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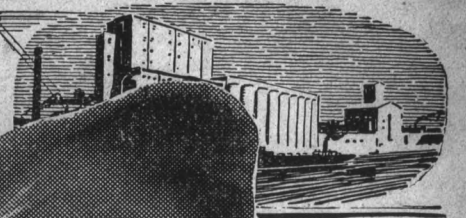
The Michigan

DECEMBER 3, 1927

BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



PAL — WHERE CAN ONE MORE LOYAL BE FOUND?

In this issue: "Growers Holding Beans To Stabilize Prices" — " 'King Spud' Sits on His Throne During November" — "Farmers Like Partnership Threshing Machine" — "Portable Grain Bins Are Labor Savers" — Farmers Service Bureau" — and Many Other Features

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Current Agricultural News

FRUIT GROWERS MEET DEC. 6-8 AT BENTON HARBOR

An interesting program has been planned for the meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society, at Benton Harbor, December 6-8. Small fruit production will get the most attention with discussions of the orchardist's problems sandwiched into the program from time to time. The business meeting and election of officers is scheduled for the second day, while the third and last day will be given over mostly to discussing strawberry and raspberry problems. The program by days follows:

Dec. 6.—"Present Status of the Arsenical Residue Situation," W. C. Geagley, State Chemist; "Some Apparent Soil Moisture and Apple Tree Relationships," Dr. W. A. Ruth, University of Illinois; question box in charge of George Friday, Coloma; addresses by Prof. W. C. Dutton and Dr. V. R. Gardner, Michigan State College; "Orderly Marketing," F. L. Granger, Benton Harbor, sales manager of Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc.; banquet at the high school.

Dec. 7.—"A Detective in the Nursery," C. J. Kirby, Monroe; address, Prof. F. C. Bradford, Michigan State College; "Important Factors in Successful Cherry Production," A. J. Rogers, Beulah; business meeting and election of officers; "Black Rot in Grapes," Dr. C. W. Bennett, Michigan State College; "Vineyard Observation," Dr. N. L. Partridge, Michigan State College; "Ancient Falacies and Modern Theories and Their Bearing on Viticultural Practices," Prof. Frederic T. Bioletti, University of California.

Dec. 8.—"Pollination of Pear Trees," Stanley Johnston, superintendent of South Haven experiment station; "Oil Sprays to Control Pear Psyllae," Prof. L. G. Genter, Michigan State College; address, Thomas S. Smith, Chicago commission merchant; "Some Experience in Peach Production," George C. Duvall, Fennville; "Present Trend in Commercial Fruit Growing," John N. Dyer, Vincennes, Ind.; "Experience in Strawberry Growing," B. W. Keith, Sawyer; "Raspberry and Strawberry Disease Control," Dr. C. W. Bennett; "Raspberry Cultural Practices," Stanley Johnston, South Haven.

A melon growers' conference may be held the second day.

MORENCI AG-HE EXPOSITION

MORENCI held its second Ag-He Exposition November 11th and 12th and it proved so successful that it is planned to make this an annual event. There are 246 entries and the attendance for the entire program ran around 2,000. Premiums were furnished by local businessmen and several leading magazines. The exposition was staged in the Grange hall, while in the Stair auditorium a short course program was going on Friday evening and all day Saturday and Saturday evening. Also a horse pulling contest Saturday afternoon won much interest.

The exposition is sponsored by the agricultural and home economics departments of the Morenci high school. Mr. Ralph Folks and Miss Ellen Belson, both M. S. C. graduates, are the heads of these departments.

Prize winners were as follows:

Agricultural Products

10 ears yellow dent corn—1, Girth Sutherland; 2, Curtiss Onweller. 10 ears white dent corn—1, Sullivan Johnston; 2, Vernon Joughin. 10 ears other dent corn—1, Bert Joughin; 2, John Keller. Single ear yellow dent—1, Estill Joughin; 2, Vernon Joughin. Single ear white dent—1, Charlie Flyg. Single ear other dent—1, Vernon Joughin; 2, John Mumford. 10 ears large popcorn—1, Thurman Lusk; 2, Ruth Kutzley. 10 ears small popcorn—1, Vernon Joughin; 2, Dick Travelyns Sims.

Half peck red wheat—1, Girth Sutherland; 2, Dick Sallows. Half peck white wheat—1, Vernon Joughin; 2, Wayne Mitchell.

Half peck barley—1, Vernon Joughin; 2, Charlie Flyg.

Hubbard squash—1, Victor Sanborn; 2, Ray Sprague. Banana squash—1, Ray Sprague.

Peck of early potatoes—1, Ray Sprague. Peck late potatoes—1, Vernon Joughin; 2, Ray Sprague.

Sheaf alfalfa hay—1, Charlie Flyg; 2, Ralph Wheeler.

Basket farm products—1, Ray Sprague.

Farm project—1, Ora Spangler; 2, Von Borton.

Half peck oats—1, Charles Sallows; 2, Vernon Joughin.

Dozen eggs (white)—1, Florence Joughin; 2, Thurman Lusk. Dozen eggs (brown)—1, Bessie Sprague; 2, S. L. Shaffer.

Plate of 5 Northern Spies—1, Dick Travelyns Sims; 2, S. G. Shaffer. Plate of 5 Baldwins—1, Dick Travelyns Sims.

Pumpkins—1, Scot Clements; 2, John Mumford.

Home Economics

One crust pie—1, Mrs. George Shalters; 2, Thurman Lusk. Two crust pie—1, Mrs. Chester Shoup; 2, Mrs. Bertha Sanborn. Spice loaf cake—1, Florence Joughin; 2, Thurman Lusk.

Jelly—1, Mrs. Geo. Shalters; 2, Alma Burkholder.

Loaf brown bread—1, Mrs. S. L. Shaffer; 2, Mrs. S. L. Shaffer.

Home made candy—1, Florence Joughin; 2, Bertha Sanborn.

Sugar cookies—1, Thurman Lusk; 2, Gladys Wotring. Brown cookies—1, Mrs. Walter Sanborn; 2, Thurman Lusk.

Bed spread—1, Mrs. Francis Thornburg; 2, Mrs. Woodworth.

Sheets and pillow cases—1, Esther Woodworth; 2, Mrs. George Shalters.

Towels—1, Pauline Shaffer; 2, Pauline Shaffer.

Buffet sets—1, Mrs. Francis Thornburg; 2, Pauline Shaffer.

Child's dress—1, Mrs. Bertha Sanborn. Dresser set—1, Esther Woodworth; 2, Pauline Shaffer.

Pillows—1, Florence Joughin; 2, Mrs. Francis Thornburg.

Aprons—1, Mary Hill; 2, Pauline Shaffer.

SOILS MEETINGS IN WASHTENAW

H. S. Osler, agricultural agent of Washtenaw county, plans to hold a series of four special soils meetings in his county this winter, during the months of January, February and March.

They will follow along the line of the home economics project held in many counties of the state. Twelve or fifteen groups will be organized, each containing 12 to 15 farmers. Each group will have two leaders who will attend the leaders' meeting with the soils specialists from M. S. C. one day in each of the three months.

MORLEY JUDGING TEAM WINS AT BIG RAPIDS

THE potato judging team of the Morley consolidated school won first at the Western Michigan Potato Show, Nov. 17th. Morley won the silver trophy cup with a total of 1,035 points. Manton high school was second with 1,010 points and Reed City third with 990 points.—W. D. W.

OUR RADIO

By E. K. OSBORN

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

TUNE-IN FARM BUREAU MEET

THOSE interested in the Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, December 5, 6 and 7, who are unable to attend will be able to follow the important happenings at the various sessions by tuning in on WLS, Chicago. WLS will broadcast many of the important addresses and discussions on the program as well as the annual Farm Bureau program.

MAILING RADIO CATALOGS FROM WKAR

PRINTED radio catalogs, giving complete schedules of all the radio school and entertainment features to be broadcast this winter from the Michigan State College Station, WKAR, are being mailed out free on request of the station, according to a report from the college.

BROADCAST POULTRY SHOW

THE crowing of roosters and the cackle of hens will greet WLS listeners if they tune in on the Sears Roebuck Station, Chicago, from December 1 to 3, inclusive, because microphones of this station will be heard over WLS during the world's great poultry show. The list of prominent speakers includes Prof. L. E. Card of the University of Illinois and Theodore Hewes, secretary of the poultry association.

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Growers Are Holding Beans to Stabilize Prices

Governor Green and Commissioner Powell Favor Action of Michigan Bean Committee
in Setting Low Price to Sell 1927 Crop

By JAS. N. McBRIDE

Chairman, Michigan Bean Committee

ON this date, Nov. 11, beans are being paid for at the \$5.00 price to the grower. Notwithstanding the price to elevators by jobbers is only \$5.25, including a bag at 15 cents. From all over the state it is the same story; few beans coming to market. There is a feeling that the early threshed beans yield being used on the other factor, viz: acreage made the Michigan crop statistically in excess of the real output. There is strong belief that Michigan has not over five million bushel of beans. The psychology of the \$5.00 price swept over the State and was accepted as a fair price by grower and conceded by many of the local dealers. As far as known it is without a parallel in the annals of bean marketing that the farmer-paid price should approach the jobbers' price by 25 cents. Without the support given the market by the growers refusing to market below \$5.00 and the fairness of the local dealer \$4.75 would be the bean price today. It is fair to say that the main portion of the crop still in farmers' and dealers' hands has had an added value of \$600,000 by this mutual operation and more in prospect. The action of the Michigan Bean Committee was immediately followed by the Agricultural department's action in two other bean states, advising a minimum price. The Idaho-Montana Great Northerns were given a minimum price of \$4.00 to the grower which, with other charges added, meant about \$5.75 F. O. B. common Chicago point rates, which was not much out of line with \$5.00 to Michigan growers. In fact, Michigan, with the advantage of rates east and south could not get beans to meet the demand unless the \$5.00 price to grower was paid. Just the moment the demand for Great Northerns increased, the price stiffened to keep in line with Michigan's minimum price. The bogie man of Great Northern's did not materialize. During this interval of uncertainty of farmers' attitude representatives of the largest users travelled over the state but hesitated to buy for fear of precipitating a too rapid advance in price.

