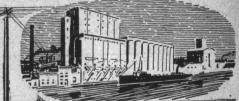
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BUSINESS FARMER 26, 1927 BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan





THE COUNTY AGENT GIVES SOME POINTERS ON EGGS

In this issue: What Legislature Is Doing—Discussion of Bills of Interest to Farmers—Regulations Governing Corn Borer Suppression in Michigan-Our Own Readers' Picture Page-Farmers' Service Bureau-Publisher's Desk-and many other features

To Shorten Period of Farm Redemption

BILL that is of great interest to farmers is one that is being Sponsored by J. G. Boyle of Buchanan, which, if passed, will shorten the period of redemption under a foreclosed mortgage. Some are in favor of it and some are not. We are publishing this article by Mr. O. P. Gossard and, whether you agree or disagree with him we would like your opinions on it. Also express your views to your repentatives and senators at Lansing in order to help them decide what is best for all of us.-Editor.

ONSIDERABLE interest among farmers and farm organizations has been evidenced in a bill, re-cently introduced in the House of Representatives at Lansing, which purposes to shorten the period of redemption under a foreclosed mort-

Under the present Michigan law, full title to the property securing a mortgage does not pass at the sheriffs sale which culminates foreclosure proceedings. The mortgagor is

given one year in which he may redeem his property by paying the principal sum of his mortgage plus accumulated costs.

Theoretically, a long period of redemption should assist the farmer by permitting him to operate his farm over a full crop season in an eleventh hour attempt to work himself out of indebtedness. Practically, however, the lawmakers' leniency has militated against the best interests of the farmer.

The demand for the change in the Michigan law has been made by the borrowers rather than the money loaners because of the fact that they are not being extended the amount of credit they deserve considering the security they have to offer and the rate of interest charged is higher as compared with other states where there is no redemption period offer a shariff's sale after a sheriff's sale.

The borrower, aside from being penalized by paying a higher rate of interest and securing a smaller loan on his security, is further handicapped by the fact that there are no bidders present at a foreclosure sale to buy his equity.

The advertising done in connection with the foreclosure is fruitless because no one is interested in the advertisement except the borrower himself and this expense is charged It is of no more advantage to him than the formal notice that is served upon him because no one interested in buying real estate where possession cannot be given until a year later.

If the period of redemption came before the sheriff's sale, the adver-

tising would have a tendency to interest bidders. He would then be more likely to receive direct benefits from the advertisements as all fits from the advertisements as all enthusiasm over the advertisement of the sheriff's sale is the paper has died out long before the year's period of redemption has expired and few people have in mind the redemption date, so if any results are to be obtained from the advertisement in attracting bidders, it must be done all over again immediately prior to or after the redemption period in order to bring it to the attention of the parties interested.

Under the Ohio law, where the

Under the Ohio law, where the title passes at the time of the sheriff's sale, it is not unusual to find enthusiastic and competitive bidding

for the property.

An example of what actually hap-An example of what actually happened and what is happening in most cases occurred with a loaning agency operating in both Ohio and Michigan. In the case of the Ohio loan of \$5000 on a farm, a sheriff's sale was held and the farm sold for \$10,000 cash. There was competitive biding at this sale. The difference between the mortgage and the selling price went to the borrower and he received approximately \$5000 for his equity.

On about the same date a farm sold in Michigan at a sheriff's sale

On about the same date a farm sold in Michigan at a sheriff's sale upon which there was a \$5,000 mortgage. The Michigan farm was better located and originally cost the borrower more money than the Ohio farm, but there were no bidders at the sheriff's sale of this farm. The year's period of redemption was The year's period of redemption was directly the cause as the farm was well located and one or two parties made inquiries regarding it but found that they could not get possession before one year after the sheriff's sale and for that reason did not be form not bid on the farm.

not bid on the farm.

The Michigan man retained possession of the farm for a year, at the end of which time he was unable to redeem because he lost his credit through the fact that the foreclosure became necessary and he found that he not only had to raise the delinquent interest but the cost of the foreclosure sale forether with of the foreclosure sale together with the entire amount of the principal. This he was unable to do without assistance and in one case was offered assistance but because of the cost of the new loan and the excessive toll asked by the local money loaner, he declined to accept the offer. He had not duly concerned himself regarding the redemption of this farm until a few weeks before the time expired. The result was that he lost his farm and all he received for his equity was the priviof the foreclosure sale together with ceived for his equity was the privi-lege of using his farm for one year.

lege of using his farm for one year.

The fact that depreciation on real estate which is being neglected or possibly laying idle is so rapid, that a discount of 15 to 25 per cent is usually made by the loaning agency at the time the loan is made and for the reason that money is being loaned under adverse conditions a higher rate of interest is charged. The fact that few people if any are interested in buying a piece of property which they are not permitted to take possession of until a year hence, is causing the Michigan borrowers to lose their equity in a majority of cases. If it actually is not lost, it is costing them a big penalty to refinance.

costing them a big penalty to refinance.

Because of the results of the Michigan Foreclosure Law an effort is being made to shorten the redemption period and bring the redemption period closer to the date of the sheriff's sale so that the borrower may realize something for his equity and it is a well known fact that when the loan is made the borrower is going to receive more liberal terms, both as to rate of interest and amount of loan granted. and amount of loan granted.

The change in the law is expected

ring more competition among loaning agencies with a tendency to grant larger loans considering the amount of security, on more liberal terms. This change will avoid the embarrassment which has come about through the fact that the borrower has hoped for a change of affairs which would enable him to redeem his mortgage and through failure to do so has lost his entire equity.

Uncle Ab says a poor job well done is better than a good job poorly done.

Absence of occupation is not rest A mind quite vacant is a mind dis-tressed.—Cowper.



HE day I told them at the office I was leaving for good, they couldn't quite understand it. The boys could not figure out how I could do it on fifty dollars a week.

"Of course, the Boss did not want me to leave. I had been on the same job for nearly thirty years, and now I was ready to play a little while I could still enjoy it.

"I had never saved a cent in my life up to the time I was twenty-five. Just about that time a blue slip came in my pay envelope. Right out of a blue sky. I was fired. Jobs were scarce, too, in those times, and it was mighty hard getting along. I made up my mind right then that when I got another job I'd begin saving. No matter how it hurt, I'd be ready for the next rainy day.

"It wasn't long after that when I came with the firm I am just leaving. When I got my first month's pay I put \$25.00

of it away. It was not easy. I had bills to pay, but I was determined. Saving is like all other profitable habits, it's the starting that is the hardest.

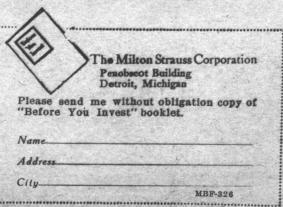
"I saved my 25 every month. When I had my first hundred I bought a First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bond. After the first four months it was easy sailing. Every four months added another bond to my collection.

"In thirty years I have accumulated a snug little sum. By putting away \$25 each month I have \$25,000.00. And, aside from the first few months, I never missed a cent of it. I re-invested my money when the bonds were due. I made my savings my working partner.

"Money is a great satisfaction, but it cannot compare with the great feeling of satisfaction that independence and self respect bring to a man when he begins the habit of saving and investing. Just take that from Mullins."

GET THIS BOOK TO-DAY

Where will you be ten years from now? Where you are then will depend upon what you do now! oby of this book today. It will show you how you can build for independence no matter how small your present income may be. Back up your intentions with action! Mail the coupon - Now!



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FIRST MORTGAGE REAL ESTATE BONDS

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Hands That Wield the Scepter Must Be Busy

The Life of Our State Officials At Lansing Is Far From Bed of Roses

By STANLEY M. POWELL .

Lansing Correspondent of THE BUSINESS FARMER

PITY the poor State officials at Lansing! No matter what they do or don't do, somebody is always cussing them. Take the Legislature for instance. The public is always wailing about the multiplicity of laws passed by the Legislature and urging that this session be noted for the quality rather than the quantity of its enactments, yet every individual seems to have one or two pet bills that he wants introduced and every organization that duced and every organization that meets passes a long list of resolu-tions favoring all sorts of legislative

It's hard for a lawmaker to knew whether the majority of his constituents really want a measure or whether the support for it is only on the part of a noisy minority. Then again everybody sobs about high taxes, but at the same time asks the Legislature to launch the State into new fields of activity and appropri-ate additional thousands of State

ate additional thousands of State funds for various purposes.

The troubles of the members of the present Legislature and of Governor Fred W. Green are further aggravated by the fact that unexpected bills against the State are constantly coming to light and the further the treatment of the province into various institu-

coming to light and the further the investigations into various institutions and their finances go, the more discouraging the situation becomes.

Rep. Fred R. Ming of Cheboygan charged, in a speech on the floor of the House last Friday, that only four State institutions had received all of the money appropriated by the Legislature two years ago. He said that these were the University of Michigan, the Michigan State College, the State Prison at Jackson, and the Boys' Vocational School at Lansing. All or part of the appropriations for the other State institutions was held up by the previous State adminisration, probably in an attempt to keep down the State tax rolls.

Disclosures are Alarming
The investigations of the Chelsea cement plant unearthed conditions which were bad enough, but recent revelations of conditions at the new State prison which is being constructed at Jackson eclipse all former disclosures.

The Governor sent to the Legislature last Friday a most astonishing and discouraging report by Harry L. Conrad of the firm of H. G. Christ-

man Company who had been making a thorough investigation of the construction and cost to date of the new Jackson prison. He estimated the cost of the new institution at \$12,-750,000—a remarkable increase over the \$5,000,000 estimate given out by ex-Governor Groesbeck. The report showed that the new prison was being built on 156 acres of swamp land which cost the State \$23,624.24 and that \$135,042.94 had been expended in leveling the site and filling the swamps and \$55,-725.45 in installing a drainage system. This makes a total cost of \$214,392.63 to provide the site for the new prison. The actual area within the walls will be only 57

In addition to the drainage system a sewer system will be necessary which will involve an additional expenditure of about \$250,000. The report showed more than three times much construction equipment as as much construction equipment as is necessary had been used on the job thus far and that in the one cell block which is practically complete the cost has run over \$1,200 each for the 380 cells therein. The report states that the prisoners who will be confined in this cell block will have as beautiful, as comfortable and as sanitary accommodations as any other prisoners in the world and more conveniences than in the rooms of some of our finest hotels. The report concludes, "It must necessarily be inferred that the State of Michigan has paid a tremendous price for what it has received."

In transmitting this report to the Legislature, Governor Green said, "I would respectfully recommend that we do not undertake to complete this work, but that provision he made for the building of the wall be made for the building of the wall and three or five of the cell blocks. I would also recommend that we continue the use of the old prison, but abandon the poorest cells. I will submit for your consideration estimates of the cost of these recommendations."

While the lawmakers are gradually wading through a mass of appropriation requests and other rouse.

propriation requests and other routine legislation, many of the measures in which readers of The Busi-

NESS FARMER are undoubtedly most interested are languishing in various committee pigeon holes. The House Highway Committee has thus far been unable to reach an agreement regarding the various proposals to amend the present gas and weight tax laws. It begins to look as if nothing might be done along the line of a 4c gas tax, a reduced weight tax for trucks and permanent licenses for passenger cars. Although the committee has figures approved by committee has figures approved by the Secretary of State's office and the State Highway Department which show that the Town and Strauch bills to carry out the fore-going program would produce ample revenue, the committee has thus far been unable to reach any agreement, and all developments along this line and all developments along this line seem to be deadlocked.

From the standpoint of agriculture, probably the most important action of the session to date was the passage and approval by the Gover-nor of the corn borer control bill and appropriation measure. As originally appropriation measure. As originally introduced, this bill empowered the State Department of Agriculture to establish quarantines and enforce clean-up regulations and appropriated \$200,000 for each of the next two years for this purpose. The House Committee on Ways and two years for this purpose. The House Committee on Ways and Means cut this amount in half, but on motion of Rep. Denis C. Clancy of Hillsdale an amendment was adopted which gives the State Administrative Board authority to expend not to exceed \$100,000 additional if in its opinion the emergency tional if in its opinion the emergency demands it.

The House Committee on Conservation has approved a bill by Rep. David H. Brake of Fremont which David H. Brake of Fremont which contains the following provision, "No person shall hunt with firearms, or dogs, or in any other manner upon any farm lands or farm woodlots connected therewith without the written consent of the owner or lessee of such lands."

Chicken Thief Bills Retarded

The House has passed bills by Representatives Hall and Huff which are intended to discourage chicken

are intended to discourage chicken thieves and impose stiff jail and prison sentences for poultry stealing, but the Senate has not yet taken any action on either of these measures.

Changes in the grading laws for potatoes, apples and grapes would be provided by measures which are making steady progress through the Legislature. These bills would decrease the tolerance for various grades of these products and strengthen the enforcement provisions. The potato bill, which is sions. The potato bill, which is being sponsored by Sen. Chas. R. Herrick of Fenwick, would bring truckers under the operation of the law. It has already passed the Senate unanimously.

A truth-in-fruit juice bill to protect Michigan fruit growers against unfair competition from dealers who sell imitation fruit juices which are artificially colored and flavored, has been proposed by Sen. George S. Barnard of Benton Harbor.

Protection of farmers' live stock

against dangerous animals is proposed in two bills now pending in the Legislature. The House has passed a measure sponsored by Rep. Alonzo B. Green of Hillman to provide that farmers would be reimvide that farmers would be reimbursed by the State for damage to their live stock and property caused by bears. Sen. Phillip caused by bears. Sen. Phillip O'Connell of McGregor is fathering a bill to declare w coyotes and animals and wildcats to be nox. to place a bounty on them.

Propose Earlier Deer Season

Sen: Vincent A. Martin of Fruit-port would advance the deer season ten days so that it would be from November 5 to 20 instead of November 15 to 30.

Carrying out one of his campaign promises Governor Fred W. Green is giving his support to a bill intro-duced by Sen. Norman B. Horton of Fruit Ridge which would permit five of the seven members of the State Administrative Board to over-ride the Governor's veto of any of their actions. This bill has now passed both the Senate and the House with no opposing vote, except that of Rep. Virgil A. Fitch of Ludington who previously made a name for himself by being the only member to vote against the Horton corn borer bill.

Postponement of the final date for the payment of toxes without penalty from January 10 to February 10 as provided in the bill by Rep. Douglas Black of Twining has been approved by the House Committee of the Whole.

700 More Hospital Beds Needed To Care For Tuberculosis Victims

By THEO. J. WERLE

No man interested in sheep raising would invite ing would invite disaster by pasturing his sheep in a marsh. Every man who knows sheep knows that prolonged exposure on wet ground means disease and disaster for sheep. There are fixed principles for sheep. There are fixed principles in all branches of agriculture and stock raising which successful farmers do recognize and which guide them in the plans they make and the money they spend on land purchases and building construction. In the same manner and to fully as large degree, men who are interested in disease prevention have learned scientific facts from observation and research. These facts are their guides in what they do and recommend that others do in matters dealing with human life.

The legislature of Michigan is at present considering the question of providing more tuberculosis sana-torium beds for the tuberculous sick of the State. In Michigan between 2,800 and 2,900 men, women and children die avery year of this preventable disease. Michigan is short

Executive Secretary, Michigan Tuberculosis Assocaition

approximately 700 hospital beds below this number.

The proposed program on which the State might be expected to spend several million dollars of taxpayers' money for new buildings and nearly a million dollars a year ultimately for up-keep should be of particular interest to our rural people; first, because the distinctly rural areas of Michigan with few exceptions, are almost entirely without provision for the tuberculous, and second; because farmers are taxpayers and cannot af-ford to see their tax money misdirected any more than any one else who pays taxes.

Briefly, the situation Twenty years ago, or more, the State of Michigan established a state tuberculosis sanatorium. In the light of our knowledge of that day, the highest point in the hilly country about three miles from Howell was chosen for the site of the sanatorium. It was not exepected at that time that much more than ten years would be required to reduce tuber-culosis to a negligible disease. Therefore, the tuberculosis sanatori-ums of that day were of cheap and not very durable construction.

Wrong Ideas

Since 1905 when the bill creating State sanatorium passed the legislature, we have learned much about tuberculosis and cuberculosis hospitals. It still is the most important cause of death for the age period 18 to 40. It still is a most bafffing enemy of man about which many things remain unknown. But these things have been learned in the years of fighting the disease: First, that an exposed hill top, instead of that an exposed hill top, instead of being a good place for a sanotorium is really a bad place; the store modern tuberculosis hospitals are not being located as the old State sanatorium at Howell is located. Second, that hills are good as windbreaks, but that there must be much

level ground close at hand in order to give patients exercise room without having to pump up or down hill. Third, that there is much other kind of sickness among the patients in a tuberculosis sanatorium which requires the attention of doctors, surgeons, and dentists other than those who are treating the patients for tuberculosis. Fourth, that because such a staff of experts cannot generally be maintained in a tubercu-losis hospital, it is wise to locate such a hospital near a large medical center so that the doctors can called in for consultation at little expense.

None of these above factors are available at Howell. Every tuber-culosis expert who has seen the old institution has said unhesitatingly that if he were given a chance to begin over again, he would not build on the old site near Howell, chiefly

for the reasons given above.

The 1925 legislature provided a half million dollars and a committee to choose the site for an addition(Continued on page 31)

Regulations Governing Our Corn Borer Fight

War to Save Corn Crop Is On and All Farmers Need to be Good Soldiers

Y virtue of the power conferred D on the Commissioner of Agriculture by the statutes of this state, the following regulations are made and promulgated governing the suppression of the European Corn Borer in the State of Michigan.

Now, therefore, I, Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Michigan, do hereby promulgate the following clean-up regulations for the control of the European Corn Borer in the State of Michigan

These regulations will be enforced in the Counties of Monroe, Wayne, Lenawe, Washtenaw, Macomb, Oakland, Livingston, St. Clair, Lapeer, Genesee, Sanilac, Tuscola, Huron, Hillsdale, Branch, Jackson, Calhoun, Lapane, and Chiavasson, and the Hillsdale, Branch, Jackson, Calhoun, Ingham and Shiawasee, and the townships of Fawn River, Burr Oak, Colon and Leonidas in St. Joseph county; Wakeshma, Climax, Charleston, Ross, Brady, Pavilion, Comstock, Richland, Portage, Schoolcraft in Kalamazoo county; Birch Run, Frankenmuth, Blumfield, Taymouth, Bridgeport, Buena Vista, Zilwaukee, Maple Grove, Albee, Spaulding, Saginaw, Kochville, St. Charles, James, Chesaning and the city of Saginaw in Saginaw county; Merritt, Portsmouth, Hampton, Frankenlust, Portsmouth, Hampton, Frankenlust, Monitor, Bangor and the city of Bay City in Bay county.

REGULATION 1. All corn stalks and remnants of corn stalks, all corn cobs not being stored for the grain attached thereto, and all remnants. of such cobs, of each year's corn crop, in fields or feed lots, around crop, in fields or feed lots, around canning factories and grain elevators, in or about stock yards, stock pens, loading chutes and similar places, if not fed, made into ensilage, shredded or finely ground, or if not tramped into manure, shall be destroyed before May 1 of the year succeeding the growth of that corn.

REGULATION 2. Unfed portions of corn stalks, of cobs not being stored for the grain attached thereto, and of other corn remnants, which exist on the premises, which are of form to harbor living borers, and which are located in places other than the are located in places other than the field in which the corn was grown, shall be destroyed, preferably by burning, prior to May 1 of the year succeeding the growth of that corn.

Interpretation of Regulation 2

"Destroyed" in these Regulations and recommendations shall be con-strued to mean that the material is so placed or so treated that the bor-

THE war on the European corn borer is about to begin in earnest. Ten million dollars have been appropriated by the Federal government to combat it in five states. Michigan will get \$1,000,000 a year if \$200,000 of State money is used, and there is every reason to believe there will be. With \$1,200,000 to fight this pest in Michigan there will be much activity between now and the end of the 1927 harvest. Much work must be done this spring and we are publishing the latest regulations so that you may become familiar with them.

ers included therein will be killed or

that the material will be killed or that the material will be rendered unfit to harbor living corn borer.

"Burning" shall be construed to mean the actual consumption of material by fire, or subjecting all portions of it to sufficient heat to kill all living borers which may be included therein

all living borers which may be included therein.

Feed lots, feeding sheds, feeding floors, barnyards, manure bins, manure piles, stock paths, lanes, exercise pens, barn floors, mows, corn fodder stacks, shelters, coverings over sheds and shelters, and all similar places on farms are included under Regulation 2. Likewise the premises around and within canning factories, grain elevators, seed houses, and the premises around and within the shipping and receiving points of livestock and grain, and the premises around and within buildings or other property used in the processing of livestock and grain products, are included under Regulation 2.

In case all of the corn crop remnants in such places, or similar places on the premises shall consist of the uneaten portions of silage, of shredded corn stover, or of finely ground material, then such remnants may be handled without regard to corn-borer control requirements. But in case any of the corn crop rem-nants in such places shall not consist of the residue of the ensilage, of the shredding or of a fine-grinding pro-cess, then such remnants must be destroyed as required above under Regulation 2. Burning such mater-ial is by far preferable and will be required, excepting where in special cases which meet with the approval of the proper corn borer control au-thorities a farmer wishes to use such thorities a farmer wishes to use such material for fertility purposes and he shall so treat the material as to reader it harmless from the standpoint of corn borer control, or spread it on fields which are to be plowed prior to May 1st following, providing that such field or fields then

shall be considered to fall under Regulation 3 which follows, and that the requirements of Regulation 3 shall be fully met.

shall be fully met.

Excluding the ensiled or shredded or finely-ground residue of the corn plant, as described above, Regulation 2 includes all corn crop remnants lying above and including the top two or three inches of, the layer of material which is soaked in or saturated by the water, manurial liquids of feed lots, feed sheds, feeding floors, barnyards, manure bins, manure piles and similar places.

RECULATION 2 Unfed particing

REGULATION 3. Unfed portions of cornstalks, corn cobs not stored for the grain attached thereto, and other corn remnants, which exist in a field in which corn was grown, in a field in which corn was grown, and all coarse stemmed, pithy weeds within that field shall be so treated or handled by regular or by special field procedure, prior to May 1 of the year succeeding the growth of corn in that field, as to insure that, between May 1 and June 1 of that year, no portions of such material or trash in condition to harbor living borers shall appear on the surface of the field after it has been plowed, disced or harrowed or planted or cultivated.

Recommendations and Mathed.

Recommendations and Methods to Meet Regulation 2

Condition A. Fields Containing Corn Stubble.

1. Where the field contains no crop remnants in condition to harbor living borers, other than the stubble itself, and the farmer wishes to let the field lie fallow during the to let the neid He tallow_during the succeeding season, or to plant it without plowing, he may use on this field and stubble a stubble pulverizer so operated as to meet Regulation 3.

To be fully effective the stubble pulverizer must be set and operated.

To be fully effective the stubble pulverizer must be set and operated in a manner to destroy the stubble as far down in the stubs as the borer ordinarily is known to hibernate; this is from the ground surface to an inch or two below the surface.

2. Where the field contains, in addition to the stubble, small crop remnants of form to harbor living borers, and if the farmer wishes to let such field lie fallow or to plant it without plowing, he should clean such field of these remnants either before or after the proper use of the stubble pulverizer. A close-toothed horse rake or a special side-delivery rake is sometimes used for this cleaning process especially after the stubble rows have been beaten down stubble rows have been beaten down (Continued on Page 19)



95 CRATES OF STRAWBERRIES FROM ONE-EIGHTH ACRE
M. H. Butler, of Calhoun county, picked 95 crates of strawberries off of a patch oneeighth of an acre in size, and sold them readily at \$2 a crate. At that rate an acre
of strawberries would bring in \$1,520. Not bad. This picture shows him with his
last load of 24 crates. There's a record for some of you to shoot at. Let's hear
from you.

Proposed Bean Marketing Plan Discussed at Lansing Meeting

By MILON GRINNELL

ROUND twenty representatives of farm organizations, farmers, elevator men, bean jobbers, and legislators from bean growing counties of the State met in the office of Hon. Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture, on March 10th to discuss a bean marketing plan proposed by Jas. N. Mc-Bride, of Burton, which was to be submitted to our legislature if ap-

The plan offered by Mr. McBride was somewhat along the line of the McNary-Haugen bill recently passed by Congress but vetoed by President Coolidge and after considerable de-bating it was decided to have Commissioner Powell appoint a committee of ten to give more study to the plan in hopes that something can be worked out that will help the bean industry of the State and be satisfactory to all.

