quantity of cheap fountain pens which he sold to folks who expected to do addressing for him at nearly \$2.00 each, cleaning up a nice profit, and then skipped.

Perhaps the coat offered by this company is of fair quality—we cannot say, we have never seen one—but if it is worth what they ask there is no reason to use such bait as home work to get folks to buy. It should sell on its own merits.

Leave such propositions alone is our advice.

THANKS!

I received the check (\$4.00) you sent to me from Elmhurst, New York and I thank you ever so much for getting it for me. I will always say a good word for THE BUSINESS FARMER and tell people what you have done for me.—O. C. K., Charlotte County.

I wish to tell you that I received settlement from — for bird ordered in February. Get another bird in the place. Of course will have to try it out. Certainly appreciate the trouble you have been to. Thank THE BUSINESS FARMER the best ever.—P. R., Charlotte County.

I received from the — Supply Company the radio part which I had so much trouble getting. I wish to thank you again for your assistance. Without M. B. F. magic I think I would have been some time getting results.—Henry Dingle, Leeco County.

The Collection Box

The purpose of this department is to protect our subscribers from fraudulent deals 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, but when no charge for our services will 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 any distance of one another.

These claims should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

Address all letters, giving full particulars, amount claimed, 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 4, 1927

Total number of claims filed	2200
Amount claimed	\$20,000.00
Total number of claims settled	1000
Amount settled	\$10,000.00

Investment That Has the Ideal Security

The ideal way to invest money is to lend it on good security at a favorable return. The ideal security for a loan is carefully-selected income-producing real estate.

When you purchase our bonds you place yourself in this ideal investment position. You are lending money on sound security, and receiving ample return.

And you have this further advantage: The security for your loan can never be in jeopardy.

No one has ever had to suffer the slightest delay in payment of principal or interest due on securities purchased from us.

6% & 6½%

Normal Federal Income Tax Up to 1½% and 2%
Paid by Borrower

Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

Federal Bond & Mortgage Building, Detroit, Mich.



The Solvay-limed farm is the successful farm!

The farmer spreading Solvay Pulverized Limestone is bound to be successful because he is sure of sweet soil, productive soil. That means bumper crops—large profits.

Spread Solvay this year—sweeten sour soil, release plant food and you'll have fertile, productive fields.

Solvay gives you more, dollar for dollar, than any other lime you can buy. High test, furnace dried, finely ground, safe to handle—will not burn. In easy to handle 100 lb. bags and in bulk.

Write for the Solvay Lime Book—free.

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Detroit, Mich.



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LOCAL DEALERS

TELL 'EM ABOUT IT! Do you tell your friends about the free service they can get if they are paid-up subscribers to The Business Farmer? If you do you are doing them a service, yourself a service, and us a service. If they join our growing family they save considerable money through getting free advice, you benefit because the more names there are on our subscription list the more we can serve you, and we are pleased that we have so many friends to serve.

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

"Canadian Variegated" is Hardest Alfalfa

The results of experiments at Government Stations are given below.



99% or Better Purity

Dr. C. A. Zavitz (head of the Experimental Dept. of the Ontario Agricultural College) describes the development of the variety as follows:

About seventeen years ago we discovered a variegated alfalfa growing in Ontario, which was exceptionally hardy. This was a blend of alfalfas obtained over fifty years ago from Lorraine and from Baden, the latter being the original home of the Grimm. It has had the natural selection caused by our Ontario winters for upwards of fifty years. The winter of 1917-18 was probably the severest on record. It destroyed the tenderest plants in the fields of hardy alfalfa, leaving only the very best. We, therefore, have in Ontario at the present time an alfalfa the seed of which is sure to create a big demand in both Canada and the Northern States, where an exceptionally hardy alfalfa is required.

In an experiment conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, extending over a period of ten years, the Ontario Variegated made the highest record of those hardy varieties which are grown more or less extensively in Ontario and in some of the Northern States. The exact average percentage of living plants from the ten-year period was as follows: Ontario Variegated, 66.9; Grimm, 66.0, and Baltic, 61.9.

In an experiment started three years ago, in which there are seven plots of Ontario Variegated from five different sources and also seven plots of Grimm from five different sources, the average yield of hay per acre per annum for 1923 and 1924 was 4.6 tons for the Ontario Variegated and 4.4 tons for the Grimm. (Reprinted from Toronto Mail and Empire.)

Copy of letter from IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES, IOWA
Replying to your enquiry just at hand regarding the Canadian Variegated alfalfa, would say that we have had this variety in test through only one winter, our first seeding having been made the 17th of August, 1925. This was seeded in comparison with Grimm, Cossack, Baltic and strains from Dakota, Kansas and Utah, also with various imported lots. The Canadian Variegated came through the winter of 1925-26 in splendid shape with no apparent winter-killing, performing fully as well as the Cossack and Grimm. Under these same conditions the Kansas common winter-killed fully fifty percent and the Dakota common about thirty-five percent.
A considerable number of lots representing commercial importations from Argentina and South Africa, winter-killed one hundred percent. We hope that conditions will be such that a large amount of this seed can be produced annually in Southern Canada and that steps will be taken to insure the genuineness of seed supplied under this name.
Very truly yours,
H. D. HUGHES, Chief in Farm Crops.

Insure genuineness by buying seed that is branded, tagged and sealed as shown in illustration; also look for purple stain on 1% of seed. Buy from your local dealer, he either has stock or can easily get it for you.

CANADA SEED COMPANY, Limited
TORONTO, CANADA
"Carload Shippers to Wholesale Trade"



Pays well, because of the distinctive advantages the South affords farmers: such as *Climate*, permitting outdoor work every month in the year; low-cost *Living* for farmers and their hired help, which makes farming all the more profitable; *Land* on which varieties of crops can be abundantly grown; cheap and reliable farm *Help*. Add to these advantages those of good *Neighbors*, good *Schools* and good *Roads*—and happy is the farmer who lives in the South.



Write and say what kind of farming you want to do, and full information as to where and how you can do it in the South, will be sent free. Address G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., L. & N. R. R., Dept. MB-11 Louisville, Ky.



We GUARANTEE
Red Strand Galvanized
Square Deal Fence
to outlast any farm fence
you've ever owned!
KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.

An extra heavy zinc coating protects Red Strand fence against rust for many years longer than the regular "Galvanizing" process. More copper in the steel fights rust, too. These together—heavier ZINC and more COPPER—form a longer lasting, rust resisting combination never used before in any farm fence.

Galvanized Square Deal Fence

is made from the same kind of wire "that grandfather used to buy" 40 years ago. It has full gauge, crimped, springy line wires; one-piece, picket-like stays; self-draining, can't slip knot. Easy to erect, trim, strong.



Ask your dealer for prices. Red Strand costs no more than any good, woven wire fencing.

Write for "Official Proof of Tests," and "What 17,000 Farm Folks Said" booklets; also Keystone Catalog, FREE.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.
4377 Industrial Street
Peoria, Ill.

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.)

BERRIEN FRUIT GROWERS HOLD LIVELY MEET

IN spite of mild weather, ideal for farm work, a large turnout of fruit growers from several counties attended the all day meeting of the Berrien County Horticultural Society at Benton Harbor, February 23.



Herbert Nafziger

The meeting opened with an address on grading laws by Mr. M. S. Fuller, a fruit inspector and a practical grower. Mr. Fuller reviewed the various grade laws and gave it as his opinion that there is no pressing need for changes in any of the grades, with one notable exception. This exception is the No. 1 grape grade. Mr. Fuller, as well as many other growers, inspectors, and salesmen recognizes the weakness of this grade and the dangerous possibilities which lie in its unpopularity with so many growers. The speaker advocated a No. 1 grape grade which allowed 10 per cent tolerance for straggly bunches and 10 per cent tolerance for defects of various kinds. The color requirements, it was stated, should be held rather high and should be placed at 85 per cent or near that figure. Mr. Fuller's suggestions, it was said, represented a slight loosening of the present Michigan No. 1 but were still well above the requirements for the U. S. Federal grade.

Mr. F. L. Granger, sales manager of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc. described the immense increase which has taken place in commercial fruit production in recent years. After viewing the national fruit industry from various angles Mr. Granger has come to the conclusion that Michigan enjoys a better position, both present and future than any other large fruit growing section in the United States. This does not mean, however, that the careless fruit grower can make money. Efficiency in marketing and production, in other words, business fruit growing, is the price not only of success but of survival as well. Here are some of Mr. Granger's high points. "Michigan urgently needs a complete orchard survey, showing what varieties are being grown, where they are located, the number of trees of each variety, etc." "Michigan fruit growers suffer less loss from adverse weather conditions than the growers of any other eastern state." "Michigan suffers a higher loss from apple scab than any other state in the Union. This is preventable." "Michigan orchards are not overplanted. Forced abandonment of poor varieties will balance a normal increase in planting." "Grapes are heavily planted, but there is still a profit in grapes for the grower who can produce an average of 3 tons per acre over a 5 year period. Low average yield per acre means a loss." Professor N. L. Partridge, of M. S. C., announced the start of three pruning projects in Berrien County

and stressed the importance of quality production when marketing grapes in competition with other sections. Correct pruning makes quality, fertilizers make quantity per acre, and both are needed to make grape growing profitable, said Professor Partridge. In touching upon the grape grades the speaker stated that no change should be made in the Michigan grades which would lower them below the requirements of the U. S. Federal grades.

Dr. K. L. Butterfield, president of Michigan State College, in an interesting address told the growers that business farming is the greatest need of agriculture, that it will be increasingly important from now on and that cooperative marketing and other organized effort must go hand in hand with efficient farm management. "The individual farmer is like a drop in the ocean when, working alone, he throws his products at the market," said Dr. Butterfield.

At the close of the afternoon session Mr. H. J. Lurkins conducted a question box, during the course of which the growers expressed a desire for local inspection for peach diseases and appointed a committee of six to confer with the growers at Paw Paw relative to needed changes in the grape grades.

The activities of the day were pleasantly concluded by a banquet given by the Agricultural Club of the Benton Harbor High School at which Dr. Butterfield addressed the assembly on the work of the College and its program of service to the farmer.

BEAUTIFUL SPRINGTIME

BEAUTIFUL springtime, Blue-birds and robins are its heralds, first in line.
(An' the dwindling silage pile is another sign).

Beautiful springtime, Nature sheds its robe of white and dons the green.
(I shed my sheepskin and pull on blue jeans).

Beautiful springtime, Soft breezes carry blossom perfume by.
(An' blow the spray-dope in my eye).

Beautiful springtime, Warm showers drip from nature's brow.
(An' make it too darn wet to plow).

Beautiful springtime, The wild-geese army, northward bound, begins to thin.
Oh gosh, I wish them oats was in).

That is how a farmer feels in the springtime. His enjoyment of the beauties of awakening nature is constantly interrupted by pressing considerations of a practical kind.

ED McINTOSH SAYS:

THIS here fruit variety business is like a movin' picture; now you see it, now you don't. I've got a number of big old Duchess apple trees on my place, and, speakin' of movin' pictures, I guess this particular show ain't gonna have no happy endin'!

MEET THE SEED POTATO EXPERT AT M. S. C., FOLKS



H. C. Moore

ist in potato culture and is chief of the seed potato inspection and certification service.—Editor.

PROF. H. C. MOORE was born in the state of Maryland and raised on large fruit and truck farm. His early education was gained the same way as most farm boys and his last schooling in the state of his birth was a year at Western Maryland College, Westminster. From there he went to Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., graduating from that institution with a B. S. degree in 1915. He then had two years' experience in Illinois and Minnesota in horticultural work. During the summer of 1917 he decided Uncle Sam needed his services so he signed up with the field artillery division. Since 1919 he has been with the Michigan State College as an extension specialist in potato culture and is chief of the seed potato inspection and certification service.—Editor.

THE FARM GARDEN

By C. H. HARNDEN
(Questions Gladly Answered.)

PLANTING DATES

THERE seems to be a wide difference of opinion as to when to plant the different garden crops.

Each year we have an increasing number of people coming to our farm after tomato plants when they should be setting cabbage and call for cabbage when they should be setting tomatoes. If they were the least observing them would notice that our cabbage is in the field and well along toward the heading stage before we set tomatoes.

It simplifies matters if we divide the garden crops into three groups and following are the groups in order:

1—Frost proof or nearly so.
2—Frost hardy. Plants of this group will stand a few degrees of frost.

3—Frost tender, those injured by temperatures below 32 degrees.

Among the first group we find radish, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, onions, wrinkled varieties of peas and cauliflower. The last mentioned crop is frost proof if well "hardened off" previous to time of setting.

The seed of these crops or the plants can be sown or planted in the open as soon as ground can be worked. They not only do better during the cool months but it gets that much of the work out of the way.

In the second group are included beets, carrots, smooth seeded peas, turnips, parsley, kale, kohlrabi, and celery, which, while not as frost hardy as some of the crops of this group will stand several degrees of frost. The reason for placing the smooth and wrinkled peas in different groups is because of the tendency of the smooth peas failing to germinate readily in cold wet ground. This group should be planted somewhat later than those of the first group.

The third or frost tender group will consist of beans, corn, peppers, egg plant and the vine crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers and melons. These should be planted to avoid their being up before danger of frost is past. In the case of tomatoes, peppers and other crops usually transplanted we usually plant in field about Decoration Day. This time will vary according to latitude and season.

In case of corn it might be well to plant somewhat early as the advantage of having it early justifies the small risk of losing it by frost.

HARDENING OF PLANTS GROWN IN HOTBED

DON'T fail to harden off plants by gradually reducing temperature and withholding water before shifting to cold frames or setting in the open. This will tend to harden the plant tissues and eliminate loss due to adverse weather conditions after setting. The latter part of March will not be too early to start hardening off the cabbage, cauliflower and other frost hardy crops which will go to the field first. When well hardened these crops will stand 10 to 15 degrees below freezing without noticeable injury. The ideal way to harden them is to transplant them into the cold frames about March 20 leaving the tender crops in the hotbed. Where no cold frame is at hand they may be hardened in the hotbed if a division board is installed in the hotbed to prevent the cold air striking the tender plants which should not be hardened until about May 10 to 20, depending on latitude.

But most important of all, don't fail to raise a garden. Some farmers claim they can buy their garden stuff cheaper than they can fuss with a garden. But they usually neglect to buy it and consequently do not enjoy the season's vegetables as they would if they were raised on the farm.

CO-OPS GROWING

ACCORDING to the U. S. Division of Cooperative Marketing the cooperative marketing associations in this country are not only gaining in numbers but are also growing in size. The tendency seems to be toward larger units.

This Protects You

"Certified"

You cannot afford to take chances on seed of doubtful quality or unknown origin. For your protection, genuine "Pine Tree" Brand Farm Seeds are packed in bags branded with the green Pine Tree, machine sewed with a red string, and sealed with an orange and green "Pine Tree" certificate. Ask your dealer to show you the certificate.

Get This Valuable NEW BOOK

The new "Hip-Pocket" Farm Guide fills the need for a complete, practical guide to the growing of hay, pasture and forage crops of all kinds. Contains more useful farm information than has ever before been assembled into one book. Substantially bound in pocket size for constant reference. Fully illustrated. Contains official planting table for your state checked by your experiment station. Would cost \$1.00 or more if sold in the usual way. Ask your "Pine Tree" dealer for a copy or send 10 cents to The Albert Dickinson Company, Chicago, and it will be sent by return mail.

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DEAR girls and boys: What a great reception the announcement of our new club is getting! I did not realize how many there were who really wanted something like this or we would have started it long ago. That just shows that we can not tell what you really are interested in unless you write in about it.

Memberships are coming in rapidly and to all of those who have never received buttons I am sending one. Also I have had our pledge printed on a gold card in blue ink and to each I send one card for them to hang up in their room or wherever they wish. The card is very attractive and I know you will want to hang it up where you can see it daily. Not that you will need it to remind you about our motto or pledge, but it will show your friends that you belong to the Club.

Votes on the candidates so far are pretty near even with no new candidates, but I will not be able to actually tell who the successful ones are until after March 12 which is the closing date. I will repeat the old saying, "May the best man win." I do not know how any of you could find one better than the other, because I think they are all best, that is all except Uncle Ned who is running for secretary-treasurer and I haven't a very good opinion of him. But if you think he is alright and he wins the election I promise not to protest.

Soon as we get this election out of the way we will start some contests so be careful not to miss an issue of the paper.

I am very anxious for all members to send in their date of birth for our membership book and hope they will not forget this when writing.—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—We just started to take this wonderful M. B. F. paper the first of January 1927 and we signed to take this paper for three years because we think this is the best paper. I am a girl thirteen years old, attend the district school and am in the 6th grade. I live on a farm, have medium complexion, dark hair and I am five feet and eight inches tall. We have eighty acres on our farm and two horses, Nat and Tony, ten cows, the names of them are Daisy, Nigger, Fatty, Penny, Brick, Cherry, Spotty, Rose, Snowball and Polly. We have twenty-two pigs, two hundred chickens and a cat. Her name is Pussy.

We have quite a lot of cows to milk, don't you think so? But I enjoy it very



A BOOKWORM

Lizzie Sich, R. 5, Elsie, is a regular bookworm. She writes, "This is I, me and myself with my favorite book, history." Apparently the girl shown is her. What do you think?

well anyway. I have to milk four of them every morning and night. I like to get up early in the morning and go outdoors in the fresh air and hear the roosters crow and then go into the barn and hear the cows say "moo" to me, and then after a while the great ball of red, I mean the sun, comes out of its resting place and I hear the sparrows chirp merrily on the bare branches. Then I take my pail and take a little stool and place it beside the cow on the right side and then start milking. Don't you think it is fun?

Well, well, my chatterbox is getting louder and louder, I mean that my letter is getting longer. Your want-to-be niece.—Laura Lesesky, Route 1, Breckenridge, Michigan.

—Well Laura, you make milking a real interesting job with your description. You must be a poet by nature.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have wanted to join the Merry Circle for a long while, but couldn't make up my mind. We have taken the M. B. F. for several years and like it very much.

All the rest of the cousins describe themselves so I will. I am five feet, one inch tall, have blue eyes and brown hair. I am twelve years old and in the seventh grade at school. For pets I have a Shepherd dog, three cats and two ducks. I live on a large farm. There are two lakes on the farm which are called "Twin Sisters". I will tell you what happened to us on one of the lakes.

We started down the hill to the lake followed by a pet lamb, a fox terrier dog, and my kitten. We got in the boat and



GOOD SCHOOL RECORDS

Here are two brothers who can be proud of their school attendance records. Clarence Welsh, standing at the left, lives near Brant in Saginaw county, and he has attended school five terms without missing a day. He is 8 years old. His brother John, standing on the right, is two years older and has attended school for five years without missing one day. John is in the sixth grade.

started across the lake and got about half way across when we heard a "Baa" and looking around saw that pet lamb swimming toward us. My father thought the lamb would drown, so he turned the boat around and went to meet the lamb. He managed to pull him into the boat which almost tipped over. He gave the lamb to my mother and told her to hold him. She did and my father rowed to shore and we didn't want any more riding that day. I could tell you a lot more adventures but have taken up too much room now. How can I get a button?

If I see this letter in print I may write more. Your niece.—Margaret Bell, R3, Columbiaville, Michigan.

—Oh do tell us about some more of your adventures. Perhaps your name should have been Mary, because your lamb wants to follow you every place you go. Tell us more about your adventures and we will send you a button. Is that a bargain?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wish to thank you for the jack knife that I received last Saturday. Am very pleased with it. That is just what I needed. That is a very nice prize. The boys are all going to watch for the next contest.