Net Rents Were \$2.50 Acre

In Colorado the Pinto beans are going into storage and are not being pressed on the market. The other crops in Colorado are good and are being sold, which enables the Pinto grower to husband his bean crop for

a fair price. European bean prices are at least 50 cents higher than they were 60 days ago. This indicates that importations will be very light unless domestic prices here advance sharply. There were imported for the 12 months ending June 30, 1927, 63,069,559 pounds of beans, paying 1½ cents a pound duty. The

preceding fiscal year about 20 per cent more of foreign beans came into the United States. The danger of imports always begins as beans advance in price. This explains why advanced prices are impossible. In a year when the domestic crop is extremely large few foreign beans come in. A short crop invites im-

Michigan Farm Rents and Taxes Decrease

REAL ESTATE taxes on rented farms in the lower peninsula of Michigan last year were the lowest since 1919, according to a survey by the Michigan State College in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The average tax per acre on these farms was \$1.37 in 1926, compared with \$1.46 in 1925, and \$1.29 in 1919.

Lower farm taxes have not increased the average returns to farm owners during the past year the study shows, inasmuch as there was a general increase in operating expenses and a slight decrease in gross rents between 1925 and 1926. Gross rents averaged \$4.82 per acre in 1926, as compared with an average of \$4.84 per acre in 1925.

Storing Pinto Beans

Net rents for 1926 were \$2.50 per acre before deducting taxes, or 19 cents per acre under the figure for 1925. After the payment of taxes, the net returns realized by landlords averaged around \$1.13 per acre in 1926, or 10 cents per acre less than the corresponding figure for 1925, and 7 cents per acre above the average for the seven years 1920-1926. Taxes amounted to 54.8 per cent of net rents before the payment of taxes in 1926, as compared with a percentage of 54.3 in 1925 and an average percentage of 57.4 for the seven years 1920-1926.

There were marked differences among the various sections of the State in the proportion of net rent taken by taxes in 1926. In the counties bordering Lake Michigan north of Mason county and west of Cheboygan owners of rented land paid in taxes on the average 57.7 per

cent of their net rent (before deducting taxes). Owners of this section had paid 94.6 per cent of rents the previous year. In the shore counties to south of these, and Kent, Kalamazoo, Cass counties, farm taxes averaged 50.9 per cent of net rents, as compared with 52.9 per cent in 1925. Falling rents in the counties of the Detroit area and in those in and around the Saginaw Valley caused taxes to take a larger portion of the net rent in 1926 than in 1925. In the former area the 1926 percentage was 57.0 as compared with 51.8 in 1925. The percentage taken by taxes in the counties of the Saginaw Valley was 60.8 in 1926, a marked increase from the figure of 46.6 in 1925. Reports from counties in the Thumb district showed the lowest net returns for the State outside of the cutover region. Taxes for 1926 in five counties of this district averaged 79 per cent of net rents as compared with 65.6 per cent in 1925. Reports from five of the southern Michigan counties showed a ratio of taxes to rent close to the State average and relatively little change from 1925 to 1926.

The figures given for 1925 are those reported about nine months ago as the first results of the co-operative study being carried on by Michigan State College and the United States Department of Agriculture. Figures for 1926 are based upon reports sent to the college by the owners of 614 rented farms located in the lower peninsula. These farms reported information for both 1925 and 1926. A total of 1,538 farms have been considered in the preparation of the farm rent and tax estimates.

portations. The Michigan Bean Committee was obliged to take this in consideration in naming a \$5.00 minimum. At least 50 cents more could have been added per hundred if the tariff were higher.

Wanted Hearing on Tariff

A letter filing an application for a hearing on the tariff was drafted by the Bean Committee and addressed to the Federal Tariff Commission. The answer was that lack of funds hampered the Tariff Commission in undertaking this work. One of the real jobs for Michigan bean growers is an increase of tariff rates. The Balkan States where wages are lowest are the chief competitors, particularly Roumania.

One of the largest American canners of beans is building a plant in England to meet the demand for canned beans so familiar to the American trade. The British Isles are developing a taste for baked beans. Labor and cans are cheaper than in the United States. The influence on the Michigan bean price will be negligible by this venture.

Fit Beans for Market

The Colorado Pinto growers sales-body are sending out a fleet of bean machines to grade clean and polish their beans. When the job is finished the beans are put up in 100 pound sacks and sent to the storage pool at Denver. A large cash advance is made when the beans reach the pool warehouse.

There is a pronounced disappointment among growers of "contract" seed beans. The dry weather seemed to hurt this grade of beans, worse than the "whites"; the vines were small and hard to harvest. Contract growers are not inclined to continue producing seed stock unless prices are advanced.

Robust Beans

Some complaints are being made that the Robust bean is losing its forceful characteristics. The writer is not convinced that this is the case. The cool weather last summer apparently did not allow ordinary nitrogenous development. Clay spots in corn and bean fields were noticeably weak in plant growth.

Commissioner of Agriculture Herbert E. Powell has aided in every way all the movements for better price of beans. Gov. Green has met with the growers and taken a stand for agricultural equities.

HERE'S HOW

To Start the Car in Cold Weather

By Ray Inman



"King Spud" Sits on His Throne During November

Many Shows In His Honor Are Held In Various Sections of Michigan—Greenville, Big Rapids and Cadillac Shows Are Reviewed

NOVEMBER, the month of potato shows in Michigan, has come to a close and "King Spud" has retired until after the holidays when he will again hold the center of the stage at a show at the Michigan State College, East Lansing.

The first show this fall was at Gaylord and known as the Top O' Michigan Potato and Apple Show. Following this came the Thumb of Michigan Potato Show at Mayville. Both of these shows were reported in our November 19th issue. Since we closed that issue there have been fine shows at Greenville, known as "The Potato Capital of Michigan," at Big Rapids, Cadillac, and other points of slightly less importance.

Greenville Show

The Greenville Potato Show opened up November 9th with more than 200 exhibits being placed. Most of these were from Montcalm county but there were displays from a dozen or so other potato growing counties of the State, making competition extremely keen.

On the 10th, Thursday, the show got to going full blast with talks by Commissioner H. E. Powell of the State Department of Agriculture heading the list of speakers on the program for the men shortly after pot luck dinner. The women also had a special program in the afternoon, but in the evening the two groups got together to enjoy some music and moving pictures.

Prof. H. C. Moore, of the Michigan State College began judging the main exhibits on Thursday and found the Rural Russet variety greatly in the majority but excellent displays of White Rurals, Green Mountains and Irish Cobbles were also on hand. Baking classes were judged by Paul Kempter of Grand Rapids.

Friday there was a forenoon program of speakers but the afternoon was taken up with a large parade at the head of which rode "King Spud." Hundreds of farmers lined the streets of Greenville to witness the parade and at the same time motion picture cameras recorded the event on films to be shown later in every part of the United States, and possibly the world. More than a century of potato history was depicted, as the countryside had been combed for material such as old fashioned machinery. Even a huge potato bug, measuring 14 feet in length and 3 feet high, mechanically crawled its way down the street, and later in the parade was found an over-sized leaf hopper, acting very lifelike for a mechanical bug.

The annual banquet took up the evening and there was a good turn out. The 12th, Saturday, was the closing day and after judging contests in the forenoon it wound up with a special meeting of certified seed growers.

Youth will be served. At Mayville two boys won sweepstake prizes with their exhibits. Both boys were in their teens. At the Greenville show a boy only eleven years old was crowned "champion of champions" by Gov. Green. This boy, Gordon Lee Doneth, Copemish farm lad, exhibited 32 Rural Russets that won the sweepstakes award over exhibits of gray-haired farmers who have been growing potatoes for fifty years or more. From two-thirds of an acre Gordon harvested 201 bushels in spuds. Gordon is a Boys' and Girls' Potato Club member and grew his crop under the direction of the M. S. C. experts and the agricultural agent in his county. The land used was alfalfa sod to which was applied ten loads of barnyard manure before plowing it last spring. Seed was treated before it was planted and the crop was carefully sprayed.

Big Rapids Show

The following week Gordon took his exhibit to the Western Michigan Potato Show at Big Rapids where he met his "Waterloo." His sweepstakes exhibit at Greenville won only third place at Big Rapids.

Gordon's potatoes were entered in the Russet Rural peck class where the entries by Eising Brothers of

McBain and Edward Sutton of Central Lake were placed first and second respectively. E. W. Lincoln of Greenville was fourth.

The sweepstakes ribbon, the most coveted prize of an agricultural show, was awarded to the peck of Russet Rurals grown by Eising Brothers of McBain.

The best county display of potatoes also came from Missaukee county. Wexford was a close second, Montcalm third and Mecosta fourth.

Manton high school took first money with its potato project exhibit. Cooks consolidated school in the upper peninsula placed second, Big Rapids high school was third and Reed City fourth.

Growers watched the judging in the bushel classes with intense in-

terest, chiefly as a result of the close competition between E. W. Lincoln and Edward Sutton. Lincoln obtained his foundation Russet Rurals from Sutton several years ago and the potatoes from the two farms were so much alike in shape, type and general appearance that spectators foresaw a close race.