Something is very much wrong with the bean market, was the opinion of all present and Mr. McBride's plan as a remedy received careful attention. His idea is to try to set the price of beans, to a certain degree, and have a fund to use to store beans when sales from farmers are so heavy that they are far ahead of demand. A committee, representa-tive of those interested in beans, would meet in September of each year to discuss the crop and deter-mine what the opening price should be and all elevators would be obliged to pay at least that much. The ele-

vators would be licensed by the State and they would collect a certain sum, perhaps 10 cents, on each bushel of beans that came into their hands, this money to go into a fund to use in storing beans at a time when there was an oversupply. Federal grades, or some grades to be operated by the State Department of Agriculture is also considered in the plan. That the State operated grades might give prestige to Michigan beans and the fixing of the price would cause the market to travel on a more steady basis was hoped.

Several agreed that the plan sounded good and would work well during a year when the beans were dry but it would have been almost impossible to do anything with it during the last couple of years because of the large quantity of dampeans. Even though the best methbeans. Even though the best methods were used to dry them before storing they would have become musty if kept long, according to the leading buyers present.

Approve Federal Grades

Federal grades had many friends present, and even those opposed to them admitted that there were no CHP beans shipped from Michigan this year although there were cars sold on that basis. One elevator man stated that there were many buyers guilty of doing this and that he thought this was doing much towards breaking the market, and causing beans to become a losing proposition for both the farmer and the buyer. The trade was suspicious of Michigan beans in his estimation. Some expressed themselves in fa-

some expressed themselves in ta-vor with the price determining idea, declaring that the grocers were afraid to buy only on the hand-to-mouth basis because of the present instability of the price. Others were of the opinion that the price fixing of the opinion that the price fixing might cause an increase in the acreage. As A. B. Cook, former Master of the State Grange, said, "The farmer is looking for some crop where he can be sure of a good price, and I am afraid that he would go into heavy the known that he would go into beans rather heavy if he knew he was going to get a price that looked good."

The present demand in comparison to the acreage was taken up and it was found that they remain about the same. The demand from the canners shows an increase during the last two or three years while it has dropped off with the wholesale grocer. slightly. The acreage has changed

Quotes Letters

The question of what is wrong with the bean market this year was put up to L. E. Osmer, manager of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, and he replied by quoting from letters they recently received from 26 elevator operators and farmers in reply to the very same question. Their main reasons were too many elevators bidding against each other for the crop, federal grades are needed, excessive moisture in the 1926 crop, and lack of confidence of

needed, excessive moisture in the 1926 crop, and lack of confidence of competing elevator men.

Mrs. Dora M. Stockman, of the State Grange, was convinced that demand could be stimulated considerably. A few years ago baked beans were just as much a part of any meal served at a farmers' gathering as were just as much a part of any meal served at a farmers' gathering as was the bread and butter, but she finds that it is not true nowadays. Then the foreign bean was also criticized by her. She could buy all kinds of foreign beans and beans grown in other states at the Lansing grocery stores, but no Michigan beans. Several others spoke of foreign beans and some were of the eign beans and some were of the opinion that if the price was fixed very high it would encourage importation. To prevent that the tariff would have to be raised.

As no agreement could be reached Commissioner Powell was asked to appoint a committee of ten, made up appoint a committee of ten, made up of elevator men, bean growers, legislators and others interested in Michigan beans to meet and give the matter further consideration. As this is written the committee has not been appointed but Commissioner Powell is working on it.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



MEET BERTHA AND MARIAN.

—They are daughters of Mr. and
Mrs. Victor V. Hahn, of Hillsdale
county.



HUNTING WAS GOOD!—Looks like some folks found hunting real good during the 1926 deer season, doesn't it? Members of the LeRoy Hunting Club of Alpena county shot these, and Richard J. Coombs, of the same county, "shot" the picture and sent it to us. Note there is dear as well as deer in the picture.



A REAL TRICK DOG.—This dog belongs to B, Wilkin, of Wayne county, and he can do several tricks.



FEEDING THE CALF.—Merodean Beach likes to help her brother-in-law F. D. Stratton, of Tuscola county, do the chores, and here she is feeding the calf. The picture came from Mrs. Stratton.



"30 POUNDS TO THE BUSHEL."—Robert, small son of Mrs. Annie Feighner, Osceola county.



MAKING TWO BOYS HAPPY.—Mertie Begel, of Shiawassee county, made Robert Baker and Billie Redson, from the Michigan Aid Society, very happy last year. They spent the summer on the Begel farm.



GOING FOR A RIDE.—Duke's mistress is Helena Schultz of Tuscola county.



"SOME OF OUR FARM PRODUCTS."—This is the title that Mrs. Fred Gleason, of Wayne county, suggested for the above picture when she sent it to us, Good farm products, we say.



"HA! HA!"—Lucille, daughter of Mr. and Mrs, James Birman, of Ionia county.



ROOM FOR ONE MORE?—The old saying is "There is always room for one more" but it doesn't look like it here. Left to right, we have Ellen Meroe, Erma Adrian, Helen Lentz, Cleo Adrian and Dwight Elwell, of Arenac county, The picture was taken and sent in by Mildred Dorley, of Arenac county.



NICE LONG CURLS.—"My little niece, Reatha Clock, of Monroe county," writes Mrs. John Clock, of the same county. In this day of bobbed hair, long curls are rather unusual.



THREE GOOD ONES AND THEIR MASTER.—The tractor is a wonderful piece of machinery but it will never take the place of horses entirely because of man's affection for the four-footed friend with which he has worked for many years. This is William Little, of Mecosta county, with his horses. Mrs. Little sent the picture.



I more growers "swap experiences"

Here are a few reports of actual experiences with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. Study them!

CROP	GROWER.	Arcadian Sulphate application per acre	Increased Yield per acre	
Sweet Corn Apples Potatoes Tomatoes Cabbage Apples Cherries	D. M. Chalcroft, Beech Grove, Ky. A. M. Nichter, Elizabeth, Ind. H. O. Brandt, Luther, Mich. Roger Sondag, Valmeyer, Ill. Lynn Heatley, Midland, Mich. A. J. Marble, Omro, Wisc. Donald C. Pharis, Harrisonville, Mo.	200 lbs.	528 dz. 80 bu. 55 bu. 217 bu. 2,840 lbs. 240 bu. 81 bu.	

Top-dressing with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia-251/4 per cent Ammonia guaranteed—will help all kinds of crops-backward or bumper. Try Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia for yourself. Will send you-FREE-enough Arcadian Sulphate to fertilize 25 square feet of soil. Just fill in and mail the coupon.

Results prove the availability of the nitrogen in

ARCADIAN Sulphate of Ammonia

THE BARRETT COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT Atlanta, Georgia Montgomery, Ala. Memphis, Tenn. Shreveport, La. Medina, Ohio Raleigh, N. O. New York, N. Y. Berkeley, Cal. Washington, D. C.

The	Barrett Company	(address nearest offic	MN-6-27
Pl	ease send me samp	ole package of Arcadia y interested in	n Sulphate of Am-
Nam	e		
Addr	'ess		

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

MEIGHBOR DAVE SAYS-

Funny how folks 'Il fuss 'bout who the new baby looks like. My friend Bill says they're mostly smooth faced like their ma, an baldheaded like their gran pa, an that's bout all.

Of course, Time works some changes, an' by the time that ordinary fence you just put up is bout gone, the little rascal 'll be toddlin' all over the house.

But, if it was a LEADCLAD fence you put up th' last time, you'll still have a good fence when he's runnin' round after th' girls.

LEADCLAD fences last so many times longer than ordinary fence, (ause it's a thick, heavy jacket of lead faces the weather, instead of a ordinary coatin' of zinc. LEADCLAD farm fences, poultry an' lawn fences, barbed wire an' LEADCLAD rootings all got the same thick jacket of lead an' the same long life. Write me an' I'll see you get samples, an' information about the 5 percent club Offer

Write to MEIGHBOR DAVE at THE LEADCLAD WIRE (6) MOUNDSVILLE, W.VA.

Farmers Service Bureau

SEED OATS

Wish to say that there was an agent in our neighborhood selling Swedish imported seed oats at a little better than \$4.00 a bushel. Is it advisable to sow that kind of oats and is the price fair? He sells for a New York firm. Would it be better to buy from the Michigan State Farm Bureau Seed Service?—H. P., Holland, Michigan.

TE have tested in varietal tests at this station and over the state, many varieties of oats from outside of the state for which great claims were made. These tests great claims were made. These tests and the experience of many farmers show that certified seed of such Michigan varieties as the Wolverine and Worthy consistently give highest yields over a wide area. These varieties were developed by F. A. Spragg, Plant Breeder, Michigan State College, and are well adapted to Michigan, and seed which has undergone a field and after threshing inspection and which is certified by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association can be purchased at prices ranging from 90 cents to \$1.45 per bushel. The Michigan State Farm Bureau Seed Service handles this seed also.

In our estimation, it is the best available and there is absolutely no reason for Michigan farmers to pay exceedingly high prices for seed oats which tests and experience in the past have shown to be not as good as, or, at the best, no better than, leading Michigan varieties.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan State College. and the experience of many farmers

CAN FORECLOSE

If a party bought a farm for \$10,-If a party bought a farm for \$10,-000 and paid \$4,000 down and was to pay interest at 6 per cent, taxes and \$200 on the principal, could he foreclose first year if \$200 principal was not paid but taxes and interest were? Mortgage is for five years. How long do they have to redeem it in?—A. E. K., Flint, Mich.

THE seller could foreclose the contract if the principal is not paid when due, even if the taxes and interest are paid up to date.—Legal Editor.

TRAINING FOR TEACHER

Can you tell me what the new law is concerning a grade teacher's edu-cation which allows her to teach. I would like to start college next summer's term, go in the fall term, the spring and summer term, and teach in the next fall term. Could I do this under the new law?—Miss K., Allenton, Mich.

THE law provides that after September 1, 1925, the county board of school examiners shall issue teachers' certificates only to persons who shall have completed at least one year of professional training in an approved teacher training school and this work must be beyond the completion of a four year high

school course; provided, that the county board of examiners shall be authority to renew certain certifi-cates that were valid and in force on September 1, 1925.—G. N. Ot-well, Supt. of Rural Education.

NOT GOOD PRACTICE

We would like to know if it would be alright to sow sweet clover in the corn field at the last cultivation. Please answer as quick as possible. —W. J. H., Snover, Michigan.

OWEET clover seeded in corn at the last cultivation would prob-ably make a stand provided en-vironmental conditions were favorvironmental conditions were favorable for immediate germination of the seed. In other words it is essential that the land be comparatively free of weeds, that it contain a fair amount of moisture and be in a fair state of fertility.

The practice of seeding sweet clover in corn in the last cultivation is not a very dependable one. When conditions are favorable fair stands are secured, frequently conditions

are secured, frequently conditions are unfavorable and the stands are failures.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

CHANGE TEXT BOOKS

Has a district board any right to order books without having it voted on at the school meeting?—D. C., Ashley, Mich.

THE school board is the legal authority to adopt textbooks to be used in their school; probe used in their school; provided, that textbooks once adopted by the school board cannot be changed within a period of five years without the consent of the electors of the district. A district board also has authority to purchase school books for the use of the pupils and to sell the same to the pupils for the actual cost plus the cost of transportation. A school board could not furnish free textbooks to the pupils without a vote of the taxpayers of the district.—G. N. Otwell, Supt. of Rural Education. Supt. of Rural Education.

HAD HE RIGHT TO SELL?

HAD HE RIGHT TO SELL?

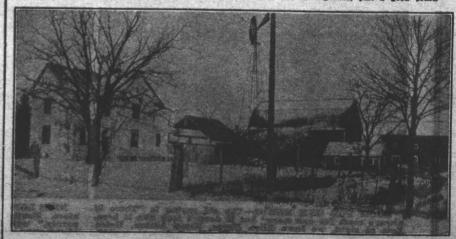
I rented a farm from a man for \$400.00 cash rent without having any agreement or lease drawn up.

My lease has now expired and the man has sold the farm. It was agreed between us that if the farm was sold that the owner could also sell the live stock and tools owned by me and pay me a certain sum for these. This was a verbal agreement. When the farm was sold, the tools and live stock were sold with it and the owner also sold the straw and manure. Had the man right to sell the straw and manure or was it my propstraw and manure or was it my property?-J. K., Macomb County.

AM of the opinion straw would be considered a part of the crops and would belong to the renter. The manure is part of the real estate and would belong to the owner of the farm.—Legal Editor.

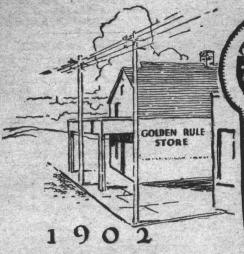
READERS LIVE WHERE OUR

re of your home or farm buildings that we can print under this heading? bers of The Business Farmer's large family where you live. Kodak pictures details show up well. Do not send us the negatives, just a good print.

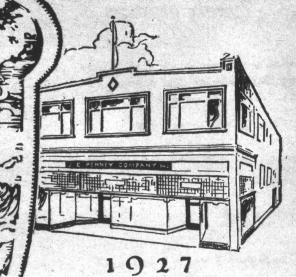


ON THE WIEDMAYER FARM IN WASHTENAW COUNTY These fine buildings are located on the farm of one of our Washtenew county subscribers, Fred G. Wiedmayer and family. The farm is in Freedom township.





A small dry goods, shoe and clothing store was opened in a small town in the west, serving a few hundred homes.



The one small store has grown into a Nation-Wide Institution of 773 Department Stores serving millions of homes.

FROM ACORN-TO OAK

After 25 years of growth now a nation-wide shopping service

STORES
FROM COAST TO COAST

WE are celebrating with pride and thankfulness our Twenty-fifth or Silver Anniversary—with pride for the privilege of serving the American public—with thankfulness for the generous response that has come to our effort.

Since the Spring day in April, 1902, when Mr. Penney inaugurated, in a small and inconspicuous manner, a Retail Shopping Service which was destined to become one of Nation-wide Helpfulness, a quarter of a century has passed.

It has been a period of notable growth and expansion, of winning millions of friends, of serving them faithfully, of basing achievement upon the good will of mutual satisfaction.

During all these eventful years, we have been mindful of our responsibilities to the legion of patrons who have contributed and are today contributing, so continuously and so generously, in helping make our Service one not of profit alone but of the confidence that rests on good will.

Never for a moment have we knowingly wavered from the responsibility of this relationship. It has always been to us an inspiration to reach out for greater things, that we might be the better prepared to render a Service which should prove to be more and more beneficial to the increasing numbers who come to us.

Where Some of Our 773 Stores Are Located

MIC	HIGAN
Adrian	Ironwood
Albion	Ishpeming
Alma	Kalamazoo
Alpena	Lapeer
Battle Creek	Ludington
Benton Harbor	Manistee
Cadillac	Manistique
Calumet	Marquette
Caro	Monroe
Cheboygan	Muskegon
Coldwater	Niles
Escanaba	Owosso
Hillsdale	Petoskey
Holland	Port Huron

Houghton

Ionia

Iron Mountain Sturgis Traverse City Iron River WISCONSIN Antigo Oshkosh Appleton Portage Ashland Racine Beaver Dam Reedsburg Rhinelander Berlin Rice Lake Boscobel

Sault Ste. Marie

Berlin Rhinelander
Boscobel Rice Lake
Chippewa Falls Richland Center
Fond du Lae Sheboygan
Green Bay Stevens Point
Janeaville Watertown
Manitowoe Wausau
Marshfield Wisconsin Rapids

Not only is that one little Golden Rule Store of 1902—now itself grown to far larger proportions—still serving the people in and about Kemmerer, Wyoming, but there has sprung from its applied principles and policies, others to a present total of 773 Department Stores, scattered over 46 States.

All these are children of what we now affectionately term, The Mother Store; all happily operate in the Service of the public under the name of the J. C. Penney Company. The Founder of this Organization—Mr. James C. Penney—builded in his pioneering days more enduring and substantially than he knew.

His ideals and practices—square treatment alike to all always—and the extent to which he packed Value into every Dollar of purchase—these constitute the pattern according to which this enormous business has been shaped and which has caused it to grow until it has now become a Nation-wide Institution, serving more than 3,000,000 homes.

The dynamic selective and buying power of the Company created by its tremendous volume of cash sales, which, in 1926, amounted to \$115,682,737.86, gives a saving power to the public which means much to the thrift and to the economic life of the people of every community where it operates a Store.

At this milepost in our history, we pause only long enough to express our thanks to the great American people for their continued confidence and appreciation of our efforts in their behalf and to offer the assurance that in the future as in the past we shall strive to serve not only well but better and better with each succeeding business day.

OUR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BEGINS APRIL FIRST!

WRITE TODAY FOR "THE STORE NEWS"

heautifully illustrated by rotogravure, showing you how to save large sums on Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes and kindred lines —standard quality goods! A postcard will bring it. J.C.PENNEYCO.

RETAIL SALESMEN WANTED experienced in our lines, to train for Co-partner Store Managers, providing for the continuous growth of our Company and especially the expansion planned for 1927. Write for particulars.

Close-Skimming · · Easy-Turning · · Long-Life

Ball-Bearing



Ball-Bearing

McCormick-Deering

The Ball-Bearing Machine

HIS is the wonderful machine that set the pace in modernizing the cream separator. From farm to farm went the good word about the new efficiency that eased the daily work and added to the daily cream saving. The demand for the ball-bearing machine-McCORMICK-DEERING-grew by leaps and bounds. Thousands upon thousands invested in the simpler, easier-turning, cleaner-skimming separator. Today these thousands are better friends than ever of the durable ball-bearing machine.

The best test of success and popularity is the testimony of owners. When you buy a cream separator, ask the men and women who use McCormick-Deering day in and day out. Satisfy yourself about every pointcream saving, cleaning, turning, sanitation, lubrication, simplicity, durability, and service. Go by what they say about the ball-bearing machine.

Made by the Harvester Company. Sold everywhere by the McCormick-Deering dealers. You will profit by investing in a McCormick-Deering Cream Separator.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY 606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

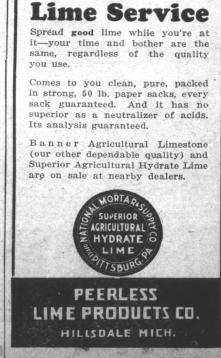
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We Lime the Earth'



(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.)

Fattening Steers
T HAVE a carload of feeding steers that I got on December 15th, and I am feeding them corn ensilage and alfalfa hay, also a mineral feed. I expect to sell them

about June. With the feed named would you advise me to buy some cotton seed meal at \$38 per ton or shelled corn at \$1.90 per hundred weight? As a paying proposition to make cattle gain more, which is the best? I have

L. w. MEERS enough ensilage and hay."—A. T.
St. Johns, Mich.
In answering inquiries like this one has to consider the quality of the ensilage and alfalfa now being fed. As A. T. does not say, we take it for granted that the ensilage contains an average amount of corn and that the alfalfa is of good quality. These two feeds in themselves furnish a good ration and in adding a grain feed to these, one would necessarily have to see that the cattle consumed the hay in sufficient quantities to balance the grain feed. Cotton seed meal is an ideal feed and is highly recommended where a rais highly recommended where a ration does not contain sufficient protein. Alfalfa hay however supplies protein in large quantities when enough of it is consumed, and if A. T. has hogs with the cattle it would seem the purchase of corn would be the best buy, if the cattle eat all the alfalfa they want. If, however, the consumption of hay is not maximum the addition of cotnot maximum the addition of cotton seed meal along with the corn would be commendable.

A. T. also asks the following: "These cattle are lousy. What can I do to get rid of same? Is there a powder one can buy to sprinkle on cattle to kill the lice?"

In fattening cattle one of the first things to do is to be sure the cattle are free from lice. Cattle infected with lice will not make the best gain and the presence of lice will surely injure the looks of them, and while the appearance of the cattle does not always have a bearing on the gains they make, it does have a large bear-ing on the price they will bring. Smooth, sleek cattle always sell better than rough scraggy looking ones, and with lice present the smooth ap-pearance will be lacking. The eradication of lice on cattle is not difficult.

Take a can similar to a baking powder can and punch holes in the cover. Drive the nail from the inside of the cover so the roughness will be on the outside. Fill the can with common sulphur (such as may be purchased at all drug stores) and sprinkle it along their backs and necks, letting the rough can cover work in the hair. This is a cheap and efficient remedy which an old dairyman recommends, and one that has given us satisfaction in times past. The cattle should be kept dry.

Alfalfa Yield

This same friend writes of his alfalfa, "I have 14 acres of alfalfa that I sowed in 1925. I used two tons of lime per acre and inoculated the seed. Had a good stand, and last year cut two loads the first cutting, one load the second, and only ½ load the third cutting. Would you think this gradual reduction in yield was due to weather conditions or lack of plant food of some nature? Would you advise me to drag the field this spring? There are some spots in this field that drowned out. How could I remedy these?"

This yield of alfalfa is about the same as was obtained in this section.

same as was obtained in this section. Some old fields stood up under the dry weather and made a better showing in the second cutting but the fields of one or even two year old alfalfa acted much as A. T.'s did. This was a result of weather conditions, and not the lack of plant food. We only cut our field twice and the third cutting would have been well worth the effort, but for young fields of alfalfa we believe a heavy growth left on for the winter is a fine thing. One thinks he loses this much hay, while the fact is he will get it back with good interest in the next year's

Take the days we are having now and walk across a field where a heavy growth was left last fall, and then step on the fields where no growth at all was left. Notice the difference. There is also a difference which cannot be determined by "feeling" of the soil. Ever notice where a corn shock set on the ground all winter and was removed in the spring and then the ground plowed and sowed to oats? Almost invariably the oats are much larger where the shocks were. Surely the shocks left no fertility under them. What, then, is the cause? It is a physical effect on the soil caused by being protected. About the spots which drowned out. We have never thought it paid to try and reseed them to alfalfa. It will kill out again. We would rather sow orchard grass We would rather sow orchard grass on these spots and drag it in. It does not seem to be easily killed out and is always ready for cutting when the alfalfa is. We are feeding alfal-fa hay now which is almost one-third orchard grass, and it certainly is a fine hay. For horses we prefer it to the straight alfalfa.

to the straight alfalfa.

We have never taken kindly to dragging alfalfa. It is said to be successful in keeping the June grass, crab grass, etc., out of the field, but we imagine it would take considerable dragging to do this. The old notion was to let alfalfa stand for eight or ten years or until the other. eight or ten years, or until the other grasses did run the alfalfa out. Modern practice is to let the alfalfa stand only as long as it is a good one, and then put the field in the crop rotation. It used to be expen-



WINDMILL GENERATES ELECTRICITY FOR OLIVER HOME Oliver Brothers find a windmill a most profitable investment on their 424-acre farm, located near Martin, Allegan county. The windmill you see back of their house was erected in 1923 and since that time has been furnishing electricity for lights for a two-family house and their barns and power to operate washing machine, churn, iron and cream separator. It also pumps water throughout the house. The batteries are kept in a garage near the well. Picture supplied by Miss Marie Oliver, of Plainwill. sive to buy alfalfa seed when compared to clover, and when one succeeded in getting a field of alfalfa he was almost justified in hanging on to it as long as he could, but now, with alfalfa as about no cheanenthy. with alfalfa as cheap or cheaper than clover, there is no excuse in trying to keep it too long.

The McNary-Haugen Bill

When the McNary-Haugen Bill first came before the public and was taken seriously as a means of "great aid to American agriculture" by many people, the writer gave it considerable study. The more it was studied the more he was convinced it was very far from being the panacea for the troubles the farmers are said to be suffering with, the greatest being over-production. Far too many favored the bill, or would have favored any bill that proposed aiding the farmer, without studying it out. Strange so many officials of one kind or another were enthusiastic for the bill. They were not farmers, and seriously, I don't believe the dirt farmers of the "Great Middle West" are half as strong for the bill as some officials seem to think they are. The old law of supply and demand is no doubt working some hardship on us farmers today, it was very far from being the pansome hardship on us farmers today, but how it is possible for the dear government of ours to remove the supply and let the demand keep up the price, is beyond my comprehen-sion. It would seem far more rea-sonable to increase the demand so as to consume the supply. We read of eleven cent cotton. Does the of eleven cent cotton. Does the price you pay for socks and shirts denote to you that cotton is worth denote to you that cotton is worth only one third what it was a little while ago? Are your breakfast corn flakes only half price because corn is cheap? We sold a good cow hide recently, and the same day paid just twice what we got for the large Holten hide for a set of tugs for the stein hide for a set of tugs for the work harness. How come?

BULLETINSERVICE

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. any fruit or much garden.