Will try and write you a letter soon. I go to school every day and my time is taken up with my studies, so will close and hope that some of the other boy readers will have the good luck that I did.—Byron Lee, Stanton, Mich., R. 1.

—Glad you liked the knife Byron. I know when I was a boy I could always find use for a new jack knife. Fact was, I need a new one about every week because I lost so many. My dad used to say that if jack knives grew like corn we would certainly have a big crop on our farm. I'm going to give more of them away so you tell the boys to keep their eyes open.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I received your letter today and thought I would try again. One year on the last day of school all of the pupils went to Potters Park at Lansing to spend the day. It was about 11:30 when we got there so we had dinner. After dinner we went to see the sights. First we went to see the animals and then the birds. Then we found the slides and swings. After we had played a while it was time to go home. I hated to leave but I hope to go back some day. From your friend.—Henry Budd, Stockbridge, Michigan.

—I too have been to Potter's Park. It certainly is an interesting place to go, isn't it? I know I enjoyed myself very much.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you before, so may I join your merry circle? I have been reading THE BUSINESS FARMER for about four years. I guess I will describe myself, I'm twelve years of age, and weigh about seventy-four pounds, I should weigh 80. I am about five feet tall. I am light complexioned (but I'm tanned in summer). I have light hair, my hair is bobbed. I have three brothers and one sister. I'm in the 6th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Lounsbury. We have only ten children in our school. I have never been tardy or absent. I took music lessons last summer. I live with my grandma and grandpa. I live on an eighty-acre farm. We have a dog named Collie, and a cat. We are going to have the county's test next Thursday and Friday. If I pass I will be in the 7th grade next year.

I can knit and crochet a little. I like to work fancy work. I have a pillow cover already worked and a towel. Now I have a dresser cover and a pillow cover. I have lots of nice things in my trunk. I have a large quilt and I'm making a little one now.

I guess I will close. Your want-to-be niece,—Miss Leona —? If you can guess what my last name is I'll give you something. My last name is the same as one of our last Presidents. It starts with "H". My address is Route 5, Sandusky, Michigan. Please put a board over the waste paper basket so he can't get anything to eat. Please put my letter in print, Uncle Ned.

—I'll bet I can guess your last name. It is Harding. Am I right?



ILLUSTRATED JOKE

We have Fred Connor, of Turin, to thank for this fine illustrated joke. Fred is quite an artist, isn't he? Maybe, some day he will become famous.

A Game to Play

RACES BY COUPLES

SIX or eight couples are placed in groups of two couples each, one couple standing behind the other, the entire group about 20 feet from a goal line. The girls take their partner's arms and retain possession throughout the race. At a signal, each first couple walks to the goal line, carrying out directions given by the hostess before each event of the relay; then hurries back and touches off the second couple.

1. Each man carries a glass of water in his free hand. At the goal he hands it to the girl, who must drink it before both partners, with arms still linked, can rush back to the starting point. Then the next couple starts and does the same thing.

2. Each man has a cracker. At the goal he gives it to the girl, who must eat it, and is not allowed to start back until she can whistle.

3. At the goal line the man sings up the scale and waits for the girl to sing down before they can go back.

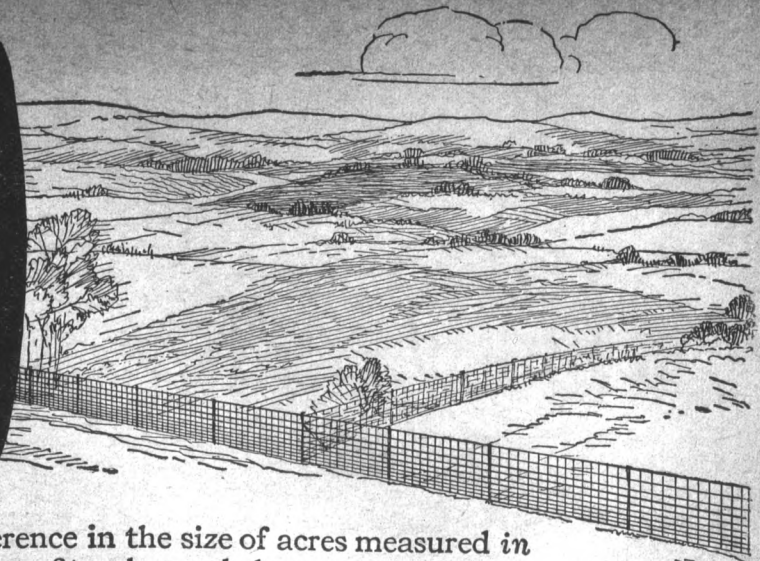
4. While they are hurrying to the goal line, the leader may blow her whistle at any time, which is the signal for them to turn completely around once, and then continue their course. Because their arms are locked and because they always have different ideas about the right way to turn, complications arise.

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.)

How to Make a Clipper Ship.—By Capt. E. Armitage McCann. This book explains how any handy person can make a model of the American clipper ship "Sovereign of the Seas"—Donald McKay's most beautiful vessel. There are ample descriptions and full-sized plans of each part, with building and rigging all given to scale. Published by Norman W. Henley, Publishing Co., New York. Price \$2.50.

Bigger Acres



Good fences make a big difference in the size of acres measured in profits. The biggest acres in profits always belong to the farmer who rotates crops and raises hogs, cows and chickens. *More acres* simply mean more taxes, but *bigger acres* through modern farming keeps down taxes, saves hired labor, increases profits and adds to the fertility of the soil. See your dealer now for those fences you need to make your farm yield larger profits.

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mean bigger acres and larger farm profits because they provide the first essential to modern, diversified, profitable farming, which is hog-tight enclosures. They are made of special formula steel and Super-Zinc-ed against rust by an extra heavy coating of zinc so closely bonded to the steel that it will not crack or peel. They enable you to have complete control over crops and live stock, and to operate your farm with the utmost economy and profit.

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Chest Colds Need Direct Treatment



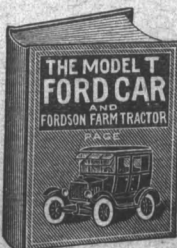
IT IS an obstinate cold indeed that can resist the direct, double action of Vicks. Rubbed on the chest, it acts two ways at once:

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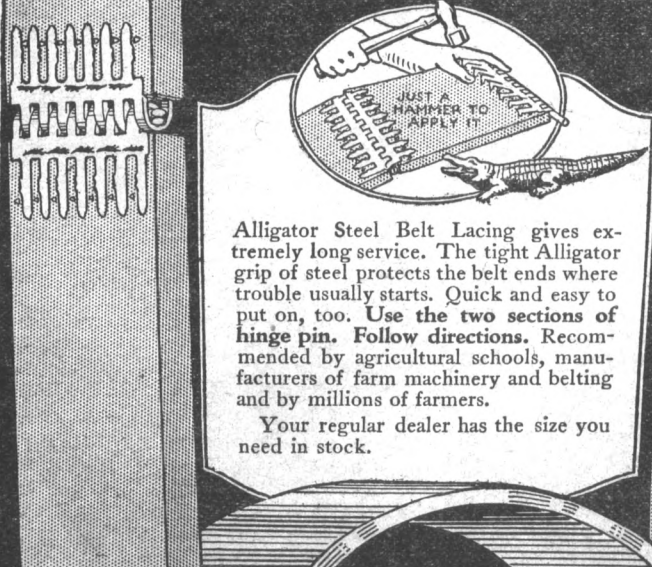
The Book Review

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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ASK US If you have any questions regarding legal matters that you want answered just write in to the Legal Editor and he will reply by first class mail. Address your letter, **LEGAL EDITOR, THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.**

WHAT TO TALK

Talk happiness. The world is sad enough. Without your woes. No path is wholly rough. Look for the places that are smooth and clear. And talk of them, to greet the weary ear Of earth, so hurt by one continuous strain Of human discontent and grief and pain.

Talk faith. The world is better off Without your uttered ignorance and morbid doubt. If you have faith in God or man or self Say so; if not, push back upon the shelf Of silence all your thoughts till faith shall come. No one will grieve because your lips are dumb.

Talk health. The dreary, never ending tale Of mortal maladies is worn and stale. You can not charm or interest or please. By happiness on that minor chord—disease. Say you are well; or all is well with you. God will hear your words and make them true.

OMIT TURN-UP HATS WITH TURN-UP NOSES

If your nose turns up, don't wear a hat with trimming that does likewise. A person with a turned-up nose looks best with a brim which comes down slightly over the face.

Hats can be chosen to emphasize good points and to make defects less conspicuous. A weak chin is more noticeable when the hat is heavily-trimmed in front but if most of the trimming is at the back the chin seems more normal.

A slight alteration of the lines of an unbecoming hat might make it suitable both to the face and to the figure. Long diagonal lines in the brim to increase the apparent height of a short stout woman and a brim turned up in front a little to make a short thin person seem taller are suggested. For those who wear glasses, a hat with a brim to shade the eyes is most becoming.

The shape of the face, the hair, the lines in the face and the shape of the head all need to be considered in choosing a hat. Another point is to make the selection in front of a full length mirror. A hat which may look well as seen in a small mirror has a different effect when the whole figure is seen.

Other points in becoming-ness are given: A V-shaped neckline makes a round face seem longer and thinner. A hat with a drooping brim and side trimmings makes the neck seem shorter and the face seem wider; an upturned brim and center trimming seems to increase vertical length and continues the effect of the V-neckline.

VARIATION MAKES MEAL INTERESTING

Variation in the forms of food served make meals more appetizing. It is better to serve cream chicken with potato croquettes, or fried chicken with escaloped potatoes, than to serve creamed or partly liquid foods in the same course. It is better to have but one food cut in the form of cubes, as chicken a la king, than to serve a vegetable cut in the same way. The same applies to mashed.

TOYS HELP CHILDREN TO GOOD DEVELOPMENT

Toys should help develop children both physically and mentally as well as entertain and amuse them," states Margaret Wylie of the New York State College of home economics at Ithaca, N. Y. "Good toys are those which are safe, durable, and adaptable to different kinds of play. They need not be expensive.

Contrary to general opinion, large toys are best for small children because the child's large muscles develop first. Large, light-weight blocks of basswood or soft pine may be pushed or pulled or carried about by the young child. It little tots have crayons they should be the large marking type that are nearly as large around as a spool. Beads to string should also be large, with large holes. A shoe lace is convenient for stringing large beads or spools.

Toys that require muscular effort develop the child physically. A wagon or something which he can push or pull, and which he can load and unload, or a tricycle are good physical exercisers.

"Children like things that make a



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: It is estimated that if man applies what he knows about preventive medicine and better living, within ten or fifteen years he could add five or six years to the average age. It is not a matter of finding new methods of prolonging life or of making startling discoveries about what one should eat or wear or where one should live; it is simply the use of common sense plus the knowledge already available. The right kinds of food will build better bodies and keep them in better working order. But does mankind pay as much attention to his own rations as the farmer does to the rations for his dairy cow or pig? Certain types of clothing mean better health; yet badly-shaped shoes are bought every day. Houses arranged to be more convenient take hours of wearing toil from the housekeeper's burden. Much of the information which helps to make happiness, riches, and better homes may be had for little more than the asking.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

noise, and well-chosen musical toys are desirable. A rubber ball helps to teach a child rhythm; spoons to clap together may be used for the same purpose. Picture books develop a sense of color; and objects of various textures, such as rag dolls, hard blocks, and other things, rough and smooth, help to develop the sense of touch.

"Dolls, dishes, and other toys for make-believe play should be usable and workable, not poor imitations, such as painted tin dishes which cannot be used because the paint comes off on the food.

WASH WOOLEN CLOTHING QUICKLY

WOOLEN clothes should not be pre-soaked and should be washed as quickly as possible. Wash them in luke-warm, not hot, water, as heat makes the wool fibres shrink. Make a good suds before the clothing is put into the water and squeeze this sudsy water through the clothes. Avoid rubbing or twisting the garments. Rinse in lukewarm water.

WAX THE KITCHEN LINOLEUM

A COATING of wax on the kitchen linoleum makes it easier to clean, makes it wear better and gives it a rich luster. Scrubbing is seldom necessary if the floor is gone over daily with a dust mop. Foot-prints and stains may be removed with a damp cloth. Where wear is constant, renew the wax when it looks badly.

NEW FEET ON OLD LEGS

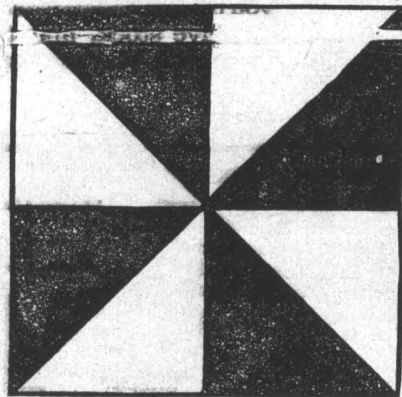
To help others I will tell how I put new feet on legs of old socks.

We buy a good grade to begin with. When the feet are past darning, cut them off and ravel out a couple of inches of the leg; take up the stitches on three needles, and when knitting the first round, narrow every 5 stitches, till you have 18 stitches on each needle, making 54 stitches all together. Then knit 2 inches on the leg with the new yarn, before starting the heel. When knitting the heel take a spool of coarse ecru crochet cotton and knit right along the wool. This makes it wear much longer, and when the wool wears out you have a network of the

cotton as a foundation to darn on. Knit the foot of the wool. When within 2 inches of narrowing the toe, put the cotton in again and continue till finished. The reason for narrowing when knitting the first round is that our knitting yarn is so much coarser than that used in store socks.—Mrs. H., Nor'West Farmer.

Personal Column

Windmill Quilt Block Pattern.—Here is a very pretty quilt block and one that is easily made as there are eight pieces all of the same shape and size. I will gladly loan the block I have to any who wishes it so that they can cut a pattern but of course I must have it returned at



WINDMILL

once so as to take care of the numerous requests as quickly as possible. Many have expressed interest in the other blocks I have published and I am loaning them to each of the ones requesting them. Send in your favorite.—Mrs. Annie Taylor.

Using Smoked Salt.—Recently we published a letter from a subscriber asking for advice on the use of smoked salt for curing meat, and in the last issue we published some of the letters we received. Below are others that have come to hand:

Saves Work and Time.—We have used smoked salt for curing hams and shoulders and like it very much. It saves a great deal of work and time. Directions for using are on the package.—Mrs. R. Kent City, Mich.

"Great."—I noticed the inquiry regarding smoked salt. To my notion it is great. Can get my meat taken care of in a jiffy. No trouble, no smokehouse, no bother. Have used it for three years.—A. H., Traverse City, Mich.

Used It On All Meat.—Will say to Mrs.

L. in regard to using smoked salt, it is fine. Have used it for all of our meat this winter. Do not have to smoke it or use other salt. One can at 90c is enough for one whole hog, or at least it was for us. Directions come with it. This meat has the best flavor I ever tasted.—Mrs. B., Battle Creek, Mich.

Second Fiddle Wanted.—I would like very much to get the poem, "The Second Fiddle", and a song in which the chorus starts out, "My name is Charles Gesteau, The name I never deny; I leave my aged parents, In sorrow for to die." I hope some of the readers can supply these. Thanking you in advance, I am—Miss L., St. Johns, Mich.

Tulips.—I bought a dozen or so tulip bulbs late last fall, intending to plant them on a grave but could not get away so I have them yet. Could you tell me if and how I could manage to get them rooted so I could transplant them this spring?—D. E. P., Cadillac, Mich.

—If the tulip bulbs have not sprouted and are solid, they may be planted in pots and are kept in a cool cellar until it is time to set out. It is only by means of a cold atmosphere that the growth may be held back sufficiently to prevent their blooming long before the weather permits of outdoor planting.—Alex Laurie, Charge of Floriculture, M. S. C.

Can You Assist?—I would like the song, "Oh, Spare My Mother's Picture From the Sale," also "The Ship That Never Returned."—Mrs. M., North Adams, Mich.

Three Songs.—I am sending in the words to two of the songs requested and in return would like "A Boy's Best Friend is His Mother" and "The Miner's Child" and "Cast Out on the Cold Streets Lies Poor Little Joe."—Miss H., Marion, Mich.

Get This Song?—I would like very much to have the song "Tittle Tattle Tale" words and music. The chorus starts out "Tittle tattle, tattle tale, shame on you."—Mrs. Carl S., Hart, Michigan.

Other Songs Wanted.—Would like the songs "Lassie Glanshaw," and "The House in the Meadow Rep."—E. P., Ruth, Michigan.

Favorite Songs

HEAR DEM BELLS

We go to church in de early morn,
When de birds an a-singing in de trees,
Sometimes dese clothes am berry much worn.

But we wears dem out at de knees.
At night when de moon am shining bright
An' de clouds hab passed away,
De bells keep a-ringing for de Gospel fight
Dat will last till de Judgment Day.

Chorus—
Hear dem bells, don't you hear dem bells?
Dey's ringing out de glory of de Lamb.
Hear dem bells, don't you hear dem bells,
Dey's ringing out de glory of de Lamb.

De church am old and de benches worn,
De Bible am a-gittin' hard to read,
But de Spirit am dere, as sure as yo'r born,

Which is all de comfort we need.
We sing and shout wid all our might
To keep away de cold.
Dem bells keep a-ringing out de Gospel light
Till de story of de Lamb am told.

All day we work in de cotton an' de corn
Wid feet an' hands so sore;
A-prayin' for Gabriel to blow his horn
So we don't have to work no more.
I hear dem charits a-comin' dis way,
An' I know dey's comin' for me,
So ring dem bells till de Judgment Day
In de Land dat I'se gwine for to see.

For the Movie Fan

The Potters.—I have seen several pictures in which W. C. Fields, former Follies star comedian, has been featured and they have been funny in a way but this is the first one I have really thought good enough to recommend to my readers, and this is extremely funny. Pa Potter has a great opinion of himself and his business ability, but no one else agrees with him. After 20 years of married life the Potters have saved \$4,000 and then a salesman comes along and talks him into investing it in a doubtful oil well. Ma Potter finds out about it and makes life miserable for him until he starts back to try to force the salesman to refund his money, but he gets on the wrong train, and the result is that he returns to his work the next day very much downhearted. In the meantime a gusher is reported on the property and the salesman is anxious to buy back the leases at almost any price. Pa Potter's boss being a crook promises to help get the leases and finally offers Pa a bonus, claiming that he is afraid that Pa might lose everything he has invested, there being such a chance in the oil game. Returning home Pa Potter learns that oil has been reported found on the property and everybody is much discouraged until it is learned that Pa had forgotten one extra lease on another piece of property which the salesman had thrown in for good measure, and upon checking up it is found that the well has been found on that property instead of the other. This

Pointers on Raising the Gladiolus

To get a little more pleasure out of your home life try planting more flowers. The gladiolus bulbs should be planted first about April 15th and from then until the 15th of June in any good garden soil from two to four inches deep, larger bulbs deeper than the smaller ones. After bulbs are planted a top dressing of well pulverized sheep manure is good and again when flower buds appear for nice flowers. Can use bone meal instead of pulverized sheep manure if more convenient. Select your bulbs from good growers lists. Not all high priced kinds are best. Some of the cheaper ones are often better than some of the high priced ones. Then it is not necessary to buy the larg-

est size bulbs but what some growers list half size at one-half the price or two bulbs at the price of one. They also list them in different sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. I have planted lots of sizes 5 and 6 that flowered the first year but the spike and flower were not so large the first year. I like sizes 2, 3, and 4 better unless prices are too high. If you have large bulbs they may be cut in two if they are cut with an eye at the top and part of the root at the bottom. Sometimes large bulbs can be cut in three or four pieces, but each piece must have part of bottom root. This is done by growers to renew the old bulb and increase stock. I like them better when I can cut from five to more of a kind for cut flowers.—A. W. Locke.

makes the family very happy while Pa Potter's boss and the salesman find the tables turned on them. Mary Alden is Ma Potter.