The first six winners in their order in each class follow:

Russet Rurals—Pecks, Eising Bros., McBain; Edward Sutton, Central Lake; Gordon Doneth, Copemish; E. W. Lincoln, Greenville; T. H. Billings, Manton; Volney Lutz, Harvard. Bushels—E. W. Lincoln, Edward Sutton; F. A. Smith, Luther; Hanson Bros., Howard City; Henry Curtis, Cadillac; W. Wiltse, Morley. White Rurals—Pecks, Clarence

VanHouten, Lucas; Orval Wright, Manton; George Harrison, Manton; John VanHouten, Lucas; Fred VanderMuellen, McBain; William Reeder, Manton. Bushels—Clarence VanHouten, John VanHouten, George Harrison, E. W. Lincoln.

Any Other Varieties—J. D. Robinson, Pellston, (Irish Cobbles); Edward Lincoln, Greenville, (Cobblers); E. A. Rasmussen, Sheridan, (Russet Burbanks); George Harrison, Manton, (Cobblers); J. V. Harrison, Manton, (White Rurals). Any Other Varieties, Best Pecks—E. A. Rasmussen; E. W. Lincoln; A. Edgerly, Howard City; Ivan Harrison, Manton.

Wins in Special Class

John Frees of Copemish took first money in the special class for growers who had not exhibited at shows before. Other "beginners" to win in this class were R. R. Stilson of Morley, E. S. Compson of Remus, and G. Edgerly of Howard City.

The best peck of Irish Cobbles was exhibited by J. V. Harrison of Manton. Other winners in this class placed as follows: E. W. Lincoln; Harvey E. Johnson, Gowan; A. Edgerly, Howard City.

At Cadillac

Sweepstakes award at the Wexford-Missaukee Potato Show was won by Clarence VanHouten, of Missaukee county. The Manton and Moorestown agricultural schools tied in the judging contest and went to the Big Rapids show to work off the tie. Forty-nine exhibits, representing all of the popular varieties were on display. Attendance at the show and banquet was estimated to be in excess of 200.

Arrangements for next year's show was left to a committee consisting of the county agents, Kenneth Ousterhout of Cadillac and H. L. Barnum of Lake City, and two growers, George Harrison of Manton and Fred VanderMeulen of Falmouth.

County Agent Barnum of Missaukee county presided at the banquet. Mayor H. C. Moore gave the address of welcome. Henry Curtiss, president of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, urged the growing of good seed and told of the progress growers had made since they began using certified seed. He said there were no marketing problems when the grower had a reputation for producing potatoes of high quality.

Ed Stiver of Harlan explained the uses and importance of spraying for the various pests. George Harrison of Manton explained value of green manures. Fred VanderMeulen told of marketing problems and C. E. Atwater outlined what the market demands. These demands were changing constantly, he said. Right now there is a demand for good bakers and fancy prices were being offered for bakers of good quality. H. C. Moore, Michigan State college potato specialist, reviewed the unusual growth of the potato shows about the State and predicted a still more wonderful growth in the next decade.

B. O. Hagerman, agricultural specialist for the Pennsylvania railroad, characterized the potato show as an area of friendly competition and a pageant of progressive potato evolution.

The following were the winners in the various classes: Bushels—Rural Russets, Henry Curtis, George Elmoe, Oscar A. Peterson; White Rurals, C. VanHouten, J. VanHouten, George Harrison; Irish Cobbles, George Harrison, John Harrison.

Pecks—Rural Russets, T. H. Billings, Eising Brothers, Oscar A. Peterson, Ed Stiver; White Rurals, C. VanHouten, Orval Wright, Fred VanderMeulen, J. VanHouten; Irish Cobbles, J. V. Harrison, George Harrison, Everett Harrison, John Olson; Early Ohios, Lovell Harrison, Everett Harrison, J. V. Harrison.

W. J. Dunn, of Jackson county produced a crop of potatoes in 60 days. He raised 256 bushels to the acre on muck land.

Michigan beekeepers report that 1927 is a record year for yield.

Farmers Like Partnership Threshing Machine

JUST threshing and getting the grain are two different sides of the question. As most of the good threshers in this community, Genesee county, had quit the business, either retired or died, seven of us farmers decided to buy a new machine and get all of our grain, which we did.

We were lucky to have a man among our members who had been a thresher for several years and was on the job at all times.

We held a meeting and elected a president, a manager and a secretary-treasurer, starting off on a business-like basis. The business is being handled very satisfactorily to all.

We thresh by the bushel. That is we set a price per bushel and total all of the seven threshings at the end of the season. The man whose

threshing runs over the average pays the difference into the treasury and the man whose threshing runs under the average gets the difference between what his amounted to and the average.

We have neighbors who did not want to buy in on the machine but want us to do their threshing. After the threshings of the seven members are done we do outside work, charging the regular rate per bushel. This money goes into the treasury to pay such repairs as are necessary and also the wages of two men who accompany the outfit to operate it.

This same group of seven farmers own their silo filler and corn husker in the same way, getting their work done on time, and good returns on their investment.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Selesky, Genesee County.



Threshing outfit owned by seven neighbors in operation on the farm of Joseph Selesky, of Genesee county, one of the partners. There are 46 acres of straw in this stack.

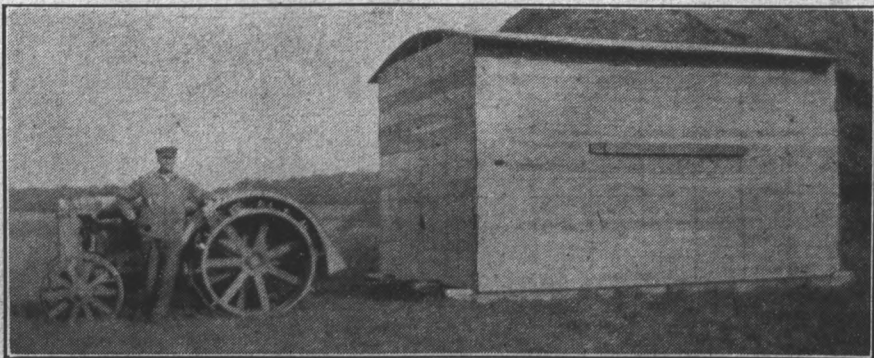
Portable Grain Bins Are Labor Savers

MARTIN W. HYENGA, who personally operates his large farm in Van Buren county, Michigan, has devised and put into operation a labor-saving plan which will be of interest to our readers. He has two portable grain bins, one iron and the other wood, which he hauls about his farm with his tractor.

He has his own threshing machine and he locates it anywhere on the farm near the grain to be threshed and then with the tractor hauls the portable grain bin to the place where the threshing operations are going to be carried on. The grain elevator spout is run into the portable grain

bin and the grain is taken care of without the aid of man during the threshing operation. Each bin holds 800 bushels. After the threshing has been completed the tractor is attached to the bin and it is hauled to the barn.

Mr. Hyenga says that by using this portable grain bin he is able to do his threshing with but five men and three teams, which means that it saves him the expense of from three to six men, depending upon the location of the threshing to the farm, these men being needed to carry the grain from the machine to a place of storage when threshing in the ordinary way.—J. S.

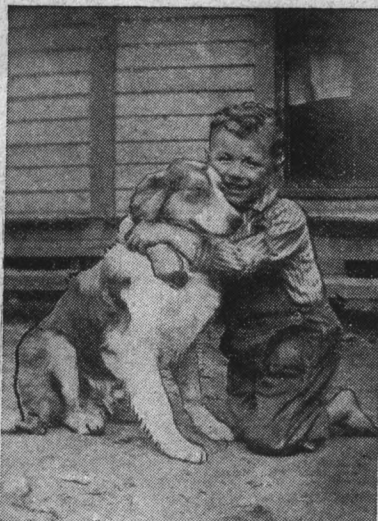


Martin W. Hyenga, of Van Buren county, has his tractor hitched to one of his portable grain bins and is about to haul it to a more convenient spot. Mr. Hyenga is shown standing beside the tractor.

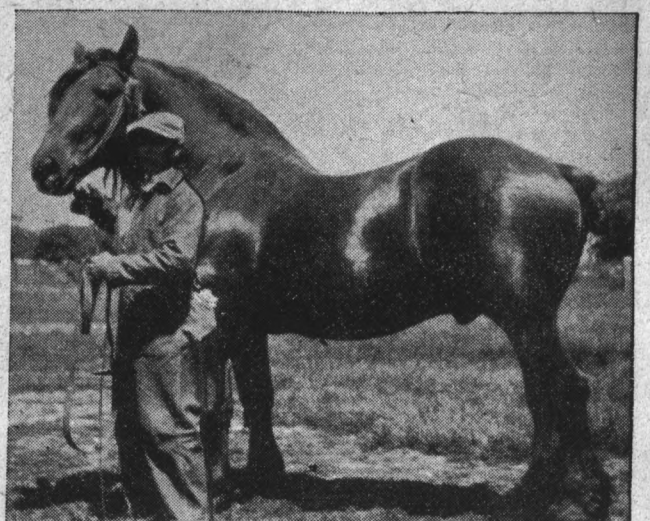
THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



HAIL! HAIL! THE GANG'S ALL HERE!—The 1927 class of eighth graders of the Blanchard high school and their teacher, Mrs. Caldwell. Miss Bernice Mull, of Mescosta county, sent the picture.



BRUCE AND COLLIE.—"My son, Bruce, and his dog and chum, Collie," writes Mrs. Lewis E. Hobson, of Lapeer county.



A BLOODED HORSE.—Anyone could tell from this picture that Aaron N. Mueller, of Huron county, who is holding the horse, is a lover of purebred animals. We are indebted to his sister for the picture.



NANCY CARRIES QUITE A LOAD.—Melvin Root, of Eaton county, holds his registered Holstein cow, Nancy Pieter, Jo Colantha Fobes, and his children sit on her back.



FOUR GENERATIONS.—Mrs. George Ostrom, of Genesee county, sent us this picture of 4 generations. She is at the left in the back row. The others are Mrs. John George, John Ostrom and little Ernest Ostrom.



Is EVERYBODY HAPPY?—Sure looks like it, doesn't it? "This is Laurence Conrad, age 5, and Gladys Stick, age 11," writes Mrs. Edith Childs, St. Joseph county.