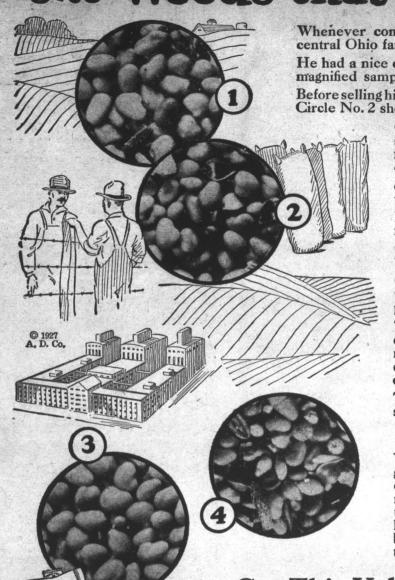
Bulletin No. 11.—MINERALS AND FEEDING.—Prof. John M. Evvard, author of this 87-page booklet, is Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Iowa State College and chief of swine, sheep and beef cattle investigations at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

Bulletin No. 12.—HOW TO MAKE MONEY WIITH 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 EURO-PEAN 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 HAR-VEST 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.

he Weeds that Jack Grew



Whenever conditions are favorable, W. E. Archbold, a central Ohio farmer, "saves" Clover seed.

He had a nice crop in 1925. Circle No. 1 shows a much magnified sample of the seed as it came from his huller. Before selling his seed Archbold cleaned it over his own mill. Circle No. 2 shows how it looked after he had "cleaned" it.

> One of Archbold's neighbors, John Wells, saw this seed and liked its looks. He bought five bushels to sow last spring.

> The remainder of Archbold's crop was purchased by The Albert Dickinson Company, whose representative also knew its history.

> Dickinson re-cleaned this seed with special machinery.

> Circle No. 3 shows the re-cleaned "Pine Tree" seed.

Circle No. 4 shows a sample of what was taken out in the "Pine Tree" re-cleaning

The microscope revealed, in addition to bits of stem, immature clover and other inert matter, seeds of buckhorn, mustard, curled dock, lamb's quarters, foxtail and several other kinds of weeds.

These are the weeds that "Jack" Wells sowed along with his good seed.

Weeds so few as to pass unnoticed in a growing field often produce an amazing crop of weed seeds which only specially designed machinery will remove. For your protection, genuine "Pine Tree" farm seeds of known origin, are packed only in branded bags, sewn with a red string, and sealed with the orange and green "Pine Tree" 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.

THE ALBERT DICKINSON COMPANY · CHICAGO

Minneapolis

Buffalo



Michigan Business Farmer Market Reports every night at 7:05 o'clock except Saturday and Sunday—from Station WGHP, Detroit, broadcast-



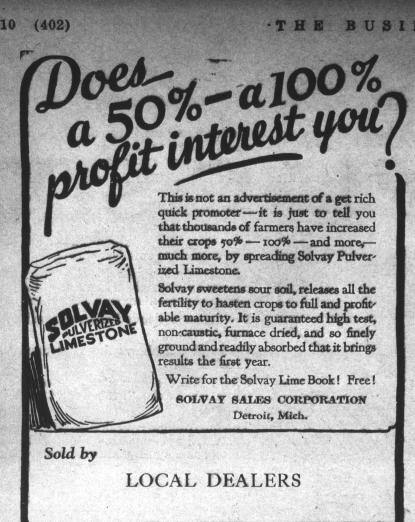
The HUBER MFG. CO. Dept. D MARION, OHIO ADDRESS, CITY

Your local dealer can promptly get from a nearby CRANE branch any

VALVES · FITTINGS

plumbing fixtures, water system, or softeners. See him

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Largest number of automobiles insured of any company in Michigan

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Dec. 31, 1922 \$266,499.45 Dec. 31, 1923 375.945.95 Dec. 31, 1924 565,225.96 Dec. 31, 1925 704,152.41 Dec. 31, 1926 840,845.24

There is an agent in your city or county or you may write

THE CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE **INSURANCE COMPANY** Howell, Michigan

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter. 33 N. Marcellus Avenue, Managuan, 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.)

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE?

Find a market through the Business Farmers Exchange.

Michigan Business Farmer Mount Clemens -:- Michigan

Demand for Veal is Good SHIP YOUR

DRESSED CALVES and LIVE POULTRY to

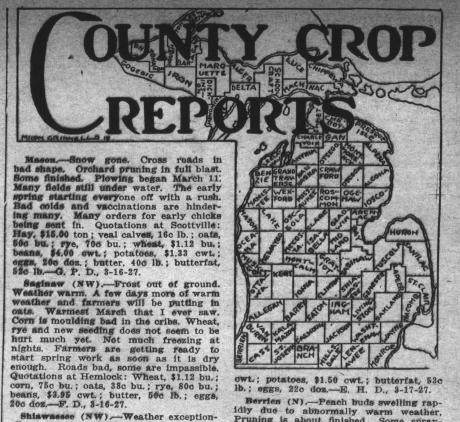
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Shiawassee (NW)—Weather exceptionally warm for March. Not much sugar weather. Looks like an early spring to make up for the cold and wet last fall. Roads in bad shape. Some of them impassible. No surplus of seeds. Very little for sale. Many auctions. Some going to town. Many farms without renters. Quotations at Elsie: Potatoes, \$1.50 cwt.; butter, 50c lb.; eggs, 22c doz.—G. L. P., 3-17-27.

3-17-27.

St. Joseph.—Farmers are beginning to plow for oats. The ground is in fine shape for plowing except low and springy places are too wet yet. Wheat is showing up wonderfully. Young clover and alfalfa are starting. Grass is also starting a little. Farmers are going into the poultry business heavier than ever before. Stock went through winter well. Horses and cows are scarce and bring real prices when sold.—Alvin J. Yoder, 3-17-27.

Saginaw (SE.)—We are having some fine spring weather, something unusual for this time of year. Unimproved roads impassable for motor cars. Some gravel roads rutted up badly. Wheat is looking

inpassable for motor cars. Some gravel roads rutted up badly. Wheat is looking quite favorable on low spots, where the water and ice smothered it. Not much doing on farms except chores and planning the spring work. A few auctions. Good cows bringing from ninety to one hundred dollars.—E. C. M., 3-17-27.

Kent (W).—A fine rain yesterday put moisture in the ground and filled eisterns.

Some farmers drawing wheat to the elevator at \$1.18, others drawing beans at about \$4.00 for dark red. Farmers with pure bred flocks of chickens selling eggs to different hatcheries. Eggs at the

to different hatcheries. Eggs at the grocery stores 18c to 20c. Butterfat for first half of February 52c. Farmers who make maple syrup getting things ready.

—F. E., Sparta, 3-14-27.

F. E., Sparta, 3-14-27.

Newayge.—On account of so much ice the greater part of the winter, wheat is expected to be a poor crop this year. Farmers could be plowing but a two days rain is holding the plowing back a few days. Expect eggs will be higher when the incubators get going. Beans sure took a slump this spring, also potatoes. Buckwheat is a good and sure crop for this locality. Farmers offered the low price of 20c a pound for chickens. Quotations at Hesperia: Wheat, \$1.15 bu.; corn, \$5c bu.; oats, 50c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; beans, \$5.00 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.13 cwt.; butter, 56c lb.; eggs, 20c doz.—E. M., 3-14-27.

Branch.—Wheat not looking very good but is alive and begins to look a little green in places. Clover is starting to grow and farmers are busy this nice weather getting ready for spring work. Quotations at Sherwood: Wheat, \$1.15 bu.; corn, 60c bu.; oats, 28c bu.; rye, 90c bu.; beans, \$4.50 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.00 bu.; butter, 50c lb.; eggs, 20c doz.—A. W. L., 346-27.

Hilsdale (NW).—All kinds of signs of spring, robins, bluebirds, frogs croaking, maple buds swelling. Had a good rain Saturday night and Sunday morning which settled the ground and started the grass. Grain fields beginning to look quite green. Increased activity on the

quite green. Increased activity on the farms. Most farmers have their grass seed down. Some are sowing lime, getting ready for sweet clover. Eggs are more plentiful with a slight increase in price, 22c. A few farmers have started to plow on light soil. Some are beginning a work in their orchards. Some wood

work being done.—C. H., 3-17-27.

Wexford.—Weather warm and all the snow gone except in a few bad cuts along less traveled roads. Ground could be plowed. A few farmers are making maple sugar. Quite a few are getting wood for summer. Some farm sales. Butterfat 3c higher than last report. Eggs six cents lower. Quotations at Cadillac! Wheat, \$1.10 bu; corn, 80c bu; oats, 50c bu; rye, 70c bu; beans, \$5.00

to work in their orchards. So work being done.—C. H., 2-17-27,

cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50 cwt.; butterfat, 53c lb.; eggs, 22c doz.—E. H. D., 3-17-27.

Berrien (N) .- Peach buds swelling rapfidly due to abnormally warm weather, Pruning is about finished. Some spraying started. Mr. H. J. Lurkins has been named county agent for Berrien county. H. N., 3-17-27.

H. N., 3-17-27.

Midland.—Freezing and thawing has damaged wheat badly. Rains have put the river over their banks and all the ditches are full. All spring birds are here. Grape vines are all trimmed up and ready for business. We may have a summer, who knows? Quotations at Midland: Wheat, \$1.20 bu.; corn, 70c bu.; cats, 37c bu.; rye, 80c bu.; beans, \$3.70 cwt.; butter, 50c lb.; potatoes, \$1.00 cwt.; eggs, 20c doz.—B. V. C., 3-16-27.

Almana—Snow all zone here and reads

Alpena.—Snow all gone here and roads in bad condition. Hay and grain moving slow. No auction sales advertised yet. Quotations at Spratt: Hay, \$12.00 ton; eats, 50c bu; wheat, \$1.10 bu; beans, \$4.70 cwt.; eggs, 22c doz.; butter, 50c lb.—R. H., 3-17-27.

Moarce.—Nice spring weather. Roads bad but improving as frost leaves ground. Crops seem to have wintered quite well. Political bosses busy as usual around election time. People need to study the situations well in order to vote for their own best interests, especially the rural folks. Quotations at Monroe: Wheat, \$1.21 bu.; corn, \$1.05 cwt.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 85c bu.; butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 23c doz.—Mrs. F. H., 3-16-27.

Washtenaw.—Roads in worst condition

Washtenaw.—Roads in worst condition for years during the past two weeks. Sunshine and scraping of roads have improved them very much. Farmers on sand can work, their ground. Pruning and spraying are the order of the day. Wheat that looked well last fall came through the winter in the shape. A large agree. the winter in fine shape. A large acreage of alfalfa will soon be sown. Limestone is coming into general use. Also fertilizers. Quotations at Ann Arbor: Corn, 50c bu.; oats, 50c bu.; butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 22c doz.—A. W. S., 3-17-27.

lb.; eggs, 22c doz.—A. W. S., 3-17-27.

Monroe (8).—Robins, the harbingers of spring are with us again. Up to date March has been a beautiful month. On account of our inadequate highway system dirt roads have been been impassible. Stock that has been well housed and cared for is looking fine. Rye, wheat, and meadows are looking good. Men and money will be thrown into the fight to check the aggression of the corn borer throughout this county. Our young men and women are working in stores and factories in Toledo leaving the old men and women on the farms. Land values are holding their own. Buildings are depreciating.—C. W. Eisenmann, 3-17-27.

Defiance (Ohio).—Nice March weather; had good rain last week. Grass and wheat beginning to look green. Clover of all kinds appears to have gone through winter well. Buzzing wood, repairing fences, doing chores, as too wet to do much on the farm. Sales over only a few farms changed owners. Quotations at Bryan, Ohio: Hay, \$10.00 ton; corn, 70c cwt.; oats, 38c bu.; hogs, \$11.25 cwt.; wheat, \$1.25 bu.; veal, \$14.50 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50 bu.; eggs, 22c doz.; butterfat, 55c lb.—W. E. B., 3-16-27.

LOCATING THE INJURY

"Just where did the automobile truck hit you?" asked the dealer.
"Well," said the injured young woman, "if I had been wearing a license plate it would have been badly damaged."

"Help, help!" cried the timid young thing as she ran through the field of daisies and morning glories toward her

eccort.
"Why, what are you afraid of?"
"Oh, Jimmy, dear, the flowers are wild!"

THE FARM GARDEN By C. H. HARNDEN (Questions Gladly Answered.)

GARDEN CASH CROPS

F this section is to be considered as representative of the condi-Tas representative of the condi-tions existing elsewhere in this State, it is my opinion that a good many farmers are looking for some crops for cash crops other than the old "stand-by" beets and beans. To those fortunate enough to be located within trucking radius of the larger cities, I see no reason why the growing of truck crops should not offer unusual possibilities to those looking for new fields to conquer.

Most farmers have or usually pre-pare a piece of land suitable for growing truck crops.

Due to the wide variation in the planting dates as well as the variation of the time of season in which they mature it is usually possible to select crops which will fit in well with other operations on the farm

in question.

It is not a venture requiring a large outlay of capital for special large outlay of capital for special equipment as most of the work can be accomplished by tools usually found on the ordinary farm. It would be advisable to select crops on which the work involved would not come at a time when the work of caring for the regular farm crops was at its peak

was at its peak.

It would also seem advisable for the grower to limit himself to one or two crops rather than small plant-ings of a large number. By so doing he is in position to create a market for his product and in event that the crop could not be disposed of locally, there will be a sufficient amount to pay him to ship through a

commission house.

Bunched vegetables should usually be avoided unless the help can be obtained to grow and prepare for market a crop of this nature. We have found the Felins tying machine to be almost indispensable in growing bunched crops. It would be iming bunched crops. It would be impossible to recommend any certain crop to grow as farm cash crops, as climate, soil, markets, etc. would be the governing factors in selecting a crop.

MELON VARITIES

UDGING from inquiries I have received in regard to melon culgood many of our readers are growing varieties not adapted to Michigan climate. It is hoped that a brief discussion of varieties will not be out of place at this time.

We have always confined matters.

we have always confined most of our plantings to the Sugar Sweet variety, also known as Knight, Early Knight and Sweet Air. This melon has been instrumental in creating a strong market for our melons. It is a very early, green fleshed melon of medium size riners well up to a of medium size, ripens well up to a thin firm rind. The flesh is medium thick, of fine texture and excellent

quality.

Each year we conduct a field test by planting a few of the newer intro-ductions side by side with this vari-ety. In the season of 1925 we selected two very promising varities and inasmuch as the merits of these varieties were repeated in our 1926 tests I do not hesitate to recommend them for Michigan culture. Lake Champlain. This is an extra early, yellow fleshed melon and excells Champlain. This is an extra early, yellow fleshed melon and excells anything we have tried in regard to quality. Its use is limited however to the local market as the flesh and rind do not permit its being shipped any great distance. As a home garden variety try it by all means

The other variety known as Benis somewhat larger than either der is somewhat larger than either of the above and somewhat later. The flesh is very thick and firm which lends it to shipping and the quality cannot be surpassed. It, like the Champlain, is orange fleshed. I would especially recommend this melon to those of our readers who have facilities for starting the plants under glass. ing the plants under glass.

I have taken your paper for at least five years and like it very well. Renewed for it again last summer.—M. Buchner, Alcona County.

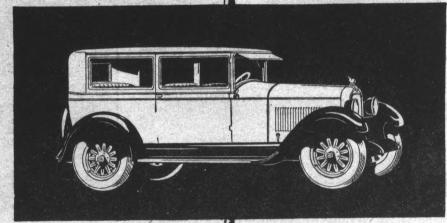
I have taken the paper ever since it was first published. There is much information in it that is well worth the price. I like to read "What the Neighbors Say". Also the "Farmers Service Bureau."

GENERAL MOTORS' LATEST ACHIEVEMENT

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SEDAN

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To emphasize their inherent smartness, all body types are finished in new combinations of Duco colors.

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Pontiac Six beauty has always been outstanding. But now in these new and finer models has been achieved not only new beauty but also an arresting rakishness—the results of a deeper radiator; larger, heavier, and more sweeping crown fenders; and more massive

headlamps. Windshield pillars are narrowed to conform to the accepted custom-built vogue and to provide a wider arc of visibility. Window ledges are smartly recessed and finished in a contrasting color.

Mechanical Refinements

In addition, the new and finer Pontiac Six introduces many new features and refinements in engineering designsuch as tilting-beam headlights with foot control, new transmission and brake levers, a clutch even smoother and more positive in action and an oilsealed universal joint.

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SPIRITUAL SUICIDE



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TEXT: "Every sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men; but the blas-phemy against the Spirit shall not be for-given." Matthew 12:31.

URING the last thirty days nine university students of America have committed suicide. This is startling. * * * Now the question arises, why this self-destruction of life?" So runs an editorial in arises, why this self-destruction of life?" So runs an editorial in yesterday's press. But what about the folks that commit spiritual suicide? Or don't we have any such? A number of readers think we have and are much concerned about this soul-poison. And is there any counteracting remedy? We have antidotes for many poisons, but what about this one? What is this sin that will cause a man who is made God-imaged, to mar that image into God-imaged, to mar that image into an unworthy and unforgivable likeness of the evil one? And can we be saved against it?

The so-called unpardonable sin is defined in our text as blasphemy against the Holy Spirit. It is a state of heart that continually and deliberately insults the Spirit of grace. But first of all, we must answer these questions: Who is the Holy Spirit? And, how is He related to Christ and Christianity? "No man," says Paul, "can say that Christ is Lord except in the Holy Spirit." Jesus was supreme in His day. But His day is closed. Since His departure we have been living in the dispensation of the Holy Spirit; and under his teaching, guidance in the dispensation of the Holy Spirit; and under his teaching, guidance and power. God sent him to disciple the nations and convert the world into a realm of goodness. Sentence of doom hangs over the man who blasphemes this goodness of God in the world and denies the supremacy of His spirit. "Ananias, why has Satan filled thy heart to lie to the Holy Spirit," says Peter. But why did not Peter tell Ananias that he was lying against God or his Christ? was lying against God or his Christ? Because the Holy Spirit is now supreme as God's appointed successor of the historical Christ. Peter and the church were moving on under his direction and power. They felt his operations in their hearts and surrendered to him. But Ananias rebelled and you know the rest. Stephen, in his defence of Christianity phen, in his defence of Christianity before a blood-thirsty mob, cried out, "Ye stiff-necked and uncircum-cised in heart and ears, ye do always resist the Holy Spirit."

Now, the point is, that the Holy Spirit is Gods final and fulfilled rev-elation of Himself in the world, and that He is here in the person of the that He is here in the person of the Spirit to create increasing goodness in the hearts of men. He who allows his spiritual capacities to atrophy and die in this Holy Presence forfeits all forgiveness. In the very nature of the case, there remains no mercy for him for he has been unmerciful in the rejection of the Spirit's favor. "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy."

There are those here and there who rail against this age of the Spirit. They refuse to believe that the Spirit is willing to bind the devil just now. Do they blaspheme against the Holy Spirit? Well, their heart state is not without its serious aspect.

But now, we shall take a brief look at our context. Jesus had Jesus had healed a blind and dumb man to the amazement of all. It was truly a miracle and was recognized as such. The religious leaders admitted that The religious leaders admitted that Jesus had done something superhuman but they said it was because he was in league with the unseen forces of evil. They bore witness to the healing but denied the Spirit of healing. And by judging the Holy Spirit of power so unworthily, they judged themselves. Such malicious abuse of the Healing Spirit is to forfeit all healing. feit all healing.

So, when the charge was made that Jesus was in league with Satan, His answer is as simple and self-

evident as His manner is tender. Let the reader study the context. red lantern of danger is there. red lantern of danger is there. The Master, in a patient concern for those who have rebuked His work, is swinging it across the pathway of those who may be maliciously blind. Soon, they might be lost in the outer darkness though the Light was pleadingly present. O, said the Calm Voice, "You can speak against the Son of man and it shall be forgiven you, but—" and there followed that dreadful note of despair. Verily, the Son of man had been itinerating in Palestine as a Teacher of ideas that were as vast as they were new. The disciples had been were new. The disciples had been under his daily tuition. But did these ideas make them great and powerful? I hear Peter now in that last, awful night, denying his Master not only once but thrice. powerful? I hear Peter now in that last, awful night, denying his Master not only once, but thrice. Here is a man, who with all his knowledge of Christ, lied and swore about Him. But he is forgiven. So were the rest of the disciples who were in a rebellious mood. One wonders how this could be. They had been eager learners under the Great Teacher, and had had many wonderful lessons in love, humility and brotherhood. But knowledge is not power. What good is a man who knows a lot but has an evil heart? The disciples knew enough but their hearts yet lacked the Spirit of creative goodness. But one day something unusual occurs. The Master had gone away, and the disciples, timid and joyless, gathered into a secret chamber to meditate upon recent happenings and to anticipate future ones. Then, one day, a Marvelous Presence enters the room. The Holy Spirit comes to grip his children with now Then, one day, a Marvelous Presence enters the room. The Holy Spirit comes to grip his children with power, courage, and certainty. Soon Peter is on the outside defending before a great multitude the cause of renewed joy and strength. He will never be rebellious any more. Filled with the Spirit, he cries out to his countrymen to repent that they might be saved from the "crooked generation" that was blaspheming the Holy Spirit. "That they were filled with new wine" was to Peter, a mocking and profaning of the Gracious Spirit. Peter's brethren stubbornly repudiated the coming of the mind and spirit of Christ into the world, and thus became the pioneers in the sin that disunites men from God.

But the apostle tells his revil-

unites men from God.

But the apostle tells his reviling brothers that they were sinning through ignorance, but now "Repent ye therefore that your sins may be blotted out." Peter, himself, denied Christ, and Paul blasphemed, though he said he did it ignorantly in unbelief. But both repented and came within the pale of God's forgiveness. Ignorance, weakness, and carelessness, give us a claim upon God's mercy, but not a willful renunciation of Christ's presence and power in the world. Heb. 10:26. And such other scriptures as Heb. 6:4-6 and I John 5:16 probably relate to this uncurable crime against the Spirit. But these have reference to no particular sin of the flesh, of passion, of ticular sin of the flesh, of passion, of impulse, or of mistaken opinions. They refer to a state of inveterate wickedness; of a personality whose rage is stirred up by the presence of good; of a condition of heart to whom wickedness is food and good is poison. This is blasphemy that knows no repentence and so can have no forgiveness. Heaven is not shut against the vilest and most desperate of sinners, if there be a show of penitence. But one can make one-self incapable of receiving pardon and cast oneself into outer darkness. Whatever this means, it is the simple teaching of the New Testament. But to fear little sins is to put one in the way of avoiding the fatal one. No one becomes vicious all at once. Not a few souls have fallen because they have not felt the gnawing of the little white ants of sin. "He that pursueth sin, pursueth it to his own

WHAT THE NEIGHBORSS Y

HELP SOLVE FARMERS'
PROBLEMS

PROBLEMS

DEAR EDITOR: I have been a reader of your paper for some time and I am interested in "What the Neighbors Say" very much. I wish to contribute a plan which I believe might help solve some of us farmers problems.

The President has vetoed the McNary-Haugen relief bill for the farmers and I am sure he did it with the best interests of the farmers at heart. I believe that farmers, in order to get what they think they want, should solve their own problems. I am aware of the fact that I am aware of the fact that lems. it is impossible to get farmers to stick together and why is that? For one thing, it has been too costly; farmers won't, as a rule, put up the money to join farm relief organiza-tions unless guaranteed a big bonus on their money tack. White collared tions unless guaranteed a big bonus or their money back. White collared gents have always been willing to tell the farmers how to raise big crops and "we'll take care of it at good fat salaries." But, do they ever tell the farmers to regulate crop production? I'll say not, because it might throw a monkeywrench in their well organized machinery. chinery.

Now the question is, can the farmers organize to control crop production? I am sure they can because tion? I am sure they can because they do that without being organized, just according to how the price is on any commodity, whether it be high or low. If high, the farmer will increase his acreage and then what happens—all have to take a low price; whereas, if well organized and held steady the good price would be maintained.

I am going to take beans as an example. With the bad weather conditions last fall, a good many farmers did not make enough to pay expenses, and what is going to happen this year? Some farmers will perhaps decrease their acreage while

haps decrease their acreage while others just on that account will in-crease theirs and naturally the price crease theirs and naturally the price will likely go lower. Whereas, if the bean growers of Michigan or any other state would rise up and say, "We have fooled along independently of one another long enough, let's organize and form a bean growers' union," no telling what might happen. What will this plan cost? Practically nothing, only the farmers' time and moral support. Here's the plan. All bean growers of each loading point should meet at least once a month. The first meeting should be just as soon as possible in order to get a line on acreage intended for planting.

At the first meeting a chairman and secretary should be elected. After the chairman has explained the purpose of the meeting and the growers present expressed their

purpose of the meeting and the growers present expressed their opinions, a vote could be taken on opinions, a vote could be taken on what per cent reduction in acreage the growers could agree on. If 50 per cent reduction was voted, which is as it should be, there would then be ample crop for next year. A roll call of all bean growers present could be taken, giving number of acres planted last year and what number of acres this year; that would give a total acreage for both years for that loading point. The secretary of each loading point could send in to some one at Lansing his report of acreage intended for planting. Before the next meeting the official at Lansing could send to each loading point the total bean acreage for Michigan this year.