—if you are well bred!

When a Week-End Begins and Ends.—The "week-end," in the United States, may begin either on Friday, at tea-time, or on Saturday, at luncheon. And every guest at a week-end house-party should know that he is expected to conform to the unwritten, but strictly observed law which requires him to leave before luncheon the following Monday. Very intimate friends among the guests you expect to entertain may be invited by telephone (the word of mouth may be confirmed by a brief note), but, in general, it is best to send a written invitation. The written invitation and acceptance have the advantage of being an actual record to which a hostess can refer.

The Runner's Bible

And one of the scribes came and heard them questioning together, and knowing that he had answered them well, asked him, What commandment is the first of all? Jesus answered, The first is, Hear O Israel; The Lord our God, the Lord is one; and thou shalt love the Lord thy God from all thy heart, and from all thy soul, and from all thy mind, and from all thy strength. The second is this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these. And the scribe said unto him, Of a truth, Teacher, thou has well said that he is one; and there is none other but he; and to love him with all thy heart, and with all thy understanding, and with all thy strength, and to love his neighbor as himself is much more than whole burnt offerings and sacrifices.—Mark 12: 28-33. (E. R. V.)

Recipes

English Plum Pudding.—I saw a request for English Plum Pudding in THE BUSINESS FARMER. I have a few recipes given me by an old English lady when I was a girl, so I am sending them along.

I enjoy THE BUSINESS FARMER very much especially the Farm Home department. I always praise the paper when I have a chance. I have some more good recipes I will send if you want them.

English Plum Pudding (No. 1.)—1 lb. of flour, 1 lb. of suet, 1 lb. of raisins, 4 eggs, 1 lb. of bread crumbs, ¼ lb. of sugar, 1 nutmeg.

English Plum Pudding (No. 2.)—1 lb. of suet chopped fine, 1 lb. of sugar, 1 lb. of grated bread crumbs, 1 lb. raisins, 2 lbs. of currants, 2 teaspoonsful nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful ground cloves, pinch of salt, 1 pt. of milk. Beat together well and steam 5 hours. Serve with sauce.

Suet Pudding.—1 cup of molasses, 1 cup of raisins, 1 cup of suet, 1 cup of sweet milk, 3½ cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of soda, pinch of salt. Boil three hours and serve with sauce.

Fruit Cake.—3 cups of brown sugar, 1 cup of molasses, ½ cup of butter, 1 cup of sour cream, 4 eggs, 2 teaspoons of soda, 1 cup of raisins chopped fine. Dredge with flour, season to taste.

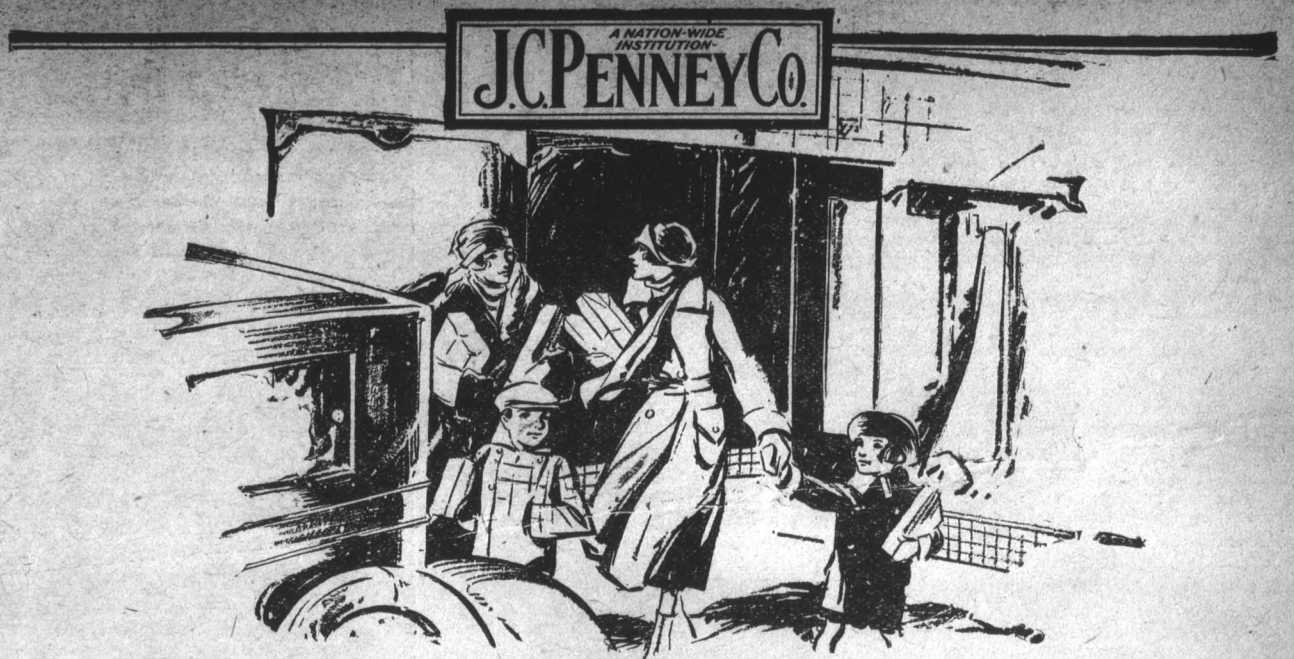
Cocoa Cake.—1½ cups of brown sugar, 1 tablespoon of cocoa, 2 level teaspoonfuls of soda, 1 rounding teaspoonful baking powder in the flour. Fine seasoned with maple flavor. For spice cake omit the cocoa, and season to taste with spices. This makes three large layers. I just use white sugar sometimes instead of brown.—Mrs. B., Perrinton, Mich.

Deep Dish Apple Pie.—This is made in a shallow dish with no under crust. Butter the baking dish, place an inverted cup in the center of the dish, and pack sliced apples closely around it. Sprinkle with ¼ c. sugar, bits of butter, cinnamon or nutmeg. If the apples are dry add 2 or 3 tbs. of water. Put on a top crust made of plain pastry. Do not slit top. Bake in a moderately hot oven until the apples are tender and crust is brown. Serve hot. The inverted cup prevents the crust from becoming soggy.

Escalloped Apples.—Add to 1 pint of apple sauce enough sugar to make it quite sweet, add a little nutmeg and 1 tsp. of grated lemon or orange peel. Butter a baking dish and add a layer of stale cake or cookie crumbs, cover with a layer of apple sauce, then crumbs, more apple sauce and crumbs, over the top. Sprinkle the top with a little sugar. Bake in a moderate oven until the crumbs are brown. Serve with cream.

Chocolate Custard.—3 cups milk, ½ cup cocoa; 4 egg yolks, ½ cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon vanilla. Add a little cold milk to the cocoa, sugar and salt and mix to a smooth paste. Add to the rest of the milk, scalded. Beat yolks slightly. Pour the milk mixture onto the eggs slowly. Add flavoring. Put into custard cups and place in a pan of water. Bake according to directions. Beat the egg whites stiff. Add three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, a few drops vanilla, and spread over a top of custards. Bake slowly ten minutes longer. Such a meringue improves any custard. In the children's opinion. Serves four.

(Continued on page 26.)



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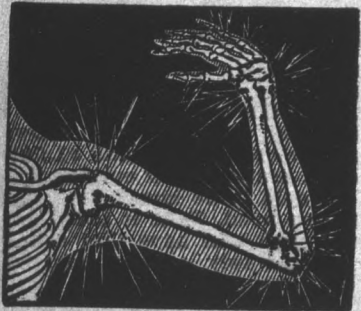
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Fruit Salad.—1 c. pineapple, diced; 1 c. cherries. Arrange crisp lettuce on salad plates and add the fruit, handling as little as possible to prevent mashing. Any sweet salad dressing may be used. Pile the dressing lightly on the salad.

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 bonifide 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.

140.—Gladiolus bulbs for large flowering cannas. Mrs. E. F. Kafer, Morenci, R. 3, Michigan.

141.—Gladiolus bulbs for dahlias or poenies. Mrs. Geo. V. Fast, R. 1, Honor, Michigan.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

(Be Sure to State Size)



5732. Frock for Tiny Tot.—This style will be attractive in the new prints, also in challie, dimity, batiste or China silk. Patterns cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 2 year size will require 1 3/4 yard of 27 inch material together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material 14 inches wide.

5724. Pleasing Dress.—This model features new bloused effect, and fichu collar. Attractive for combinations of materials, as well as in one kind. Pattern cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make as illustrated in the large view, for a 38 inch size, will require 3 3/4 yards of plaid or checked material and 2 yards of plain material 32 inches wide. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1 1/4 yard.



5735. Girls' Dress.—Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 2 3/4 yards of 32 inch material with 3/4 yard of contrasting material for facings on collar, band cuffs, and the string girdle, also 1/2 yard of material 6 inches wide for facing on the vestee.

5723. Ladies' Dress.—Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 3/4 yards of 54 inch material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1 1/4 yard.

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WHAT TO DO WITH OUR SWAMP LANDS

SWAMP land in Michigan is of such a varied nature that contradictory statements can always be safely made of general conditions. The general statement however may be made that aside from special products these lands are grossly over valued and sometimes worthless. Marsh hay in its pioneer days would carry stock through the winter. Yet animals greatly prefer straw where and when available. The observation is the assumed value of swamp pastures, when the same grass if matured into hay is practically without value. Leafy, timothy hay grown on reclaimed land and perfectly cured is rejected by horses and only eaten as a last resort. A bale of swamp grown timothy hay of equal bulk as compared to upland grown is much lighter in weight. Swamp pastures furnish much less of bone making material and depraved appetites of cattle seeking bones to chew on are predominant of such lands. No swamp pasture ought to be without an adequate supply of mineral products available for stock and quite as essential as salt. There is considerable evidence of reproduction difficulties with cattle on swamp pastures such as abortion and failure to "clean" at time calves are born.

A few crops of roots or cereals seem to exhaust the available phosphorus and potassium and production is diminished in quality and quantity. A crop of corn allowed to stand in shocks soon shows signs of deterioration and decay when grown on swamp soils, and often the ears are unfilled with grain. Potatoes grown on these soils are distinctly inferior in quality, while sugar beets grow large tops, a great mass of fibrous roots and are lacking in sugar content.

Swamp lands are largely in the marginal class and with low prices of farm products, should be assessed at a much lower rate than fertile uplands, there being exceptions to this rule always. Many swamp lands and especially the small swampy "sags" would be more valuable if planted to adopted timber than if cultivated or pastured. There should be legislative provision made for legal determination of these areas and segregated from fertile uplands with provision made for reforestation and exemption from taxation.

These areas would be excellent places for game refuge and restoration of wild life. Reforestation and pasturage are not possible and the opinion and observations noted above are that the pasture return is overvalued. There are so many small swamps in the hardwood area of Michigan susceptible of local reforestation and to a large extent without planting but merely to fence against live stock that it offers one of the quickest and least expensive plans for conservation possible. The rapid growing trees like the elm, black ash, and soft maple will grow in the drained, or practically drained areas, formerly too wet for these moisture loving trees.

I have seen a growth of 140 elms on less than one-eighth of an acre, grow tall and erect within the last 20 years on reclaimed tamarack swamp land. These trees will average 8 inches in diameter.

One has but to go into an unpastured upland forest to see the myriads of elms in all stages of growth; transplanting these trees costs practically nothing.

Many years ago I had an old fence row cleaned up and when plowed young elm trees were loaded on a stone boat and reset just a few inches apart in a furrow along the edge of low ground. Today there is a solid hedge of elms which should be cut out in part to allow tree growth. As it is no animal could get through this elm hedge.

Elm trees in swamp land make excellent line fence posts and are set as cheaply as posts. Conservation and wild life are problems of the lower part of the lower peninsula quite as much as in the former pine areas and the actual accomplishment much easier and quicker than elsewhere. The plan needs official sanction and encouragement.—Jas. N. McBride.

Burning your Stalks Controls the Corn Borer

The European Corn Borer is a plowing problem. Experts agree that clean plowing is the solution.

They recommend the following method of control:

1st. Start in the center of field and plow outward with OLIVER CORN BORER PLOW before May 1, covering all stalks and debris.

2nd. When all the field is plowed except the outside 12 or 14 rows of stalks, remove mouldboard and lift the stalks by plowing about two inches deep on the row.

3rd. Rake stalks over onto plowed ground.

4th. Replace mouldboard and finish plowing the field.

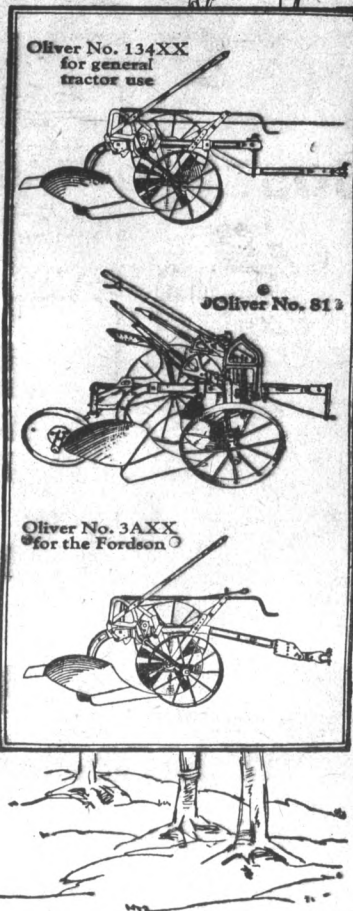
5th. When stalks are dry enough to burn completely destroy them by fire—Stalks must be destroyed before May 1.

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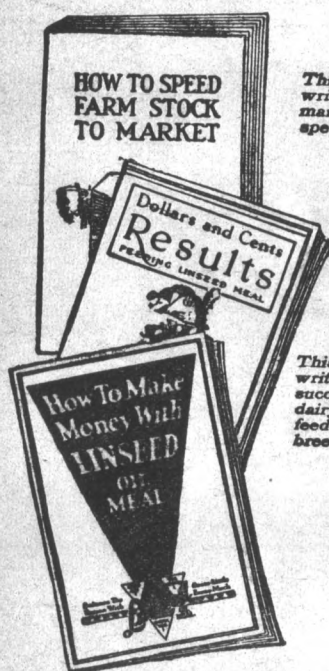
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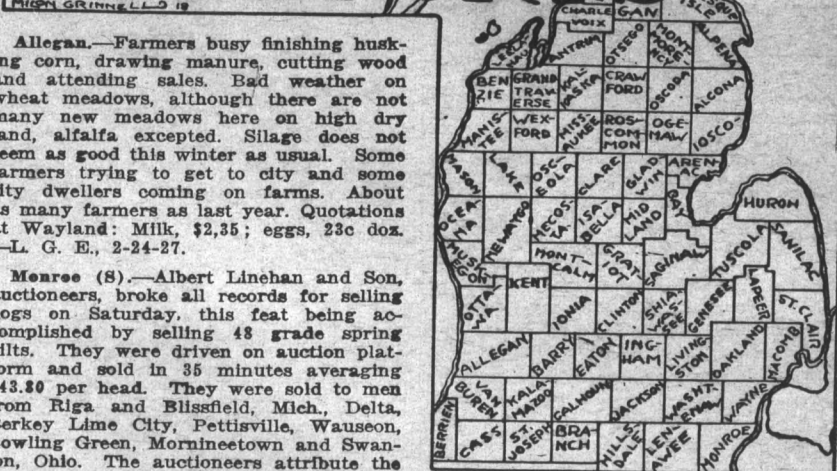
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Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa

COUNTY CROP REPORTS



Hillsdale (NW).—Except for the cold March wind we are having fine weather for this time of year. The ground is frozen again and the roads are very rough. Sheep feeders are beginning to ship their sheep and are getting fair returns. A number of farmers are still buying lambs to feed for late shipment. Farmers are taking advantage of the nice

Defiance (Ohio).—Good old fashioned March weather. Clear and cold. Farm sales nearly over. A few went to town, some returned. Some real estate changed hands. Not as much as past. Prices are lower. Produce doing also. We are getting fuel, tapping sugar trees, getting ready for spring work. Quotations at Bryan, Ohio: Hay, \$16.00 ton; corn, 80c cwt.; oats, 38c bu.; wheat, \$1.23 bu.; milk \$2.25 cwt.; potatoes, \$3.50 cwt.; eggs, 20c doz.; butterfat, 55c.—W. E. B. 3-3-27.

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.)

Can You Pass This Examination, Mr. Farmer?

By V. O. BRAUN

MR. FARMER, just how difficult and what kind of an examination can you pass? We hear and read so much about examinations, intelligent tests, and entrance requirements in different trades, professions, and schools that I believe we farmers ought to fall in line and see how our knowledge and requirements compare and grade in an examination.



A short time ago I gave one of my agricultural classes an examination, and to my surprise, and unlike the majority of students, they asked if they could not be given an examination of similar character in the near future. I showed the questions to one of my farmer friends, and he too seemed to enjoy answering them and said, "Why don't you make out a similar set of questions for the farmers of Michigan?"

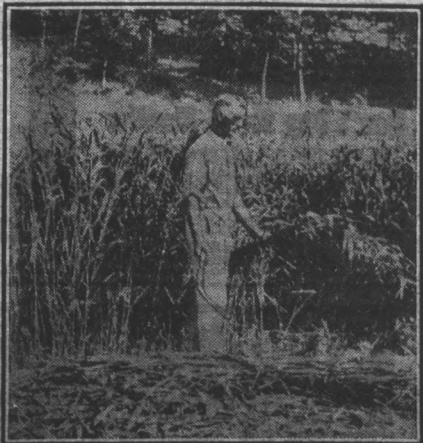
This is not an easy task as farm policies and practices in one part of the state may not be similar to those in another part. Nevertheless, according to his suggestions, I am presenting a set of general questions which are made for the diversified farmer of Michigan.

Get out your pencil, scratch your head, follow directions carefully, and see how high a grade you can make on this examination. The answers are given on another page, after you have completed the test.

If you miss three, your grade is excellent. If you miss six, your grade is very good. If you miss nine, your grade is good. If you miss twelve, your grade is fair. If you miss more than twelve, your grade is not so good and you may blame the teacher for asking such peculiar questions.

If the statements are true, place a plus sign on the blank before the question, and if false, place a minus sign on the blank.

1. A high wheel wagon will draw easier than a low wagon.
2. The world champion dairy cow's yearly milk record is over 30,000 pounds.
3. Clay soils usually contain more humus than sandy soils.
4. The Guernsey cow produces the most yellow color of milk of any dairy breed.
5. The floor of the dairy barn should be built of cement.
6. An ash fence post will not decay as quickly as tamarack.
7. Food must be in the form of a liquid to enter the plant.
8. Mites live on the hens in the day time and go to the roost at night.
9. A cross-cut saw is "set" by using a file.
10. A number 9 wire is larger than a number 7.
11. An 8 penny nail is larger than a 6 penny nail.
12. A dairy cow has all her permanent teeth at 5 years of age.
13. A hog's pasterns should slant at a 45 degree angle.
14. Sheep manure is more valuable than hog manure.
15. The Northern Spy apple ripens at an earlier date than the Wealthy.
16. The size of the soil particles affect the movement of the soil water.
17. Michigan raises more winter wheat than spring wheat.
18. Corn is a native crop of America.