310 BUSHEL TO ACRE.—Fred Powell (on the left), of Antrim county, knows how to grow potatoes. He harvested 320 bushels from two acres. Fred Dufrane, Macomb county, is also shown in the picture.



FROM WAY OUT WEST!—Karl Edwin Johnson, of Dryhead, Montana, is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Colegrove, of Allegan county.



THE FAMILY PET.—Mrs. Jessie Ronan, of Midland county, and the family pet, "Ruth." Irene Russell, Midland county, sent in the picture and advises the Ronans are old and true friends of the M. B. F.



"FIDO AND JOCO."—Sent in by Mrs. A. G. Inman, of Eaton county.



HELPING MAMMA.—"My eight-months old baby, Florence Adele," writes Mrs. Charles Butler, of Kent county.



WHAT'S HIS NAME?—Wrong again. It's Mary Walralh, Barry county.



Nature left that air space

DO you know why there is a hollow space at one end of an egg? Nature has provided that air space so that the baby chick may have air to breathe from the time it comes to life within the egg until it is strong enough to break through the shell.

Eggs hatched in an incubator absorb the air from the incubator. If fumes from poor oil are present they will penetrate the egg shell, which is porous, and the little chick dies in the process of incubation.

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FEDERAL LAND BANK AND JOINT STOCK LAND BANK

Is there any difference between the Federal Land Bank and a joint stock land bank regarding the taking of farm mortgages? If there is, what is it? Where can I get information on both?—H. S., Calhoun County.

THE only material difference between a loan with a Federal Land Bank and a joint stock land bank is the fact that a borrower of the Federal Land Bank must join a local farm loan association and accept 5 per cent of his loan in stock. This stock has double liability, and may, or may not, pay a dividend. However, the borrower must pay the Federal Land Bank interest on the full amount of his loan.

If the association is properly managed and all the loans are carefully and conservatively made the dividend on the stock, which is paid to the association who holds it, is in turn paid to the borrower.

There is no stock obligation to a joint stock land bank loan. The borrower receives the amount granted and does not assume any liability except for the exact amount borrowed.

Information can be procured from the main office of the Federal Land Bank or its local representative regarding its operation, while information regarding the joint stock land bank can be procured through the secretary of the American Association of Joint Stock Land Banks, Kellogg Bldg., Washington, D. C., or the main office of the joint stock land bank.

Most local banks in a community should be able to furnish information regarding both types of loan.

SHOULD FURNISH HALF AND GET HALF

I am working an 80 acre farm. The agreement was to give half and take half. I bought all the seed potatoes. Can the owner of the farm take a share or not? He agreed to give ground for potato patch for myself.—G. P., Snover, Mich.

GENERALLY the tenant is given a patch of ground for a garden which may be large enough to grow a few potatoes. If sufficient potatoes are grown for commercial use, the landlord should furnish one-half of the seed and receive one-half of the product.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant, M. S. C.

GETTING CLEAR TITLE

I have bought taxes on a certain parcel of land. Will you please inform me how to proceed to make my title secure?—L. G., Shepherd, Mich.

AS soon as the sale is confirmed, you will receive a certificate of title from the county treasurer. After the period of redemption expires, which is the first Tuesday in May in the year following the sale, you would be entitled to a deed from the auditor general of the state. You could then proceed to obtain a writ of assistance to recover possession, but before such a writ would be granted, you would have to give the former owner six months' notice of your title.—Legal Editor.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS ON RENTING

Will you please tell me how to rent farm land so as to realize the most out of it? Rent all land, not the buildings, and the renter furnishes all teams and tools. I have a field of alfalfa to be cut on shares. Now Mr. W. used his team and mower to cut the hay, and used his team to draw and a boy to help. I furnished a boy to bunch and help load and help with hay. What share of the hay should I get? In letting a field to put into wheat Mr. W. will furnish all tools and I furnish half of seed and fertilizer. What share should I get and who pays thresh bill and furnishes men help and dinner? Mr. W. put out a field of oats. He furnished team and tools, also seed oats. Who pays thresh bill and

furnishes all help and eats and what share of the oats should I receive from my field? The corn Mr. W. put out on shares, he has done the work, that is, furnished team and tools and seed corn. What share of the corn should I get, and should he cut and shock my share of the corn?—A. E. B., Adrian, Mich.

IF the tenant furnishes all equipment and labor, he should receive two-thirds of income. He also must bear two-thirds of such expenses as seed, feed and twine purchased and pay two-thirds of

ANTI-FREEZE VOLUME TO PROTECT ENGINES

FOLLOWING table shows what parts of either glycerine or denatured alcohol should be used with the water in your car's cooling system to keep it from freezing at designated temperatures:

Per cent by volume	Down to Degrees Fahr.
10	30
20	20
30	10
35	0
40	-5
45	-10
50	-20

thresh bills. The landlord receives one-third of income and bears one-third of above expenses.

In harvesting hay it is a common practice for the tenant to furnish all equipment and perform all labor and receive one-half crop. If landlord furnishes part of labor, he should receive a larger share of crop sufficient to offset labor expense. In the case of wheat if the landlord furnishes one-half of seed, fertilizer, twine and pays one-half of thresh bill, each party receives one-half of crop. Tenant should furnish all labor and board for all help outside of machine crew. Landlord should stand one-half of board of machine operator only.

The oat crop should be divided the same as wheat. Where landlord furnishes equipment and labor for harvesting, adjustment should be made on basis of time and expense in harvesting. Without full details as to the number of acres, hours spent in harvesting, yields, etc., it is impossible to answer in full. These details the landlord and tenant ought to be able to figure out satisfactorily. In case of corn crop if tenant furnished everything, i. e., labor and etc., he should receive one-half of crop and if divided as shock, or two-thirds if husked and drawn to crib or barn.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant, M. S. C.

LICE ON CABBAGE

Can you tell me what will kill lice on cabbage?—Mrs. C. T., Stanton, Michigan.

THE difficulty in killing cabbage lice lies in getting a contact between the spray used and the bodies of the lice themselves. Cabbages are covered with a waxy coat which makes them difficult to wet down. The best spray that I can suggest, when we take everything into consideration, is one made of one ounce of Black-Leaf 40 or other 40 per cent nicotine sulphate, in six gallons of strong soap suds preferably applied warm. Cabbages will stand a spray that is almost hot and the spray will be more effective the warmer it is. The new material, Derrisol, has an advantage in that it is odorless and nonpoisonous. However, it is not now marketed very universally over the State and rather difficult to get. In using Derrisol, I would use one ounce to six gallons of water without soap and apply it almost hot. All in all, I would rather depend on the nicotine for cabbages and the spray should be as penetrating as possible, when used against cabbage lice, because of the waxy coating.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, M. S. C.

LEAVE BUILDING

Three years ago I bought a farm subject to a mortgage, but also got a bill of sale for stock, etc. In this bill of sale was some lumber, enough so I put up a frame for a house. It just set on posts, no wall. Now he is foreclosing, can I sell this frame or not? Have had several chances but do not want any trouble. All these things in the bill of sale I paid for. The mortgage just holds on farm.—A. G. A., Hesperia, Mich.

ANY building erected on the farm with the intention of it becoming a permanent structure would become part of the realty and could be taken on mortgage foreclosure. You would not have the right to the building in such a case.—Legal Editor.

Bulletin Service

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

LIST OF BULLETINS.

- No. 1.—POULTRY RATIONS.
- No. 2.—MODERN WATER SUPPLY.
- No. 3.—SOIL FERTILIZERS.
- No. 4.—SEED CORN CURING.
- No. 5.—GOSPEL OF GOOD FEEDING.
- No. 6.—BEFORE YOU INVEST.
- No. 7.—FARM SANITATION.
- No. 8.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
- No. 9.—FROM EGG TO MARKET.
- No. 11.—MINERALS AND FEEDING.
- No. 12.—LINSEED OIL MEAL.
- No. 13.—FIGHT THE CORN BORER.
- No. 14.—UNDER-GRADE APPLES.
- No. 15.—RAISING RABBITS.
- No. 16.—TIRE CARE.
- No. 17.—FARMERS' TAX GUIDE.
- No. 18.—BARN AND HOW TO BUILD.
- No. 19.—CONCRETE BUILDINGS.
- No. 20.—MOTHS AND BEETLES.
- No. 21.—FEEDING FOR EGGS.
- No. 22.—CHICK CARE AND FEEDING.
- No. 23.—BETTER GRAINS AND HAY.
- No. 24.—100 FOODS FROM 4 RECIPES.
- No. 25.—FARM LEASE SYSTEMS.
- No. 26.—ORCHARD MANAGEMENT.
- No. 27.—RASPBERRY PLANTATION.
- No. 28.—POULTRY FEEDING SECRETS.
- No. 29.—FLIES IN DWELLINGS.

Bulletin No. 30.—MORE MONEY FROM YOUR COWS. Picking animals for the dairy herd is the first subject taken up in this bulletin and it is followed with articles on feeding and housing. There is also a part devoted to diseases and treatments.

Where Our Readers Live

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



"Our farm home in Harrison county," writes Mr. and Mrs. Artie Weaver. "We have been readers of M. B. F. for many years and like it very much."



M. B. F. CUP AT GAYLORD SHOW

The Michigan Business Farmer Silver Loving Cup is a new award at the Top O' Michigan Potato Show, this being the first year it was offered. It will become the property of any exhibitor who wins the sweepstakes prize twice. J. Fred Brudy, of Wolverine, has first claim on it as he won the sweepstakes this fall. Can he repeat in 1928? If he can, he will be the first man in the history of the show to do it.