At the second meeting the growers would have the State acreage for discussion. Also any growers not

discussion. Also any growers not present at the first meeting should be urged to be present at second be urged to be present at second meeting, so as to give a complete acreage for the State. After planting time and as the plants advance in growth a roll call could be had on conditions of each bean grower's This report of each loading point could be sent to State head-quarters and the total report on conditions of State be sent to each load-ing point. This would be very im-portant to growers as they would have at every meeting a complete report of their own crop worked out by themselves.

Then near or at threshing time another roll call could be had on number of bushels threshed and an estimate of those not threshed and (Continued on Page 26)

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DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

The Michigan

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1927

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

A NEW GAS TAX

UR lawmakers over at Lansing are discussing some changes in our gasoline tax and several different bills are being offered. We have several times on this page spoken in favor of a higher gas tax and a permanent license good for the life of the car, and we again want to come out in favor of such a tax.

To our way of looking at it the ideal tax would be a gasoline tax of four cents and a permanent license for the passenger cars, but continue the annual weight tax for commercial vehicles. We understand that our legislators have something before them along this line and we urge our folks to get in touch with them to urge that they act favorably when it comes up for vote.

We have yet to find anyone who can prove that the gasoline tax is not the best and fairest way to secure funds for building and maintaining highways and the permanent license idea is popular. The higher gas tax could be collected for only slightly more than it is costing us to get the present one, and by adopting permanent license plates, good for the life of a car, we would cut a tuge expense. This new arrangement, according to the Secretary of State's office and the State Highway Department, would bring in as much, if not more, than our present system, and would do so with greater fairness.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH BEANS?

WHAT is the matter with the Michigan bean market? That is the market? That is the question that was foremost in the minds of several people who met week before last in the office of the State Commissioner of Agriculture to discuss ways of improving it. Many reasons for the present condition were offered and among them were excessive moisture, over-production, too many elevators for the amount of business there is, misrepresentation, need for federal grades, importations of foreign beans, lack of publicity, and dropping off in demand. Perhaps all of them play some part in making the bean market what it is today but we feel that if federal grades were in general use in Michigan, and were compulsory, the market would be in better shape than it is today. It has been admitted by buyers that cars of 1926 beans have been shipped out of the State as choice hand picked that were far from that. In fact, they state it is impossible to make this last crop CHP because of excessive moisture, yet some have been sold through misrepresentation. Perhaps the sellers got away with it in a few cases but they were found out as a rule and they got paid for just what they shipped, not what they claimed to have shipped. What has the result been? Wholesale grocers and canners are now suspicious of Michigan beans because choice hand picked means very little this year, except to the grower and he sells on that basis. Compulsory federal grades would make a lot of difference we are thinking.

Also we believe that Mrs. Dora M. Stockman, of the State Grange, hit the nail on the head when she said that the bean growers themselves were not using as many beans as they did a few years

ago. A few years ago no church supper or meal at a farmers' gathering was complete without some baked beans. Baked beans were one of the main articles of food on the menu then, but nowadays they are a scarce article.

A couple of weeks ago we spoke before a group of farmers and during the evening they served a bountiful supper with plenty of meat, bread and butter, pie and coffee, but not a bean in sight. We feel sure that every person who sat down to the tables that evening would have relished a generous serving of baked beans, either warm or cold. And that meeting was no different that hundreds of others about the State.

We must increase our own consumption and encourage others to use more of them. Farmers should urge their city friends to ask for Michigan beans at their grocers and insist that they get them. Explain to the friends that the canners use Michigan beans and they use only the best so that their product will be liked and the consumption increased.

We cannot sell all of our cream and butter and eat a substitute if we want to build up our dairy industry, nor can the southern farmer help the price of cotton by selling cotton and buying silk. Let us all eat more beans and boost them to all you talk with. During the summer many of us have opportunities to tell tourists about Michigan beans so we can spread their fame to other states.

"Eat Michigan beans, there are none better." Make that a slogan.

FEWER FARM LOANS IN MICHIGAN

T is interesting to note from the report of the Michigan Federation of National Farm Loan Associations, which held its seventh annual convention in Grand Rapids recently, that the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul has lent less money in Michigan than in any other state in its district.

The capital loaned in Michigan amounts to \$24,189,000, while in Minnesota it is \$38,677,-700, in North Dakota it is \$39,236,700, and in Wisconsin it is \$29,568,600. Michigan in 1926 had more delinquents than in any of the seven years that loans have been procurable from the bank, loss and damage to several crops during the year being the cause. The bean crop in particular made financial conditions bad in many sections.

RURAL POLICE PROTECTION

ECENTLY we talked to Governor Fred W. R Green regarding the activities of the State Police in the rural sections of Michigan and he assured us that he appreciated the position of the farmers in the matter of police protection and he was in favor of the State organization doing all it could to protect them and their property. We are pleased to know that the present administration entertains ideas on this subject similar to those of the one that passed out the first of the year because of the great need of protection in the rural sections.

Of course there is the sheriff in each county and we believe most of them are doing the best they can but it is impossible for them to do all that is asked of them, so they have deputies in various parts of the county under their jurisdiction. The average deputy sheriff is merely a citizen previous to his appointment and he remains in office only a term or two so he does not have or get the training of an instructed officer of the law who makes his living year in and year out at such work. For that reason he is not in as good position to act on cases of law violation as the trained officer.

The State Police is an organization of highly trained men and we feel sure that crime in the rural sections would decline if their activities in those sections were increased.

DO NOT PARK ON THE PAVEMENT

F you puncture a tire, have engine trouble, or for any reason must stop your car along one of the State highways be sure to pull off the road before you stop. If you park on the pavement you are not only taking a chance of getting injured by a passing car but you are liable to arrest as the State Police have instructions to war on pavement parkers because so many accidents have been caused by cars standing on the

We have before us several clippings taken from recent issues of the daily press and they are all about people being killed or severely injured by passing cars as they stood by their own machines changing tires. Several were instantly killed, others will be crippled the rest of their days, and only a few escaped with slight injury. One man lost the sight of one eye caused by being struck by a small stone thrown by the wheel of a passing car.

One might better ruin a tire by driving on a "flat" rather than to invite death to themselves and others by parking on the road.

A NEW FEATURE

WE are publishing a new feature in this issue. It is "The Song of the Lazy Farmer." It appears in many other farm papers that circulate in other states and is very popular with the readers, so we thought our folks might like it. If you do, let us know; and if you do not, be sure to tell us. If you like it we will make it a regular feature, if you don't we will discontinue it. M. B. F. is your paper, your hired man, and we want to publish only what you want. Let us hear from you.

PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY

I noticed that some feller tried to introduce a bill into Congress about the middle of February to prohibit so much talking on the different matters to come before the Congress. Shucks, that bill didn't get to first base 'fore it was tagged out. That feller ought to have knowed better'n to try to stop a Congressman from talkin'. If a Congressman couldn't let off steam, just like water does when it boils, why he'd blow up.

COMING EVENTS

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

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

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



Y NEIGHBOR likes the smell of spring, it fills him full of pep, by jing, he's getting his machinery out, all through the day he stirs machinery out, all through the day he stirs about a-greasing harnesses until I don't believe he could sit still. He's sharpened up his disc and plow, his seed oats all are treated now for smut, and with the fanning mill he cleaned them oats all up until there ain't a weed seed in the lot, that feller'd rather work than not. His hired man is workin' hard to clean manure from out the yard, the minute that the fields get dry they'll get their seeding done, while I am waitin' for my hired man to get things ready if he can.

I like the days of springtime too, but when there is so much to do I can't enjoy the balmy breeze and so I sit and take my ease and listen to the robin sing, these days are much to fine, by jing, to waste a-fixin' up a plow, we'll get our seeding to waste a-fixin' up a plow, we'll get our seeding done somehow. This rush and bustle doesn't pay. What do we live for anyway? These lazy days it's mighty fine to loaf around in spring sunshine and not to worry or to fret because the oats ain't cleaned up yet. I wouldn't be a slave to toil to get more bushels from my soil, a feller's got to get some fun and when the work has cace begun there ain't no time to sit and rest and so right now I'll do my best to loaf and take things as they come. I ain't in any rush, by gum!

HE PUBLISHER'S DESK

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

BETWEEN now and midnight of the second day of July, every American who served his country during the world war, must make the decision as to whether or not he will convert his wartime insurance into a permanent policy.

Several of our readers who know that your humble publisher was in uniform when the armistice came (and after!) have asked me what I intended and my reply has been that I consider the privilege of continuing this war-time insurance too valuable to pass by.

By all means select one of the many plans offered and keep your loved ones protected with the entire \$10,000 policy. Ten thousand dollars sounds like a lot of money, but surely no man, whether single or married, who has dependents can afford to protect them with less in these high-priced days.

Better sacrifice a little each month now than to leave your loved

ones unprotected in case of your death.

If you know of any boy who is letting this opportunity pass, talk to him. Remember, even though he has let his old protection lapse since the war, the government has made provisions under which it can be reinstated.

Your local post-master will be glad to tell you anything you want to know about government insurance or if you prefer write The Business Farmer and we will be happy to answer your questions or help you secure a reinstatement.—Geo. M. Slocum, Publisher.

INTERNAL REMEDIES FOR EX-TERNAL PARASITES

TERNAL PARASITES

RECENTLY we warned our readers against a man giving the name of R. L. Everett who was selling a "Never Idle Poultry Tone," claimed to be a remedy for poultry lice. The "Poultry Tone' was to be put in the drinking water of the poultry and he claimed it would soon put the lice out of business. And his argument was good enough to get \$10 per gallon for the stuff, until our folks got wise to it through our columns, after that he found it advisable to skip the homes where M. B. F. was a regular visitor. We advised turning him over to the authorities because we believed he was defrauding the people. was defrauding the people.

was defrauding the people.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has now issued a statement, covering experiments their experts carried out, and they declare that the internal remedies were useless in trying to kill external parasites. Their result was negative in every case

SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE

What is your opinion of the worth of the sick and accident insurance offered with a subscription to Successful Farming?—I. C., Breckenridge, Mich.

F Successful Farming is offering a sick and accident insurance policy as a premium with a subscription, your letter is the first time it has been brought to our attention. We are informed that agents for Successful Farming have been offering an accident policy for a dollar in connection with a subscription, and

ing an accident policy for a dollar in connection with a subscription, and as we have stated many times in our columns, these accident policies are worth only what you pay for them, and the insurance they give is so limited by restrictions that they offer a rather false protection to the farmer or his family.

We understand the standard rate for full accident coverage for a farmer in most of the regular insurance companies, to be \$34.00 per thousand per year, so you can ima-

thousand per year, so you can imagine how much protection you get from one of these cheap accident insurance policies, which are sold in

The Collection Box

connection with a publication for a dollar.

THE BUSINESS FARMER. has discontinued this service to our readers beof the misrepresentations which have been made by unscrupu-lous agents of various publications to farmers in this State.

We will not be a party to any such scheme which can be so easily overestimated by the buyer, until he wakes up, after a serious accident, to find that his protection is next to worthless.

MUSKRAT FARMING

WE have had a great many inquiries recently regarding muskrat farming. Some were from folks who wanted to go into the business themselves while others were thinking of investing in one of these muskrat "farms" that have been organized in different parts of

been organized in different parts of the country.

No doubt there will be money made in the game for a time, but how long it will continue profitable we are unable to estimate. Muskrats multiply very rapidly, averaging, it is said, around thirty for each parent pair per year. At that rate the saturation point may not be very far off, although the pelt market is wide.

Most of the muskrat farms we have heard about are operating on

have heard about are operating on about the same plan as the fox ranches did a few years ago. What has happened to the fox ranches which were so active for a time? Most of them have gone out of busi-

The great trouble with the fox game was that they sold the foxes on a breeding stock basis instead of a pelt basis, which is wrong. But the same is true with the muskrat farms we have heard of. They are getting as high as \$10 per pair when the pelts are worth about \$1 each. When the prices get closer together per-haps it will be a fair proposition but as it now is handled it must be regarded as highly speculative.

PEOPLES COAL MINING COM-PANY OF ALBION

In September 1922 some men came to our place selling stock in the Peoples Coal Mining Co., Albion, Mich., and, as it looked like a good proposition, my father took out \$1,500 worth. For a long time we have not heard anything from or about the money. Can you tell us anything?—L. P., Port Austin, Mich.

LL we are able to learn is that A they are practically out of bus-iness and there is considerable iness and there is considerable litigation in the Calhoun county courts over the purchase of stock. It is a question if you would find it profitable to start suit against the company to recover your father's money, but undoubtedly what little there is left of the company is well tied up by large stockholders.

I am a reader of M. B. F.. We take a number of tarm papers but I like this one the best.—George Dowding, Calhoun County, Michigan.

Satisfying Every Requirement of Wise Investment

By investing in the bonds offered by the Federal Bond & Mortgage Company you can satisfy every requirement of wise investment policy.

You need sacrifice neither adequate yield nor high margin of safety.

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Write for folder explaining how we pay 4% on savings. United Savings Bank is exclusively a bank for savings—thousands of depositors have been getting extra interest on their savings for twenty-five years here. Banking by mail is easy and safe — we provide envelopes and blanks. Your money can be easily withdrawn as in other banks. Send in the Coupon today.

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UNITED SAVINGS BANK Please send me your folder One-Third More.

Do Women Read Advertisements?

O YOU? Do you clip recipes from the fascinating messages that advertise a new salad oil, a new frying fat, a new cake flour? Do you think twice about your skin, those wrinkles at the cerners of your eyes, your tel-tale past thirty neck because of beauty ads that bring romance about happiness, love and youth?

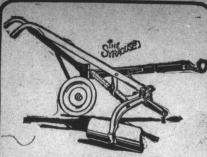
In planning advertisements, the question is often asked, "Do women read advertisements?" The experienced advertiser answers, "Yes—if they

read advertisements?" The experienced advertiser answers, "Yes—if they are interesting to read."

This is the spirit of the best modern advertising. More and more, the ideal is to show you definitely how a new product can work to your well-being, your pleasure in life, your greater happiness. By reading advertisements, you can be a better housewife, a more efficient home manager, a shrewd and thrifty buyer. The advertising pages of this magazine contain information that is valuable and important. If you do not read advertisements, join the large army of women who do, in order to know the best things to buy for yourself, your children and your home.



Reading advertising regularly is keeping up with the times in the most economical way



Grape and Berry Growers Need It

The most economical way to cultivate your grapes and berries, even though you have but a few acres, is with the horse-drawn

John Deere-Syracuse Grape and Berry Hoe

You can hitch one horse to this hoe and do as much work in the same length of time as a crew of men with hand hoes. This tool does its work thoroughly. The blade works close to the row, under the foliage, without damage to the vines and bushes by the horse or whiffletree.

It is guided in and out around posts and vines by means of the disk caster wheel to which the handle is attached. Kills grass and weeds, prevents mildew and insures a greater quantity and better quality of fruit.

Blade is reversible for in-throw or out-throw. Spring-tooth attachment can be used in place of blade.

Write today for folder describing this money-making tool. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Folder GS-933

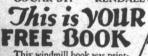
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There is just ONE genuine STAR WIND-MILL. And just one STAR is all YOU will ever need. For a dependable STAR will last a lifetime.

The new STAR with Timken Tapered roller or No-Oil-Em bearings, running in oil, has unusual efficiency in 8 to 10 mile winds. The STAR provides water in the lighter

Scientific wheel design, running in oil lubrication, superior construction throughout. The STAR owner is assured of uninterrupted service over a maximum span of years. FLINT & WALLING MFG. CO. 55 OAK ST. KENDALLVILLE, IND.



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

THEO. BURT & SONS, Bex 150, Melrose, Ohlo.

Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon

How a Protective Association Solved the Neighborhood Thievery Problem

By W. E. DRIPS

(Continued from March 12th issue.)

ES, sir, six of the best hogs that I

had are gone."

Jim Barton had been visited by thieves. That was a bad thing for Jim, but a good one for me, because it gave me the chance of getting a job on Jim's farm. then, too, I had some detective ambitions, and hoped that perhaps I might be able to get some trace of the robbers and

hung up the receiver. "Bill, there's trouble; thieves working again."

"Where?" I says.

"Jim, what is it?" Mrs, Jim asks.

"Old Lady Shaster has been shot! She heard somebody in her poultry house and went out to see what was up, and when they saw her they up and shot her. She managed to get to the telephone and holler for help and the boys are organizing to catch the criminals."

THOSE of our readers who read the first installment of our new story will be watching for the mailman to bring this issue containing the second installment because it is so interesting that one wants to just read on and on to the end without stopping. Those who missed the first installment can begin with this issue as what has passed is told briefly in the first few paragraphs of this installment. Most of you know what it is to have poultry or produce stolen, and that is what the folks in Millbank township form an organization to deal with. How they succeed in catching the thieves and putting them in jail makes a "corker" of a story.—Editor.

put in a claim for the reward. Jim wasn't

put in a claim for the reward. Jim wasn't the only one who had lost stock.

The first day I was on the Barton farm, a car of hogs was being shipped out. A half dozen farmers contributed enough from each place to make up a load. But when I got to the steckyards I found that Dan Carey was two hogs short. The gang had visited his place the night before.

At the same time we learned that an auto had been smashed up the night before in front of the collection of junk that Mike Albert called his feed yard, where he fattened for market the runts he picked up around the country. We went to look at the wreck, and found that pigs had evidently been given a free ride in the car. It looked as the it might be the car driven by the folks who had made way with Carney's hogs.

"Who do you suppose it was?" I asked.

"Can't say." said Jim "The sheriff"

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

Then the sheriff came up. So I waited to hear the worst.
The sheriff, Thomas was his name, wasn't much. That was my opinion, anyway, altho he thought he was considerately.

able.

He looked the wreck over casually, asked a few questions, and said to Jim, "Well, guess this is Hansen's car, all right. It's a wonder you farmers don't take care of your stuff. I been looking for this old bus all morning. It was stolen up in the northern part of the county last night, and old man Hansen has been on my trail ever since to find it. Hope he will be satisfied."

"Ought to be," says Jim," now that you found it, 'specially since it can't run no more. Say, seen anything of my hogs that I asked you to look up a few days back?"

The sheriff didn't out your cordial then

The sheriff didn't act very cordial then.
"No, I ain't; but we're still looking.
Been too busy looking for a couple of Been too busy looking for a couple of birds that took a box of books off the railroad platform over at Carter last week. The railroad's mad, and I gotta get 'em or they will make it hot for me. Well, I can't do much here. Will you call up my office and tell them that the Hansen car is out here? I'm in a hurry. If I see your hogs, I'll let you know. So long."

Jim was hot now.

"That's the sheriff," he says to me sarcastic like. "Always willing to hunt up a crook for the railroad, but if the case gets him out of town he is afraid of what might happen to him."

So we went back and I helped load the hogs into the freight car and stuck

hogs into the freight car and stuck around till the 4:52 frieght came along and took them to Chicago.

After it was all over and things were quiet, Jim and I walked up the lane to the house.

"You know, Bill, something's gotta be

done around here or real criminals are

one around here or real criminals are coming along and we will all be killed off. It's getting so nothing's safe any more."

Whether that speech was prophetic or not, I always wonder; 'cause it was only a few days afterwards when we were busy preparing for the seeding and had put in a big day disking down corn stalks and were all tired at night when the and were all tired at night when the phone rang about six short, jerky rings. We were sitting around getting organized to start to bed, and the ringing kinda started us up. Jim jumped right quick and grabbed the phone.

"What's up," I asks, innocent like.

"General alarm," Jim says. "It's some big news or they wouldn't ring that way. Keep still so I can hear."

We were quiet as death, the missus

We were quiet as death, the missus and me, while Jim listened.
"Suffering mackerel!" says Jim, as he

So we went to join in the hunt. I sure was scared, but I wanted to see just what had happened.

We arrived at the Shaster place in a hurry. It was a small place and made the gathered man-hunters look like a bigger crowd than it was. Some of the women had come along to see what could be done, and that added to the excitement. Old Lady Shaster lived alone most of the time. She had a son who worked out as a hand whenever he could get a job that suited him, and the rest of the time he was assistant to his mother, who ran quite a poultry farm.

time he was assistant to his mother, who ran quite a poultry farm.

Jim plowed right thru the gang to the house, me a-following. To our surprise, we found out the old lady hadn't been hit, but that she was scared pink. Seems that whoever tried to steal the poultry did shoot, and missed, but the scare was enough to start things.

When the boys heard about the shooting, they were indignant, to say the least.

When the boys heard about the shooting; they were indignant, to say the least. The old lady was well liked and they were mad to think that the thieves had picked on her. Some of the gang were for starting out to hunt the culprits, but Jim said it was no use. They probably were miles away anyhow. There was no way of telling who they were and what they looked like.

The gang talked among themselves and finally agreed that if a couple of the boys stayed all night on guard that it would help the old lady to get calmed down and make her feel safe. So Ted Raymond and his wife were appointed to stick around and the rest of the gang started drifting off for home.

I found Jim talking to some of the bunch, and what he was saying: "it's "Look here." Jim was saying: "it's

bunch, and what he was saying interested me.

"Look here," Jim was saying; "it's about time something was done to curb this kind of stuff. If these crooks are going to shoot, we ought to be protected. I was reading the other day about them old-time vigilantes and how they worked, and I'm thinking it might be the thing for us to do."

"Fine," says some of the boys.

"Let's organize," said another.

"Let's organize," said another.
"All right," says Jim, and he cleared s throat and called the men that were

his throat and called the men that were left to listen.

"We can't stand this wholesale stealing forever, men. We don't seem to get much help from the sheriff, so I propose we form our own guard. My idea is to start a vigilante committee and see what we can do. Let's start a Millbank Protective Association. All of us can belong, and maybe we can stop some of this crime ourselves."

Well, maybe the boys were anxious to get home, and maybe they felt it was a good stunt. Anyway, they yelled, "Fine" "You bet!" "That's the ticket, Jim!" and other things,

"All right," Jim says. 'No time like the present. All in favor say, 'Aye'." the present. They all did. "Well, it's

"Well, it's unanimous. Now as temporary chairman I will appoint a committee of three to organize. Herman Dain, Fred Frost and myself will see what can be done. When shall we meet to put this across?"

this across?"

"No time like the present," shouted someone. "I move that Jim Barton be elected president. Those in favor—"

and before he finished, the cheering showed Jim was elected.

"Herman Dain for vice-president," another voice says. "Frost for secretary and treasurer. All those in favor holler out!"

Just then one of the ladies came out of the house and announced that Mrs. Shaster was feeling better, and that she had instructed her to serve coffee, and

had instructed her to serve coffee, and it was all ready.

So the meeting moved to the kitchen, where the coffee and refreshments were handed out. Meanwhile, all the boys were talking about the new organization and all were enthusiastic. The moon was well up when the boys went home.

It was agreed that Jim, Dain and Frost were to see what could be done to organize and that a meeting was to be held the next night at the schoolhouse. Jim remarked he didn't suppose Dain would do much, as he never did enter into anything new, but he was sure Frost was a live wire.

wire.

I was of a practical turn of mind, and knowing that the News would be interested in this new stunt, I found time that morning to call up the editor and tell him about the meeting. Also told him the report about Mrs. Shaster being shot was all wrong and that she was O. K. The editor said he would be out that night so as to get a first-hand report.

So I finished the churning and went with Jim later in the day to see that the teacher didn't lock up the schoolhouse that night.

that night,
"Don't know just what we will do."
Jim says, "but it's high time this community took action to stop this wholesale stealing."

Jim says, "but it's high time this community took action to stop this wholesale stealing."

It was 8 o'clock when Jim and me went down to the schoolhouse. Evidently the word had been passed pretty good about the meeting cause there sure was a gang of folks there. My old boss had come out and he was talking to the boys. When he spied me he came over and told me how glad he was I called him. Then he spoke to Jim and assurred him the News would give all the help it could and said some things to Jim I didn't catch. Jim opened the meeting by telling the purpose of the gathering and went on to say how there was no protection in the country against the thieves that were stealing anything and everything and how it had to be stopped. He then told about some places he had read about where the farmers had organized to combat the crime era and how it was going to be done in Millbahk township.

"Now, folks, all we got to do is get every one of the folks in the township to join up. If we all join and pay a couple of dollars dues that will give us a hundred dollars to offer for rewards. If we all sign a note apiece for a couple of dollars more which will be collectable when a crook is captured and convicted it will make it worth any one's while to spend a little time looking for the pests, Who wouldn't be willing to hand out a five dollar bill to know that the folks at home was as safe as if they lived in town? Why it ought to be worth something to know that our wimmen folks won't be shot when they step out of the house. As president of this new association I am handing to Fred Frost my two dollars and I will be glad to sign a note payable to the association on the terms I mentioned. How about it?"