SUDAN GRASS

N. L. Eastman, of Van Buren county, is 72 years old but still farms and he can make some of the younger men hustle to keep up with him. Here he is cutting sudan grass.

19. A dry quart measure is larger than a liquid quart measure.
20. A cherry tree needs more pruning than a peach tree.
21. The stifle joint is in the front leg of a horse.
22. The cow has no teeth in her upper jaw.
23. The Duroc Jersey hog is red.
24. A cubic foot of dry sand weighs more than a cubic foot of dry clay.
25. Michigan's annual rainfall is over 20 inches.
26. Planting wheat early will avoid the Hessian Fly.
27. Oat straw is better feed for stock than wheat straw.
28. The Ben Davis is a popular apple in Michigan.
29. An ear of corn always has an even number of rows.
30. Kentucky Blue Grass and June Grass are the same kind of grass.
31. A dirt floor is a good floor for the poultry house.
32. The White Wyandotte has a rose comb.
33. A complete fertilizer contains Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium.

34. The Bliss Triumph is the most important late variety of potatoes.
35. The Aberdeen Angus cow has horns.
36. A ten acre field, 20 rods wide, will take more fence than one 40 rods wide.
37. A four-inch tile can carry four times as much water as a two-inch.
38. A six months old dog should weigh more than 150 pounds.
39. The highest priced cut of beef comes from the loin.
40. Milk is over 85% water.
41. A sow has a longer gestation period than a ewe.
42. The codling moth causes wormy apples.
43. A cow's horns are behind her ears.
- In the following questions underscore the words which make the statements true.
44. The following trees are hardwood: oak, maple, elm, hickory.
45. Manure should be kept compact, loose, moist, dry, wet.
46. A bushel of barley weighs 48, 56, or 60 pounds.
47. Russet Rural potatoes are cubical, oblong, oval shaped.
48. Alfalfa seed is oval shaped, mitten shaped, kidney shaped.
49. Dr. K. L. Butterfield, Dr. C. C. Little, Dr. R. S. Shaw is president of Michigan State College.

50. Michigan ranks 1, 2, 3, in the production of white pea beans.

PUZZLED

"Oh, doctor, I forgot to ask you about that eye medicine?"
"What about it?"
"Do I drop it in my eyes before or after meals."

ACCIDENTLY

"Green says he descended from one of the wealthiest houses in America."
"Yeh! he was painting on the second story and the staging broke."

RIVALS

In a certain English town two pork butchers were keen business rivals. In the window of one there appeared the sign: "Fresh sausages, as supplied to His Majesty the King."
The next day the rival merchant had pasted this sign:
"God Save the King."

ONE TOO MANY

"I'm glad you're hired," said the store joker to the new clerk. "The boss has been looking around for a long time for some one who could play the fool."
"What's his idea?" asked the new clerk.
"Is he going to fire you or keep the two of us?"



Camels bring enjoyment to living

SMOKING is one of the keen pleasures of life.

The choice of a cigarette deserves your most careful judgment because it determines the degree of enjoyment you will have. Camels welcome comparison on every count. Compare their goodness in every way. Each successive Camel brings a fresh pleasure

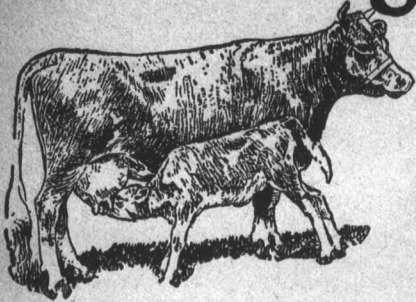
no matter how constantly you smoke.

Such mellow mildness can come only from the world's choicest tobaccos, supremely blended, with the sole purpose of giving you, the smoker, a cigarette which you can enjoy to the fullest. The verdict of the experienced smoker is—

"Have a Camel!"

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

No More troubles of Calving



STOP dreading the time when your cows freshen! The troubles you've looked upon in the past as part of the hazard of dairying are no longer a menace to your profits. Dairymen without number are now using Kow-Kare at freshening because of its marvelous invigorating action on the reproductive organs.

Kow-Kare is a concentrated tonic-medicine that has no other function than the building up of the digestive and genital organs. By using this famous cow medicine with the feed for two or three weeks before and after freshening you are assured a healthy cow—and a strong, vigorous calf. Retained Afterbirth and the other disorders you have learned to dread have no terrors for you if Kow-Kare is your reliance.

Kow-Kare, used sparingly with the feed helps your cows fill the pail under the most adverse conditions of winter feeding—when dry, heavy feeds put an added burden on digestion and assimilation. Try Kow-Kare when troubled with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. Its health-building action will give you a convincing demonstration of its money value to you in the business of dairying.

Dairy Asso. Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.

Makers of Kow-Kare, Bag Balm, Grange Garget Remedy, American Horse Tonic, etc.

KOW-KARE

FAMOUS CONDITIONER OF MILCH COWS



Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare — \$1.25 and 65c sizes (six large cans, \$6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

Write for free book, "The Home Cow Doctor"

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

Brings you any size New Butterfly Cream Separator direct from factory. Machine earns its own cost and more before you pay. We quote Lowest Prices and payments as low as ONLY \$3.50 PER MONTH. No interest—No extras. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. 30 Days' FREE Trial on your farm at 300,000 in use. Easiest to clean and turn. Write for Free Catalog Folder today (22) ALBAUGH-DOVER MFG. CO. 3260 Marshall Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

EASY TO CLEAN

\$19.50 SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, Model 1903 assembled and refinished

Offered without bayonet. Price \$19.50. Packing charge 50c extra. Used gun sling 50c. Ball cartridges \$3.50 per 100. New 1927 Illustrated catalog, 380 pages, showing all American guns and pistols since 1776, with other Army and Navy equipment, mailed Special new circular for 2c stamp. Est. 1885. Bannerman Sons, 501 B'way, N. Y. City

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

19,005 COWS UNDER TEST IN MICHIGAN

DURING January the 102 Michigan Cow Testing Associations reported that 148 cows were disposed of as unprofitable animals. This figure is taken from the 74 associations that reported testing 19,005 cows. Five herds were re-tested and are listed with over fifty pounds butterfat each. The highest producing herd for the state is owned by J. K. and J. M. Barien, members in the Allegan-West Cow Testing Association.

Four out of the five highest producing herds are either purebred or grade Jersey herds. The Allegan-West Association also is credited with the highest butterfat production for the state.

All cows under test in Michigan averaged 25.01 pounds fat. The high cow for the month was a purebred Holstein owned by Dewey C. Pierson, member of the Lapeer C. T. A. This cow under retest and four times a day milking produced 113.0 pounds butterfat.

EXERCISE EWES TO GET THRIFTY LAMBS

IF breeding ewes can be made to walk at least one mile every day in getting a large part of their roughage, the chances for a crop of strong, thrifty lambs this spring are much better than if the ewes are allowed to loaf in the yard around the barn or shed, according to livestock specialists.

It is a good practice to scatter the roughage in the fields or pastures each day during clear weather when the ground is frozen or dry, they say. In this way the ewes will have to take exercise in getting the roughage feeds.

When it can be done, the flock should be shut away from the barnyard in the field or pasture during the day and made to rustle for its food.

In so far as housing is concerned, warm barns, except during the lambing season if the lambs come in cold weather, are not desirable for breeding sheep. The wool protects the sheep from cold and all it needs is a shelter from cold, sharp winds and a dry place to sleep.

The extension specialists also say that the feed rack or trough in the shed or barn where sheep are fed in bad weather, ought to be made so that chaff and litter from the hay of other roughage which is fed will not get into the wool around the necks and on the backs of the sheep. Such litter and dirt cuts the selling price of the wool. For the same reason, and feed rack should be arranged so that chaff and litter will not be scattered over the backs of the sheep when the racks are being filled. It is also a poor practice to force sheep to make their living during the win-

ter from straw stacks as a larger amount of straw and litter gets into the wool and lowers its value.

VALUABLE HOLSTEIN COW

WHITNEY BROS., of Ingham county, have a six year old registered cow sired by a son of the \$100,000 bull, Pontiac Hengerveldt Fayne, that freshened the last of December 1926 which has produced at the rate of 70 pounds per day of 4 per cent milk in cow testing association work. In 31 days in January and 28 days in February this high producing cow will have made 4,130 pounds of milk containing 165.2 pounds of butterfat. She is fed a balanced ration composed of 200 pounds of corn gluten, 150 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds bran, 75 pounds oil meal, 50 pounds cottonseed. She is fed about 16 pounds of the mixture per day with 23 pounds alfalfa hay and 30 pounds corn silage.

That she is a profitable producer may be seen from the fact that feed costs were 18c per pound of butterfat and 68.1 cents per 100 pounds of milk. Such dairy cows are rare. At \$3.00 per hundred for milk the value of her milk for the two months is \$123.90. The cost of her feed is \$28.15, and the value of the production over the cost of feed is \$95.75. With the ability to maintain this production over a long time, this cow would prove a very valuable one indeed.

WARM WATER FOR COWS

COWS will not consume as large amounts of water as they should if the water is very cold. Heat it just enough to remove the icy chill. Take care not to have it warm, however, for cows, like people, do not find lukewarm water palatable. High milk production requires that a cow drink large amounts of water, so give this attention in cold weather.

FEED PIGS MORE CORN WHEN FINISHING

MORE corn and less protein concentrates are fed to pigs during the finishing period. A good ration would contain 10 pounds of corn to 1 pound to tankage. The change in the ration must be gradual and the increase in feed not too rapid, in order to keep the pig from going off feed.

HOGS AND POULTRY NEED WATER OFTEN

HOGS and poultry need water often, and should have it close at hand where they can drink whenever they want it. If horses, cattle and sheep can get a good drink once or twice a day, they will do well.



WHERE AN M. B. F. SUBSCRIBER ONCE LIVED

We are indebted to Eugene Handz, of New Haven, Macomb county, for this picture of a French farm home. It was his home until he came to America many years ago and became a citizen of this country and a subscriber to M. B. F. Notice how one end of the building is the home for the people and the other end the home for live stock.

Absolutely Clean MILK

Gets ALL the Dirt, Dust and Sediment



Dr. Clark's PURITY Strainer, with its sterilized cotton disc clamped to the bottom, is GUARANTEED to strain your milk 100 per cent clean—or your MONEY BACK.

Clean milk gets better grading, brings higher prices. That's why the U.S. Gov't and world's best creameries and condensaries endorse and recommend Purity Strainers. Over 50,000 dairymen and farmers use Purity Strainers daily, because no other strains so easy—so quick—so clean. Also best for straining maple syrup, vinegar, cider and home beverages.

Made in two sizes—10 qt. and 18 qt. Sold by good dealers everywhere. If your dealer can't supply you—write us for descriptive folder, prices and our "10 Day Trial Test Offer."

10 Day Trial Test

Write at once for our 10 Day Trial Test Offer. Find out how you can move every back if it doesn't get your milk. Get all the facts. A postal or letter brings you complete information "10 Day Trial Test Offer" by return mail.

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DR. CLARK'S Purity MILK STRAINER

That Dread Disease Contagious Abortion—Halt It

One case of miscarriage—one lost calf—is a warning that the greatest scourge of all—contagious abortion may be in the midst of your herd and like a plague bring complete destruction. Heed that warning of the first lost calf. It means that the time has come for action. Send quickly for the secret formula of John W. Froberg. Nine years ago the abortion treatment of this Swedish farmer was made available to American dairymen. It had halted the disease that fell like a pestilence upon the herds in his native country. Here its success has been an amazing revelation to farmers and veterinarians. Again and again it has vanquished the dread disease—it has been literally—the saviour of herds. It could be that for your herd.



FREE TRIAL—SEND NO MONEY

John Froberg wants you to learn what thousands know—when the case seems hopeless turn to Cow Calf Control (C. C. C.). He has made the treatment easy to give and the price so small you will be glad to pay for it.

Write today for details of free trial offer. There's no obligation at all. FROBERG REMEDY CO., 40 LINCOLN ST., VALPARAISO, IND.

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NOW—for the first time, the farmers of America have a chance—(they get quick!)—to see and USE on 30 Days' FREE Trial, the NEW Low Model Belgian Melotte Cream Separator. In the NEW Melotte you NOW have a greater convenience and all-around satisfaction than was ever known before.

Don't Pay for 4 Months

Yes, you need not pay one cent for 4 Months after you receive the NEW Melotte. Special Introductory Low Price RIGHT NOW! 30 Days' FREE Trial. Write for FREE Book and Special Offer.

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Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Influenza, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 50 cents, large \$1.20. Write for free booklet on diseases. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., 12 GOSHEN, IND.

HORSES
MULES
and
DOGS

The Experience Pool

Bring your everyday problems in and get the experience of other farmers. Questions addressed to this department are published free 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 questions. 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.

CURE FOR PUMP TROUBLES

DEAR EDITOR: I will give all of your readers a guaranteed cure for all pump troubles. I studied them out myself. I have had lots of pump troubles. Just take cylinder and put it down at the bottom of your pipe and bore a small hole as big as a three penny shingle nail just above your cylinder. This will allow the water to settle in the pipe to the level of the water in the well and will also not leak out when you are pumping so fast as it would if your cylinder was above the water. And your valve leathers won't dry out or wear out as fast as above the water line and will pump as long as there is anything left to them. Only a small job to make the change and you sure will be rid of your pump troubles.—M. S., Essexville, Mich.

EXPERIENCE WITH POULTRY

DEAR EDITOR: If you should consider these few lines worth space in our M. B. F. which is our main "library" someone may benefit by them. My first experience with 23 white leghorn pullets, R. C. hatched the latter part of May, 1926. I fed scratch feed and clean water until the first of November when I gave them a regular laying mash of 20 pounds bran, 20 pounds midlings, 10 pounds shorts, or otherwise called meat scraps. I keep the hopper always filled with this mixture, also I keep plenty of grit, oyster, and charcoal in another hopper. Now for scratch feed, half wheat and half cracked corn, one pint of this grain morning and afternoon.

My chicken coop is poor. Have just a few boards that suffice for a floor. I always manage to keep lots of hay on the floor which keeps the chickens so busy they don't feel the cold.

These chickens drink much more water with this laying mash. Four times a day I take out fresh warm water to them. These chickens cost us seventy-five cents per week feed cost. They have laid 50 per cent more since two weeks after feeding this mash and extra warm water. I always put the water up off the floor, on an old chair, otherwise if I leave the water on the floor they upset it and make it dirty, and they won't lay without lots of water.—Mrs. A. M. G., Muskegon, Mich.

WARTS

DEAR EDITOR: I noticed an inquiry in a back number of the M. B. F. for a cure for warts on cow's teats. Castor oil if kept well greased with it. We had a full blood Jersey heifer that had from five to seven warts on each of the four teats and they were bad, long warts. When she calved she had an extremely large hard udder. We rubbed it with raw linseed oil leaving on all we could of the oil all over the udder and teats three times a day the first few days, then only night and morning until swelling was gone and before the calf was ready for veal the warts were all gone, teats nice and soft and smooth.—A. W. L., Sherwood, Mich.

PREVENTS FREEZING

DEAR EDITOR: Having noticed a call for help to keep a pump from freezing, I thought I would try and help out, as I with lots of others have had the same trouble. Here is what I do and have done since freezing weather commenced. I raise my pump handle as high as possible and place a board, one end on the platform and the other under the handle close to the pump. It has done the trick. Try it.—W. E., Kent City, Michigan.

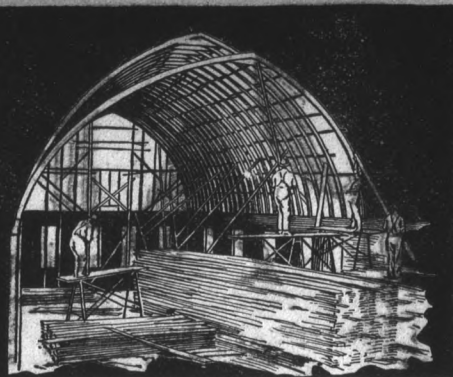
Regularity in feeding usually repays for the added trouble.

A good barn should have 4 square feet of window space per cow. This should be evenly distributed.



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A Hog House, Dairy Barn
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House Until You Get
Our Free Book

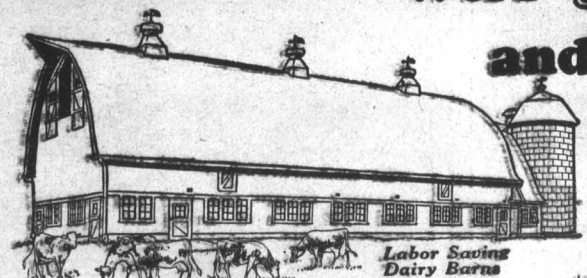


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Our many years' experience in planning and designing farm buildings enables us to save you money on materials and construction—show you how every door, window and general arrangement should be to make buildings convenient.

This book also tells you all about Jamesway Equipment—Stalls, Stanchions, Drinking Cups, Litter Carriers, etc., for the cow barn. Troughs, Waterers, etc., for hog houses. Feeders, Nests, Incubators, Brooders for the poultry house—a complete line of every kind of labor-saving, money-making equipment for any farm building. Jamesway Equipment is better and costs less in the long run.

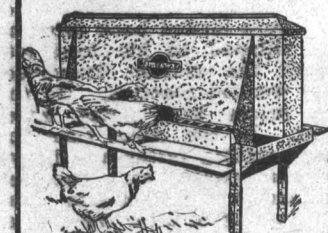
Mail coupon today. Tell us just what you are interested in—whether building, remodeling, ventilating or equipping cow barn, horse barn, hog or poultry house, and we will send you the book that tells you just what you want to know.



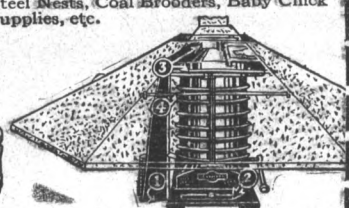
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Expert engineering design, high quality material and careful workmanship assure Myers customers the utmost in value.



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

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FOR fifty years the Hydraulic Press Mfg. Company has built cider presses for farmers and orchardists. Whether it's a hand press for making a few barrels of cider or a hydraulic custom press that presses hundreds of gallons a day, there's a Mount Gilead press that exactly fits your needs.

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Mount Gilead Hydraulic presses increase your yield of juice and make more money for you. They average 8 1/2 to 4 gallons of cider per bushel. When used for custom purposes, they frequently pay for themselves the first year. And the Mount Gilead Orchard Press for roadside cider sales is a sure money maker. Write for free booklet, full of valuable information for cider makers.

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If they are, you are losing money! You can stop this loss yourself AT SMALL COST

Write for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about this trouble in cows.

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Advertisements inserted under this heading for reputable breeders of Live Stock. It is a special way to encourage the growing of pure-bred stock on the farms of our readers. Our advertising rate is Fifty Cents (50c) per square line, per insertion. Fourteen square lines to the column inch of month following date of insertion. SEND IN YOUR AD AND WE WILL PUT IT IN TYPE FREE, so you can see how many lines it will fill. Address all letters, BREEDERS DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

March 29—Helsteins, W. R. Harper and Sons, Middleville, Michigan.

CATTLE

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 FARMER'S PRICES FOR BULL CALVES Sired by most popular blood lines. Write for circular. WOODLAND FARMS, Monroe, Mich.