•Fruit and Orchard•

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER

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

WINTER INJURY

I have an orchard of all Northern Spy trees; one tree died this year and two or three more look as though they were also affected. The trees from above the ground look fine but



Herbert Nafziger

just near the ground the bark is loose and when I put my hogs in to clean up the windfalls they would dig at these affected trees while they let the others alone. I would like to hear from you as to whether you think it's something in the ground or a disease of the tree.

—F. W., Sebawaing, Michigan.

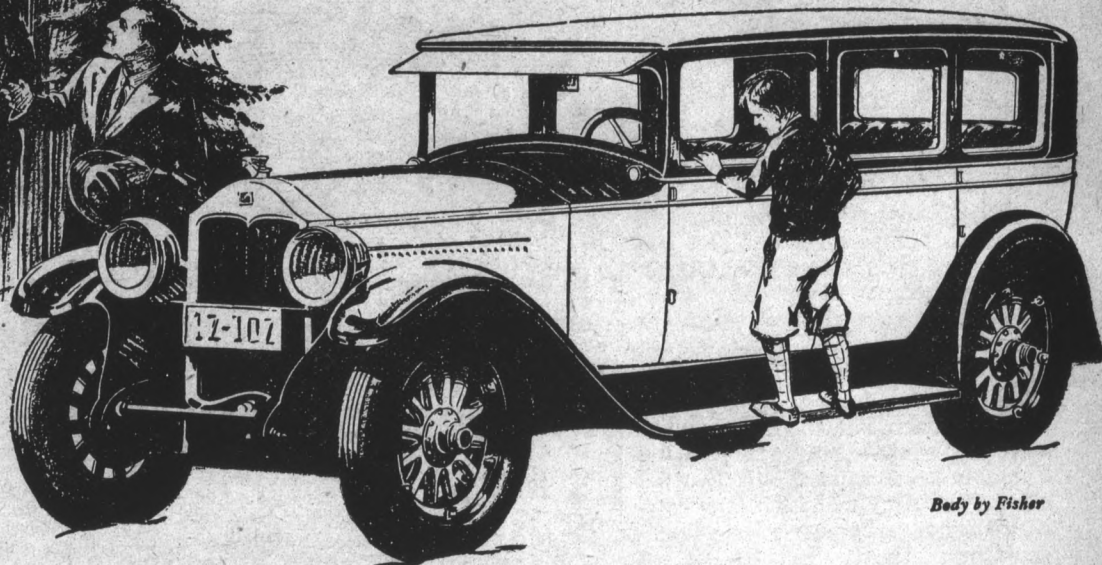
If the bark on your apple trees comes loose near the ground it is a pretty good indication that they are suffering from winter injury at the collar. Begin cultivating your orchard early in the spring and stop all cultivation in July. Sow a cover crop at the time of the last cultivation. This should be done to ripen the wood and thus prevent the trees from entering the winter in a soft and immature condition. Never let the trees enter the winter on bare ground. Always have a cover crop or mulch of some kind around the trees as a protection for the roots. We would also advise you to make a mound of earth about a foot high at the base of each tree. The mounding should be done in the fall and the mound pulled away again in the spring. We would consider this mounding process in the light of an emergency measure. It is not usually necessary in an orchard which has been correctly handled and which is located on well drained soil. We might also add that if you intend to clean up the windfalls with the aid of hogs, that you leave the hogs in the orchard only just long enough for them to do this work. Do not let them root and puddle the ground.

R. H. Luplow, of near Fennville, had a Hubbardston apple tree that had ripe fruit and blooms on it the first of October.

W. M. Yarker, of Clinton county, grew 1,500 bushels of tomatoes on three acres of ground in 1927.



Make this Christmas last for thousands of miles



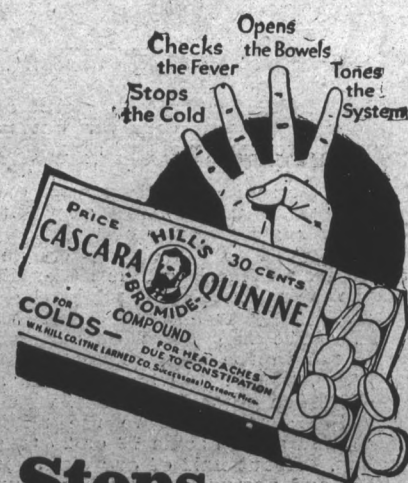
Body by Fisher

A BUICK for Christmas



WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES

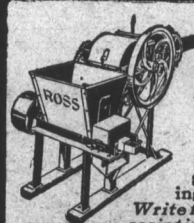
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St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Wichita, Kan.



Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

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

We Must Expect It

WE are trying to make the best of every one of these nice fall days. This morning we figured we would just about finish husking corn in one of the fields. The clouds



L. W. MEEKS

hung heavy but we hardly planned on rain before tonight, but at 9:30 however we were glad to run for shelter. We must expect it, I told James. After dinner it did not rain but was too wet to return to the field, so we began to reconstruct some hog yards. When we stacked our grain this summer these yards were in our way so they were partly taken up. We haven't needed them until now, and more than ever we can see these little yards are a great convenience. There are only two of them, each about 10 by 20 feet in size. An easy working gate connects them and one is arranged for loading hogs in a wagon. This yard is also provided with an opening for running hogs into a crate. They are adjacent to the straw covered shed in which the hogs sleep. We find these yards are the finest thing for grading hogs, sorting out some special one, etc. The fences are simply gates in a way and are wired to solid posts at corners. Such yards are seldom found on farms but I am sure they would be much appreciated if they were once used. The cost is not very great. We purchased some oak inch lumber at a saw mill last winter and some of the boards are 5 or 6 inches wide. These were ideal for these lot panels.

But see the rain come! Get the saw and other tools and hurry to the shop! Suppose we will have time to take that engine to pieces and clean it? It was new eighteen months ago and has pumped water every other day since that time. A line shaft connects it with a pump jack 40 feet outside. The engine has not run just right and keeps getting worse, still we never have had it to pieces and it looks complicated. We will tackle it and if we get into trouble we will phone Frank, the engine expert, to come out. Some job all right, and how it ever run at all with so much carbon in it, I don't know. If we hurry I believe we will get it together again before chore time. There, put in a little priming gas and give it a twist with the crank. Put, put, put, isn't it a peach? But it is time those hens were fed. As the chores are finished it begins to rain hard again, but rain is so much better than snow.

Back on the Farm

Some fine letters have been received from some of our elderly friends who are "back on the farm, trying to run it." These letters go to show the thing can be done if it has to be, and in many cases it has to be. Two of these letters will be all our space will care for but in some future issue more of them may be given. If you have a little different way of "handling the old farm," write us and tell about it. We never get too many letters.

"In regard to the elderly couple, as we are an elderly couple I thought maybe our experience might help them. Last year I raised 9 acres of corn, about 2½ acres oats which were fed in the sheaf, raised some potatoes, 350 or 400 bushels, and a good garden all we could use, which cuts the grocery bill to the minimum, and put up some 18 or 20 tons of hay. About half of our eighty is woods and pasture on which we run our six cows and three horses. We

feed two or three pigs for meat and lard, no brood sows as they are only a bill of expense. We derive our income from the six cows and about 175 hens (laying strain barred rock) which are fed liberally the year round. We raise about 300 young chicks a year keeping the best pullets and some yearling hens and sell the cockerels and most of the old hens—just keep enough to maintain the flock. We let all calves run with the cow until they are good veal and they top the market. We sell cream only. I cut all our fuel, and under this system we make up-keep, taxes, insurance and several hundred dollars beside. This year I have had rheumatism so bad, we will rent the fields for crop share to neighbors, and raise garden and some potatoes, tend the cows and chickens and let the other fellow do the field work. We have followed this plan about as stated for a few years now and are pretty well satisfied with it. I would not advise the brood sows for elderly people—they are too much work for the returns—better use the energy to raise a garden and some flowers and rest in the shade and read the paper or listen to the radio. If requested I will go more into detail as to how we manage."—Jacob Shull, Barry County.

There has been considerable comment pro and con about the pheasants. This next letter includes some lines which show they have some friends. I might add that pheasants are not numerous around here—very seldom do we see one.

"After reading the letter from the lady at Mt. Pleasant about working the farm in their aged days, I thought I would write as we are in the same boat. After living in the town of Greenville two years we are back, I believe to stay (having lived here 34 years). I feel about as anxious and frisky to get back to farming as did Jean the colt last summer when frisking about the barn and stealing salt from his mother's manger and making himself sick. The piece entitled "Gone" in July 20th issue, was good and so true. It has a place in my scrapbook, also all other pieces about Jean. How is he coming? I am getting way off in my subject but I do love horses and I have to talk about them. We (my husband and I) have decided to keep three cows (good ones), one sow, and 100 hens, and let our ground grow to oats, corn and beans. We will have for our own about two acres of potatoes, hiring some work done on them.

"We have taken the M. B. F. for quite a few years and couldn't part with it now. A neighbor gave us a copy of it and I partly read it and threw it aside. After a while my brother sent it to me for three months and long before the three months was up I had found out its value. It is like a friend—it has to be tried. As the first time you meet a person, you do not know whether they are a friend or not. So with the M. B. F., try it and you have a friend—try it for three months and you will never be without it.

"Now about the pheasants. I think they should be here to stay. Perhaps they are destructive, but they wouldn't be if they were not so many. A few more should be shot off, having a few more days to hunt them—say thirty. We had a beautiful cock that had eaten with out chickens all winter. We could nearly put our hands on it. After nearly spring it came up missing. Perhaps some hunter got it out of season. We had got where we liked it."—Mrs. Nancy Eckert, Montcalm County.

The Chelsea Kiwanis club held a potato show for 4-H Club members in Washtenaw county on November 5th.