Well, Jim says he isn't an orator but he sure made a dent on these folks. In ten minutes Fred Frost had checks and cash amounting to \$108 and the rest of the folks who signed up as members all said they would take a list of folks living in their section and get them to sign up. The editor of the News made a speech and was rather s

MEET DR. JOHN P. HUTTON, OF M. S. C., FOLKS



John P. Hutton

R. JOHN P. HUTTON, of the Veterinary Division of the Michigan State College, was born on a farm in Wayne county, Ohio, in the year of 1884, of Scotch parentage. He attended the rural school and later Wooster College. Following this he entered the Ohio State University to study veterinary medicine and graduated in 1911. The next year was spent in country practice in Ohio. In the fall of 1912 the Michigan State College offered him the position of instructor of veterinary surgery in the Veterinary Division and he accepted. His work has been so satisfactory that he has remained there ever since.-Editor.

RUIT and ORCHAR

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

THE FRUIT VARIETY MOVIE

MARKET preferences and conditions sometimes have a disconcerted habit of changing, with the result that the grower finds himself with trees of an undesired variety on his hands.



The Duchess apple is a classic example of this condition and many thousands of trees of this variety are being topworked. It seems reasonably certain that the Duchess will never again be profitable here in Michigan except in seasons when

Herbert Natziger the southern early crop is wholly or partly destroyed by frost or some other reason. It is perhaps true that the Duchess can be pro-duced at comparatively low cost but, nevertheless, the Duchess grower nowadays is a gambler who is back-ing Jack Frost against the southern

Mr. Ralph Rees, President of the American Pomological Society, recently voiced an interesting opinion on this matter. Mr. Rees is the au-thor of an apple survey of the United States and Canada and is an authority on future trends in the apple industry, having studied the matter at first hand in many states. He finds that early apple planting is still on the increase in the southern states and that the market position of Michigan's Duchess crop is due to become increasingly unfavorable as time goes on.

Another apple variety which has of late years been showing signs of weakness is the Grimes Golden. This variety, unlike the Duchess, is a late variety of very fine quality. Some people prefer Grimes above any other as an eating apple and it is without doubt an excellent variety. Certain Ohio cities have long been known as Grimes markets but even known as Grimes markets, but even there this variety is now said to be losing its popularity. Apparently the chief, or only reason for this backsliding is the outward one of color. The Grimes is a yellow apple and that obstreperous person, the consumer, says he wants red apples, not yellow ones. On such slender threads does the fate of fruit varieties depend!

The whims and preferences of our

customers may sometimes seem silly to us but, nevertheless, they must be served. It is possible that an edu-cational advertising campaign could be of some assistance in restoring the yellow varieties to favor. The line of least resistance however is to give the consumer what he wants. This is the principle upon which most successful merchandizers build their business. The advertising campaigns are then concentrated upon giving the consumer a clear picture of what he wants and persuading him to want more of it

more of it.

Our experience with peaches has been that the commercial buyer wants Elbertas. In former years we found a good market for Prolifics, Engles, Salways, and other varieties whose quality for surpassed that of whose quality far surpassed that of the Elbertas. We have, however been forced to pull out all but the Elbertas, and, at present it is only growers with local markets or road-side stands who can profitably market other kinds. Horticultural speakers and writers have rallied against the Elberta calling it a peach calling it a peach of low quality and an actual detri-ment to the industry, but all this does not seem to disturb the old Elberta, which seems to hold its own against all comers. The Elberta's against an comers. The Elberta's secrets are its size, its attractive appearance and its good shipping qualities. It arrives at the other end in good condition and attracts the customer by its beauty and soundness. It is also a favorite with growers because though somewhat tender in bud, it produces large crops of No. 1 grade at comparative-ly low cost and with less labor for thinning.

(Continued on Page 26)

Price.

PRICE cutting sins against quality. Price cutting sacrifices serviceability - because low prices are often made by "skimping," by adulteration and substitution.

The United States Pure Food Law made the sins of price a crime. But this law protects you only on the things you eat.

In many other lines, the "manipulation" of merchan-dise to make price "baits" is not illegal-

For example, cutlery may be stamped and not hand forged. Aluminum ware may be made of light weight metal. Enamel ware may have two coats instead of the standard three. A price a few cents lower is always a tempting price.

In clothing, a cheaper lining saves 25 cents per coat; a cheaper sleeve lining alone saves 15 cents; composition buttons save 5 cents; cheaper pocket material 5 cents; a belt not interlined saves 5 cents.

A "skimped" pattern saves material. A leather lined coat can be made two inches shorter, with wide cloth facings—saving 50 cents per coat.

These are the sins of price.

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1927

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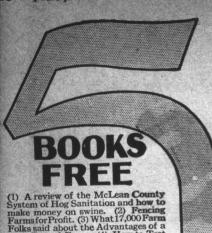
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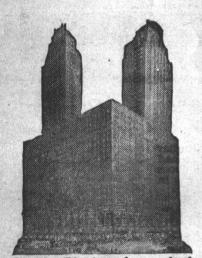
(1) A review of the McLean County System of Hog Sanitation and how to make money on swine. (2) Fencing Farms for Profit. (3) What 17,000 Farm Folks said about the Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm. (4) How to Test Fence Wire. (5) Keystone catalog. The first three were written by farm folks and are chock full of practical suggestions and money making ideas. You should read them. Mailed free, postage paid. Send postal to-day.

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Children's

Motto: DO YOUR BEST Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR CLUB

Motto: Do Your Best Colors: Blue and Gold

Mildred Darby, President Thomas McCarthy, Vice-President Uncle Ned, Secretary-Treasurer

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

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

DEAR girls and boys: The elec-DEAR girls and boys: The election is over and those who were boosters for Mildred Darby and Thomas McCarthy can say "We told you so" because they won. Mildred is the one who suggested the Club, and she lives on Route 3, out of Standish. She was made president. Thomas McCarthy was the only boy entered in the election and he won the office of vice president by a close entered in the election and he won the office of vice president by a close vote. Thomas lives on Route 7, near Bad Axe, And you know who was elected secretary-treasurer—it was Uncle Ned. These officers will serve until February 1, 1928.

Now I hope we can get President Mildred Darby and Vice President Thomas McCarthy to send in their pictures so I can print them on our page and show everybody how our officers look. Don't you hope so, girls and boys?

girls and boys?

As election is over, let us talk about the weather. Hasn't it been wonderful? Seems to me that it is almost too good to be true. I will frankly confess that I do not like the real cold, cold days, although I do enjoy winter. When I was as young as you I never minded the deep snow or zero weather but now I am getting old and cannot stand as much cold or climb over and through deep snow banks without puffing considerably. Even though my long white whiskers do cover my chest I feel the cold very much when it gets around zero. gets around zero.

Spring is a wonderful time of year anyway, because you see nature come to life. The buds come out on the trees and gradually the leaves form, the grass comes up fresh and

green, and the ground is prepared for the new crops which will later come forth from the soil to yield the grain or the produce that is so necessary to the world. It is a time of great hopes, when we make plans for the future. So it is with life. It is in the spring of life when folks, with most of their life before them, make great plans and look forward with eagerness to what the future will bring forth. But every season of the year and of life has its beauty and its advantages, and if we live the best we can we enjoy all of them.

By the way, we are going to have some more contests right away soon,

possibly we will announce one in the next issue, so keep your eyes open.
—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:-I am a boy thirteen Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy thirteen years of age and am in the seventh grade. I have two pets—a dog and a cat. My dog's name is Sport and my cat's name is Goofy. I have two brothers and two sisters. I would like for some of the cousins to write to me. We have taken the M. B. F. for six years and would like to take six more. I hope to see this letter in print as I like it very much.—Henry Budd, Route 4, Stockbridge, Mich.—That is a rather odd name for a cat, isn't it, Henry? Don't believe I ever heard of it before. heard of it before.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Have read THE BUSINESS FARMER but have never written before. I like the paper fine. Have an-swered two or three contests but have

never won but am far from discouraged.

I am just a country girl, five feet, two inches tall, bobbed hair, light complexion,

inches tall, bobbed hair, light complexion, blue eyes. Now guess my age. It is between ten and twenty.

I wrote in answer to Mildred Darby's letter. I heartily approve of the plan and am very interested in it. I sincerely hope we can start the club soon. We'll never regret what we do to help someone else. Do you think so, Uncle Ned?

Will close with high hopes for the Club. Your niece,—Miss Verna Farward, Route 3, Box 120, Sheridan, Michigan.

—The Club has already started, Verna, and we want you with us. We are going to have some great times, I can assure you.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am going to write again. I hope to see this one in print. I will describe myself. I am thirteen years old and sixty-five inches tall. I am dark complexioned. I live on a nine acre farm. We have a dog and one cat. I am going to tell you about a trip we once took. It was to a stone quarry. The title is "A Trip To a Stone Quarry." Once upon a time we had a trip to a stone quarry for a picnic trip. We all went in an old Ford. We took ice cream and cake. We sure had some fun. After we ate we all went for a little walk to see the stones, we got our feet wet. After we got through eating and playing we all jumped into the old Ford and started for home. We had good luck all the way home. We all enjoyed our trip to the stone quarry. I will end my letter now.—Nora Hann, Route 1, Franklinville, New York. ew York.

Welcome, our New York friend. Let us hear from you again.



What do you think of this cartoon? I think it is a dandy. Harrisen, Michigan, is the artist. No doubt he will some ditionist and then we will feel proud that one of his first expanse. Come on, you cartoonists, let's see how good you can

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es, Comb foundation, Smokers, etc. Company goods in Michigan. Begin, or equipment for bees you now have

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DIRECTORY

brings results, according to reports from breeders who use it! Have you tried it?

THE BUSINESS FARMER Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Regulations Governing Our Corn Borer Fight

(Continued from Page 4)

by the stubble pulverizer. Often on small fields or gardens the dangerous crop remnants remaining are picked up by hand or by the use of a closetined pitch fork.

The dangerous crop remnants, re-ferred to above, when gathered up must be burned or otherwise destroyed.

If the farmer's plowing equipment is such, and so operated, as to meet Regulation 3, he may plow the without the previous use of a stubble beater.

If the farmer's plowing equipment is not such, and not so operatment is not such, and not so operated, as to meet that part of Regulation 3 which refers to the appearance of trash on the surface, the farmer should use a stubble pulverizer, properly operated, prior to the plowing; or prior to plowing, he should use a sharp disc harrow or any other device be chooses. Which materially assists the plowing operation to meet Regulation 3. Breakation to meet Regulation 3. Break-ing down the stubble with a pole or rail, as described under Condition B, as follows, may assist, The use of a home-made stubble shaver may assist materially.

Condition B. Fields Containing Uncut Stalks.

1. Where the farmer wishes to let the field lie fallow during the succeeding season or to plant it without plowing, he must rake and burn the remaining stalks and other crop remnants in a manner satisfactory to meet Regulation 3. The stalks first should be broken down and cut or broken off as much as possible by a good job of poling or

If poling is done, it is preferable to perform the operation while the ground is frozen because the stalks are then more brittle. A heavy pole or beam should be used, preferably one with sharp corners. An old rail-road rail is used by many farmers and makes an excellent device. Some railroads are selling old rails at practically junk prices for this purpose. If the pole or rail is not heavy enough, of such form, and so operated as to do a good job of actually breaking off the stalks, the subsequent raking process will be greatly handicapped.

The raking process must be thorough; cross raking is often necessary and is recommended strongly. Sulky dump rakes, sidedelivery rakes and the wooden "flop-over" rakes are used. Special close-toothed sulky dump rakes are on the market, and there is evidence that a special sidedelivery rake for corn stalks either is now or soon will be available.

If the raking process does not carry into the windrows all corn remnants of form to harbor living borers, then such remnants remaining between the windrows should be raked into the rows by hand or otherwise placed in the windrows or in piles preparatory to burning. As the fires in the windrows and piles burn out unconsumed areas are burn out, unconsumed crop rem-nants remaining must be raked into the fires in such manner as to cause their consumption or to subject them to sufficient heat to cause the death of all borers included therein.

In the fields of this kind which are not to be plowed, the use of a disc harrow or stalk cutter to break down stalks preparatory to raking them is very questionable practice. If the use of these implements, in place of the pole, rail or mower, tends to bury the stalk parts slightly and thus renders the raking process less effective, then the use of the disc or stalk cutter is to be condemned for this particular purpose and condi-

Where the farmer wishes to plow the field preparatory to immediate seeding, and his plowing equipment is such and so operated that he can meet Regulation 3 without much previous treatment of the surface previous treatment of the surface trash, he may proceed with the plowing operation immediately providing that, if any crop remnants in form to harbor living borers appear on the surface after plowing, after discing, after harrowing, after seeding or after cultivating, he shall destroy such remnants to meet Regulation 3.

Even in cases of this kind where very efficient plowing equipment is at hand, it is often advisable to

pole the stalks down previous to plowing and this process is recom-mended; or discing, or cutting with a stalk cutter, as hereafter described under Point 3 may assist materially, In plowing down or mowing stalks preparatory to plowing, it is usually advisable to pole or mow in the di-rection in which the plowing is to be done. This is especially true in fields into which livestock have not been turned.

3. Where the farmer wishes to plow and his plowing equipment is not such and not so operated as to meet Regulation 3 without previous treatment of the surface trash, then, preceding the plowing operation, he should break down, rake and burn the corn remnants as previously suggested in Point 1, taking precautions to rake into the fires all remaining remnants which the plow may not fully bury. In case there is serious objection to raking and burning the corn remnants, discing and double discing with a sharp disc harrow, or thorough treatment with a sharp stalk cutter, may be substitut-ed for the burning process providing the ultimate results fully meet Regulation 3.

4. Obviously, the single process of discing or double discing corn fields in preparation for seeding, without previously burning the corn crop remnants as previously suggested in Point 1, or without previous or subsequent plowing as suggested in Points 2 and 3, is emphatically condemned, unless the farmer, after the seeding process meets Regulation 3 by gathering up and de-stroying all dangerous crop remnants remaining on the surface.

Condition C. Fields Containing Both Corn Stubble and Corn or Fodder Shocks.

1. The corn or fodder shocks must be thoroughly destroyed by fire, or the stalks contained therein shredded, or the stalks fed out and the remaining remnants disposed of as prescribed in Regulation 2.

2. Such fields, after the proper disposal of the shocks, fall under Condition A as previously mentioned. See and apply the directions under Condition A.

Condition D. Fields Which Contained Corn the Previous Year but Which Already Have Been Plowed or Disced or Harrowed for the Succeeding Crop.

 If any trash in condition to harbor living borers appears on the surface of such fields, or appears within the fissures between the clods of soil, such trash is a decided menace. If the subsequent tillage operations will not completely bury such material prior to May 1, then steps must be taken to render such field or fields safe, according to Regula-tion 3, from May 1 to June 1. If no other method is possible, all such trash must be destroyed.

Condition E. Fields Already Seeded and Containing on the Surface Corn Crop Remnants in Form to Harbor Living Borers.

1. If the field contains such crop remnants only in the form of undis-turbed stubble, a stubble pulverizer, properly used and operated, should be used.

2. If the field contains such crop remnants only in the form of loose trash, all such trash should be gathup and destroyed.

If the field contains such crop remnants in the form of both undisturbed stubble and loose trash, each class of this material should be treated according to Points 1 and 2 directly above.

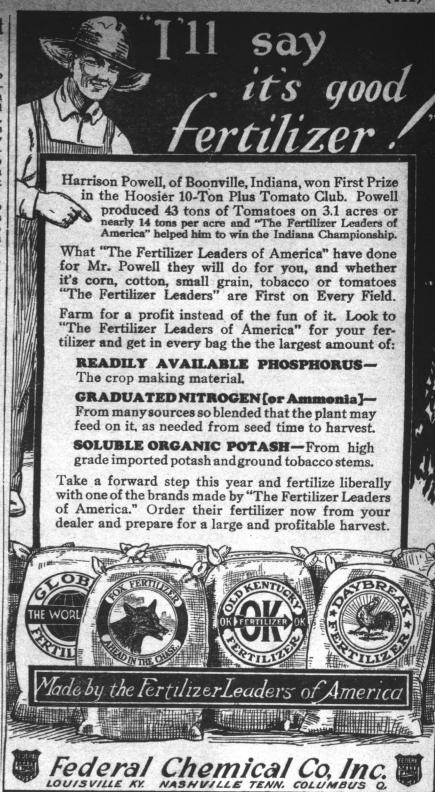
REGULATION 4. Corn fields or premises not properly cleaned by May 1st, may be cleaned at the discretion of the Commissioner of Agriculture and a charge made against the owner for the same.

Rules and Regulations No. 155, promulgated January 14th, 1926, are hereby appulled.

are hereby annulled.

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after March 8,

In witness whereof, I have here-unto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this eighth day of March, 1927.—Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture.





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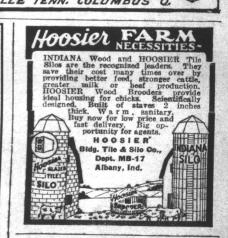
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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

New York, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1927. The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 % %) on the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of this Company, and a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (14%) on the Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock of this Company, for the current quarter payable April 15th, 1927, to holders of record at the close business April 1st, 1927. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

"THE FARM PAPER OF SERVICE"

That is our slogan. If you do not take advantage of this free corving, you are missing comothing. The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

HILLTOP By Anne Campbell

The farm is hilly, and atop the heights A corn field stood all summer, growing

green, Nourished by suns and soothed by moonlight nights,
The crowning glory of a peaceful scene.

Now like a crown indeed the corn is stacked, And proudly stands upon the autumn hill.

in the crib the treasure will be il winter long the stock will have its

And then our hill will wear a snowy crown!

Its harvest over, winter days will bring White nights of peace, until in lilac gown Upon the hilltop, gaily trips the Spring! (Copyright, 1926.)

HOME FOLKS OFTEN NEED FIRST AID

CCIDENTS are bound to happen A sometime in every home. It may be months before there is need for first aid, but when the time comes the mother should be pre-pared. If she has learned how to use simple remedies which she has ready, she need have no fear until the doctor comes. Extension specialists declare that the slightest cut or scratch should be treated with an antiseptic as a precaution against more serious trouble. It is the infection of wounds where the danger lies. Antiseptics are chemicals used to make wounds germ free. Tincture of iodine is one of the best. Two per cent mecurochrome is good. It is painless.

No board with rusty nails should be left lying around. In case of accident because of rusty nails, the wound should be washed thoroughly with a disinfectant. Antiseptic gauze should be placed over the wound and

the foot bandaged. In case of dog-bite a doctor should sent for. The dog-bite should be sent for. also be immediately treated with a disinfectant and the dog shut up and watched. The dog may have been only teased and angered or it may have rabies. If the dog has rabies, the child should be treated by

a physician for rabies. In removing a splinter a sharp needle should be used. It should first be sterilized in boiling water or in a flame and allowed to cool before using. After the removal of the splinter an antiseptic should be used

on the wound. In the case of burns which often occur in the household, if the skin is not broken, cover the burn with a past baking soda. Keep this damp and andage tightly. A blister should not be broken. In time the body will absorb it. If necessary

to do so, use a sterilized fine sewing needle. When the skin is broken in a burn, cover the spot with carron Sterilized gauze should be used on a burn; never cotton batton.

HEALTHY SWEETS MADE FROM FRUIT

VERYONE likes sweets that are made of fruit, and they are not likely to cause indigestion or other troubles. Candied fruit, apple paste and similar confections may be made from fresh fruits; and dates, dried figs, prunes or apricots may be stuffed.

Apple paste needs little sweetening and it will keep indefinitely. To make it, follow these directions: Wash the apples; cut them in eighths; cook them in a small amount of water until they are tender; then press them through a der; then press them through a sieve. Cook the pulp again until it is thick, stirring it to keep it from sticking. For each cupful of pulp, add one-third of a cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of corn syrup, and cook the mixture until it is clear.

Turn the paste out on a greased plate or platter and put in an airy When a film forms place to dry. over the top, turn the paste on a cloth over a drying rack or screen and dry it thoroughly. The paste may be cut into squares or any shapes and rolled in powdered or

granulated sugar or chopped nuts.
Nut meat fondant, marshmallows
or mixtures of chopped nuts and candied fruits are suggested as fillings for dried fruits. Prunes, apri-cots, and figs should be washed and steamed over a kettle of boiling water until they are plump and tender, but not soft before they are stuffed. Figs should be cut in half, for a

The Farm Home A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

EAR FOLKS:-When the weather gets so it invites us to come out of doors, somebody says, "It's time the house had a thorough cleaning;" and then it is on. Rugs come up, curtains come down, furniture is disarranged, meals are irregular, and in the general turmoil dispositions get upset as well. While making things spic-and-span indoors, the fresh breezes, the birds, and the sunshine are neglected and when it is over everyone, for several days, is too tired to enjoy

Some one asks "why all the rumpus" but otherwise it is possible to take one room at a time and avoid some of the confusion which otherwise prevails at this season of the year, trying the patience of those who do the cleaning and of the others who have to live in the house during the process.

I know just how anxious each one of you are to get out of the mess when once it is started but do not overtax your strength and continue to work after you are very tired—it only upsets your digestion and delays other work later on.

It really does not matter if the job does last a day or two longer and if you work according to your strength it does not matter a great deal to you.

your Friend, Taylor

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

whole stuffed fig is too large. After the fruits are stuffed, they may be rolled in granulated or powdered

MOTHERS CAN MAKE CHILD'S HAT

MANY pretty patterns for children's hats are available with directions so clear that any mother who is handy with her needle can make a hat for her little daughter. Felt, silk or velvet are attractive materials. A touch of color and tive materials. A touch of color and hand trims make the hat pretty and still inexpensive.

CLEANING WITH ABSORBENTS GOOD

TLEANING with absorbents good for collars, cuffs and other parts which show soil before a whole garment is in need of cleaning. It is convenient for babies' coats, light wool hats, caps, etc.

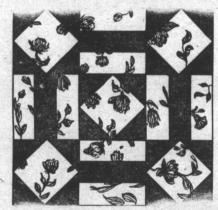
Warm the meal or (French chalk, magnesia, earth, corn meal or flour). powder fuller's it on the materials and rub it in with the hands or a brush. Let it stand several hours. Renew the powder or meal as it becomes soiled. Repeat the treatment if necessary.

ONE RECIPE MAKES MANY KINDS OF CAKE

PLAIN cake recipe which the A housewife has found to be dependable, may be used as the basis for many different kinds of Add cocoanut, chopped nuts, raisins and citron, spices or dates to the batter for variation.

tears and smiled and said. Now you must not cry. I will find you mamma for you by and by." Will you please favor me with the following verses. I would be obliged if you will ask some of the subscribers if they could remember them.— Miss H., Standish, Mich

A Pretty Design .- This quilt block requires some more work than the others I have published but surely is very pretty and worth the time. It was sent to me by one of my good friends, Mrs. John Van



Antwerp, of Tuscola county, and she failed to tell me the name of the design. It is made up of two colors, one a plain blue and the other a white with flowers in it. If any of you want to borrow it just write, but I must have k by early mail so as to take care c er requests as they come in.—Mrs. Anne Taylor.

For the Movie Fan

The Canadian .- Here is a story of the great wheat fields of Western Canada that is sure to interest one. The scenery is just wheat, scores and acres of it, with Personal Column

Know This One?—My father knows one verse of a song that was very popular in the early twenties. I was wondering whether you would take the bother to help find the other verses. I do not know the title of this song but I can give you the one verse that I know. It runs like this: "Passing policeman found a little child, stepped up beside her, wiped her word is received that the last of the par-

Myriads of Colors Popular For Spring

WHAT will be the new colors of women's spring claim women's spring clothes? This question is probably the most popular one of the hour among women readers of the fashion magazines for many are already planning new spring frocks. There are a myriad of colors that have been menmyriad of colors that have tioned as popular this season.

There are eleven greens. includ mignon, lido green, turquoise, Erin, artichoke, paroquit, sage, almond, fairway, spruce and forest. Eleven blues are also among the

popular shades. They are sky, glacier, radio, alpine, crayon, French, Flemish, Sinbad, Memphis, bluebird and whirlpool.

There are eight mauves and pur-ples: orchid, viola, iris, crocus, Par-ma, onion, strawflower and Bacchante. One can almost see those colors from the names. pinks and rose there are six: shell, geranium, meadow pink, wild rasp-berry, begonia and wool flower. Of yellow and orange mallow, linden, sulphur, banana and marigold.