Guernsey Dairy Heifer Calves, Practically Pure bred, \$25.00 each. We ship C. O. D. Write for circular. Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

For Sale—Registered Guernsey Bull Searchlight of San Ayre No. 101537, three years old. W. L. Cheney & Sons, Mason, Michigan.

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REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. WE CAN SUPPLY you with choice bred stock for foundation. SOUTHWOLD STOCK FARM, Fremont, Michigan.

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 Stock of all kinds for sale. Farmers prices. Our herd Bulls International Winners. GRAPF FARMS, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

Hereford Steers

Calves, yearlings and two's. Well marked. Beef type, showing splendid breeding. Dark red. Most all bunches dehorned. Good stocker order. Can show few bunches around 45 to 90 head. Each bunch even in size. Also a few bunches shorthorn steers. Will sell you choice of one car load from any bunch. Write stating number and weight you prefer, 450 lbs. to 800 lbs. V. V. BALDWIN, ELDON, IOWA.

JERSEYS

Registered Jerseys For Sale. 20 Females Between the ages of three months and ten years. 60 head to select from. Also a few good bulls. L. Rutherford & Son, Kankakee, Michigan.

Two Dark Registered Jersey Heifers, Sire, Jay's Sybil's Modeler 22062. Record of performance dams. Bred to freshen Sept. 11, Oct. 13, to high class bull, Guy Wilbur, Selding, Michigan.

AYRSHIRES

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULLS, BULL calves, and heifers for sale. Free from disease. Fred J. Wroeland, R2, Box 19, Wyandotte, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

For Sale. Milk Strain Pedigreed Shorthorns. Bull and heifer calves. One horned bull calf. Accredited herd. Paul Quack, Sault Ste Marie, Michigan.

COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE OF 30—SUPREME HOLSTEIN CATTLE—30 W. R. HARPER & SONS THORNAPPLE HILL STOCK FARM, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH. TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1927

One of the best opportunities ever offered in Michigan to get really SUPERIOR foundation animals. This herd has been carefully developed for nearly two decades and stands as a healthy herd, superior in PRODUCTION, TYPE, and ENDURANCE.

This herd is the state C. O. D. composed of 2,693 heads for Dec. 1926, average herd production for both milk and butter. The average was 71.1 lbs. butter and 1,763 lbs. milk. This was higher for both milk and butter than any other herd in the state for Dec. 1926.

50% of the herd averaged 108.1 lbs. butter and 2,687.3 lbs. milk for December with only 1 aged cow in the bunch.

50% of this herd are descendants of the great Vermont Pentlake Lake Side Lad (to be sold)—proven to be one of the greatest bulls ever in service in Michigan. ALL tested daughters average 26.23 lbs. butter at an average age of 3 yrs., 7 mos., and 25 ds.

There are 100 red bulls of all ages and females of all ages up to 7 years.

There is everything you can want and something that you need. A T. B. free herd in a fully accredited dairy. Many head and features that can be of value to you are revealed in our catalog now ready for distribution. Write for one immediately.

The 254 acre farm, considered to be one of the best in Barry county, will be sold at auction on March 19-21. Write for pamphlet of description.

W. R. HARPER AND SONS

MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE BEEF CATTLE MARKET

(Continued from page 4)

period that the market was so heavily burdened with big cattle that they sold as much as \$3.00 or more per cwt. below the baby beef type. Cattle finishers immediately shunned heavy feeder steers, and it was not many weeks after the turn of the New Year that heavy cattle were scarce enough to advance to the top of the list. No one who marketed cattle last year will forget the continual draggy market on heavy cattle, but now it is 1927, and the big steer is again at the top. How long will he remain there? Until producers can feed out another excessive supply of them. Will they do it?

At present the country is still specializing in light cattle and demanding quality. However, there have been a few who have recently taken out steers averaging from 1000 to 1150 pounds at Kansas City, Chicago and other western feeder markets and if conditions in the market on fat heavy steers continue to remain as bright as at present, this demand for strongweight feeding stock will undoubtedly increase. Will the country forget the bad year of 1926, and 1924, and overload the 1928 market with weighty bullocks again? That remains to be seen. Only a few leads in excess of immediate demands results in a break of 25c or more now, but it takes a larger proportion of lightweights to cause much change in prices. In other words, demand for weighty stock is more or less rigid while for yearlings it is of more flexible nature. There is a greater risk on heavy cattle, yet more to be gained if markets are right.

An Illinois feeder learned a bitter lesson on the Chicago market. He marketed his 1800 pound beeves six weeks ago at the top of the Chicago market which was around \$3.50 per cwt. more than he could get for them in December. He was delighted at the price he received, but was good natured enough to tell a little of the history of the cattle. They had been shipped to the market as fat cattle a year earlier, but because of the bid which seemed exceedingly low at that time, the cattle were loaded back into the cars and shipped to his feed lots again until the market improved. But there was no reaction. On the contrary, prices kept going lower and lower. In the mean time the cattle kept getting fatter and heavier. The year passed by. The feed bill expanded to enormous size. The spurt in the market after the first of the present year brought the cattle back again in prime condition, and they went to the same buyer who bid on them a year previous. The expense of those cattle was not divulged by the owner, but he said that they lost him plenty of money, but added as a redeeming feature that they had fattened several shipments of hogs which followed behind them. His resolution was never to rely alone on heavy cattle.

Since the turn in the heavy cattle market this year, there has been a tendency for many cattle finishers to purchase heavy feeders but they are competing with killers. There are comparatively few two year old feeders available and reports from the western range territories are that the bulk of their stock this fall will be young stock of light average weight. It takes more than a year to produce a crop of heavy beeves regardless of the inclination of the country or the supply of feed available and some think it is doubtful that another big supply of heavy fat cattle can be produced until well along in the year of 1928. As it is now, demand is broad, the population is steadily increasing, there are more mouths to feed and the supply of beef this year will be less than last year considering the pounds of beef slaughtered. The Lenten season is on and this usually has more or less effect on the dressed beef markets but considering all factors, there seems to be little of adverse influence in the path of the cattle trade during the remainder of the year.

Breeding animals should be kept thrifty, but never overfat.

Swinging stanchions give a cow more freedom and allow her to rest in a natural position.

Profitable Returns

The udder and teats are the "final word" on your dairy profits. Keep them healthy, pliable, easy to milk, and you avoid endless annoyance and definite loss. No amount of care and feeding can overcome the effects of neglect of these important organs.

For most cuts, chaps, cracks or bruises Bag Balm will effect a healing between milkings. The wonderful soothing, penetrating power of this ointment restores injured tissues before you would think it possible. For all inflammation, Caked Bag, Bunches, Cow Pox, or for any external sore Bag Balm has no equal. It cannot taint the milk. Once used you will never be without it. It has scores of uses on the farm.

Bag Balm, in the big 10-ounce package, 60c at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Will mail, postpaid, if your dealer is not supplied.

Dairy Association Co.,
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SAVE-THE-HORSE

enables lame horse to work under treatment. Easy to use. Keep it handy, and you can plow every day!

Money-back guarantee covers sprain, thorough, splint, curb, shoulder, hip, tendon or foot troubles.

Big FREE Horse book, illustrated, clearly tells what's wrong and what to do. Book, sample guarantee and "vet" advice FREE! Write today!

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 339 State Street
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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, 33 N. Marcellus Avenue, Marquette, 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.)

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS BIG DISCOUNT if ordered now for Spring shipment. Shipped by 200 to 250 egg males. Egg laid 24. Winners 14 egg contents. Shipped C. O. D. by special price bulletin free. Thousands of pairs, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Farris, 545 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SWINE

FOR SALE. LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA Hogs. Registered. J. A. HUEFF, Kilsbee, Michigan.

POLAND CHINA FALL PIGS FOR SALE. E. A. CLARK, Brookridge, Mich.

For Sale—Poland China Boars of March and April farrow. Also some choice bred gilts, due to farrow in March and April. Many are imported for choicest. Westley Hills, Leeds, Michigan.

A FEW GOOD HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS at a bargain. Also gilts now ready to farrow. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

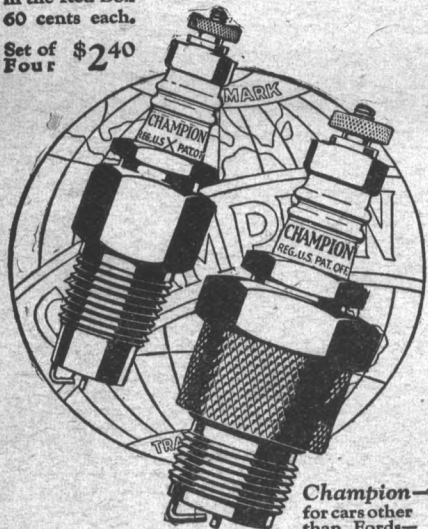
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You will find Champions used regularly in tractors, trucks and stationary engines on two out of three farms just as two out of three motorists look to Champions to give them the utmost in car performance.

Champion is known the world over as the better spark plug—insuring dependable spark plug performance wherever it is used.

A new set of dependable Champion Spark Plugs every 10,000 miles will restore power, speed and acceleration and actually save their cost many times over in less oil and gas used.

Champion X—exclusively for Fords—packed in the Red Box 60 cents each. Set of Four \$2.40



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CHAMPION
Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN
(Questions gladly answered free for paid-up subscribers. You receive a personal letter.)

GLANDERS

In a case of glanders in a horse, does the discharge from the nose get offensive to smell? How long does a horse live after getting glanders? What is its cause and give symptoms.—L. M., Grass Lake, Mich.

THE discharge may be absent or nearly so in a glandered horse. Have seen a large number while in the army, but not often that they had a discharge. May live for months and may live only a few days. There is a wide variation in this respect. Caused by the germ called *Bacillus Mallei*. The symptoms are very indefinite but usually the animal becomes thin and no cause can be given for it; small ulcers may be seen inside the nostrils. Occasionally small abscesses of the lymph glands may appear, just under the skin. If glanders is suspected every horse on the place or that has been exposed should be tested at once with Mallein test. Have assisted in doing at least 50,000 of them but we did not depend in any measure upon clinical symptoms. We usually found some signs of the disease on post-mortem as the military regulations require an examination of this kind be made on every reactor to the test; all are destroyed. It is very contagious to humans in which it is always sure death.

COWS CHEW ON BOARDS

I have two cows that chew on boards and rotten wood and will eat fine roots. They are both fresh and give a big flow of milk. I give them two feeds of good clover hay, corn stalks and bean pods of oats and corn ground per day. What can I give them to overcome it?—C. F. D., Standish, Mich.

YOUR cows are suffering from mineral starvation. Get some special steamed bone meal. Mix 25 pounds with 10 pounds of salt. Give each cow about one-third of a pound or seven tablespoonful daily on ground feed. This will make a wonderful improvement in your cows in a few weeks.

HEAVES

I have a horse that has the heaves. Can you tell me a remedy to give her and work her right along? The heaves are bad, sometimes she can hardly breathe.—A Subscriber, St. Johns, Mich.

FEEDING carefully will help this horse as much as anything; do not feed heavily of hay at any time. Feed regularly and give largest feed of hay in the evening; very little in the morning and none at noon. You might sprinkle the hay with lime water. Make this up by putting a pound of lime in a large pail of water, then sprinkle the hay with this water.

KICKING HEIFER

I have a heifer that kicks so that it is almost impossible to milk her. When I get her fast so she cannot kick she will throw herself. How can I cure her?—G. V., Mich.

I WOULD tie this heifer's hind feet together and then I would take a long pole and bind her against something solid like the wall of the barn or the side of the stall and hold her there while I milked her; put the pole high enough so she can't fall over it and let her fight. I know of nothing else to do.

THRUSH

What shall I do for thrush in horse's feet?—Mrs. S., Paw Paw, Michigan.

FOR thrush in horse's feet—clean out the cleft as well as you can and remove any shreds of horn; then mix iodoform and calomel equal parts; work this into the cleft well and cover with oakum or cotton to keep out the moisture; keep in a dry place and repack this every day for a few days then every other day.

Manure helps pastures as much as it does any other crop.



Wonderful New Milking Method

Milks Cows Like No Other Machine Ever Milked Cows Before

At last something really new in machine milking history! The wonderful new SURGE Milker!

A machine that is making records for Breeders who never dared use a machine before. A machine that produces low count, premium priced milk—and does it with no more work than you now give to washing milk pails. The Surge is sweeping everything before it!

Only These 4 Rubbers To Wash

Think of that! You men who have tried to keep old fashioned milkers clean—mark this! Only 4 simple pieces of rubber to wash. No long tubes. No claws. No places for the milk to lodge and breed bacteria. Easy to produce Grade "A" milk and get premium prices.

Mail Coupon For FREE Demonstration Offer

Just mail the coupon below—now—and we will install The Surge Milker complete in your barn—Free—and show you what it will do on your own cows. No cost or obligation on your part.

PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE CO. Dept. 32-53

2843 West 19th Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me without cost or obligation, Free Surge Catalog and tell me all about your special Free Demonstration Offer on the SURGE Milker. (Please give this information)

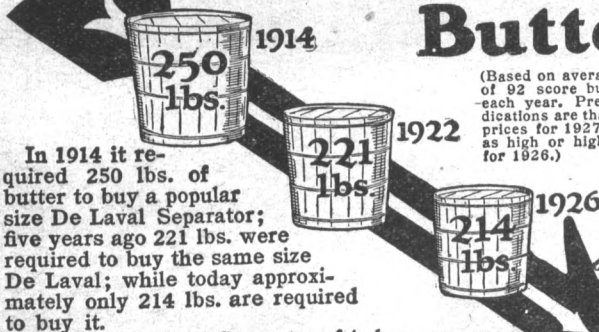
Number of cows milked.....Do you have Electricity?.....

Name.....

Address.....R. F. D.....

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

A Better De Laval Separator For Fewer lbs. of Butter

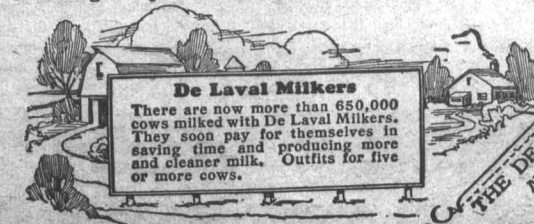
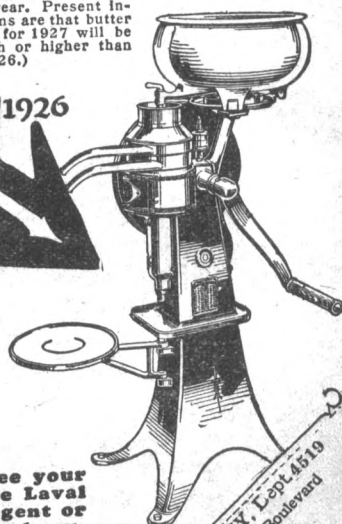


But the De Laval Separator of today is greatly improved over the 1914 and 1922 machines. It has many improvements and refinements, including the famous "floating bowl." It skims cleaner and runs easier, and is more convenient to operate and handle. It is the best De Laval Separator ever made, and that is saying a great deal.

See—Try—and Trade

See and try the De Laval. Run the skim-milk from your old separator through it. If you are losing any butter-fat the new De Laval will surely recover it. Thousands of people have tried this simple test and many have been surprised at the saving made by the new De Laval. Trade allowance made on old centrifugal separators of any age or make.

See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for full information.



De Laval Milkers

There are now more than 650,000 cows milked with De Laval Milkers. They soon pay for themselves in saving time and producing more and cleaner milk. Outfits for five or more cows.

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Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name _____ Town _____ State _____ No. Cows _____ R.D. _____

McCormick - Deering Manure Spreader and the FARMALL



The Road to Farm Profit

The old-fashioned ways that made money in farming before the war have gone by the board. Everything is changed. The man who sticks to the old ideas has a hard time of it nowadays.

Yields must be increased, operations must be handled more efficiently, labor must be saved. Better equipment must produce bigger and better crops at lower costs—or there is little profit.

First, fertility must be put in the soil, and the scientific method is by McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader. The speed and ease with which fresh manure is handled and put evenly on the fields with this spreader encourages the full use of valuable fertility.

You will like the design and build of the McCormick-Deering. It is light of draft, simple and strong, and does everything a good spreader should do. Low for easy loading, with adjustments for different manures and light or heavy spreading. Built in two sizes. Note the features at right. Other machines handle crops; this machine increases them.

See this spreader at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store.

Note these features:

1. Auto Steer
2. Front Wheels Track with Rear
3. Two All-Steel Beaters
4. Wide-Spread Spiral
5. Narrow Tread
6. Self-Aligning Bearings
7. Steel Main Frame
8. Six Feed Speeds
9. Positive Apron Drive

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15 pure bred varieties. Some won 1st and 2nd prizes in production class. Won many 1st prizes blue ribbons in large poultry shows. Also, have one flock of Morgan-Tancred Strain, blood tested White Leghorns, of 250 to 312 egg breeding. The owner of this flock paid \$150 for 8 eggs to improve his flock. Every one of our breeders has been culled and selected for breeding quality. Write and get our free circular with big discounts on baby chicks and brooders.

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HA! OUR PURE BLOOD

SELECTED CHICKS, 5c UP.
15 Varieties. Can ship at once. Cash orders.
Some flocks are blood tested and trapested with cockerels of 200 to 312 egg guaranteed pedigree. Every breeder culled and selected. Get our FREE circular giving big discounts on baby chicks, hatching eggs, and brooders.

Lawrence Hatchery, R. 7, Phone 76761, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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More Egg Money

Make \$1000 a year from 200 hens, like others are doing. Poultry Tribune shows how; explains brooding, culling, feeding management; monthly, 80-160 pages. **3 Months' Trial 10c**

50 Cents a Year

Colored art chicken pictures suitable for framing FREE every other issue. Send stamps or coin today at our risk. Poultry Tribune, Dept. 9, Mount Morris, Ill.

SAVE \$5 on a BROODER

OUR LOW PRICES save you \$5 to \$8 on this BOWERS all-fuel brooder. Stoveburns soft or hard coal, wood, etc. Best brooder in world to hold fire. Self-regulating. Safe, strong. Raises big healthy chicks. 10 years' success. 1000 or 500-chick sizes. Fine pipes FREE. We pay express E. or Rockies. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free catalog today, and save money.

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The HUNTING SEASON Is Open!



Michigan farm folks are now hunting for places to buy their baby chicks, and they are doing their hunting through the columns of THE BUSINESS FARMER. The hatcherymen who advertise in it will be the ones to receive consideration. Mr. Hatcheryman, does your ad appear in THE BUSINESS FARMER? If not, why not? Let's have your advertisement in our display columns or classified department in our next issue. What do you say?

It PAYS to advertise in THE BUSINESS FARMER. Ask any of our advertisers.

THE BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN

What Are You Going To Do About Corn Borer?

(Continued from page 4)

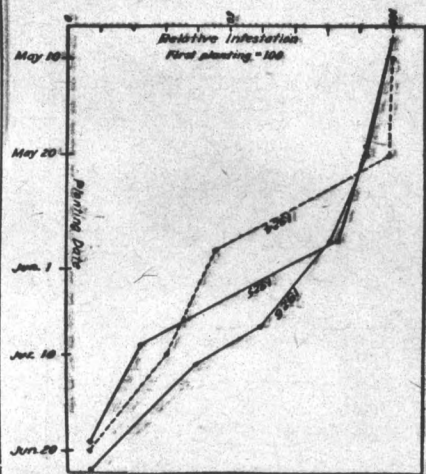
Stalks used for bedding should be destroyed by fire or by spreading on the fields and plowing under. In the future unshredded material should be kept out of the bedding and burned if one is to be safe.