What the Neighbors Say

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

NOT MUCH DAMAGE

DEAR EDITOR: With the knowledge that your magazine desires to give the views of all, therefore, I present mine in behalf of wild-life and conservation. My experience with the pheasant has been extensive, the damage by them, insignificant. At my request during the open season, hunters gave me the report on the contents of the crops of ten slaughtered birds which averaged ninety-five per cent of noxious weed seed and harmful insects. I do not think rabbits a menace to many in the State. During their famine period a few branches removed by the grower that should be pruned content them or wire screen will control them.

At present this section of the State is having the hay fields destroyed by grubs. Every black bird with us are destroying the grub. Even the alleged outlaw crow has mobilized to aid the department of conservation, and for the good of us all are working, trying to regain that which we of America so ruthlessly destroyed. Could we not with more patience, and a desire to be greater informed, be of greater aid? —C. D. Buchanan, Mich.

PAYS ENOUGH TAXES

DEAR EDITOR: I saw in your paper an article as to taxing single folks. It put in my mind that the bird who wrote that in the September 24th issue must be a queer minded person, or a man who has a large family and a poor farm.

I am single and pay as much taxes as most married men, and there are just as many married men that rent as single men in this part of Michigan. Now he wants to tax all men over twenty-one, fifty dollars for staying single. This is supposed to be a free country and a man has a right to stay single if he thinks it best for himself.

Then he says that the young people race the roads more. That is correct, but what is that three cent gas tax for, and who pays for it? And he says that those young men cause more arrests and upkeep of the jails. In this country the arrests run about two to one, and they are mostly married men sent to prison. Then he also says that those who do not have any children should pay more of those taxes. Well, how can he help it, that he has no children? Why should he share the expense of the man who has more children than he can take care of?

It seems to me that a man should know when he has got family enough and not keep on and see if he can make his neighbor help support them for him. —"One Who Knows Why," Cedar, Mich.

WILL GIVE THEM MERRY CHASE

DEAR EDITOR: We are constantly on the lookout for chicken thieves. They have been on this road four times in the last month. Once they got 40 broilers but since then have only succeeded in getting gas before they were frightened away. They will have a merry chase if they are discovered again because every farmer plans to get out and follow. —Mrs. B., Ingham County.

DAMAGE DONE BY BEARS

DEAR EDITOR: From reading your editorial on the protection of black bear in Michigan, I gain the impression that you are not taking into consideration the total damage done by the bear.

In this county, at least eighty per cent of the damage done to sheep flocks is not paid for by the State for the simple reason that when a bear kills a sheep, usually the carcass is carried into a swamp where the farmer is unable to find it. And of course the State does not pay for any sheep unless the farmer can produce fresh evidence.

We have cases where refusal to pay was made because the carcass found by the farmer was not fresh.

In cases of this sort, the State may claim the damage to have been done by dogs and the county blame the damage on bear and so neither one pays.

Having made, a short time ago, a check on some of the damage done to sheep flocks in this county for the past season, I find that the direct damage or loss of sheep will amount to six or seven thousand dollars. It is impossible to even estimate the indirect loss to the flocks in flesh and wool that is caused by the frightening of the sheep when a bear attacks them.

The question may be raised as to whether or not the bear is to be blamed for all the damage that is attributed to them. However the difference between damage by dogs and damage by bear is not difficult to determine.

Dogs chase the flock, pulling down sheep here and there and pulling wool from others that they do not kill. The wool and the sheep will both be found in the field. The bear usually picks a fat ewe because she

is easiest to catch, knocks her down and carries her to a swamp, and the only evidence of the bear having been in the flock is the missing ewe or lamb and the fact that the flock is wild from fright.

Later the remains may be found and in that case usually a number are found in some thick secluded spot in the swamp.

The State has employed a trapper in this county this year and through the aid of the farmers this trapper has been able to dispose of nine or ten of the bear. In every case, wool has been found in the bear's stomach.

The reason for the protection, seems to be the desire on the part of the Legislature or the Conservation Department, to have black bear for our tourists to look at or our sportsmen to shoot.

I would be glad to hear of any tourist that has seen a bear in Michigan. Bear have the reputation of being hard to see.

And, too, the bear being a night prowling animal, one cannot help but wonder how much damage to other wild life they may be doing, certainly if they kill sheep they will kill fawn.

But to sum it all up, can we afford to protect the bear for the tourist and sportsman at the expense of our agriculture.

At any rate you might add to your

figures of the cost of the bear to the State, the salaries of the State trappers that have been employed in these northern counties. —Jack Brown, Agricultural Agent, Presque Isle County.

RELICS

DEAR EDITOR: I think that ear of sweet corn that Mr. Estee's sister had at the time of her death, is the oldest ear of corn probably, in the United States, that was the year I was born, in January 1862. I did have a family Bible that my grandfather had, long before I was born, but the time our house burned in January, 1914, it burned up too. I've got what is called a "wad" puller, that my uncle had in the civil war, for pulling wads out of his gun; it was screwed on the end of his ramrod, when he had the use of it. That was 66 years ago. I keep it in my tool chest. —S. H. S., Harrietta, Mich.

C. W. Hedin, of Antrim county, raised forty acres of potatoes this year without putting a horse in the field. A tractor was used for all work.

White ants have been found in Montcalm county, according to Prof. R. H. Pettit, of M. S. C. These ants do much damage in buildings if allowed to become established in them.

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The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

"Seventeen Is Grown Up"

A Frontier Story in the Days Before the Revolution

By A. E. DEWAR

SUMMARY OF STORY

DUNCAN McAFEE, an orphan, from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, going on seventeen, is going to North Carolina to live with his uncle. Traveling by wagon train, encountering all sorts of dangers, he has a real thrilling trip, and proves that "seventeen is grown up" by saving a fair young lady from bandits who attack the train, killing most of the people and carrying her off into the woods. The journey from Bethlehem to Fredericktown was uneventful but a little beyond the latter place they are joined by the Sawyers, a girl about Duncan's age and her father. While camped one night a bedraggled stranger comes into camp, begs a meal and tells of being attacked by Indians. After that Duncan mounts guard but one night he falls asleep only to be awakened by the noise of attacking raiders who shoot some of the men, take their money, horses and other belongings of value, and make their escape, carrying the Sawyer girl away with them as a prisoner. Duncan is determined to rescue the girl. He follows at a distance for a time but later joins the robbers without creating much suspicion. Appearing to be homeless and friendless they give him a job as cook's helper. The leader leaves camp for a few days and Duncan plans to escape with the girl before he returns.—Editor.

(Continued from November 19th issue)

NO one was at the sheds. Duncan slipped in, picked up two saddles, a couple of bridles and a couple of saddle blankets and tossed them over the fence. He crawled over and picked them up. The door of the shed was in sight of the men by the fire.

Keeping the shed between himself and the men, Duncan went straight into the timber, then turned north, crossed the trail and reached another clump of woods. This was the one he had pointed out to the girl. At a safe distance from the trail, he put the saddles and equipment down and went back to look for mounts.

There were two rather good looking geldings fairly close at hand. He led them over into the same clump of trees, found an open patch with good grass, and left them there in hopes they wouldn't stray far. He did not dare saddle them until shortly before he was ready to leave.

As he started back, a faint cry came to him. It echoed near at hand. He heard the men calling to each other. What had happened? He began to run toward the cabins, and then, with a sudden fear of discovery, turned back and hid the saddles carefully. Someone hunting the horses might find them.

When he came in the open, there was only one man in sight. He was turning over the spades and shovels with a bored air.

"More diggin'," he commented. "They found Horner."

A man broke out of the timber at a run and came panting up.

"Whisky, quick!" he cried. "Snake bit me."

It was Langdon. The other man handed him a dipper. Langdon's hand shook as he drank. His pant's leg was rolled up to show a hairy ankle. One spot seemed to be a little swollen. Bending over, Duncan could see the punctures.

"Hev you got the snake?" asked the grave digger.

Langdon, still swallowing the whisky as if it were the elixir of life, shook his head. The other man grunted.

"You're as good as dead then," he said sourly. "We'll dig a grave wide enough for two."

Langdon threw down the dipper. "I'll get it," he cried, and then moaned and clutched his leg. He sat down and almost sobbed over himself. He had found Horner, dragged back in the brush. While getting him out, a snake had rattled, but Langdon hadn't been quick enough. No use going back. He couldn't find the snake in time. Perhaps you didn't really need the snake. Men had been cured without it, hadn't they? He looked up hopefully at the other men.

The snake bite expert shook his head.

"Only way to be sure," he insisted. "Got to cut the snake up and lay it on the bite. Then make a poultice of boiled leaves of chestnut. After that, burn the snake all up. That fixes it."

Langdon moaned again. More men came out of the woods. The last four carried a sagging figure between them, but the leading man held a long rope like thing aloft.

"Jim got it," cried Langdon, and ran forward to retrieve the dead body of the snake that had bit him.

"Go out and get us some chestnut leaves, son," the other man instructed Duncan. The boy went on a run.

When he came back with his cap full, the place was busy. Horner was stretched out on one side with a blanket over him. The men were digging away at the grave for him. Most of the men hung around Langdon, who had chopped the snake up and laid its pieces on the blue puncture on his ankle. The kettle was on the fire and boiling. The leaves were dumped into it.

"Another drink, Lagdon," said the snake expert. "We'll have you fixed in a minute."

"I'll get some more wood for the fire Duncan offered quickly, and ran down to the cabin where the girl still lay. He scratched together a quick armful of light stuff and whistled as he worked. Out of the corner of his eye he saw the door open a crack. He went back and dumped his load. Duncan shuffled up to the circle around Langdon and peeked under an elbow. Someone shoved him back; he gave

way readily. The drama of life or death held the crowd. Two men, much to Langdon's distress, were betting as to whether he would live.

"She getting bigger right along," asserted one, and added, "I guess you're done for, Langdon."

"More whisky!" called the afflicted one. Ain't them chestnut leaves ready yet?"