The melon shades are two in number: heart o' melon and sunkiss. There are five reds: troubadour, lobster, claret, sesqui and Monterey. Eight greys are included in the list of popular colors: quaker, Chateau, Jaffi, Corbeau, bark, silver pitch, rock, and tapioca. There are six rock, and tapioca. There are six tans: popcorn, mushroom, polo tan, sawdust, syrup and pigskin. There are also eight browns that should be included in the list. They are Pekinese, cork, oakcrest, acorn, cheroot, snuff, copper and manzanita.— L. J. McArthur. ents has died leaving only a sister and the final settlement reveals the family fortune is gone so the sister writes her brother that she is coming to live with him. She soon learns that life on the prairies of western Canada is entirely different than what she has been used to. She and her brother's wife are unable to get along because of her inability to do housework with any degree of satisfaction so when the Canadian prepares to return to his own farm and suggests that he will have to get a woman to keep house for him she drives a bargain with him to be his wife in name only and keep him to be his wife in name only and keep his house. In the end they learn to love each other and everything turns out rosy. Doris Kenyon is the heroine.

-if you are well bred!

The Right of Way When Motoring.—
The technical right of way on the road is something which must be interpreted with courtesy and common sense. Generally speaking, the rule is that the driver on the right has the right of way at a street crossing. But there are exceptions, when mere position does not count. The right of way law in most states even instance these exceptions. So, where the right of way is open to another interpretation, do not think you are always justified in darting across in front of a car coming from the left—the man on the right, for instanct, may have trouble with right, for instanct, may have trouble with his brakes. Common courtesy takes it for granted that you will let common sense tell you when not to insist on what you consider your rights.

The Runner's Bible

God is love. 1 John 4:16. It will help your understanding to substitute the word love for the word God in many scriptural passages. Love is a synonym for God.

Favorite Songs

IN THE BAGGAGE COACH AHEAD

On a dark and stormy night, as the train

on a dark and stormy night, as the train rattled on,
All the passengers had gone to bed,
Except one young man with a baby in his arms,
Who set there with o bowed down head.

The innocent one began crying just then,
As though its poor heart would break;
One angry man said, "Make that child
stop, its noise,
For it's keeping us all awake."
"Put it out," said another; "don't keep
it in here.

it in here, We've paid for our berths and want rest." But never a word said the man with the

child. As he fondled it close to his breast, "Where is its mother? Go take it to her,"

This a lady then softly said, wish that I could," was the man's sad

While the train rolled onward, a husband sat in tears, Thinking of the happiness of just a few

Thinking of the happiness of just a few short years,
For baby's face brings pictures of a cherished hope that's dead.
But baby's cries can't wake her, in the baggage coach ahead.
Every eye filled with tears, when his story he told.
Of a wife who was raithful and true,
He told how he'd saved all his earnings for years,
Just to build a home for two.
How, when heaven had sent them this

Just to build a nome for two.

How, when heaven had sent them this sweet little babe,
Their young, happy lives were blest.

His heart seemed to break when he mentioned her name,
And, in tears, tried to tell them the rest

Every woman arose to assist with the child,

There were mothers and wives on that train,
And soon was the little one sleeping in

peace,
With no tho't of sorrow or pain.
Next morning at a station, he bade all

good-bye,
"God bless you," he softly said.
Each one had a story to tell in his home,
Of the baggage coach ahead.

Recipes

Graham Loaf.—We are constant readers of M. B. F. Could not be without it. I am sending in a recipe for graham loaf. It never fails me, if made as it reads: 1½ cups brown sugar; 3 cups sour milk or butter milk; 4½ cups graham flour; 3 tablespoons lard; 3 teaspoons soda; 2 eggs and ½ teaspoon baking powder. This makes two loaves.

Cocoanut Frosting.—I cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 1 cup cocoanut, 2 eggs. Boil 5 minutes, stirring constantly. This is fine.

Cherry Cake.—1½ cups sugar; ½ cup shortening; 1 cup cherries, if canned ones juice drained off; 1 cup buttermilk; 1 scant teaspoon baking powder; 1 teaspoon soda; 1 teaspoon nutmég and 1 teaspoon cinnamon; 3 eggs, 3 cups flour. This can be made a layer or loaf cake.—Mrs. C. M.. Dansville, Mich.





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farmer's wife says, "CERESOTA seems to go farther than other brands of flour and this is an item in our large family."

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Manufactured by

Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company Minneapolis, Minn.

COUPON

TODAY l painting and the se Orange Rice Custard.—3 cups milk, 2 eggs, ¼ teaspoon salt, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup boiled rice, 1 tablespoon orange juice, candied orange peel. Scald a few pieces of orange peel with the milk and rice. To the beaten egg yolks, add the sugar and salt. Remove the orange rind and add the sugar mixture to the milk. Stir over hot water until thickened. Remove and chill. Just before serving, beat the egg whites, and a few grains salt, a tablespoon of powdered sugar and the orange juice. Pile on the custard and decorate with chopped candied orange peel, if desired. Serves four.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

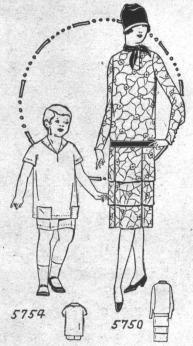
F you nave something to exchange, we will print it FREE under this heading providing: First—It appeals to women and is a bonifide exchanges, no cash involved. Second—It will o in three lines. Third—You are a pald-up ubscriber to The Business Farmer and attach our address label from a recent issue to prove the state of the second interest of the second interest in the order received as we have room.—MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR. Editor.

142.—One year of Comfort, 1926, for other reading.—Mrs. C. A. Wright, Box 152, East Tawas, Michigan.

143.—House plant flower seeds and bulbs for others. Mrs. Joe Dupine, Standish, Michigan.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

(Be Sure to State Size)



Sult.—Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4
4 year size requires 2 1/4 yards 36 Junes. A 4 year size requires 2 ½ yards 36 Junes. A 4 year size requires 2 ½ yards 36 Junes.—Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 450, 42 and 44 Inches bust measure. A 38 ch size requires 1 yard of 36 inch lining for a skirt orptions, 4 yards of 32 inch material, 4 ½ yards of the dress of contrasting material. The width the dress of contrasting material. The width the dress of contrasting material.



5762. Child's Dress.—Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 4 year size requires 13, yard of 36 inch material with 5 yard of contrasting material.

5743. Ladles' Apron.—Cut in One Size.

Medium. It requires one yard of 36 inch material with 3, yard of contrasting material.

ALL PATTERNS 13c EACH-2 FOR 25c POSTPAID ADD 100 FOR SPRING AND SUMMER 1927 FASHION BOOK

Order from this or former issues of The Business Farmer, giving number and sign your name and address plainly. Address all orders for patterns to Pattern Department.
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Remember the old-fashioned mustard plaster Grandma pinned around your neck when you had a cold or a sore throat? . It worked, but my how it burned and blistered!

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

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

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That cold can be ended in 24 hours. You can open the bowels, check the fever and tone the whole system quickly. HILL'S will do that for you, as it does this for millions. It is the supreme help, the complete help for a cold. So efficient that we paid \$1,000,000 for it. Don't rely on a lesser help, and don't delay.

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only 35 cents at drug or grocery Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE. Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.







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A LONG period of dry feeding tells in ill condition. Stabled and dry-fed, many animals are afflicted with worms, blood out of order, hair rough, horses' legs "stocky," bowels irregular, appetite and digestion poor.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is a scientific preparation which meets these conditions, and gives all animals a flying start when they go out on summer

Its tonic and iron properties increase the appetite, improve the digestion and enrich the blood. The vermifuges drive out the worms. The laxatives regulate the bowels. The diuretics keep the kidneys active.

Give all your animals a spring house-cleaning with Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic and they will be in a condition to do their best, with every organ functioning

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic now supplies in correct proportion those valuable minerals, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and potassium iodide, lacking in the feed and yet so necessary to full growth and development.

These newly added minerals are especially valuable to pregnant animals, since they produce a stronger foetus and a more vigorous offspring. The iodine content prevents goiter or "big neck" and is a specific in the prevention of hairless pigs and calves.

Tell your dealer what stock you have. Get from him sufficient Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic for all your animals. Feed as per directions. If you do not find it an excellent springtime conditioner, and if you do not find it pays you well to use it, return the empty container and the dealer will refund your money or cancel the charge. We reimburse the dealer.

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

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic Improved

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

ements intersed under this neutin, her aboutable process of Live Stock it special are encourage the growing of pure-preds on the farms of our readers. Our indivertising rate years (30c) per agate line per insertion. Fourteen agate lines to the column inchip per inch, less 2% fer each if sent with order or paid on or before the 10th A following date of insertion. SEND IN YOUR AD AND WE WILL PUT IT IN TYPE as you can see how many lines it will fill. Address all letters, REDERS DIRECTORY, MICHIGAR BUSINESS FARMER, MY. CLEMENS, MICH.

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FARMER'S PRICES FOR BULL CALVES SIRED WOODLAND FARMS. Monroe, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY COW 5 YEARS OLD, fresh. Grand daughter of Merry May Day. Price \$200. O. M. STARBUCK, R1, Corunna, Mich.

FOR SALE, SEVERAL NICE HIGH-GRADE Guernsey calves, three months old. Guernsey Dairy Heifer Calves, Practically Pure bred, \$25.00 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

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

FOR SALE PURE BRED POLLED SHORT-High class cows and heif-ers at reasonable prices. Geo. E. Burdick, Mgr., BRANGH GOUNTY FARM, Colswater, Mighlgan.

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

HEREFORDS

Hereford Sale, Saturday, May 28, 2:00 P. M. Also interesting program promised by MSC Judging Team. Write for particulars. Our herd bulls International winners. Oldest U. S. Herd. Crapo Farms, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

Hereford Steers

(Continued on Page 31)

AIRY and LIVESTOC

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

TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION IN IRON COUNTY

IN 1926 the first area test of all cattle in Iron county was con-ducted. The results of this test ducted. The results of this test were certainly gratifying as out of a total of 8,700 head, only thirty reactors were found. This is a trifle over one third of one per cent and has not been equalled before in any county in this State. As a result of this test the county has been declared a Modified Accredited Area.

Our dairy interests are greatly encouraged by this favorable condition. It is not many years ago since the first pure bred sire was used here while now fifty-five per cent of all cows are being bred to pure bred sires. As a pioneer county the foundation for dairying is being placed on a strong foundation. Even now excellent herds of grade Holsteins and Guernseys can be seen and a few pure bred herds are being established. It will not be long before this district will be ready to supply goodly numbers of high class grades to other districts especially so since practically all the milk is marketed via the cream route leaving a full supply of skim milk for calf feeding.

Prices for good grades are very reasonable as compared with most other regions and this coupled with the certainty of disease-free stock places us in a very favorable posi-tion.—Earl Roberts, County Agricultural Agent.

FEED FARM STOCK GOOD CULL BEANS

YULL beans may be fed to stock if they are not seriously diseased, but they should be free from stones and should be ground instead of cooked. They contain about 18.8 per cent of digestable nutrients and may form 15 to 25 per cent of a grain mixture for dairy cattle, according to the animal husbandry department at the New York state college of agriculture at Ithaca,

A suggested dairy mixture containing ground beans includes 200 pounds of corn or barley, 400 pounds of bran or oats, 200 pounds of ground beans or gluten feed, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal, and 100 pounds of oil meal. In large amounts, beans are too laxative for

cattle, and they are unpalatable also.

For older cattle, larger amounts
may be fed than to younger ones, and, for fattening they serve the same purpose as any high protein feed. Best results are usually obtained by mixing the ground beans in an amount not exceeding twenty-five per cent with some other low protein feeds.

protein feeds.

Beans that are not too seriously damaged may be fed to sheep and lambs in amounts up to one-fourth of the total grain ration. They should be left whole and should be fed with such feeds as corn or harley. When legume hay is fed, the amount of beans should be reduced. When fed to hogs, they should be cooked, preferably in water with a small emount of salt added. They should not form more than one half of the grain ration and should be mixed with other feeds such as corn or barley.

or barley.

FEEDING MOLASSES TO PIGS

I am feeding molasses to pigs two and one-falf months old. How does it compare in value with other feeds?—F. K., Elkton, Mich.

NOOD cane molasses, weighing the neighborhood of eleven pounds per gallon, have approximately the same feeding value in the ration as does grain when the molasses are used to replace a small part of the grain fed. In other words, if a man was feeding ten pounds of grain per head daily he could replace grain per head daily he could replace two pounds of grain with molasses to excellent advantage. In many cases where no succulent feed was being fed such a change would increase the results obtained. On the other hand, where molasses are fed in large quantities their value is not as great as the grain which they replace. I would not advise the use of molasses for pigs except in very small quantities as they have their

greatest value for cattle feeding. With your cattle you could perhaps feed them 1½ to 2 pounds of molasses per head daily with excellent results. With the pigs molasses should be fed in very small quantities. I would not advise the use of more than a quart of molasses daily for each eight pigs two and one-half months old.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C. greatest value for cattle feeding.

RAISING GOATS

Can you please tell me what kind of goats are the largest and best for meat? What is their color and about how much do they weigh dressed?

—R. C. S., Mich.

THE Angora goat is the one most commonly raised for meat and mohair. The other distinct breeds of goats are milk producing animals. The Angora goat is always white in color and produces a fleece of mohair which sells for somewhat more per pound than does wool from sheep. The clip of mohair however as a rule is not as does wool from sheep. The clip of mohair, however, as a rule is not as heavy as a clip of wool from good

As a general rule we have not advised the raising of Angora goats in Michigan as the sheep is hardier, the lambs are easier to raise than kids and also grow much more rapidly, attaining more size at six months of age and also selling for considerably more per pound than do the kids. The Angora goat is not as large as is the sheep, one hundred pounds being a good weight for an Angora doe

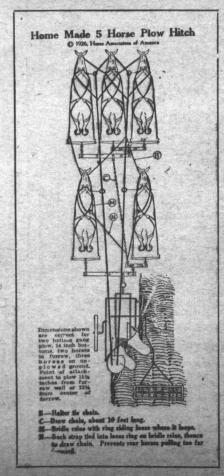
Mr. C. E. DeGroff, Reed Springs, Missouri, is secretary of the Ameri-can Angora Goat Breeders Association and would be glad to send you further information regarding these animals.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS RESERVE PREFIX NAMES

EVEN Michigan Breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle recently reserved prefix names for their exclusive use with the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Following are the names of those reserved and the names and addresses of the breeders for whom they are regis-

tered.

"Ramblewood," A. F. Rockwell,
Grand Rapids; "Rolling Prairie,"
Armstrong Brothers, Fowlerville;
"Twin Ash," Oral J. Borden, Snover;
"Laraway," Herman Mulder, Grand
Rapids; "Kilmernook," Marvin F.
Leach, Ionia; "Kirkson," James C.
Kirk and Son, Fairgrove; "Shubred,"
Clare H. Shue, Armada.



I The Experience Pool

POISON POWDER ON CHICKENS

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to say a word against using poison pow-der on chickens. I am not keeping chickens at present nor for the past several years but previous to that raised poultry for a long period of years and in all that time only employed poison powder once and then with fatal results.

I set a hen not knowing she was an egg-eater and she ate some of the eggs and died. The poison used

was an insect powder.

My method, as soon as the chicks are hatched and dry, is to apply to top of head and the throat a drop each of crude carbolic acid mixed with about 1-5 vaseline. Take the chicks away from the hen and keep chicks away from the hen and keep them in a warm place, covered so they will not make a noise. Take the hen and wash her well and remove all soiled feathers. If she is going to be kept with the chicks rub her head well with the mixture and put some on the neck and between the wings on the back and also on the tail feathers. Confine her all day in a small warm yard also on the fall feathers. Confine her all day in a small warm yard or pen in the sun with fresh ashes on the ground. Apply the mixture to the chicks every two weeks, using a little more every time on the back of neck, between the wings, etc., until they get their large feather and they can then he surgered with and they can then be sprayed with this mixture mixed with kerosene. Spray, mixed with the strong car-bolic acid, around the pens. It will keep skunks, weasels, etc. away. Keep ashes on the floor of chicken houses. It prevents roup.—L. D., Barry Campty houses. It pr Barry County.

ADVICE TO "S. W."

DEAR EDITOR: In reply to inquiry of "S. W., Auburn," as to what share he ought to get of his father's estate after staying with them for 28 years and taking care of them. I will say first he ought to have an agreement with his parents when he became of age. Under the statute of the State of Michigan he is entitled only to his share the same as the other heirs. If there is personal property in question at the time of his father's death he must be able to prove what belongs to him in a court of equity. Otherwise, all property found on the estate if his father dies is supposed to belong to the estate. A boy who stays at home with his parents and cares for them is looked upon by the court as a good boy and that is all.—E. D., Shepherd, Michigan.

INTERNATIONAL JUDGING PRIZES

THE International Live Stock Exposition announces that the Chicago Association of Commerce for the fourth consecutive year will award agricultural college scholarships of \$500, \$300 and \$200 to the three highest ranking individauls in the non-collegiate live stock judging contest to be held at Chi-cago, November 26. The scholarships offered by this organization during the last three years have been won by three boys in Nebraska, three in Kansas, and one each in California, Wyeming, Colorado, Oklahoma and Illinois. At each of the recent Internationals twenty-two states have been represented by their champion junior judging team.

WATER FOR DAIRY COWS

DURING the winter dairy cows should be given water two or three times a day, unless water is kept before them at all times. It should be at least 15 or 20 degrees above freezing and should be supplied at the same temperature every day. A cow will not drink enough for maximum milk production if the water is stale or impure.

Results Prove

Indeed, Larro does not cost more, no matter what you compare it with-not if you figure costs the way they ought to be figured—in terms of milk produced and profit earned per dollar spent for feed.

You needn't take our unsupported word for this, either. Prove it for yourself under the most liberal conditions ever offered to dairymen.

Feed two bags of Larro (200 lbs.) to any one cow you own. Subtract the cost of feed from

the value of the milk you get, and compare the balanceyour profit—with a similar figure obtained from any other competitive ration. If you are not satisfied, return the empty sacks to your dealer and get your money back.

Surely you can't lose that way. Frankly, however, we believe your second call will be for more Larro, if your experience is like that of the thousands who have taken advantage of this guarantee offer for the past fifteen years.

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The SAFE Ration for Dairy Cows Also a complete line of poultry feeds—as good for your chickens as our dairy feed is for your cows.

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More Milk Or It Costs
You Nothing feed 200 pounds of Larro
to any one cow; then if
show that she gave more
any other reason you are any other reason you are not entirely satisfied, sacks and unused Larro and set every cent of your and get every cent of your



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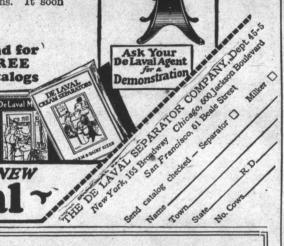
have done more to change the dairy industry from a "pin money" proposition to the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture. The original centrifugal separator to begin with, De Lavals have led in every important improvement, and today the latest

improved De Laval Separator is generally acknowledged as being the best cream separator ever made. Among other improvements and refinements it has a "floating" bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to ruh smoother and easier. It gives you a richer, smoother, higher-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions. It soon pays for itself.

Skim Your Skim-Milk

Ask your De Laval Agent
to bring out a new De Laval
Separator and run the skimmilk from your old separator
through it. The new De Laval
skims so clean that if you are
losing any butter-fat it will
surely be recovered. Have any
cream recovered in this manner
weighed and tested at your
reamery, and then you can
tell exactly how much a new
De Laval will save for you.
Trade allowances made on old
separators of any age or make.

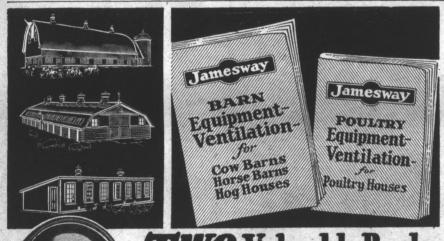
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TELL 'EM ABOUT IT! Do you tell your friends about the free service they can get if they are paid-up subscribers to The Business Farmer? If you do you are doing them a service, yourself a service, and us a service. If they join our growing family they 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.



Valuable Books If you are thinking of building, remodeling,

ventilating or buying any equipment for your cow or horse barn, hog or poultry house, write for these two books. These books tell how we help you plan and equip your buildings to make them more convenient, practical and economical—how we save you money by cutting down material and construction costs. These books also de-

scribe the complete line of Jamesway Equipment, Stanchions, Litter Carriers, Drinking Cups, Calfand Bull Pens—also Feeders, Brooders, Waterers, Steel Nests, etc.—a line of equipment that is unequaled for durability, service and economy.

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Equipment and Jamesway service. Don't build, remodel or equip any farm building until you get these valuable books and learn how we can save you money. Mail coupon to office nearest

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Minneapolis, Minn.

Mail Coupon to Office Nearest You James Míg. Co., Dept. 662. —Please send me your New Jamesway Book. I am interested in Building Bequipping Remodeling Ventilating Poultry House Cow Barn Horse Barn Hog House

Post Office_____

Boys' and Girls' Club Champions Are Named

THE champions in Boys' and Girls'
Club work for 1926 in Michigan were recently announced by
State Club Leader A. G. Kettunen. The projects included garden, beans, corn, potatoes, poultry, canning food study, calf, sheep and pig raising. Three places were awarded in most of the 30 divisions. Under provision of the State Board of first places. Agriculture the winners of first place in each division receive a \$45 scholarship to the Michigan State College for the freshman year. If they maintain a satisfactory scholastic standing their freshman year, they are again presented with \$45 for the

sophomore year.

The names of the 1926 winners, their addresses, and the counties in which they live, are as follows:

GARDEN

1. Celia Johnson, Crystal Falls, Iron; 2. Morris Huberman, 516 Frederick St., Detroit, Wayne; 3. Signe Koskinen, Iron-wood, Gogebic.

BEAN

1. Mildred I. Hagle, Kinde, Huron; 2.
George Dershem, St. Louis, Gratiot; 3.
Verness Wheaton, Charlotte, Eaton;
George Mueller, Hemlock, Saginaw. CORN

1. John Converse, Union City, Calhoun; 2. Raymond Griffith, St. Louis, Gratiot; 3. Edward De Lamater, North Adams, Hillsdale.

POTATO

1. Norvel B. Farrell, Milford, Oakland; 2. James Meeks, North Adams, Hillsdale; 3. Anna Flashberger, Iron River, Iron; Carl Widger, Gaylord, Otsego.

POULTRY

Project A.

1. Mary Murray, Milan, Washtenak;
2. Mabel Armstrong, Osseo, Hillsdale; 3.
Laurence Erickson, Tronwood, Gogebic.

Laurence Erickson, Ironwood, Gogebic.

Project B.

1. Zella Lyon, Pittsford, Hillsdale;
2. Lloyd Thomas, Hemlock, Saginaw;
3. Evi Sillanpaa, Crystal Falls, Iron.
Project C.
1. Herbert Aue, Muskegon, Muskegon;
2. Albert Heisel, Stambaugh, Iron; 3.
John Bentley, Eaton Rapids, Eaton.

Project D.

Project D.

1. Gustav A. Aue, Muskegon, Muskegon; 2. Ingred Mattson, Iron River, Iron.

CANNING

1. Ida Cetas, Good Hart, Emmet; 2. Julia Allen, Waters, Otsego; 3. Mildred Short, Hemlock, Saginaw.

Second Year

1. Dorothy Zimmerman, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw; 2. Evelyn Moore, Nunica, Muskegon; 3. Margaret Ford, Lowell,

Kent.

Third Year

1. Amy Markley, Trenary, Alger; 2. Eva Racer, Concord, Jackson; 3. Leona Gale, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw.

Fourth Year

1. Doris Gilbert, Nunica, Muskegon; 2. Helen Gilbert, Waldron, Hillsdale; 3. Mary Richmond, Hemlock, Saglnaw.

Fith Year

1. Bernsteen Watson, Hemlock, Saglnaw.

naw.

FOOD STUDY

First Year

1. Alice Newell, Seneca, Lenawee;
2. Mathilda Jungnitch, Hemlock, Saginaw;
3. Gladys Egger, Topaz, Ontona-

Second Year . Pauline Schafer, Seneca, Lenawee; Valla Mae Campbell, Hemlock, Saginaw.

naw.

Third Year

1. Mae Watson, Hemlock, Saginaw.
BEEF CALF
Baby Beef

1. Norman Hurd, Port Hope, Huron;
2. Elton Hawkins, Armada, Macomb; 3.
James Milligan, Cass City, Tuscola.
Heifer Calf

1. Thomas Ogston, Dafter, Chippewa;
2. Francis Pangborn, Bad Axe, Huron;
3. Ivan Austin, Springport, Jackson.

Yearling Heifer

1. Willie Stark, Springport, Jackson;
Earl Mann, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw.
Cow and Calf

1. Milton Stewart, Vassar, Tuscola;
Waldemare Bus. Ann Arbor, Washtenaw.

tenaw.