Corn on the ear in cribs does not offer the danger that at first appears possible since the few borers which do get into the cobs are so weakened by crib conditions that they emerge late and seldom are able to lay eggs. The cobs should be burned if the corn is shelled.

Recommendations

An outline of recommendations for control are summarized as follows:

1. Plant no more corn than can be thoroughly cleaned up by May 1.
2. Cut early.



This graph shows how the late plantings of corn by the European corn borer. Experiment Station escaped the heavier infestations of the borer.

3. Cut low, leaving no more than two inch stubble.

4. Stalks not going into the silo should be shredded.

5. Any surviving material and weeds about the edge of the field should be burned.

6. Plow without leaving any debris on the surface, before May 1.

May 1 is the latest date it is safe to leave material containing borers about the farm undestroyed or not plowed completely under. Any later than the first of May will find some of the worms emerging as moths and laying eggs. All the battle must be fought for the 1927 crop in the next seven weeks. Congress and legislatures are busy on corn

borer appropriations and control legislation. This money is to be used in experiment work, in quarantines and patrols, and in reimbursing farmers who do go to expense in clean up work. The amount and plan of this reward has not been announced. Protection in the way of a forced clean up is promised by the Michigan State Department of Agriculture to those men who voluntarily do a satisfactory job when they find a neighbor unable or unwilling to do the work on his own farm.

The European corn borer is a national enemy and threatens to make our food costs double. Corn is our biggest national commodity. The shoe clerk, the stenographer, the banker and the soap manufacturer should all be alert to help give this national menace a blow. It will never be down by merely "letting the other fellow do it."

MANY POTATO DEMONSTRATIONS ALONG N. Y. C. LINES

THE Michigan State College will establish a large number of potato demonstrations through the operation of the Potato Demonstration Train over the New York Central Lines in southwestern Michigan during March 14th to 26th.

Certified seed potatoes, which include the Russett Rural and Irish Cobbler varieties will be distributed from the train to growers at each of the scheduled stops. Approximately 550 farmers have signed up to use some of this certified seed and conduct demonstrations.

The certified seed produced from the potato train will be used in a plot in such a way that it will serve as a demonstration in the community. The Michigan State College will assist the grower in outlining demonstrations and conducting field meetings. The grower will secure detailed information on the demonstration from his County Agricultural Agent or from the Michigan State College before April 15th.

The following changes have been made in the schedule. March 21 to read: Marshall, Monday morning, March 21, 8:30 to 11:00; Battle Creek, Monday afternoon, March 21, 1:00 to 5:00; Augusta, Monday night, March 21, 8:15 to 10:30; March 24 to read: Eau Claire, Thursday afternoon, March 24, 1:00 to 5:00; Niles, Thursday night, March 24, 7:00 to 10:00.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER, No. 209

THE fact having been determined by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that an injurious insect, the European Corn Borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.) new to and not widely disseminated in Michigan, exists within certain counties of this State as follows:

Counties of Monroe, Wayne, Lenawee, Washtenaw, Macomb, Oakland, Livingston, St. Clair, Lapeer, Genesee, Sanilac, Tuscola, Huron, Hillsdale, Branch, Jackson, Calhoun, Ingham and Shiawassee.

Townships of Fawn River, Burr Oak, Colon and Leonidas in ST. JOSEPH COUNTY; Wakarusa, Ellettsburg, Charleston, Ross, Brady, Pavillon, Comstock, Richland, Portage, Schoolcraft in KALAMAZOO COUNTY; Birch Run, Frankfort, Blumfield, Taymouth, Bridgeport, Boone Vista, Zilwaukee, Maple Grove, Albee, Spaulding, Saginaw, Keshville, St. Charles, James, Chesaning and the city of Saginaw in SAGINAW COUNTY; Merritt, Portsmouth, Hampton, Frankenlust, Monitor, Bangor and the city of Bay City in BAY COUNTY.

Now, therefore, I, Herbert E. Powell, 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 as 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 area, of corn, broom corn, (including all parts of the stalks), all sorghums and sudan grass. Shelled corn and seed of broom corn must be accompanied by a certificate showing that it has been inspected by an inspector of State Department of Agriculture or inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Provided, that certification for movement of corn and broom corn shall be restricted to clean shelled corn and clean seed of broom corn. Provided, further, that with respect to any article found to be infested with the European Corn Borer, disinfection or treatment may be authorized by the inspector as a condition of certification for interstate movement. When in the judgment of the said inspector such disinfection or treatment will eliminate all risk of transmission of infestation, such treatment should be under the supervision of, and satisfactory to, the said inspector.

No restrictions are placed on the movement from an area not under regulation through a regulated area of the articles covered in the quarantine when such movement is made on a through Bill of Lading. Articles covered in this quarantine which originate outside of the quarantined area may be shipped from within the quarantined area to points outside such areas under permit, and such permits will be issued by the inspector only when, in the judgment of said inspector, the articles covered in this quarantine originated outside of the quarantined area and are not infested by the European Corn Borer. Nothing in this quarantine shall be construed to prevent the free movement of articles covered by quarantine from point to point within the quarantined area.

No person growing or controlling corn or the parts thereof shall sell or give to any person any corn or parts thereof to be taken outside the quarantined area. This order shall apply to transportation companies, automobilists, hucksters, and others.

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

This notice of quarantine shall be effective on and after February 8, 1927. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Department of Agriculture, this eighth day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

(SEAL)

HERBERT E. POWELL,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

Violation of Quarantine Order is Punishable by Fine or Imprisonment or Both

FREE

One of the greatest books ever published—full of valuable data on feeding, breeding, mating, culling and other poultry subjects.

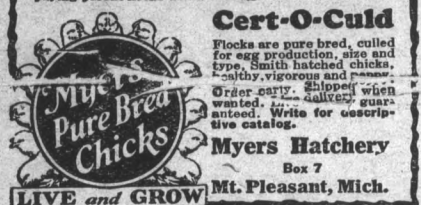
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Harry Vetch Saus

HAPPY HOLLOW NEWS NOTES

Soren Humble aint been feeling very peart lately so he went to the city and consulted a specialist. The Doc told him he had an inferiority complex. When Soren got home he undressed and looked himself all over but he says as how dummed if he can find any breaking out.

When we was in school the teacher neglected to teach us how to buy fifty nine Christmas presents costing \$9.98 each with total cash on hand consisting of thirty two cents saved from egg money from hens what aint laying no eggs.

The mothers club met at the schoolhouse on Friday. There were six old maids, two grass widders, eight young girls and a sprinklin' of mothers. When lunch was served, Ella Perkins explained that she was redusin so all she et was six sand-witches, four helpings of cake and five fillin's of cocoa.

Grandma Perkins knows how to take off warts by sayin' a spell over them. She said it over Zeke Martin's thumb wart the other day and it was so powerful it took all the warts off the hubbard squashes in the cellar.

The subject at the debatin' club meetin' last week was "Aint it awful how these foreigners are comin' into our neighborhood." The affirmative team consistin' of Budge Budinowski, Lipscha Ibinovitch and Ignatz Polybinski won the dabate.

Mrs. Jim Martin gave a new fangled party in honor of her city niece and nephew what are visitin' her. She called it a Bunco party so nobody went. We are too smart to be buncoed by those city slickers.

Poultry Department

(Questions answered free of charge.)

LOST MANY TURKEYS

I had bad luck with my turkeys this past summer and lost over half I hatched. When they were about two or three weeks old they get sore eyes. Som died and some in about a month got a swelling around the eyes and a choking in the throat. Would like to know what caused it, or is it a disease and what treatment to use.—Mrs. L. B., Wolverine, Michigan.

NEXT time get a baby chick mash containing cod liver meal, meat scraps, calcium carbonate, bone-meal and dried buttermilk. These poult were not getting a balance ration. Feed them carefully for a few days. They should have had sour milk and nothing else to drink. The sick ones should be separated from the well ones as fast as noticed. Clean up and then disinfect with stock dip.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS

Kindly forward at once information as to how to cure chickens that have roup. We have about 300 capons that are badly affected due to the weather conditions. We may be mistaken, however, as to it being roup. They have a discharge from the nose with bad odor and are always droopy. We've tried patent remedies, also remedies given by our home veterinary but nothing seems to take effect. Would it be advisable to caponize roosters from two to three pounds? Also advise us how to feed laying hens.—A. R., Elkton, Michigan.

THE first and most important thing in roup is to see that the ventilation is right. It must be free from draughts and the house must be dry. Remove all sick birds and clean up and disinfect often. Get a small atomizer such as doctors use and then have your druggist mix up the following: Tincture of iodine, 1 ounce; glycerine, 3 ounces; and alcohol, 3 ounces. Take the sick birds and spray the inside of their throats twice each day.

Do not try to caponize the roosters at the size you mention.

The following is a good ration for laying hens: ground yellow corn, 80 pounds; wheat middlings, 20 pounds; meat scraps, 15 pounds; bonemeal, 5 pounds; salt, 1 pound. For scratch grain use equal parts of coarse cracked corn and wheat or cheat.

PAN-A-CE-A

Prevents and relieves little-chick ailments

GIVE chicks no feed until their systems are strong enough to receive it. Nature provides nourishment for the first 48 hours. Then raise them the Pan-a-ce-a way.

Pan-a-ce-a prevents indigestion and indigestion leads to bowel troubles which cause more chick losses than all other causes combined.

Pan-a-ce-a keeps the system free from poisonous waste materials, which are often the cause of fatal maladies. **No indigestion, no bowel troubles, no gapes, no leg weakness where Pan-a-ce-a is fed regularly.**

Pan-a-ce-a is a valuable nerve tonic which brings into healthy action every little-chick organ. It whets the appetite and enables chicks to get the good of their feed.

Pan-a-ce-a contains the best blood builders known. It supplies the important minerals so necessary to bone development, muscle making and feather formation. A Pan-a-ce-a chick outfeathers a non-Pan-a-ce-a chick every time.

Pan-a-ce-a your half-grown fowls

If you want early broilers, if you want pullets that will mature into fall and winter layers, you must prevent the backsets in your flock. Pan-a-ce-a is your insurance policy. Add it to the ration daily—one pound to every fifty pounds of mash or feed. Costs little to use. The price of one two-pound broiler will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will require for 60 days.

If Pan-a-ce-a does not do all we say, and if it does not make you a real profit, take the empty container back to the dealer and he will refund your money.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

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We Specialize in the Production of S.C.W. Leghorns and Barred Rocks

Hollywood and Ferris Strain Leghorns Barred Plymouth Rocks

Every bird in our flocks has been culled by a recognized culling expert. Only birds with big, broad backs and long bodies, well carried out, having the large abdominal capacity that indicates the heavy layer are retained. All breeders are mated to Large, Vigorous, Healthy Males.

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Send for large Price List including Ducklings. 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, balance 2 weeks before chicks are delivered. 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, all BLOOD TESTED, 8c per Chick higher. Write at once today.

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Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

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NATURE provides sufficient food for the first three days, for the chick absorbs the yolk of the egg just before it is hatched. This food is rich in fats and carbohydrates. From the third day to the sixth week, Michigan Chick Starter assists nature by giving the chicks a similar feed that is easily seen, easily digested and nutritious. Michigan Chick Starter is rich in vitamin content, balanced with the necessary cereal and animal proteins to give the highest feeding efficiency. Michigan Chick Starter is not waste material from the mill. It is based on the latest scientific formula for baby chick feeding. Ask for a pamphlet of our poultry feeds containing valuable feeding suggestions.

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The wise commercial poultryman turns to Superior Leghorn Chicks for the right start of his year's profits. A good chick—vigorous, well-bred from high-record foundation means the best start. Superior Chicks give such a start.

65,000 EGGS IN 4 MONTHS

That's the record secured by Prof. Holden in 4 months this fall and winter from 1200 pullets raised from Superior Chicks. Our chicks are Michigan Accredited. 600 pullets in R. O. P. this year. Tancred and Barron strains blended. We have the largest breeding plant or any Hatchery in Ottawa County. Come and see us. You are welcome.

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Write today for our free 32-page catalog. It will help you with your poultry. Send at once for the complete story of this famous strain of Leghorns—you are under no obligation.

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Box 401 Zeeland, Mich.



Michigan Accredited Chicks—Every breeder approved by authorized State Inspectors.



S. C. White and Buff Leghorns (Dr. Heasley Egg Basket Strain) Barred Rocks R. C. R. I. Reds

Try chicks this year from Silver Cup winner. The above winning made December 1926 in Production and Exhibition classes in strong competition. The males and their brothers are among those heading our matings this year. We are the oldest hatchery in Western Michigan. 25 years in business. Have made as many winnings in the last five years as any other hatchery in Western Michigan. Our free catalog and price list tells all. A trial will convince you.

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CHICKS
Michigan Accredited Chicks—also best strains of Barred and White Leghorns a Specialty—White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, and other breeds. Expert selection of breeding stock, together with scientific incubation methods, assure husky, liveable chicks.
DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY
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Established 1911—Free Catalogue—
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ROYAL EGG BRED LEGHORNS
CHICKS FROM CONTEST WINNING BLOOD LINES
Our White Leghorns won the 1925 Michigan Egg Contest. Contest average 176 eggs. Our pen averaged 241 eggs. You get same blood lines as produced these winners in Royal Chicks.
251 eggs at the American Egg Contest. Is it any wonder "75% of our business is from old customers"? In spite of heavy demand as a result of these winnings our price remains the same. Order early and be sure. Money refunded if order can't be filled when specified. Free literature.
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Michigan Accredited Bred-to-Lay Chicks
Michigan Accredited. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, and Barred Rocks. Our Leghorns are large, deep bodied birds with full lopped combs.
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Describes in full, gives full details of our matings and tells how to raise Baby Chicks for Greater Profit. Write for price.
We Guarantee 100% Safe Arrival in Good Health.
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PROVEN LAYERS—MICHIGAN ACCREDITED.
GET THESE HIGH QUALITY PROFIT PRODUCERS
ENGLISH AND TANCREDED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, SHEPPARD'S ANCONAS, BARRED ROCKS AND S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Also Mixed Assorted Chicks. All from carefully culled, selected breeding stock. Heavy Laying Type, Profit Producing Poultry. FREE Circular Gives Full Details. Order NOW for Assured deliveries. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bank Reference.
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S. C. Buff Leghorn Chicks From Bred To Lay stock. Michigan Accredited. Send for circular. J. W. Webster & Son, Bath, Michigan.

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Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks
From well developed, strong, healthy, layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds; and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Post-paid. Catalog free.
THE BOB HATCHERY, R. 2-B, Zeeland, Mich.

SANILAC DEVELOPS STRAIN OF RHODE ISLAND REDS

THE selection of this strain of Rhode Island Reds started in the spring of 1923 when one of the demonstration farms was started in cooperation with John D. Martin, county agricultural agent, and the Michigan State College. This farmer purchased five females from a man who had been trap-nesting and one male from the College. From this mating 66 pullets were raised and that fall were carefully culled, mated to some College males. These birds were selected both for color and production.

In the spring of 1924 this flock of 66 pullets was made a Demonstration Flock and was carefully culled and a breeding pen of the best birds were picked out and mated with the best male that could be found. Selection was again made for color and production. From this choice mating 77 pullets were raised. The fall of 1924 out of the flock of 77, ten birds were selected and put in the International Egg Laying Contest on Nov. 1, 1924, and at the close of the contest this pen of ten birds finished fourth with an average of 180.4 eggs per bird, with three of the hens making 200 eggs or better.

In the fall of 1925, the owner had 140 pullets after they had been culled carefully and another breeding pen was picked and mated with a good male. It was the practice of the owner to use only the eggs from her small breeding pen for their own flock. In this way it gave about ten birds from which to pick one for the breeding pen. Also out of this 140 birds another pen of ten hens was selected for the International Egg Laying Contest, beginning Nov. 1, 1925, and ending Nov. 1, 1926; the ten birds had laid an average of 178.8 eggs, with two birds having gone wrong. Eight birds had an average of 202 eggs each.

In the fall of 1926, the owner had selected 110 pullets again from twice that number and now has a beautiful flock which has been producing very well all winter. Another pen was selected for the Contest last fall, which opened Nov. 1, 1926. This pen is now holding second place and all the birds with the exception of one, are making a good record.

This strain of Sanilac County Rhode Island Reds has all come from this one particular strain until now they have several flocks that have both color and production and extraordinary vitality. It is also stated by authorities who know, that this strain of Reds is about the best that can be found for both color and production.

A number of breeders last year made a county exhibit at the State fair and as a group they obtained three first, three seconds, three thirds, two fourths and two fifths.

Sanilac county has five of these pens in the International Egg Laying Contest at the Michigan State College and the production for the month of January for the ten birds
Pen No. 18, Jan. 9, 54; Jan. 16, 16, 50; Jan. 23, 51; Jan. 30, 46.
Pen No. 22, Jan. 9, 39; Jan. 16, 42; Jan. 23, 46; Jan. 30, 49. Pen No. 24, Jan. 9, 48; Jan. 16, 48; Jan. 23, 37; Jan. 30, 39. Pen No. 25, Jan. 9, 44; Jan. 16, 42; Jan. 23, 28; Jan. 30, 46. Pen No. 35, Jan. 9, 42; Jan. 16, 46; Jan. 23, 49; Jan. 30, 42.

According to County Agent John D. Martin these hens are not only good producers but all have good color and meet the standard qualifications.

EGGS MADE AGE-PROOF

MEANS of rendering the egg of the hen immune to the ravages of time, in which electricity plays an important part, has been devised. Technically, the process is known as sterilization of eggs, and is accomplished by means of a recently invented machine. The sterilization is accomplished by passing the eggs through an oil bath at 235 degrees Fahrenheit. This hot oil fills the pores in the eggshell, prevents air from entering, and discourages any tendency which the egg may have toward becoming a chicken.

Young chickens should have plenty of range and roosting space if they are to make good gains. Food will not compensate for scanty quarters, especially if they are to be breeding stock.



Stop Your Baby Chick Losses

this year. Raise 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.

Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent." A. J. Swinford writes—"Had 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks." Mrs. W. Leffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."

Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding.

"Ray-Glass" Windows let in the Violet Rays of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 600 chick and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a life-time. Write for illustrated folder and price.

The Martin Steel Products Co., Dept. 210, Mansfield, O.



This New BLUE HEN COLONY BROODER

mothers ALL your chicks
to a healthy maturity

Its new hover is large enough to cover its rated chick capacity—and it spreads an even healthy heat from the stove to its outside edge.

Its new stove is easy to control and inexpensive to operate—the large magazine holds enough coal to maintain an even temperature 24 hours in the coldest weather.

It pays for itself in the extra chicks it raises and the labor it saves you.



Send today for new Blue Hen Book of Brooder Facts, FREE

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KNOLL'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS 8 WEEKS PULLETS

ALL MICHIGAN ACCREDITED
LIVE, GROW, LAY and
PRODUCE PROFITS

Every bird in our flocks has been approved and passed by an inspector from the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association and the Michigan State College. All males and females have been individually leg banded. These facts, coupled with our long years of close culling and breeding are the important factors in our production of Big, Lively Chicks that Live, Grow, Lay and Pay. And therein is the big reason for the genuine satisfaction about which our customers write us.

Write for FREE Catalog. Gives ALL the facts about our Breeders and tells how you, too, can make big profits with poultry.

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R. R. 12, Box B, Holland, Michigan.

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Your next winter's egg production depends on the quality of the Chicks you order NOW!