Duncan was outside the group. No eyes were on him. He walked slowly down the path toward the stables. No challenge came. His mind began to dart ahead, to plan where they should ride, how they should throw their pursuers off. He still kept a steady pace. No one was watching him, but if they should look, he was just a boy mooning along.

He came to the stable, and glanced in as he went past. Unconsciously he noted the dirty hay on the floor, the bridles hanging by the wall, the saddles ranged along its foot. The flank of a horse, standing half in and half out of the sunlight at the other end of the shed showed golden, a spot of light in a scene otherwise worked in shadows. All this he noted with one part of his mind, while the other part planned on. Yet in the second that he was passing, the subconscious began to tug at the conscious; he felt himself staring at a curious black spot by one post. He paused, and in that instant he came awake and alert with every sense. Eyes had looked back at him from the darkness.

A man came toward him. He was dark, with a smudge of whiskers on each cheek and a mouth that curled back far enough to show three black and rotting teeth.

"What you up to?" he asked.

How had this fellow managed to stay away from the hullabaloo around the fire? Duncan cursed him for his contrainess. What to do now? There was a knife in the man's belt. A jump and it might be secured. But could the fellow be knifed before he yelled?

The man took him by the shoulder and shook him.

"Lazying around," he said, almost as to himself. "No discipline. I'll show him."

There was a light whip lying on the grass a foot away. The fellow picked it up and lashed it across Duncan's shoulders. His other hand pointed back along the track.

"Get along!" he cried, and slashed again.

The hot pain that tore the boy was as nothing to the anxiety he felt. Had the fellow seen the girl escape from the cabin? Had he found the hidden saddles? Had their plans been overheard? Or was this just a bad-tempered prank?

They went slowly back along the path, the whip seething down at every other step. The man droned curses thru his nose. Duncan wondered where the girl was; if she had reached the grove yet. He saw her waiting there, growing more and more frightened when he didn't come. The thought wrenched him. Why hadn't he knifed the fellow and run for it, when But they were near the group around he had had the chance.

Langdon now. Duncan's captor called to them. A few turned.

"Lazying around," the fellow repeated; "but I'm learning him. Why don't you work? Going out to hide and go to sleep, were you?"

The whip lashed again. Yet Duncan felt a sudden relief. The fellow was drunk and irritable; that was all. He knew nothing.

More men began to come around the two. Talk broke out. There were sportive suggestions.

"Make him run the guantlet; that'll learn him."

The suggestion met favor. Duncan realized suddenly that they were drunk and that he furnished diversion for them. He had an inspiration and lifted his voice.

"Don't hit me," he screamed. "I was just going after more chestnut leaves for Langdon."

There was a commotion outside the circle. Then the man who had bet that Langdon would live came thrusting thru. Two men stepped back. Duncan could see Langdon sitting on the ground, his leg very blue and swollen, his face very red.

"Let him go, you fools," cried Langdon. "Do you want to kill me? I need more leaves for another poultice."

(Continued in December 17th issue)



Pitching the Battle of Life

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David E. Warner

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

TEXT: "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Matthew 4:4.

IN these words, Jesus Christ makes personal appropriation of the lessons of revelation and of human experience. As a young idealist, he started out on a life of highest endeavor. He felt the urge of a great and high calling. "My name is Jesus," he soliloquized, "who is to redeem society." And about this he sought audience with God in the wilderness solitude. This communion was so rapt and the soul experience so satisfying, that hunger was suspended; the spirit had mastered the flesh. Out of this spiritual retreat, comes the utterance of our next text. It was an announcement to the world by an upstart Nazarene that society was living on perilous levels. It was missing the Kingdom of God. Therefore, to become its Savior, he pitches the battle of life on the highlands of worldly negation and of Godly faith. Here he lived and ministered to the most perfect extent of his God-given powers. Did he win? Listen! The crisis is passed, and "the devil leaveth him, and behold angels came and ministered unto him." Will you ask again, "Did he win?" O, it is the devil then that would have us live after fleshly desires. But we need bread, of course. We must have it for health and happiness. But are physical blessings alone or chiefly the true end of life? Ah, here is where the Gospel rubs us hard. About these we are not to be anxious. But isn't the average life pitched on the low level of material desire rather than on the heights of spiritual achievement and struggle for character? The cry of starving babies, of famished mothers, and of underpaid workmen for better homes and a better living, is just. It accords with the social principle of brotherhood and the worth of the individual, as taught by Jesus. Who of us wants to be but a grinding cog in the industrial machine and to be cast away when worn a bit? Yet most of manual workers need to see greater issues in life than mere economic equality. But this is well-nigh impossible as long as society keeps the acquisitive motive ever on top. This is a heartless philosophy. It perpetuates a system that makes human life cheap. The worth of personality can not be judged by physical measurements. "Is not the life more than food, and the body than the raiment?" One of the perverse standards of our day is to judge a man by the size of his pocket-book instead of the largeness of his soul. Our youth is being nursed in the lap of a mammon-worshipping generation. Are we to blame them for pitching their tents on the comfort-level of life? The highest ambition that many of their elders have set for them is a state of economic independence.

"Well, pastor, if I keep on prospering, I can retire at forty," said a young pagan to the writer. So the rich would be richer, and the poor would be like them. The object of life for multitudes is but to lengthen the chain of physical comforts. They live for "bread alone" and in practical defiance of Christian standards.

Life is to be measured by "every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Whatever that means, many words of the Gospel relate to money in its effect upon life. If we are to be Christian in any worthy sense, we must realize the "deceitfulness of money." That the money-system is cruel, is a belief not confined to a few. It has now more farms on its hands than can readily be absorbed. And what about the farmless farmer? Now that is a humanitarian appeal. Capital will tell you that it is not organized to such moral ends. And that is the self-sufficiency of the "system."

Any institution, political, social, industrial, or religious, motivated by the spirit of self-preservation, forfeits its right to be called Christian. A good member of the "system" wants to be a "regular fellow" before he is a Christian. Human values must be sacrificed to preserve the institution. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

Therefore, the proposal of Jesus to live by every word of God, is yet unpopular. What about the words, "You cannot serve God and mammon." Let poor and rich alike know that the religion of Jesus is that inner quality, of the soul's sincere desire. What do we desire most? Mammon? This is death. Many plan their social heaven on the level of high wages, better farms, more investments, cars, etc. Now what is wrong here? These things are neutral in themselves. They are neither good nor bad. But they could be used for good and therefore raise the standard of living; but they are often used to lower it because of their power to trick us into believing that money is the essential need of life. This is a seductive "bread alone" policy. To be comfortable, we are yet too near the region of the man who lifted up his eyes in hell. And it might be well for us to seriously consider the reply made to this money-monger's cry for relief: "Son, remember that thou in thy life-time receivedest thy good things, * * * and now thou art in anguish." This man allowed the desire for a pursuit after money to cheat him out of the superlative good things in life. Verily, the danger of money is its power to lure us away from trust in God to trust in itself. Mammon-worship is notoriously insidious. All high teaching would keep us from its snares. Jesus' repeated warning of money's deceit shows it up as the greatest hindrance to Godliness.

What will it profit a man to live for "bread alone" and thus forfeit the finer things of the soul? This was Jesus' problem. He could have pitched his tabernacle on the miasmatic lowlands of the world, but he didn't. Why? His soul longed for the atmosphere of beauty, harmony, love, and brotherhood; even for God. Don't yours? And don't you know that when you betray these aspirations, you crush the finest flowers of life's garden? The power of wealth and church and state was doing just this in Jesus' day. It so stirred his soul that he accepted the gage of battle, and set himself to win enslaved men into another and higher Kingdom. By this he condemned the "bread alone" standard of living and placed the welfare of all men and the love of God at the center of any enduring civilization. For this he was murderously defied and since has been crucified afresh a thousand times; yet, we are slowly awakened to this millennial ideal as our one hope. Let the church not keep silent, but repent of her love of self and of vested interests, and put lost men on the path to the celestial highlands.

Franklin G. Hubbard, of Mecosta county, has started a beaver farm, stocking it with 12 beavers he purchased from the State Department of Conservation. At the natural rate of production he expects to have 70 of the animals by next fall.

Borlase Mathews, who long ago conceived the idea of using electric lights to make hens lay more eggs has tried the same idea on his bees and found it increased production, according to reports.

Forest fire losses in the United States during 1926 totaled \$26,900,000. There were a total of 91,793 fires and careless smokers were to blame for 16 per cent of them.



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Published Bi-Weekly

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RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

CLUB WORK WINS

SWEEPSTAKES in both the early and late varieties at the Thumb of Michigan Potato Show, at Mayville, last month were won by two boys, around the age of seventeen, who are interested in Boys' and Girls' Club work. At the Greenville potato show an eleven year old farmer lad, living near Copemish, was crowned "champion of champions" by no less a person than Governor Green when he won sweepstakes in competition with men old enough to be his grandfather. This boy has been interested in potato club work for the last two years and started off his prize winning this fall by capturing first prize on a sample of his potatoes shown at the Manistee county fair. He has a brother who is in pig club work and has won several prizes on exhibits of his pigs at fairs.

No use in talking, club work is sure making it hard for Dad to keep ahead of the boys.

H. W. NORTON, JR.

H. W. NORTON, JR., has resigned from the position of Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the State Department of Agriculture to become Superintendent of Advanced Registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Mr. Norton has long been a leader in Holstein affairs and much credit is due him for development of the breed, not only at the State institutions of Michigan but among private breeders as well. He has served the people of Michigan very efficiently and we regret to see him go. While Michigan breeders are going to miss him we are sure that they join with us in wishing him the success that he deserves in his new position.

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

LESS than a month until Christmas. But a few more days and Christmas packages will be an important part of the daily mail. Packages with "Do Not Open 'Til Xmas" on them will be arriving at many homes. The spirit of Christmas will be filling the air and the desire to remember friends with gifts will be strong. It is a wonderful time of year for both young and old. All enjoy Christmas and are sorry to see it pass.