SHEEP CLUB
Feeding

1. Kenneth Rocker, Wixom, Oakland.
Ewe and Lamb

1. Waldemare Bus. Ann Arbor, Washtenaw; 2. John Erwin, Pittsford, Hillsdale; 3. Herbert Ames, Charlotte, Eaton; Victor Sanborn, Morenci, Lenawee.
Flock

Flock
1. Edward De Lamater, North Adams,
Hillsdale; 2. Robert Hunt, Eaton Rapids,
Eaton; 3. Thurman Lusk, Morenci, Lenawee; 4. Cecil Hindee, Pinckney, Liv-

Breeding Gilt

1. Harold McGrath, Cass City, Tuscola; 2. Victor Robb, Hubbard Lake, Alpena; 3. Truman Bliss, Nunica, Muskegon.

Sow and Litter

1. Raymond Girbach, Saline, Washtenaw; 2. Lyle D. Gilbert, Nunica, Muskegon; 3. Franklin Clark, Hillsdale, Hillsdale.

Herd 1. Raymond Laser, Waldron, Hills-

dale.

DAIRY CALF

Calf Project

1. Emil Kober, Conklin, Kent; 2. Erwin Williams, Saulte Ste. Marie, Chippewa; Claude Mitchell, Decker, Tuscola; 3. Hugh Austin, Saline, Washtenaw.

Yearling Heifer

1. Carl Greenland, Iron River, Iron; 2. Harold Becker, Evart, Osceola; 3. Stanley Hill, Frankenmuth, Saginaw; 4. Russell Partridge, Plymouth, Wayne.

Production

1. Kenneth D. Parish, Fairgrove, Tuscola; 2. Francis Farrell, Dexter, Washtenaw; 3. Jos Wurzer, Stambaugh, Iron; 4. Clifford Smith, Charlotte, Eaton.

Herd Management

1. Clare Monroe, Pittsford, Hillsdale.

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

THE ANTENNA

Of course we know there is no aerial as good as an outside aerial. Now please state the reception and distance one would get with a good 5 tube set using an indoor curtain antenna, hung on inside of room. Curtain antenna is 3 feet wide by 6 feet long. Also distance with good reception one would get using the loop aerial.—S. S., Vicksburg, Mich.

ELATIVE to indoor antenna RELATIVE to indoor antenna would say that efficiency depends entirely on sensitivity of set and distance from stations desired to receive. Usually the indoor type of aerial is about half as good accounted. With a five tube set any as outside. With a five tube set any great distance would be nearly prohibitive. This same applies to the loop aerial. This latter type of aerial must have a supersensitive set if the best results are to be obtained. Plain reception will be had with a small speaker but the tone quality will not be entirely natural.



"TUNING-IN" ON THE M. B. F. MARKET REPORTS. Arthur Kinsey, of Brant, Saginaw county, sends us this picture with the information that it is his sons. Leslie and Alden, listening to the M. B. F. market reports being broadcast through WGHP. The receiving set was built by Lealie,

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

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

CATARACT

Am writing to ask if there is a cure for a cataract on one of my horse's eyes. It covers one eye and is partly over the other.—A. S., Imlay City, Michigan.

ROM what you say about your horse's eyes I am of the opinion that there is nothing that can be done now and that the animal will soon go blind. You might get some yellow oxide of mercury ointment one-half per cent and place this in the eyes night and morning. this in the eyes night and morning. Also give the horse 15 grain doses of potassium iodide on the feed night and morning for 5 or 6 weeks.

FEED MAY LACK MINERAL

I have 6 head of pure bred Jersey cows and heifers. Come in heat reguarly until bred. Four of them now come in heat from 30 to 50 days after being bred. Had them T. B. tested. What is wrong?—F. P. Bradley Mich tested. What Bradley, Mich.

THERE are a number of things that might cause this but rest assured that the testing for T. B. had nothing at all to do with it. It is most likely due to some error in feeding; probably they are not getting enough minerals in their ration. Would suggest that you supply each cow with 5 to 6 tablespoonfuls of special steamed bonemeal on her feed each der. It middle the her feed each day. It might also be well for you to have your druggist fix you up some potassium iodide so that you can give each cow 5 to 10 grains once or twice daily on her feed for a few weeks. If you give much more than this it may turn the milk bitter.

ABORTION

My cows have contagious abortion. Is there any way to cure the disease?

Reader, Kent City, Mich.

THINK abortion can be cleaned up; have your veterinarian treat them with a vaccine, not a bac-terin or anything else but a vaccine; either Pitman-Moores or Mulfords. either Pitman-Moores or Mulfords. Then do this each year for at least two years and three if necessary. In addition to this clean up and disinfect after each abortion and keep the aborters away from all other cows for at least one month after they abort. It takes time so do not expect to get it under control at once. The vaccine will keep it from spreading to cows that are not affected so in two years you should have it under control but cows that have it under control but cows that are now affected would no doubt abort any way but new ones would not get it.

TREATING COLIC

Please publish a cure for colic and cure for indigestion in horses.— Subscriber, Lennon, Mich.

NOLIC and indigestion are the same thing. Fowd. nux vomica, 3 ounces; ammonium carbonate, 5 ounces; powd. ginger, 3 ounces. Give one heaping tablespoonful in a little water as a drench or with a dose syringe every two hours for 4 or 5 doses; if this does not bring about a cure better call a veteringian

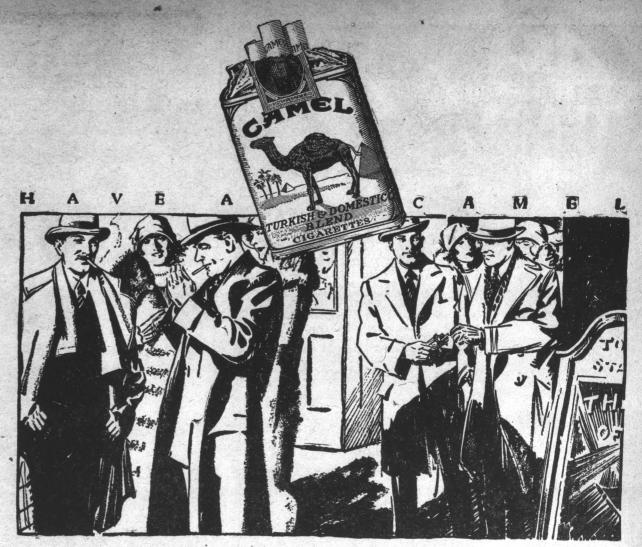
CHRONIC CONDITION

Please give advice in regards to the whites, a disease of mares. I have one young mare which I understand has the whites.—W. H. B., Bendon, Mich.

THIS is a chronic condition affect-I ing the uterus and fallopian tubes of mares; only the most valuable show horses or breeding stock would be worth treating for it would take a long time and would be very expensive; you would find it necessary to get your veterinarian to give the treatments; better see him about this paricular case.

AN INTERESTING BOOK

AN INTERESTING BOOK
The Leadclad Wire Company, of
Moundsville, West Virginia, puts out a
very interesting catalogue in which there
is a valuable article on stretching fence
on steel posts that every farmer should
read. The book is sent free of charge
and without obligation you can get it by
addressing a postal card to the company
requesting a copy,—(Adv.)—



Goodness made Camel famous

CAMEL is the cigarette that won the world through quality. Camel's blending can be found nowhere else. It is rolled of the choicest Turkish and Domestic tobaccos grown. Even the cigarette paper is the finest-made especially for Camels in France.

If you want smoke enjoyment full and satisfying, get acquainted with Camel cigarettes. They will never tire your

taste nor leave a cigaretty aftertaste, no matter how many of them you smoke. To light a Camel is to discover a goodness in tobaccos — an entirely new sense of smoking pleasure.

Camels are famous because they are good. They lead the world in popularity and demand. They invite your comparison with any cigarette made.

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

O 1927



SAVE CALVES and prevent

by using Aborno, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abertion. Write for free booklet today.

Aborno Laboratory, 93 Jeff St., Lancaster, Wis.

That Dread Disease Contagious Abortion—Halt It

One case of miscarriage—one lost calf—is a warning that the greatest scourse 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 beem—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 Cair Control (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.



CHICKS · RURAL · PULLETS

UNEXCELLED IN THEIR PRICE CLASS Rural Leghorns won more Firsts in Zeeland 1926 Show and Lansing State Show than any other pen.

Read Our Winnings on Standard Production Stock

LANSING STATE SHOW
1st Old Pen
1st Young Pen
1st Young Pen
1st Hen 2nd Cock
3rd Cockerel

1st Cock

TST Cock

TS Stock in Michigan.

Ill Winnings in Production Class, Also won many FIRSTS on Anconas and Brown Legaorns. Send for FREE Catalog. Tells all about our stock and these wimers. All stock Michigan Accredited. All our flocks have been closely culled and every bird, both male and female leg banded.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED FOR APRIL AND MAY DELIVERY Per 100 500 1000

Pure Hollywood, 260-290 egg pedigree. \$20.00 \$97.50 \$190.00 improved Hollywood Mated, 260-290 egg pedigree; and Tancred Mated. 14.00 67.50 130.00 improved Hollywood Mated, 260-290 egg pedigree; and Tancred Mated. 14.00 67.50 130.00 improved Hollywood Mated, 260-290 egg pedigree; and Tancred Mated. 14.00 67.50 130.00 improved Hollywood Mated, 260-290 egg pedigree; and Tancred Mated. 14.00 67.50 130.00 inproved Hollywood Mated, 260-290 egg pedigree; and Tancred Mated. 14.00 67.50 130.00 inproved Hollywood Mated, 260-290 egg pedigree; and Tancred Mated. 14.00 67.50 120.00 Naconas 13.00 62.50 120.00 inproved Hollywood Mated, 14.00 67.50 130.00 inproved Hollywood Mated, 14.00 67.50 130.00 inproved Hollywood Mated, 14.00 62.50 120.00 inproved Hollywood Mated, 14.00 67.50 130.00 inproved Hollywood Mated, 14.00 67.50 130.00 inproved Hollywood Mated, 14.00 67.50 120.00 i RURAL POULTRY FARM, Zeeland, Michigan



BUY ASELTINE'S BLOOD TESTED PEDIGREED

Trapnested Barred Rock and Hanson strain White Leghorns and join our family of happy pros-ous poultry raisers.—Blood Will Tell.

ASELTINE POULTRY FARM, BURLINGAM, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

BABY CHICKS

Cert-O-Culd Quality-Plus profit makers. Right standard breeds; all from pure-bred flocks of the best foundation strains in the country; rigidly culled for capacity type and productiveness. Heavy breeds \$16, hight breeds \$16, Mixed \$12 per hundred. 100% hire delivery guaranteed of visorous, hardy chicks. Write for our complete description and price list. Windbull, Pointe HATCHERY, 1918 After Road, Detroit.

Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks From well developed, strong, healthy, ayers. S. G. 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. Postpaid. Catalog free.

THE BOS HATCHERY, R. 2-B, Zeeland, Mich.

THE FRUIT VARIETY MOVIE

(Continued from Page 17)

The J. H. Hale is now rearing its head as a possible competitor for the Elberta. The Hale is a beautiful peach but seems to be rather difficult to grow. Its blossoms are self sterile and require the presence of other blossoms and plenty of bees to bring about proper pollination. Many growers have also found the trees rather weak and hard to grow. Considering all things the Elberta is Considering all things the Elberta is probably destined to continue its rule until another variety is found

rule until another variety is found which has all its good features plus the additional one of fine quality.

The Champion, a grape of rather low quality, is another fruit variety for which oblivion has been predicted, because of competition from early Concords grown in Missouri and Arkansas. In the southern part of Michigan's grape belt, however, it has thus far proved to be a die-hard and is still grown with profit. No and is still grown with profit. No one knows, however, when its death-knell may be sounded and the grower should hold his grafting tools in readiness.

RED SPIDER

Could you tell me what is the matter with my red raspberries? I set them out last spring. They grew very nicely until in August I noticed the leaves were curling and there seems something like mold on the under side.—A. T. S., Rhodes, Michigan igan.

TUDGING from your description we would say that your red raspberries are suffering from the red spider. This is a very small louse-like insect which lives on the under side of the leaves and sucks the juice from the leaves and sucks the juice from the leaves. In order to protect themselves they spin a mass of very fine silky webs. These webs are what you took for mold. The spider does its work during the warm weather and is usually at its worst in a dry spell. To kill these insects we would recommend that you dust your plants with finely you dust your plants with finely powdered sulphur. Regular dusting sulphur would be best. A hand dust-er which would shoot the dust to the under side of the leaves should do

very well.

If you prefer to spray you can use one pound of fine powdered sulphur and a little soap to three gallons of water. The sulphur is very apt to settle to the bottom and the mixture should be kept thoroughly agitated all the time.

BULLETIN FOR FRUIT GROWERS

VERY apple grower and prospective apple grower should write to The Director at M. S. C., East Lansing, Michigan, for Special Bulletin No. 161, "Varieties and Lo-cations as Factors in Apple Produc-

HELP SOLVE FARMERS' PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 13)

the report sent to State headquar-This report sent back to each loading point gives each an accurate estimate of state yield.

At any meeting the growers could work out some plan of more even marketing of the bean crop.

No doubt, this plan may sound visionary to some, but I am sure it is sound financially. As I said before, it won't cost the farmers a cent, only their time, and their willingness to put something across that will not only help others but will help themselves, as well. There is no commodity grown that can not be worked out on this plan, if the farmers only here the will to do it. But ers only have the will to do it. But that word IF is quite a big word sometimes.—Geo. A. Gillespie, Genesee County.

THREE OR FOUR GEESE TO A GANDER

Would you be kind enough to tell me how many geese it is best to keep with one gander to have good luck with hatching eggs?—Mrs. L. A. H., Decekerville, Mich.

T CONSIDER three or four geese to one gander a satisfactory ratio for satisfactory fertility.—C. G. Card, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.



TO AID IN KEEPING

All Livestock and Poultry Healthy

Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas, For Scratches, Wounds and common skin troubles.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKLETS ARE FREE: No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.

No. 151—FARM SARITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.

No. 157—DOG BOOKLET. Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.

No. 160—HOG BOOKLET. Covers the prevention of common hog diseases.

No. 185—HOG WALLOWS. Cives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.

No. 163-POULTRY. How to get rid of lice and mites, and to prevent disease.

Kreso Dip No. 1 in Original Packages for Sale at All Drug Stores.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF Parke, Davis & Co.

DETROIT, MICH.





The Martin Steel Products Co., Mansfield, o

BLUE HEN COLONY BROODER

It has a capacity equal to its rating—and the chicks on the outside edge won't shiver because its new hover spreads an even, healthy heat from the stove to its outside edge.

It is easy to control-and the large magazine needs loading only once a day. It is inexpensive to operate built to last. No castings to burn or two.

Write TODAY for the free new "Blue Hen Book for Brooder Facts"

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SOFT BUNCH OR BRUISE

on ankle, hock, stifle, knee, or throat is cleaned off promptly by Absorbine without laying up horse. No blister; no pain; no hair gone. At druggists, or \$2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Valuable horse book 8-S free. A satisfied user says: "Colt's knee swol-len four to five times normal size, Broke and ran for two weeks, Now almost well. Absorbine is sure great."

BSORB TRADE MARK REG.U.S. PAT.O

W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 369 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

BABY CHICKS

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

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

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

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

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our riskpostage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby edy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The sands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptive if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest without going through glass. Plenty Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 528.

Poultry Department

(Questions answered free of charge.)

THREE ESSENTIALS IN CHICK RAISING

BABY chick raising is really a White Diarrhea

Babi chick raising is really a simple matter if only a few essentially fundamental facts are borne in mind. The proof that this is true is that millions of chicks are raised by five or six million people. who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with white Diarrhea, so thought I would white Diarrhea, so thought I would improper method. These losses occur largely in the first two weeks.

Lat's take it for granted that your

Let's take it for granted that your chicks are well hatched, strong and sturdy and you have the proper house, brooder, and other equip-

Then the three very fundamental things necessary for you to furnish your chicks to make your chick rais-ing highly successful are proper feeding, necessary warmth, and feeding, necessary healthful sanitation.

healthful sanitation.

Proper feeding includes the proper kind of feed, as well as the way of giving the feed. Here it must be borne in mind that the chick for two weeks requires very nourishing food and one easily digested. Mashes are gaining ground in chick raising. Many chick raisers feed a finely ground mash as the first and only feed in the chick's early life. The feed in the chick's early life. mash is placed before the chicks in shallow pans at first and in feed hoppers later on. They are encouraged to eat mash all the time. They will not over eat on a dry mash. will not over eat on a dry mash. Finely cracked grains may be fed occasionally but are not essential. A good mash and to eat lots of it is essential. There are many good chick mashes for sale. Also you will find good formulas for chick mashes in this paper. Buttermilk in some find good formulas for chick mashes in this paper. Buttermilk in some form is needed by the chicks and is furnished in most of the ready prepared mashes. You cannot feed too much buttermilk. Some good chick raisers give buttermilk as the one and only drink for chicks.

and only drink for chicks.

A damp mash can be fed in limited amounts once a day. The chicks should clean it all up in twenty minutes. Barely dampen the mash with some form of milk. Do not feed sloppy, sour, or too much damp mash as it will cause bowel trouble. All the warmth a chick needs, when it needs it, is the second essential. With it goes good, pure fresh air. It is easy enough to supply the chick with plenty of warmth, if doors and windows are closed tight and the brooder stove set runtight and the brooder stove set running. But this way you will have a heavy gaseous air that is harmful. See that there is ventilation in the house, and plenty of heat in the brooder stove also. The stove must be a uniform heat night and day. To allow the fire to go out will chill the chicks and bowel trouble is sure to follow. Give chicks access to heat and they will choose from 95 to 100 degrees. So manage to keep your stove hot enough to furnish this amount of heat over wide enough floor space to care for all the chicks. Don't crowd to many chicks in a house or under one brooder stove. Last, and just as important as

any, is healthful sanitation. This includes washing and disinfecting the drinking fountains daily. Droppings and filth must be removed often and

without going through glass. Plenty of windows should be provided in the building so the sunshine will reach back in the house. Chicks should be outdoors in the sun on days the weather permits.

Fresh air is an important agent in sanitation but where you get plenty of sunlight and open the windows, fresh air will take care of itself.— Reese V. Hicks, I. B. C. A.



AMCO STARTING & GROWING MASH

THOUSANDS of poultrymen are discarding special chick starters as inefficient, costly, and out-dated. For several years, in fact, colleges of agriculture and many poultrymen have used one mash for their chicks from 48 hours to maturity, with reduced chick mortality and greater economy.

Therefore, in making available to poultrymen a single, ready-mixed mash for starting chicks and growing them, Amco follows the best poultry feeding practice. Of course, AMCO STARTING AND GROWING MASH is mixed on a public formula.

By discarding its special chick starter, Amco effects economies in mixing and distribution which are passed on to Amco patrons. The extent of these economies can best be measured by comparing the price of any secret formula special chick starter with the price of AMCO START-ING AND GROWING MASH.

DIVISION OFFICE: COLUMBUS, OHIO.





Whites are the Limiting **Factor in Egg Production**

ONE hundred pounds ordinary grain ration produces 45% more yolks than whites. Hens need protein to produce whites. Michigan Egg Mash with Buttermilk supplies the protein ingredients for whites in the proper proportion to balance the yolks for maximum egg produc-tion. The public formula for Michigan Egg Mash with Buttermilk is your assurance of constant high quality feed and production records.

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Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

Chicks From High Egg Production Stock

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

SEND FOR OUR 1927 CIRCULAR

Tells all the facts in detail, just why you should specify Bay View Leghorns, and Rocks, and how you can make big profits with poultry 100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

Bay View Poultry Farm Route 1, Box B Holland, Mich.

Also BLOOD TESTED CHICKS from highest producing strains in all leading varieties. 100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed.

VARIETIES. S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$3.75 \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.00 \$13.00 \$62.00 \$13.00 \$62.00 \$13.00 \$62.00 \$13.00 \$62.00 \$13.00 \$62.00 \$13.00 \$13.00 \$62.00 \$13.00 \$



DILIGENT CHICKS DID

and will do it for you

High in quality, low in price. "I have always liked your chicks the best," one customer writes. Do not pay fancy prices for chicks that are not better. Twelve years of honest dealing behind us. Pullets after May 1st.

Postpaid prices on Single Comb White Leghorns, English Strain...\$3.25 \$6.25 \$12.00 \$57.50 Single Comb White Leghorns, English Strain...\$3.25 \$6.25 \$12.00 \$57.50 Barred Plymouth Rocks... 4.00 7.75 15.00 72.50 S. C. Rhode Island Reds... 4.00 7.75 15.00 72.50 Mixed Chicks 2.50 4.75 9.00 42.50

Diligent Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Harm J. Knoll R. R. No. 11, HOLLLAND, MICHIGAN.



EGGBRED LEGHORN

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.

This year our hen No. 251 hayed 303 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. ROYAL HATCHERY & FARM, S. P. Wiersma, Prop. R2, Box B, Zeeland, Mich.



KEYSTONE HATCHERY

THE SIGN OF QUALITY & SERVICE OUR LAYERS WIN

When you want better chicks buy KEYSTONE QUALITY STOCK. We assure you of the best financial returns which an investment in baby chicks can produce.

100% live delivery guaranteed, post paid, write for free catalogue and prices.

CAPITAL KEYSTONE HATCHERY,

Dept. 101, LANSING, MICHIGAN.



SELECTED CHICKS, 9c UP. 15 Varieties. Can ship at once. Rush orders.

Some flocks are blood tested and trapnested with cockerels of 200 to 312 egg guaranteed pedigreed. 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.



order your Leghorn Chicks now right from his ad. Highland Leghorns are Production aghorns. Can furnish Tancred, Hollywood and Barron Strains. Satisfaction indicated by large percentage of customers that come back each year.

Unusual Values—Get Our Latest Prices.

Our big free catalog is ready. Write for it today. Describes our stock and special matings at higher prices. 100% prepaid live arrival guaranteed.

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM. Box 2?, HOLLAND, MICH.

Buy Our Big Husky Easy To Raise Chicks

CAN SHIP AT ONCE!

Varieties. Some won 1st and 2nd prizes in production class. Won many 1st prizes large poultry show. Also, have one flock of Morgan-Tancred Strain, blood tested, of 250 to 312 egg breeding. The owner paid \$150 for 6 eggs to improve our flock, ur breeders has been culled and selected for breeding quality. Write and get our free g discounts on baby chicks and brooders. 6 to 10 weeks old pullets.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN BECKMAN HATCHERY

A CHEAP OAT-SPROUTER

BUY one, or more, lard-tubs at your grocery. They usually cost from 10c to 25c each. Fill one-third full of good oats, and cover them with cold, or luke-warm water. Let set for 24 hours, then drain. If you have an extra lard the new your eats from one tub to drain. If you have an extra lard tub pour your oats from one tub to the other once each day, and keep the oats in a warm place. If you have no extra tub then stir the oats up thoroughly each day until they are covered with sprouts and roots and begin to mat. Then begin to



Lavinia Heminger, of Kent county, working with her poultry.

feed. If the oats are kept covered with a paper while in the lard-tub sprouting, they will grow twice as fast. Do not let them dry out, but do not water too much. These oats make fine green-feed for chickens and hens. Give the chicks all they will eat after they once get used to them, and give the hens from one quart to each twenty hens daily, up to all you can sprout for them, and all they care to eat.

If seven of these lard tubs are kept full, so one can be emptied and

kept full, so one can be emptied and refilled each day, they will sprout all the oats a large flock of hens can eat, for a tub one-third full of dry oats will make a tub-full of sprouted oats-Lavinia Heminger.

WHAT IS WRONG?

For some time my hens have been dying off. They would first limp and after a while die. Sometimes a few days is all they dumped about and after a while die. Sometimes a few days is all they dumped about and again two weeks. Some I opened had spots on their liver. Often they would be heavy hens and quite fat, then again poor in body. This week a hen was killed by mistake that appeared to be in good shape. Its liver I discovered was lighter in color, no spots were on it, but beside the part where the eggs are was a blackish growth the size of two kidney beans. It was rather pointed at one end and inside this casing was meaty dark, very dark red hard substance, another such growth adhered, to the outside of an intestine in that same region. The hen was real fat. They have layed good all summer, are Leghorns and have been fed wheat, oats, corn and a mash all summer till now. In summer or spring they have a diarrhea, black in color. I fed sour milk plentifully and put precipitate of potash in all their drinking water. Can it be a disease spread from a dirt floor in coops and would lime Can it be a disease spread from a dirt floor in coops and would lime spread generously over the earth and spaded in destroy such a germ? We have sprayed with sheep dip, floor, walls and roosts, as an antiseptic. I would appreciate some advice.—Mrs. J. B., Remus, Michigan.