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Six Leading Varieties to choose from.
Trapnested Leghorns under R. O. P. Work.
Records show 67 to 71 eggs laid per hen in 92 days.
S. C. Heavy Type White Leghorns.
White and Barred Rocks. S. C. Anconas. S. C. Rhode Island Reds. S. C. Brown Leghorns. We Guarantee Satisfaction.

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ROSS BROODER HOUSE
ROSSMETAL Galvanized. Near round—no corners for crowding—vermin and rat proof. Diameter 12 ft. Combination Ventilator and stove flue. Glass windows. Capacity for 500 chicks.

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BUY ASELTINE'S BLOOD TESTED PEDIGREED
 Trapnested Barred Rock and Hanson strain White Leghorns and join our family of happy prosperous poultry raisers.—Blood Will Tell.
ASELTINE POULTRY FARM, BURLINGHAM, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.



MARKET FLASHES



Firmer Undertone To Wheat Market

Future of Livestock Market Looks Bright

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

It may look a little early to speak intelligently about what plans are being made by the farmers of the country regarding spring grain planting and other lines of work, but many reports are coming in from various corn growing sections that a moderate curtailment of acreage is quite likely to take place. This applies particularly to such farmers as depend upon raising corn for the market, the experience of recent years having shown the folly of this course, and it may be stated positively that the present outlook points to a considerable development of the good old-fashioned practice of feeding the corn on the farm. This has always been the course pursued by the most successful farmers of the great middle west, and we are fast approaching a period when because of our enormous and rapidly increasing population, an expansion of the production of beef, pork and mutton will become necessary. Already a hog shortage looms up in the corn belt states, and farmers are not marketing sufficient numbers of fat long fed beef steers to satisfy the demand. Lambs are still a source of profit, particularly in the state of Michigan, despite the failure of wool to advance to a good paying basis. As for wheat, Michigan farmers are not at all likely to cease regarding it as a staple crop, and the same holds true of the dairy and fruit industries. Apple orchards are receiving much better care than a few years ago, and as a result of scientific pruning, grafting and spraying, old orchards are becoming a source of large profit to farmers in the fruit belt. "Tapping time" has started in the maple groves of Indiana, and a good flow of sugar syrup is reported. Most of the maple groves are only moderately large, and the larger ones are very profitable.

Firmer Undertone in Wheat

While it can hardly be claimed that any marked improvement is taking place in the wheat markets of the United States, there is a little better tone on the whole, and the May future is a trifle stronger, with late sales on the Chicago Board of Trade around \$1.42, comparing with \$1.59 a year ago. Plenty is marketed for all domestic and foreign requirements, and the visible wheat supply is well ahead of last year. Domestic millers are only moderate buyers, and exporters are most of the time much smaller buyers of breadstuffs than in recent years, although a little more than two years ago wheat for May delivery sold around \$2. Crop scares may develop later, but so far the outlook is promising, with no large amount of winter killing reported. Crop experts place some stress on the fact that around 41,000,000 acres were seeded to wheat last fall, comparing with 37,000,000 acres harvested, and they figure that considerable acreage might be lost without the prospect of a good crop being greatly reduced. Farm reserves of wheat are estimated at 124,000,000 bushels or 24,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago.

Less Corn Reserves

Farm reserves of corn are estimated at 1,058,000,000 bushels, comparing with 1,330,000,000 bushels a year ago, but available supplies in the United States are increasing and are much larger than last year. Corn has had moderate advances recently, sales for May delivery being made on the Chicago Board of Trade around 79 cents, a little higher than a year ago. However, there is known to be a very large proportion of damaged corn of poor feeding quality. May oats have sold up to 48 cents, being seven cents higher than a year ago, prices responding to reliable reports that the farm reserves were down to 384,000,000 bushels, comparing with 571,000,000 bushels a year ago. May rye is up to \$1.07 because of the

small crop and the large exports. A year ago sales were made around 91 cents. May barley is at 71 cents, comparing with 60 cents a year ago. Altogether, the grain markets are not making such a poor showing.

Decreasing Hog Receipts

Hogs, as well as cattle, have had good advances in prices owing to fast decreasing marketings and a much better local and eastern shipping demand. Heavy beef steers have sold on the Chicago market at the highest prices recorded since December, 1925, while choice light hogs sold much better because of the great falling off in the offerings. Pigs and underweights advanced the

Chicago stock yards. Farmers are becoming believers in a higher market at last, as they cannot fail to see the great shortage of well bred weighty steers in nearly all feeding districts, and they are now planning on more care in finishing off their present holdings and arranging on stocking up with a good to choice class of stockers and feeder steers, heifers and cows. The best fat heavy cattle have brought \$13 to \$13.25, and the top was the highest paid on the late boom, the bulk of the steers going at \$9.25 to \$12. On a recent day the top sale was at \$13.25, with the next high sale at \$12.40 and few selling above \$12. On the same day the best light weight steers sold for \$11.50, and common light steers sold at \$8.25 to \$9.25. Prime cattle were scarce at all points, and at most points \$11.85 was the top. A year ago steers were selling at \$7.75 to \$11.25; two years ago at \$7.25 to

ket changes for the better there will have to be an improvement in the cash basis.

OATS

Opinions of the future of the oat market seem to be bullish. While demand does not appear to be very active, when there is a break in prices plenty of buyers are right on hand and put the market in better condition than it was before the break.

RYE

Rye continues to have many friends although it does not appear to be in quite as strong a position as it has been recently. Prices are firm.

BEANS

The price of beans has declined some since our last issue, but experts declare they are of the opinion that it has hit bottom and we can expect a higher price in the future. Let us hope that price comes before all of the growers get discouraged and sell out. Too often higher prices come after the farmer has sold. Farmers seem to be holding at present and no doubt there will be a large number who will profit by their patience. Red kidneys are quoted \$4.00 for dark and \$6.00 for light.

POTATOES

Potatoes have been seeking lower levels for some time now and the price is nearly a dollar under the season's high at some points. Holdings are about 13 per cent greater than a year ago, but a hopeful feature in the report of light supply in some western shipping sections.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

Fine and medium sorts of wool continue in the spotlight with three-eighths blood territory and fleece wools holding the center of the stage. Ohio grade decline is 45¢@46 cents.

DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

Best creamery butter in tubs sells for 43¢@49½ cents per lb. Best quality fresh eggs are quoted 23½¢@24½ cents per doz.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

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

Heavy hens easy, other poultry steady. Hens: Good selling, colored, under 5 lbs, 30c; over 5 lbs, 28c; leghorns, 27c. Cocks, 26c. Broilers, 1½ to 2½ lbs: Barred rocks, 45c; colored, 40¢@42c; leghorns, 35c. Springs: Soft meats, under 5 lbs, 30c; over 5 lbs, 27c; leghorns, 27c; stags, 28c; capons, fat, 7 lbs up, 32¢@33c. Ducks, white, 4½ lbs up, 30c; smaller or dark, 25c. Geese, 28c. Turkeys: Young, No. 1, 8 lbs up, 43; old toms, 32c.

DETROIT SEEDS

Clover, cash, domestic, \$25.25; imported, \$17.00. Alsike, cash, \$22.75. Timothy, cash, old, \$2.45; new, \$2.50.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.—There was little activity in any branch of the livestock trade Saturday. In hogs, business was slow, but values were mostly steady compared with the average of Friday. Choice light hogs sold at \$13 and most good heavy butchers went at \$11.25@11.40. These prices compared with \$11.35 paid for the best a week ago. The run was only 7,000, with about 5,100 of these direct to packers. No good steers were offered, but for the week prices were higher. Best animals reached \$13.25 at an advance of 25¢@50 cents, while most sales were at \$9@11. Yearlings closed 25¢@50 cents higher. Fat cows were up 25 cents and light heifers 50 cents, to the \$11 level. Calves were little changed, and the same held for bulls. Nearly all of the 1,000 sheep and lambs went direct to packers, with trade only nominal. For the week the market closed 50¢@75 cents above a week ago, but was still down 50 cents from its high time, when fat lambs sold to \$16.15. Feeding lambs were higher and aged sheep steady.

EAST BUFFALO.—(U. S. Dept. of Agriculture).—Hogs.—Market slow; few sales weak to 10c lower; lighter weights scarce; pigs nominally quotable, \$13.75 down; few light butchers, \$12.50; bulk \$10 to 250 lbs, \$12@12.25; packing sows, \$10.50@11.25. Cattle.—Market around steady. Calves.—Choice vealers quotable steady at \$16 down; culls and common grade, \$10@13. Sheep.—Fat lambs steady; top and bulk, \$15.75; culls and common mostly \$12.50@13.50; fat ewes quotable upward to \$9.

M. B. F. MARKET REPORTS BY RADIO

EVERY evening, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7:05 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.

most, as usual, being rather scarce, and the general market was much higher than in most recent years. There is an extremely wide range of prices, covering a spread of \$2. Word comes from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, that brood sows are in demand at \$35 to \$60, but not as much so as fall and summer pigs for feeding purposes. In a number of auctions pigs weighing 50 pounds sold at \$10, and in a few instances higher. Buyers think prices are too high, but the demand keeps up. Recent Chicago receipts of hogs averaged in weight 231 pounds, comparing with 242 pounds a year ago and a five year average of 231 pounds. The receipts in seven western packing points for the year to late date amounted to 4,630,000 hogs, comparing with 4,836,000 a year ago, 6,851,000 two years ago and 7,299,000 three years ago. Recent sales in Chicago were made of hogs at \$10.50 to \$12, comparing with \$10 to \$13.60 two years ago and \$6.25 to \$7.25 three years ago.

Choice Cattle Go Higher

The Lenten fast started off with an advancing market for desirable fat cattle and, as usual this season, prime long fed heavy steers took the lead, these being the scarcest in the

\$12.35 and twelve years ago at \$5.85 to \$8.65. Fewer cattle than usual are in feeding districts, and receipts in western packing points for the year are far smaller than in recent years. Stockers and feeders are selling at \$7 to \$8.75, mainly at \$7.50 to \$8.50 and there are inadequate offerings. Heavy beef steers advanced as much as 50 cents last week, and choice light steers moved up 25 cents, the top being \$12.25.

WHEAT

Well, the McNary-Haugen bill was vetoed and it didn't ruin the wheat market much to the surprise of some of the farmers' friends. In fact, the market seems to be fairly firm and higher prices for the next thirty days at least are predicted. The fact that the world's supply is in excess of the present demand is the bearish feature in the market as the price does not have much of a chance to function in the American market as the price of our wheat is under that of many other countries.

CORN

Corn continues about the weakest of all grains due to large receipts and small demand. Before the mar-

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

	Detroit Mar. 7	Chicago Mar. 7	Detroit Feb. 21	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.37		\$1.37	1.73
No. 2 White	1.38	1.42½	1.38	1.74
No. 2 Mixed	1.36		1.36	1.73
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.76		.79	.75
No. 3 Yellow	.73	.65@.69½	.76	.70
OATS				
No. 2 White	.51	.51	.50	.44
No. 3 White	.48	.48	.47	.43
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.06	1.06	1.07	.86
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.25		4.40@4.50	4.10
POTATOES—				
(New) Per Cwt	2.30@2.50	1.80@1.95	2.50@2.66	4.00@4.06
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	17@18	20@22	18@19	23.50@24
No. 2 Tim.	15@16	18@20	16@17	20@21.50
No. 1 Clover	17@18	23@24	18@19	20@21
Light Mixed	16@17	20@21	17@18	22@22.50

Monday, March 7.—Wheat and oats unchanged. Corn and rye quiet after decline. Bean market inactive. Potatoes steady. Eggs easy, butter in demand.



Week of March 13

THE week of March 13th will open and also close with mostly fair weather in Michigan but with plenty of stormy and unsettled weather conditions during the middle days. From about Monday or Tuesday to Thursday or Friday Michigan may expect moderate to heavy precipitation and some high winds.

Toward the end of the week the storm period will be passing and as a result temperatures will fall to much lower readings.

Week of March 20

Low temperatures of last week will continue into this week but as the middle of the week approaches recorded readings will be higher.

The fair weather of last week will also run into this week but will soon give way to heavy storms of rain or snow in many parts of the state. Added to these effects will be some rather high winds. Between these periods or in other parts of the state there will be mists and fogs, some of them quite heavy.

Shortly after the middle of the week temperatures will fall but about Friday the weather will again become much warmer and will remain so during the balance of the week.

Unsettled weather conditions with some locally heavy precipitation may be expected near the end of this week and running into next.

Dry Warm Spring in Michigan

Air currents will be such during the months of April, May and June in Michigan as to preclude a normal amount of moisture. It is also expected that this condition will be further augmented by temperatures for the period averaging above the seasonal normal. In some sections of the state parts of April will prove very good to the farmer and his activities.

\$5 down after free trial

Complete, portable milk-er; no pipe lines, no pul-sator, no pails. So simple, so ultra-simple, so easy to clean. Wheel it around like a wheelbarrow!

8 Months to Pay!

Choice of Gas Engine or Electric motor; also a hand machine.



New Milker

Astounding rock-bottom price—because it's so simple. Milks 2 or 3 cows at once right into your own shipping can. No extra pails to handle and to wash. And the best milker for you and for your cows just because it's so simple.

Write at once for our free Book on Milking!

Burton Page Co. 400 North Michigan Avenue Dept. 4000 Chicago, Ill.

Farmer Agents Wanted!

No canvassing—just demonstrate the milker on your farm. Write for full details.

HELP WANTED

WANTED. EXPERIENCED BOY BY MONTH on 80 acre farm in Washtenaw County. Box 44, Michigan Business Farmer.

PET STOCK

FERRETS, HAND TRAINED, TAME FEMALES \$5.00. Males \$4.75. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

PURE BRED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES from imported sire. Price \$12 and \$15. Fine Hill Farm, Howard City, Michigan.

FOR SALE. PONY, RIDE OR DRIVE CHAS. James, Route No. 11, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LIVESTOCK

DURO PIGS: ONE LITTER OF 8-WEEKS old from dam and sire that weigh over 600 lbs. Price \$10.00 each. Pedigree with each one. Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company, Hermansville, Michigan.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES MADE ANY SIZE. LOW FACTORY prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Illinois.

BALMY WEATHER SPEEDS LEGISLATIVE MACHINERY

(Continued from Page 3)

Strauch bills most nearly met the desires of the majority of the Farm Bureau members if they were amended to materially decrease license rates on light trucks. These two measures taken together provide a 4c gas tax, permanent \$5.00 license for passenger cars, annual weight tax license for commercial vehicles and the return of two million dollars additional to the counties annually.

Rep. Wm. P. Strauch of Vernon, Chairman of the Roads and Bridges Committee, quoted statistics which had been endorsed by the Secretary of State's office and the State Highway Department which showed that the Town and Strauch bills would provide ample revenue for the State highway purposes.

Would Aid Northern Counties

During the past week Senator Albert J. Engle of Lake City and Rep. H. Earl McNitt of Cadillac introduced bills intended to assist the more sparsely settled counties with their highway finance problems. These measures propose an additional cent gas tax, the proceeds of which would be used during 1927 to help the State pay its delinquent awards to the counties. Beginning with 1928 the revenue from this source would be apportioned equally among the 83 counties of the State, on the condition that their program of work would have to be approved by the State Highway Department.

After spending weeks studying the financial needs of the various State institutions and scrutinizing their budget requests, the Senate Committee on Finance and Appropriations and the House Committee on Ways and Means are beginning to report back the appropriation bills for action and vote on the floor. Practically the first measure of this kind passed by the Senate was the Horton Bill, appropriating \$200,000 for each of the next two years for the control of the European corn borer.

It is necessary that this measure be speeded through the Legislature in order to meet the requirements of the ten million dollar appropriation recently made by the Federal government. Another reason for haste is that Spring is the time of year when most of the clean-up work must be done.

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is considerably in the limelight just at present. Sen. Tom Read of Shelby has introduced a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment to make this office appointive by the State Board of Education. The same measure has been introduced in the House by Rep. Joseph E. Warner of Ypsilanti. Another measure is being considered to place the Superintendent of Public Instruction under \$10,000 bond for the proper handling of the funds of his department.

Would Assert Local Independence

However, the measure referring to this official which would probably be of the most interest to readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER is a proposal of Rep. Denis G. Clancy of Hillsdale which would remove all authority of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction over stoves, furnaces or other heating equipment for schools.

POULTRY

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS laying strain. Mrs. Martin Meyers, R1, Hemlock, Michigan.

CHICKS, GOOD HONEST STOCK, ROCKS OR Reds \$14. Leghorns \$12 hundred. Two dollars will book your order. Free booklet. Freeport Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, Michigan.

BE QUICK. AMAZINGLY LOW CHICK AND Egg Prices. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, pure bred. Prompt delivery. Explanation free. Merrill Hatchery, Merrill, Michigan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED FROM Holmman's Pedigreed Aristocrats direct Light and dark. Price \$4.00—Two for \$7.00. N. Ayers & Son, Silverwood, Michigan.

KLAGER'S "PURE BRED" CHICKS ARE FROM healthy parent flocks culled for egg production. Will grow into profits for you. Most quality per dollar. Cert. O-Cult. Chicks. Five leading breeds. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Get information about our chicks before placing your order for the season. Order now—chicks delivered when you want them. 100% live delivery. Postage prepaid. Descriptive circular free. Klager's Hatchery, Bridgewater, Michigan.

WE HATCH ONLY GENUINE TOM BARRON English White Leghorns, large type, overlying combs with egg laying qualities, none setters. Barred Rocks from M. B. O. stock. 1927 flocks headed with cockerels whose dams have official trap nest records, 203-233, M. B. O. laying contest. Free circular explaining all. Hillsdale Hatchery, Hillsdale, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS FROM OUR OWN HIGH PRODUCING flocks. S. O. White Leghorns \$12.00 per hundred. Rocks and Reds, \$14.00. Quantity prices on request. Arrowhead Hatchery, Montrose, Michigan.

Dead or Alive?

It's up to you, Mr. Poultryman



Chick losses are due to wrong feeding and lack of proper care at the start. Stop the losses—save the baby chicks by feeding Blatchford's Chick Mash. Contains exactly the ingredients chicks need to keep them healthy and make them grow big quicker. Easy to feed and most economical.

125 years experience in preparing feeds and the Blatchford reputation is your guarantee of highest quality and maximum efficiency. Recommended and used by leading poultrymen everywhere. Means better results and more profit to you. Try a bag and see the chicks and money you save.

Blatchford's Chick Mash

Send for FREE Sample

Just a bit but enough to show quality. Send coupon. Also if interested in MORE EGGS AT LOWEST COST PER EGG send for FREE SAMPLE and complete information about the old reliable

Blatchford's "FILL THE BASKET" Egg Mash

Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Dept. 4693 Waukegan, Ill.

Blatchford Calf Meal Co. Dept. 4693 Waukegan, Ill.

Send me free sample of:

Chick Mash ☐ Egg Mash ☐

and valuable poultry information.

Name _____

Address _____

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

BABY CHICKS--MICHIGAN--ACCREDITED

WHITE ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS

English White Leghorns

WHITE WYANDOTTES

RHODE ISLAND REDS

You can get better chicks at the Washtenaw Hatchery. Our Flocks have been officially culled in accordance with the rules of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association.

Quality considered, our stock is priced as low as you will find anywhere. 100% live delivery. Write for catalog and get your order booked early.

Washtenaw Hatchery, 2502 Geddes Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Demand for Veal is Good

SHIP YOUR

DRESSED CALVES and LIVE POULTRY to

Detroit Beef Co.

1903 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Oldest and most reliable commission house in Detroit

Tags and quotations and new shippers guide, free on application.

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

RATE PER WORD—One issue 3c, Two issues 15c, Four issues 25c.

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Cash in advance from all advertisers in this department, no exceptions and no discounts.

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

S. O. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR sale \$3.50-\$5.00 each. Early hatched from high producing stock, from pedigreed males, satisfaction guaranteed. Valley Ridge Poultry Farm, Bloomington, Michigan.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS, SOME sired by 200 to 270 egg males. We purchased high class breeding stock from Hollywood's Leghorn Farm and Anderson's Ancona Farm in 1926. Get our free catalog and prices before buying elsewhere, we can save you money. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. D. Wyngarden, Zeeland, Michigan, Route B 4.

QUEEN QUALITY ACCREDITED CHICKS. Hollywood and Tanager S. O. White Leghorns \$11.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, S. O. and B. C. Reds, \$14.00 per 100. Queen Hatchery, Zeeland, Michigan.

WHITTAKER'S MICHIGAN CERTIFIED REDS. Both combs, Trapped, Blooded, Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Chicks, Eggs, Cockerels. Catalog free. Interlakes Farm, Box 2, Lawrence, Mich.

QUALITY CHICKS. SIXTEEN YEARS IN commercial egg production. Twelve years hatching experience. Quality, not Quantity. Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Saranac, Michigan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks—Order your chicks now and get Michigan Accredited, big type, heavy laying White Leghorns when you want them. Hanson and other leading strains in flocks. Pressley Hatchery, Ithaca, Michigan.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, EGGS, AND PULLETS. Ed. Kroodsma, Zeeland, Michigan.

ANCONA CHICKS 18c EACH, 500 For \$60.00. Circular. Robt. Christophel, Holland, Michigan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS AND hens. Toulouse ganders. White Pekin ducks, drakes. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.

FARMS

FOR SALE. 120 ACRES, GOOD LAND AND buildings. Fine location near Three Rivers, Michigan. Most land in alfalfa. To close estate. J. O. Schurtz, 1935 Linden Ave., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

FOR SALE: 263 ACRE FARM. CLAY LOAM. 20 acres maple timber; good buildings; electric plant. A big bargain at \$56 per acre. Terms. Mrs. G. Rowe, Ewart, Michigan.

FOR SALE. 45 ACRES, 7 ROOM HOUSE, basement barn 30x40, corn crib and wagon shed. Tool house, poultry house. Timber. Priced to sell. V. B. Ellis, Osseo, Michigan, R. 2.

FOR SALE. 20 ACRE FARM IN OCHANA County. 8 room house, good frame barn, 32x24, good well, corn crib, and chicken house. 60 apple trees. 4 acres of hardwood timber. All farming tools. William Lee, Hart, Michigan, R3.

40 ACRES MUCK LAND FOR RAISING CRANberries, onions, celery. Well drained. Plenty water for flooding. Reasonable. Thomas Batchelor, Bentley, Michigan.

45 ACRES GOOD LAND. 8 ROOM HOUSE. New barn. Outbuildings, well and cistern. Wm. Rennells, R. 4, Stanton, Michigan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR SMALL FARM. 160 acres in Menominee County, M. L. White, Hermansville, Michigan.

82 ACRES, GOOD LOCATION. MUST SELL. Root Bros., Kendall, Michigan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

CERTIFIED WOLVERINE OATS ONE DOLLAR per bushel. Improved Robust beans, choice stock absolutely pure, seven dollars per hundred. Bags are free. Freight prepaid on orders of twenty dollars or over in Michigan. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Michigan.

HARDY ALFALFA—CLOVERS AND ALL FARM or Garden Seeds direct from growers at money saving prices. New Seed Book. Free! Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., 71 First Avenue, Faribault, Minnesota.

MASTODON EVERBEARING PLANTS LESS than 2c each. Why pay more. Champion Originator. Catalogue free. Edward Luke, New Buffalo, Michigan.

FOR SALE. INSPECTED OUTHBERT RASPBerry plants, 100, \$1.50; 500, \$6.50 prepaid. 1000, \$11.00 F. O. B., St. Johns. Order early if you want some of the finest red berries grown. Write for special prices on larger amounts. Tony Motz, St. Johns, Michigan.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING tobacco: five lbs \$1.25; ten \$2.50; cigars 50 for \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxons Mills, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING OR SMOKING, 5 pounds \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Guaranteed. Pay when received. Pipe free, for names ten tobacco users. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF. SMOKING-chewing, 15 lb. \$2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—CHEWING 5 pounds \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking, ten \$1.50. PIPE FREE. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR CATALOG for 1927 is a valuable book for any dairyman. Tells what a modern cream separator should do; shows by pictures how the American does it. Tells about our fair trail, liberal installment terms and low attractive cash prices. Write American Separator Co., Box 326, Bainbridge, New York.

PALM OIL MIDDINGS, DAIRY STOCK, hog and poultry feed. Protein 16 1/2%, Fat 7 1/2%, Fibre 8%. Low cost. Means much. Carloads only. The Hamilton Co., New Castle, Pennsylvania.

EARN \$120 TO \$250 MONTHLY EXPENSES paid as Railway Traffic Inspector. We secure position for you after completion of 3 month's home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet G-165. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE "SAFE With Calf" or money refunded. Remedy \$2. Booklet free. Breed-O-Remedy Co., Box E, Bristol, Conn.

SALESMAN, AGENTS, SELL ALL-STEEL Double-Truss Gates. Can make \$50 to \$100 week canvassing farmers. Write for particulars. MARTIN PRODUCTS CO., Martinsville, Indiana.

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY. FURNISH car, and expenses to sell our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Powders. Bigler Company, X326, Springfield, Illinois.

IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION FOR SALE. write Hartley, 35 Court Street, Bangor, Maine.

FOR SALE. HAY BALEY IN GOOD CONDITION. Root Bros., Kendall, Michigan.

FLEX-O-GLASS

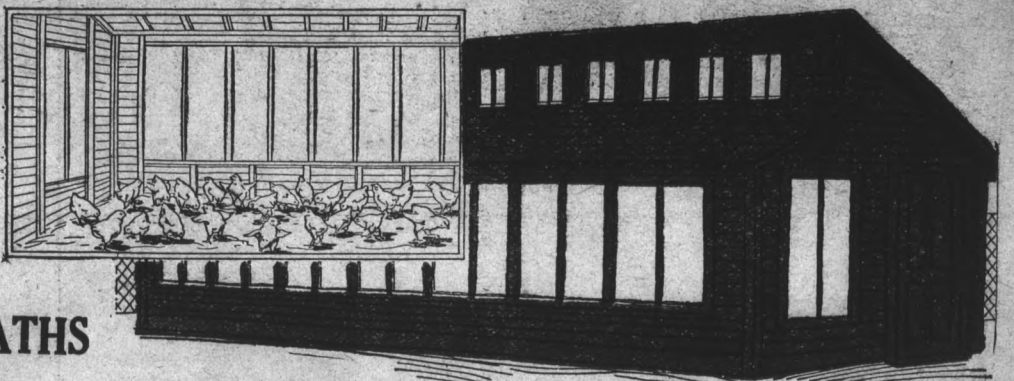
ADMITS
Ultra-Violet
Rays

$\frac{1}{8}$ Cost of Glass AND MUCH BETTER

KEEPS BABY
CHICKS HEALTHY

PREVENTS WEAK LEGS, DISEASES and DEATHS

PATENT PEND. T. M. REG.

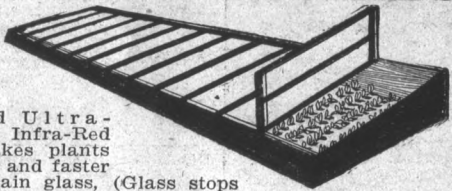


Don't keep chicks behind glass. It shuts out the sun's Ultra-Violet rays, causing leg weakness, rickets, disease and finally death. Leading State Experiment Stations and scientists have proved this in many tests. But these scientists also found that chicks kept under FLEX-O-GLASS were safe from rickets, weak legs, stayed healthy, were full of pep and grew amazingly in this warm sunlit room—because the chicks absorbed the energizing Ultra-Violet rays that FLEX-O-GLASS admitted. See the proof in center column.

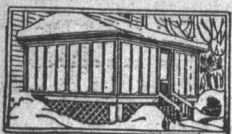
These tests were made for you. Put your chicks under FLEX-O-GLASS. Prevent weak chicks, disease and deaths in this easy way. Every chick will mature or reach frying size much sooner than ever before because they absorb the tissue building Ultra-Violet rays that pass thru FLEX-O-GLASS. Poultrymen everywhere have replaced glass with FLEX-O-GLASS, which makes use of the sunshine—Nature's only health-producer—indoors where chicks are out of slush, snow and rain. Fast, strong chick growth will actually amaze you. Just build a FLEX-O-GLASS scratch shed easily and replace all poultry house windows with FLEX-O-GLASS. The results will be astonishing. Use 15 yards for 300 chicks. This cozy sun-lit brooder-house will pay for itself many times the first season alone and next winter keep your hens in it. The Ultra-Violet rays will keep them healthy and active, stimulate the egg glands and make them lay to the limit in coldest weather. Mail the coupon with remittance today for a trial roll. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Better Than Glass for HOT BEDS

Gardeners — get stronger, bigger plants that will grow when transplanted. Because FLEX-O-GLASS admits concentrated Ultra-Violet rays and Infra-Red (heat) rays, it makes plants grow much stronger and faster than when under plain glass. (Glass stops these rays). Have plants earlier. Get more money for them. FLEX-O-GLASS is installed much easier, holds heat better and costs far less than glass. Scatters light just as needed. Does not chill like glass. Frames are lighter and easier to handle. 15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS covers a hot bed of 135 sq. ft. Ideal for greenhouses.



Enclose Porches and Storm Doors



Just nail FLEX-O-GLASS over screen porches and storm doors. Changes snow trap into healthful sunroom or children's playhouse, cheaply. Fine for sleeping porches. FLEX-O-GLASS is also used on ordinary curtain rollers to diffuse healthful light to every corner of the room. Actually makes room much lighter.

Millions of Yards in Use --- Read What Users Say

Tested and Proven Strongest and Best

Hoffman Poultry Farm of Indiana writes: "We used FLEX-O-GLASS on our brooder-houses last spring and were very well pleased. We placed it by the side of one window that was covered with (another product). The difference in the color of the light was quickly noticeable. But one very convincing argument was that the chicks piled up in front of the FLEX-O-GLASS window, leaving the space in front of the other entirely empty. The FLEX-O-GLASS looks as well at the end of the season as it did at the first, while the other material is decidedly worn. I thought perhaps these observations of ours might be of interest to you."

It Works Quickly
"I am more than satisfied with my first order of 5 yards. Your Flex-O-Glass does all that you claim it does, and then some. Lots of eggs now and nice healthy chickens I had my chickens in a coop with ordinary glass. I then built a new coop and put in your Flex-O-Glass. A difference was noticed at once."—Ernest Lees of Wisconsin.

Makes Dandy Hot Beds
"Please rush me 10 yds. more of your Flex-O-Glass as I like that which I got O. K. That stuff makes dandy Hot bed and Cold Frame coverings."—E. M. Webster of Indiana.

Great
"Please send 100 yds. more of the Flex-O-Glass. I got nearly 200 yds. in my last order but need some more and several of the neighbors want some. They say it is great stuff. Please rush the order."—J. H. F. Mullet of Michigan.

415% Increased Egg Production

"I bought 10 yards of your product about Oct. 1st, 1926, and thereby hangs a tale. When a company makes a statement that 'My Brother's eggs increased etc.' I usually associate such claims with a well known farm animal advertised as a brand of well known smoking tobacco. My hen house was 8 1/2 x 10 and faced west. So I built a lean to south of this 8 1/2 x 10 of Flex-O-Glass. Not until Jan. had I any accurate figures on production. So I waited until the end of that month to write you. With a space of 170 Cubic Feet (about enough for 40 chickens) I have successfully raised 61 without any sign of disease and although on the night of the 13th, we had 20 below and on the 12th snow piled over 4 feet on this Flex-O-Glass and on the 16th over an inch of sleet fell on it. My Flex-O-Glass is still O. K. and my egg production shows an increase of 415% over last year. (One hen laid 25 eggs in January). If you need a booster send 'em to me."—A. A. Shisler of Illinois.



Proof That It's Best
"I like your Flex-O-Glass very much. It is the best grade of glass fabric I've seen used."—Mrs. W. H. Hansen, Okla.

OK'd By Poultry Farms
"I have used your product the past two years, and find it O. K. Consequently I can recommend it to my Baby Chick Customers."—J. C. H. Cornhusker Poultry Farm, Nebraska.

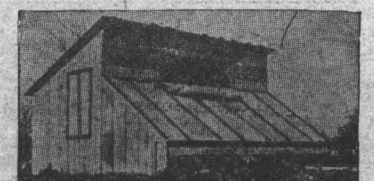
Her Third Order
"Enclosed find \$5.00 to pay for 15 sq. yds. This is my third order for your Flex-O-Glass this year. I think it is fine for poultry sheds."—Mrs. T. M. Piatt of Miss.

Keeps Coops Warmer

"I have received the trial roll of Flex-O-Glass, and wish to thank you for your prompt service. I am well satisfied with it, as it gives good satisfaction. It keeps the coop warmer than glass does, and holds the heat in a few days I noticed a great change in my laying hens. My friends from far and near are inquiring about Flex-O-Glass."—Alfred L. Fraser, N. S. Canada.

A Strong Booster
"I am so well pleased with my Flex-O-Glass that I thought I would be doing other poultrymen of Madera County a good turn by publishing the enclosed clipping. I built what is known as a University-type house of four units with a capacity of 600 birds."—L. E. Hughson of California.

Neighbor Recommends It
"This note is to tell you that one of my neighbors, Mrs. W. C. Lindsey has some of your Flex-O-Glass in her hen house, and I am so enthusiastic over it just by seeing



the results of keeping out the cold and letting in the light, that I am mailing an order for 15 yds. to try it on Hot beds as well as for hen houses."—Mrs. A. L. Robinson of Nevada.



What Ultra-Violet Rays Will Do

See the two chicks above. They illustrate the difference in growth obtained by depriving chicks of Ultra-Violet Rays, and by keeping them under FLEX-O-GLASS. State Experiment Stations and thousands of poultrymen have proved this since FLEX-O-GLASS was originated. You can too. Take two chicks from the same hatch. Feed them the same. Deprive one of Ultra-Violet Rays. Put the other under FLEX-O-GLASS. At 10 weeks, the latter will be two to three times the size of the former. Read what leading U. S. authorities say about Ultra-Violet Rays and FLEX-O-GLASS.

PROOF

IOWA STATE COLLEGE states: "Believe your product (FLEX-O-GLASS) far superior to common glass for enclosing chicken houses for winter and for brooderhouses."

OHIO STATE EXPERIMENT STATION, upon completing a ricket test reports: "Enough of the effective Ultra-Violet rays were transmitted to offer protection against leg weakness."

KANS. STATE EXP. STATION says: "Up until 2 years ago no one understood the value of Ultra-Violet Rays. Some excellent results have been reported by practical poultrymen who have used glass substitutes, which will allow the passage of the health-giving portion of sunshine to a considerable greater extent than glass."

DR. MORSE, for 45 years Consulting Chemist of Connecticut says: "Congratulations are due you. Your statements I heartily corroborate because the Ultra-Violet rays which penetrate FLEX-O-GLASS makes hens healthy, chemically active and increases oxygenating power of the blood."

Use Only GENUINE FLEX-O-GLASS

Folks have always had poor luck with chicks when kept behind plain glass. The reason was not known until a few years ago. Scientists found that chicks, pigs and many plants eventually died and hens quit laying when deprived of Ultra-Violet rays, and plain glass shut these rays out. Therefore Mr. Warp originated FLEX-O-GLASS to admit these needed rays. He perfected FLEX-O-GLASS after much research and experimenting. He found it could be manufactured much cheaper than glass. FLEX-O-GLASS was the first and original Ultra-Violet ray filter advertised years ago, and Mr. Warp still has charge of the manufacture of this most durable health-producing product. He stands back of every word on this page. Why chance a substitute or imitation when the genuine, time tested FLEX-O-GLASS which is registered in the U. S. Patent Office costs no more? Thousands of people have replaced plain glass windows with health-producing FLEX-O-GLASS. It scatters healthful light to every corner of the room, causing wonderful growth. It is highly recommended by Best Authorities. Millions of yards are now in use. Order a roll today. Mail coupon below.



Just Cut with Shears and Nail On

FLEX-O-GLASS is very easily installed. Comes in one piece 3 feet wide any length desired. Just cut to size with ordinary shears, nail on and the job is done. It is absolutely weather-resisting, transparent and waterproof. Looks neat and attractive. Lasts for years.

Genuine FLEX-O-GLASS is Guaranteed Most Durable

FLEX-O-GLASS, the Original product advertised for admitting Ultra-Violet rays is unequalled. Genuine FLEX-O-GLASS always has been and is today made on a stronger, better cloth base, specially processed to withstand all kinds of weather. That's why it lasts for years, always lies flat and stays bright. FLEX-O-GLASS even looks fresh and new after many seasons of exposure to wind, rain and snow. Don't confuse it with inferior materials. State Experiment Stations tested FLEX-O-GLASS thoroughly before recommending its use—Your Protection. It is used with amazing results everywhere, for replacing glass at only 1/8 the cost. In fact, it costs only 3 1/2¢ square foot postpaid. Order Genuine FLEX-O-GLASS today at our risk—direct from the factory and save money. Mrs. T. Jensen of Nebr., writes—"When FLEX-O-GLASS is installed beside another, it speaks for itself."

PRICES All Postage Prepaid

DIRECT FROM FACTORY
Per yd. 36 inches wide: 1 yd. 50¢; 5 yds. at 40¢ (\$2.00); 10 yds. at 35¢ (\$3.50); 25 yds. at 32¢ (\$8.00); 100 yds. or more at 30¢ per yard (\$30.00).

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER 15 SQUARE YARDS POSTPAID FOR \$5

The FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. will send you 15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS in a roll 3 feet wide and 45 feet long, postage prepaid for \$5.00. This big trial roll covers a scratch shed 9x15 ft. (135 sq. ft.—size for 300 chicks) or use for brooder-house fronts, hot-beds, poultry, barn, or hoghouse windows, enclosing porches, storm doors, etc. If after 15 days not satisfied that FLEX-O-GLASS gives more warm healthful light than glass, or if it isn't stronger, better and more durable than other materials, just send it back and your money will be refunded by the FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. without question. You take no risk.

You must be absolutely satisfied or your money back. Order direct from the factory and save money. Use Guarantee Coupon below which is backed by \$1,000 deposited in the Pioneer Bank, Chicago. Mail check or money order today. Send \$9.50 for 30 yds. if you wish larger trial roll. Orders filled in 24 hours from Chicago, the railway center of the U. S. Valuable poultry information and instructions free with every order.

PROMPT SERVICE

It takes only 6 hours for your letter to come from Detroit to Chicago, and inside of 24 hours your roll of Flex-O-Glass will leave the factory, to be delivered at your door by the mail carrier.

QUICK DELIVERY!

Mail this COUPON now!

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. Dept. 414
1451 N. Cicero Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.
Find enclosed \$_____ for which send me _____ yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 ins. wide, by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using the FLEX-O-GLASS for 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

Name _____
Town _____
R. F. D. _____ State _____

FLEX-O-GLASS MANUFACTURING CO.
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