70U may have either tuberculosis or tape worm in your flock and since it would require an examination would suggest that you take one or two of the worst ones to your nearest veterinarian and have him make a post mortem. That is the only way to be safe about it. Otherwise it will only be a guess which might be wrong .- Dr. Geo. H. Conn.

My husband and I both like THE Bus-INESS FARMER very much hardly farm without it. We much and could We feel free to ask advice from you and we know your advice will be the best.—Mrs. Herbert L. Avery, Ionia County.

CANCER-FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

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





For White Diarrhea

In few hours, disease is stopped and sick chicks full of pep,

It's easy to stop chicks dying from white diarrhea. All you need do is drop an Avicol tablet in the drinking drop an Avicol tablet in the drinking water. Thousands of poultry raisers, year after year, raise nearly every chick by this simple precaution. Mrs. E. E. Franks, Ramsdell, Tex., writes: "I was losing 10 to 15 chicks a day before I received the Avicol. I haven't lost one since." A free test of Avicol will show how easily white diarrhea is prevented and stopped. The way it makes sick chicks lively and healthy, in just a few hours, is positively amazing. If you have never tried Avicol, write for a free sample, or send 50c for a full-sized package, to Burrell-Dugger Co., 835 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. It costs nothing to try the 50c package, because Avicol is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. But if you prefer, try the free sample first.

Michigan 'Accredited Hatcheries



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

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 individnally leg banded. These effects coupled
with our long years of close culting 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.
Gives ALL the facts about our Breeders
ind tells how you, too, can make big
profits with poultry.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY

KNOLL'S HATCHERY
R. R. 12, Box B, Holland, Michigan.

White Leghorn Chicks



Our chicks are from Egg Line Bred Barron Strain. They are all culled. In-spected by Michigan State Accredited.

Price \$3.25 \$6.50 \$12 \$59.00 Balance 6 days before shipment. 100 per cent safe arrival.

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Zeeland, Michigan.



More Egg Money

Make \$1000 a year from 300 hens, like others are doing. Poultry Tribune shows how; explains brooding, culling, feeding how; explains brooding, culling, feeding management: monthly, 80-160 pages.

3 Months' Trial 10c

50 Cents a Year ored art chicken pictures suitable framing FREE every other issue. Colored art chicken pictures for frameing FREE every other issue. Send stamps or coin today at our risk. Poultry Tribune, Dept. 9, Mount Merris, III.

Better Chicks

Rocks, White Wyandottes. Al Klager's chicks are Cert-O-Culd

Pure Bred Hatched health, viacous and pay. Smith Hatched health, viacous health hatched health, viacous health hatched health, viacous health hatched health, viacous health hatched healt

& BABY CHICKS FOWLS EGGS 08 breeds fine pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, fowls, eggs, chicks at low prices. 26 years with America's most profitable poultry, northern heavy egg producers. 10,000 prizes. Large catalog free.

IT'S IN THE AIR

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

Michigan accredition provides Competent Inspection of all flocks, hatcheries and chicks for 117 member hatcheries of the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association, furnishing Michigan Accredited or Certified Chicks and Eggs of known high quality. All inspection under supervision of Michigan State College.

Accredited Chicks are from Inspected flocks, hatched in Inspected Hatcheries and carefully culled before shipment. Certified Chicks are from Inspected Flocks, sired by 200 egg males, hatched in an Inspected Hatchery and carefully culled before shipping



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For Full Particulars and a List of Michigan Accredited Hatcheries Write J-A-HANNAH~Michigan State College East Lansing Michigan.



Michigan Accredited

SERVICE
SERVICE
This is an average of 21 eggs per pullet per month. YOU can do the same with our stock which is the result of 14 years of breeding for SIZE, TYPE, WINTER HOLLYWOOD, TANCRED, and ENGLISH type S. C. White Leghorns, SHEP-PARD'S Anconas, Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Hollywood foundation stock Ancona foundation, direct from 260-290 egg record; Tancred foundation stock from 250 up egg record stock, and breeders. The strongest proof of the quality of our chicks is that we have doubled our hatching the transport of the quality of our chicks is that we have doubled our hatching the transport of the part of the part

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks CO LIE BABY CHICKS--MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

WHITE 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

Washtenaw Hatchery, 2502 Geddes Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan

\$1064 Egg Revenue From 680 Unculled Pullets WEEKS

One customer reports this splendid return from our April hatched Grade A White Leghorn Chicks, Nov. 1 to Dec. 19, 1926. This is fine, but not unusual record for our regular stock. 750 surplus cockerels raised from his 1600 chicks also gave him additional revenue. Our hens now leading Michigan and Oklahoma Contests are birds of similar breeding. All our stock blood-tested, and every breeder on our own farm trapnested from its first to its last egg. All birds have been handled, passed, leg-banded and CERTIFIED by the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association. Write at Once for Price List and FREE Catalog on Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs.

W. S. HANNAH & SON

Route 10, Box B

Grand Rapids, Mich.

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We guarantee 100% safe arrival. Send for free catalog. It's free. Reference: oppersville State Bank. Member Michigan and International Baby Chick Association. HILLCROFT FARM Box 52 Cooperville, Mich.



BABY CHICKS---Big, Vigorous, Chicks

From high egg producing flocks selected for rapid growth and high vitality. Michigan Accredited chicks that will grow faster and lay more eggs than ordinary chicks. Safe arrival guaranteed. WRITE US BEFORE BUYING

MAPLE HILL HATCHERY, Martin, Michigan.

WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN
BLOOD SATE ARBINAL BABY CHICKS
WILL GUARANTEED MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED

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

> Our 1927 FREE Catalog tells how. Write for it.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY

& FARMS

H. P. Wiersma, Owner and Breede
Dept. 5, Zeeland, Michigan.

FAIRVIEW Profit Producing Strains

Michigan Accredited

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.

Write for our Live and Let Live Prices.

FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS, Box B, Zeeland, Michigan.

S. C. Buff Leghorn Chicks From Bred To Lay stock. Michigan Accredited. Send for circular. J. W. Webster & Son, Bath, Michigan. Buy Your Baby Chicks From M. B. F. Advertisers

THE RIGHT START

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 of any Hatchery in Ottawa County. Come and see us. You are welcoms.

GET YOUR COPY OF **OUR CATALOG**

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.

SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS, INC. Box 401 Zeeland, Mich.



Michigan Hatchery Customer CLEARS

635 On Above All 200 Pullets

Another Reports \$618.00 Profit on 200 Pullets. And They were not Poultry Specialists, merely farm raisers. For Better Producing Baby Chicks, order our heavy laying, superior strain, Barron and Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns; Sheppards Anconas; and Holterman and Parks Strain Barred Plymouth Rocks.

FREE 1927 Catalog Now Ready ALL MICHIGAN ACCREDITED.
Priced As Low As NINE CENTS Each.

Write us quick for immediate deliveries or later shipments. \$1.00 Down Books Your Order. Balance C. O. D. We Guarantee 100% Live Delivery. PULLETS: Now is the time to place your order for 8 to 12 weeks old pullets for May and later.

MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM, Box 1, Holland, Michigan

Michigan Accredited Chicks approved by authorized State Inspectors.



S. C. White and Buff Leghorns (Dr. Heasley Egg Basket Strain)

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 ny other hatchery in Western Michigan. Our free catalog and price list tells all. A trial will convince you.

MEADOW BROOK HATCHERY, H. DePree Sons, Proprietors, Box B, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

BUY CONTEST QUALITY CHICKS



OF PROVEN STRAINS FROM A NATIONAL BREEDER FOR GREATER POULTRY PROFITS. 20% DISCOUNT THIS MONTH ONLY.

Our Oklahoma Contest Pen averaged 240 eggs. Ten other hens made official records of 270 eggs each. Winners at Chicago and National Contests. \$7.81 official profit on Contest Pen. FREE Catalog tells all facts. Tancred, Hanson, English, Ferris your shipping date.

First hen to date Missouri and Arkansas Laying Contests. Second Pen New York Contest. DR. L. E. HEASLEY FARMS. GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.



HOLLAND

It will pay you to investigate one of Michigan's oldest and best hatcheries. Nineteen years experience. Every chick hatched from rugged free range breeders officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College. Large percentage of business to satisfied old customers.

WHITE LEGHORNS (English and American), BARRED ROCKS, ANCONAS. Your Mich. Accredited chicks bought of this old reliable concern with an established reputation for square dealing are sure to please. 100% live delivery prepaid. Get our new FREE catalog before placing your order. Van Appledorn Bros. Holland Hatchery & Poul. Farm, R. 7-B, Holland, Mich.

AMERICAN CHICK FARM

Michigan Accredited Bred-to-Lay Chicks

Michigan Accredited. and Barred Rocks. Our Leghorns are large, deep bodied birds with full lopped combs. FREE 1927 CATALOG

Describes in full, gives full details of our matings and tells how to raise Baby Chicks for Greater Profit. Write for prices.

We Guarantee 100% Safe Arrival in Good Health.

Member International Baby Chick Association

American Chick Farm, Box B, Zeeland Michigan

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. R. S, BOX S, HOLLAND, MICH.



PROFIT PRODUCING C



Michigan Accredited Chicks that are bred from proven blood lines. dicating official approval by authorized state inspectors.

PAY \$1.00 DOWN—BALANCE C. O. D.

Pay for your chicks when you get them. Send \$1.00 and we will ship C. O. D. Get our big new catalog. It is free. It will help you. Your choice of three profitable breeds. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

BRUMMER FREDRICKSON POULTRY FARM, Box 26, Holland, Mich.

Corn Prices Have Gone Too Low

Farmers Are Flooding Market With Hogs-Outlook For Wheat Is Good By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

HARMERS are doing much better in several lines than is reported in some quarters, and the live stock business is making an especially favorable showing, taking one month with another. It is true that hogs have been selling below prices paid one and two years ago, yet they are still the best money makers of all. Well finished beef cattle are in inadequate supply in feeding districts, and greatly curtailed marketings at all packing points have made lively competition between buyers and run prices up to unexpectedly high levels, with a big premium for prime heavy steers, while a year ago little yearlings sold at the top. The sheep industry, so important in Michigan, has prospered greatly, and fat lambs have sold much higher than a year ago because of short of-ferings in western stock yards, while farmers have been good buyers of shearing and feeding lambs in Chi-cago and other large markets whenever prices were not too high. It is ever prices were not too high. It is the old law of supply and demand that is working. The country is ex-tremely prosperous, workers are well employed at the highest wages by far ever paid, and the people are spending money as never before.

Corn Has Sold Too Low

It is the opinion of careful observers that, taking into due considera-tion the supply of merchantable corn of last year's crop and the prospect of a curtailment of the corn acreage this year, prices have gone too low, but values are subject to supply and demand, and too much eagerness on the part of farmers to sell has caused many drops.

caused many drops.

Most of the spring so far the course of the wheat market has been rather unsatisfactory to holders, the occasional fair upturns being followed by reactions. May wheat has climbed now and then to around \$1.42 a bushel, followed by breaks of a few cents, and within a short of a few cents, and within a short time it has sold down to \$1.36, comparing with \$1.66 a year ago, while a little over two years ago it sold on the Chicago Board of Trade at \$1.62. There is a comparatively small speculative interest in wheat at this time, and federal legislation in recent years has tended to discourage such trading and also to check marked advances in prices for future delivery. Of late supply and demand have been pretty well balanced. The present outlook for winter wheat is unusually good, and in most districts as well as in the spring grain territory, the ground is reported to have plenty of moisture. It now some plenty of moisture. It now seems likely that there will be less than the usual abandonment of winter wheat acreage, the average curtail-ment for the last five years having been about 13.4 per cent.

Hogs Marketed Daily

Hogs have been marketed so liberally of late in Chicago, Omaha, Sioux City and other important packing points by farmers who have apparently lost faith in the future that the packers were in a nosition to distant packers were in a position to dictate terms, and prices were marked down at different times. The best strength of the market comes from purchases made by eastern packers in the Chicago stock yards, choice light bacon weights being mostly wanted, and it is these that bring much the highest prices, heavy hogs going at a large discount, as they comprise the greator part of the daily offerings. Even on some days of limited receipts prices went off, and at one time prices were the lowest in over a year notwithstanding the fact that the offerings were the smallest for the year and below normal for the season, showing a large falling off from the five year average.

Lower Cattle Prices Much milder spring weather and the observance of the Lenten sea-son explain the marked falling off in beef consumption, and there was a corresponding decline in cattle prices, despite the smaller recent receipts in Chicago and other leading

markets. The general decline in steers amounted to 25 to 50 cents, mostly 50 cents, with the bulk of the sales at \$9 to \$11.65. Steers sold during the week at an extreme range of \$8 to \$13.30 with heavy steers much the highest and the top for yearlings \$11.90.

A short time ago prime fat medium weight lambs advanced in the Chicago market to \$16.25 per 100 pounds, comparing with \$14.50 a year ago, there being a shortage in feeding districts, but later there was

Oats are easy with other grains, although the price seems to hold fairly well. Trade is light.

A somewhat easier market for ry is noted. The price shows a decline of 6 cents at Detroit as compared with two weeks ago.

BEANS

There does not seem to be much change in the bean market but prices are up slightly. We suggest that you read the article on page 4 on the bean marketing plan recently taken up at Lansing, also the editorial on page 14.

LATEST NEWS ON THE WILSON CASE

AST week the court convened at Stanton and tried the two thieves who were with Edward Sixbury, the man shot by L. J. Wilson of Greenville when he caught him coming from his chicken coop at midnight. Wm. Telfor was first tried and promptly convicted. Next the case of Harry Sixbury, brother of the dead man, was brought up and he too was found guilty. They are to be sentenced after Mr. Wilson's trial which is on this week and may be settled before you read

Money to help Mr. Wilson in his fight for liberty is coming in every day and indications are that there will be several hundred dollars before we get through with it. We do not know how much it is going to cost Mr. Wilson but we hope there will be more than enough to take care of his expenses. If there is any left over it will remain in the bank in the L. J. Wilson Defense Fund to collect interest until needed to defend any farmer who is brought to trial for similar offence, or any case that we believe worthy of support. In the next issue we will give you the total figure of the amount of money received and hope to be able to tell you how much Mr. Wilson's expenses are. A detailed story will appear in the April 9th Issue. Watch for it.—Editor.

decline to \$15.50. Feeding and shearing lambs are in good demand to ship to Michigan, Indiana and other near states at \$13.50 to near \$14.30. The government reports an

WHEAT

The general situation in the grain market seems practically unchanged, although wheat has had a 'slight setback within the last fortnight. Large supplies are offered both here and abroad but demand is expected to continue active.

CORN

Continued weakness in the corn market is said to be caused by an accumulation of over 50,000,000 bushels in principal markets, together with a light demand. However, conditions in general indicate prices should be higher should be higher.

POTATOES

A general early spring advance in the price of produce sent potatoes higher. The market is quiet and higher. The prices steady.

HAY

Hay is quiet with demand for the best grades. Good grades scarce.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

Raw wool closed last week spotty with with trading dull. Medium grade is in best demand. Ohio quality fleece wool, grease basis, was quoted 45@46c.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

Heavy hens easy; broilers firm, others steady. Hens: Good selling, colored under 5 lbs. 30c; over 5 lbs, 28c; leghorns, 28c. Cocks, 20c. Broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs: Barred rocks, 53c; other colored, 49 @51c; leghorns, 45c. Springs: Soft meats, under 5 lbs, 39c; over 5 lbs, 27c; leghorns, 27c; stags, 20c; capons, fat, 7 lbs up, 32 @

33c. Ducks, white, 4½ lbs up, 38c; smaller or dark, 35c. Geese, 22c. Turkeys: Young, No. 1, 3 lbs up, 42c; old toms, 32c.

DETROIT SEEDS

Clover, cash, domestic, \$27.00; imported, \$17.50. Alsike. cash, \$23.75. Timothy, cash, old, \$2.45.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

MICHIGAN CENTRAL STOCKYARDS,
Detroit, March 22—Cattle—Receipts, 135.

Market steady and active. Good to choice
yearlings, dry fed, \$9.75@10.50; best
heavy steers, dry fed, \$8.50@9.75; best
heavy steers and heifers, \$6.25@8.25;
handy light butcher steers, \$7.25@8.50;
mixed steers and heifers, \$6.26@8.25;
handy light butchers, \$6.26@8.25;
handy light butchers, \$6.25; cows, \$6@
7.50; butcher cows, \$5@5.75; common
cows, \$4.25@4.50; canners, \$3.50@4.25;
choice light bulls, \$6.50@7; heavy bulls,
\$5.50@7; stocker bulls, \$5.06; feeders, \$6
@7.50; stockers, \$5.50@6.75; milkers and
springers, \$55@100.

Veal Calves—Receipts, 482. Market—
Steady. Best, \$14.50@15; others, \$3.50@
14.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 520. Market—Steady. Best lambs, \$15.50@15.65; fair lambs, \$12@13; light to common lambs, \$13@13.50; fair to good sheep, \$5.50@8.75; culls and common, \$3@4.50. Hogs—Receipts 1,768. Market—Prospects. Mixed hogs, \$12.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs- Very slow; few sales around steady; few 160-pound kind, \$12.40; around 200-lb weights, \$12; packing sows, \$10.50 down.
Cattle—Very little on sale, market steady. Calves—Few sales; choice vealers around 50c lower at \$15; cull and common grades mostly \$10@11.50.
Sheep—Steady; good and choice fat lambs mostly \$1.50; cull and common grades, \$11@12.50; aged sheep scarce; fat ewes quotable \$7.50@9.

CHICAGO-Hog trade was fully steady CHICAGO—Hog rade was fully steady at the close of week with demand active. Most good racking animals brought \$10.30 and down. Heavy hogs are now at the lowest point since 1925. Prices compared with \$12.30 paid out for the best a week ago. Out of the run of 4,000 shippers took 1,000.

pers took 1,000.

The supply of cattle was only 200.

No good steers were effered and the market was only nominal. For the week the general steer market was 25@50 cents lower. Medium and plainer grades showed the least decline. Cows and heifers dropped 25@40 cents white veal calves were off \$1. Bulls closed 25 cents higher. Sheep trade was steady on a light supply. Receipts were 3.000, but most of these went to packers so that the market was of little account.



Week of March 27 LTHOUGH there may be a mini-A mum amount of storminess or cloudiness about Sunday of the week of March 27th, we are expecting more or less unsettled conditions from last of last week over the first few days of this. Locally the precipitation will be heavy

few days of this. Locally the precipitation will be heavy.

During the early part of week temperatures will be above the seasonal average but during Tuesday and Wednesday there will be a drop.

The latter half of the week will again be warm, the weather will become unsettled and threatening with high winds, and light rainfall local temperature.

high winds, and light rainfall lo-

Week of April 3

With the temperatures warm dur-ing most of the first half of this week we are expecting cloudy and unsettled weather. Locally there

will be some heavy precipitation.

Following the middle part of the week the weather will become cooler

and clearer. Fair weather will continue until about Saturday.

At the end of the week the sky will again be cloudy but no general rains are expected although there may be some local falls.

may be some local falls.

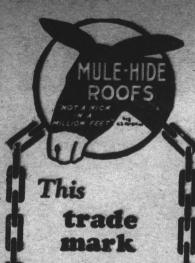
April to be Dry

Michigan as a whole does not promise to be overly wet during April. In fact, precipitation will be below the usual normal. It is expected that some parts of the state will experience quite seasonal conditions favorable for the farmers while others will witness some extremes that may not promise such favorable weather.

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

	Mar. 21	Chicago Mar. 21	Mar. 7	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT— No. 2 Red No. 2 White No. 2 Mixed	\$1.30 1.31 1.29	\$1.88 1/4	\$1.37 1.38 1.36	\$1.69 1.70 1.69
CORN— No. 2 Yellow No. 3 Yellow	.76 .72	.691/2 @ .701/2	.76 .78	.74
No. 2 White No. 3 White	.51 .48	.48½ .41@45¾	.51 .48	.44
RYE—Cash No. 2	1.00		1.06	.84
BEANS— C. H. P. Cwt.	4.85		4.25	4.15@4.20
POTATOES— (New)Per Cwt	2.66@2.83	2.10	2.30@2.50	4.30@4.40
No. 1 Tim. No. 2 Tim. No. 1 Clover Light Mixed	17@18 15@16 17@18 16@17	19@20 17@19 20@21 19@20	17@18 15@16 17@18 16@17	22.50@23 20@21 20@21 21@22

sday, March 22.—All grains are easy. Beans dull with supply greater demand. Potatoes quiet and prices holding well. Poultry steady



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¶ Insist on this guarantee of permanent, all weather roof protection.

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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.

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K-R-O Co., Dept. 45, Springfield, Ohio

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MATTRESSES MADE ANY SIZE. LOW FAC-tory prices. Catalog Free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Illinois.

STOCK FEED

OIL MIDDLINGS. DAIRY, STOCK, and poultry feed. Protein 16 ½ %, Fat. Fibre 8 %. Low cost, Means much Carloads only. The Hamilton Co., New Castle,

MISCELLANEOUS

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 Institate, Buffalo, N. Y.

SALESMAN. AGENTS. SELL ALL STEEL Double Truss Gates. Can make \$60 to \$100 week canvassing farmers. Write for partculars. MARTIN PRODUCTS CO., Martinville, Indiana.

WE PAY \$48 A WEEK, FURPISH AUTO AND expenses to introduce our Soap and Washing Powder, Buss-Beach Company, Dept. A-163, Chippewa Falls, Wisc.

IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION FOR SALE, write Hartley, 38 Court Street, Bangor, Maine, FOR SALE. HAY BALER IN GOOD CONDI- 700 HOSPITAL BEDS NEEDED FOR FOR TUBERCULOSIS VICTIMS (Continued from page 3)

al state tuberculosis sanatorium. It is well to keep in mind at this point that in spite of statements made to the contrary, people most interested in the tuberculosis problem of Michiin the tuberculosis problem of Michigan have never advocated the total abandonment for tuberculosis purposes of the Howell site. Because of the pronounced shortage of beds in our State, the abandonment of any existing sanatorium beds under creditable medical management would be unwarranted. When the committee of the legislature chose to place the new institution at Ann Arbor and adjoining the great university hospital, it was not done with the thought of abandoning the Howell site. It was done to provide ell site. It was done to provide sorely needed sanatorium facilities

sorely needed sanatorium facilities at a place and under conditions which promised to be as near ideal for the purpose as it seems possible to find anywhere in the State.

Outstanding Considerations

The three outstanding considerations which no other site in the State offers are these: First, opportunity for research in this still somewhat obscure disease. This opportunity is available at Ann Arbor because the facilities of a great university are available there. Second, opportunity for study and training of portunity for study and training of the young men who are to be Michi-gan's doctors tomorrow. Third, the site is attractive, already owned by the State and has available light, heat, water, power, and sewage dis-posal by merely hooking on the already existing university hospital system.

Best Program

Best Program

The program which seems the most sensible one in the light of all past experience and scientific advance in dealing with this disease seems to be this: First, that the sanatorium at Howell be rehabilitated sufficiently to make it safe for the continued care of tuberculosis patients until a new modern hospital can be made ready. Much money but not the huge sums asked for will be needed for this purpose, and it is safe to predict that some six to ten years will be required before new hospitals sufficient to take proper care of our most pressing needs can be made ready. Even the mest ardent supporters of the plan to continue a tuberculosis hospital on the Howell site have admitted that the old institution is practically junk, or they would not have introduced. Howell site have admitted that the old institution is practically junk, or they would not have introduced these bills asking for money necessary to build an entire, new hospital. Second, that a new institution he built at Ann Arbor with a capacity of about 250 beds. Third, that another 250 bed institution be provided for ultimately, somewhere in the northern part of the lower peninsula, to provide care for the hundreds of people now dying in that area where no sanatoriums now exist. Fourth, that the entire tuberculosis sanatorium program for the culosis sanatorium program for the State be put into the hands of a state tuberculosis sanatorium commission

(Livestock, Continued from Page 22)

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 to L. Ruhsterfer & Son, Kawkawiin, Michigan.

Two Dark Registered Jersey Heifers, Sire, Jap's Sybi's Modeller 220502. Record of performance dams. Bred to freshen Sept. 11. Oct. 13, to high class bull. Guy Wilbur, Belding, Michigan.

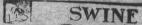
AYRSHIRES

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

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS BIG DISCOUNT if ordered now for Spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg maies. Egg bred 26 years 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 26 years. Winners 16 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin, free, "Brousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George S. Ferris, 942 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hatching Eggs! Barred Rocks From Grand Flock; large, beautiful birds; real producers, \$6.50-100. None better in Michigan. 'Prosper with Barred Rocks.' Woodlawn Farm, Portland, Michigan.



FOR SALE, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA Hogs. Registered.

POLAND CHINA FALL PIGS FOR SALE

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