Do not forget to get your packages into the mail as early as possible, especially if they are to travel some distance. When it gets to within a week or so of Christmas the mails are so over loaded that there is no telling when or in what condition a package may arrive. Mail your packages early and help the post office and be more sure that your gifts arrive in good condition.

Also do not forget to use plenty of Christmas Seals put out by the tuberculosis associations. You will use seals anyway so why not use those sold by the tuberculosis associations and help out the good work they are doing. So far they have helped to cut the tuberculosis death rate by more

than half. In 1928 they will conduct a campaign on the early diagnosis of the disease which means greater health protection for everyone in the United States. Buy them, and urge others to do the same.

FIVE-DOLLAR BEANS

WE are very much encouraged over the way the bean market has been acting this fall. The Michigan Bean Committee made a thorough investigation of the situation and then came out with the statement that growers should not sell for less than \$5.00 per hundredweight. And it looks very much as though most of the growers are taking the advice given them.

With most of the crop in good condition there is no reason why the growers can not have something to say about the price and if they will hold their surplus, marketing it in an orderly way, they will come out of it with some money in their pockets.

Read the article on page three by Jas. N. McBride, chairman of the Michigan Bean Committee. He tells some very interesting facts about the market.

GET A COPY

WE wonder how many of Michigan's motorists are familiar with the laws that have to do with the operation of automobiles they drive. Could you state with certainty whether or not you can drive your car one full day without violating at least one law? If you can you are one in a thousand, because few folks are informed on all of our motor vehicle laws. Most of us know a little about a few laws and nothing about most of them. Appreciating this, Secretary of State John S. Haggerty, has had prepared a digest of the Michigan motor vehicle laws which is being published in convenient form. If you are not given a copy with your license plates this year ask for one. If they are not available at the office where you get your plates drop us a line and we will see that you get a copy. Every driver of an automobile should carry a copy in his car, but before he puts it in his car he should take the time to read it through.

STEALING ALONG HIGHWAY

A CALHOUN county subscriber writes us complaining about city florists who go into the country in late October and early November to pick bittersweet for commercial purposes. She writes that vines along the roadside fences in her neighborhood were stripped early this fall by these vandals and when members of her church went to gather some bittersweet for decorating the church and to sell to help pay expenses of operating they could find none.

What would these same people have thought of the farmers if they had returned to their cars to find tires and tools taken while they were gathering bittersweet? They would have been loud in their denouncement of the honesty of the farmers, yet they have no more right to the bittersweet growing on the farmers' fences than the farmers have to their tools and tires. The trouble is that city people are not well enough informed regarding our laws and the newspapers and other agencies in the cities are not bringing them to their attention at the proper time.

DO NOT SEND MONEY

ONE mistake that many people make is the sending of currency through the mail. Often times they order something from a mail order house sending the money loose in the envelope with the order. Maybe they receive what they order and maybe they do not. Maybe the company receives the money and maybe they do not. If they do not receive the money they are not going to fill the order and you can not blame them for that. You may think they received it but what proof have you got? The well-known mail order houses with reputations for honest dealing want to fill your orders but if the money is lost between the time the letter leaves your mailbox and when it is delivered to the company how can they be blamed? Or possibly not even the letter reached them. Then there is the fly-by-night concern that might not acknowledge receipt of the currency even though they had plenty of evidence that it was received in their offices.

Send your personal check or a money order when ordering anything by mail. Then you will have a record of it so that if any difficulties arise you can furnish proof of your claims.

In their climb to fame, few, except aviators, find it only one flight up.—Virginia Pilot.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



AT last I've figured out a way that we can make our farm pay, we'll make a profit off our land by settin' up a hot-dog stand out by the road. Mirandy can prepare food for each hungry man, and furnish sandwiches and pop to ev'ry feller that will stop. I'll fix a little stand for her, and when it's done then I'll confer with wife, and tell her how I've got things planned all out for her, and what a chance it is to make our pile if she'll just stand out there and smile and sell 'em buttermilk and tea, she'll sure fall in with my idee!

I s'pose two hundred cars a day go traveling along this way. A dollar from each one would be two hundred bucks a day, by gee, and if each only spent a dime the money that we'd make in time would pay the mortgage that we owe and all our other debts, and so I'll git that stand built right away, I musn't lose another day. There ain't no use of dyin' poor when all we've got to do is lure the motorists to pause and stop and buy a bottle of our pop. With money rollin' by our door I'll never need to work no more, I'll set Mirandy up in biz and add the profits up, gee whiz!

PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY

I see as how a "husband callin' contest" was staged at a Vermont county fair this last fall. As this "husband callin' contest" was put on at the fair and all the women wasn't supposed to be mad at their husbands all they had to do was call their first name and the one heard the farthest won the prize. A feller by the name of "Linwood" got called the hardest. I didn't learn if this took the place of the hog callin' contest or not.

Don't forget to do your Christmas shoppin' early, and then do your mailin' the same way. If you wait 'till the last minute how will folks know you are goin' to send them somethin' and they've got to get somethin' fer you? I've mailed packages so late that I didn't get any back. Never again. And don't forget to seal them with those Christmas Seals that you buy from the tuberculosis associations.

Ever hear this one? A couple of colored boys were robbin' a hen roost when they heard a noise from toward the house and they run. After runnin' some distance one says to the other: "Say, Mose, why ye'all s'pose them flies follows us so close?"

"Keep a-gallopin', boy, keep a-gallopin'," puffed Mose. "Them ain't flies. Them's buckshot!"

COMING EVENTS

- Dec. 9-10.—Sixth Annual Ag-He Exposition, Hastings, Mich.
- Jan. 3-Mar. 2.—Short Course, Dairy Production, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.
- Jan. 3-Mar. 2.—Short Course, Horticulture, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.
- Jan. 3-Mar. 2.—Short Course, General Agriculture, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.
- Jan. 3-Mar. 2.—Short Course, Poultry, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.
- Jan. 3-Mar. 2.—Short Course, Agricultural Engineering, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.
- Jan. 3-Mar. 2.—Short Course, Home Economics, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.
- Jan. 30-Feb. 3.—Farmers' Week, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.
- Feb. 6-11.—Short Course, Fruit Growers, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.
- Feb. 6-11.—Short Course, Market Gardeners, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.

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

The Publisher's Desk

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

SASS DAIRY COMPANY

I would like to know if the Sass Dairy Company, 9150 12th St., Detroit, is a reliable concern.—E. S., Onaway, Mich.

ACCORDING to information this company was organized in June, 1924, under the name of Anderson and Sass. February 1, 1926, Mr. Sass bought out his partner. It is incorporated for \$30,000, full amount paid in. Officers are President, Has J. Sass; Vice President, S. A. Kidd, and Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. H. J. Sass.

From what we can learn they never have had a reputation for being very prompt in taking care of their debts and for some time, we understand, they have been experiencing considerable difficulty in making settlement. Many of our subscribers have written us about getting payment for cream and eggs shipped to the company and we have been able to get the money in most cases, but only after a delay. It required several letters and a couple of promises to get the claims finally adjusted.

MR. SLOCUM'S MEXICAN ARTICLES IN BOOK FORM

WE have published in book form, cloth bound and illustrated, Mr. Slocum's articles entitled "Where Tex Meets Mex" which appeared serially in The Business Farmer this summer. A limited edition will come from the bookbinders before Christmas and are offered to our friends at One Dollar per copy, postage paid, which is about the cost of production. If you desire one or more copies, remit in care of the Editor.

We are now informed that a creditors' committee has been appointed to work with the Sass Dairy Company to try to straighten out their financial problems. They intend to pay off the small farmers first of all, they inform us, and not until farmers have been taken care of will the major creditors have their claims considered.

If there are any of our subscribers who have claims against the Sass Dairy Company, but have not filed them, we will be pleased to have them write us and we will take them up with the committee to try and get early adjustment.

BANKERS' SHARES OF FORD MOTOR OF CANADA

THE State Securities Commission has issued a warning against investing in part shares of Ford Motor of Canada, which, we understand, a Delaware concern is trying to market in Michigan. M. B. F. has warned its readers many times against these bankers' shares. Each share of Ford Motor stock of Canada is divided into 100 bankers' shares. One share of the stock is worth \$575. This would make one bankers' share worth \$5.75 and the concern selling the shares wants \$10

a share we understand. Not much of a bargain there.

View with suspicion any stock selling scheme offered you through the mails by some concern living out of the state. A larger percentage of offers, the commission states, are from companies who are unable to qualify under the blue sky law and use this means to evade the provisions of the act.

"Investigate before you invest" is an excellent rule to follow.

GLENN-OSAGE OIL COMPANY

Will you please look up the Glenn-Osage Oil Company, who have recently moved their offices to 1061-1062 Book Bldg., Detroit? Their former address was 425-426 Houseman Bldg., Grand Rapids, and they have an office in the Triangle Bldg., Pawhuska, Oklahoma. I invested \$125 in stock in this company and have had no returns. Lately heard they were not honest. Our stock dates from Nov. 12, 1924. Any information that you can give us will be appreciated.—Reader, Ottawa county.

It looks very much as though you can charge your \$125 up to experience. The office of the Book Building in Detroit advises that their records do not show this company as one of their tenants, while the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce state they know nothing about this company. Also we have a letter from Oklahoma telling us that a check of the records of the State Corporation Commission fails to show any record of the company. It is through this commission that every oil company operating in Oklahoma shall make a report once a year and pay its taxes. The company seems never to have made report to the department. Further, a check of the records of the State Issues Department does not show that this company every received permission to sell its stock in that state.

From the information we have been able to get it looks very much as though this company qualifies on the same basis as a good many other companies organized a few years ago in Oklahoma. It was probably a fly-by-night concern being principally a stock selling scheme.

NATIONAL PROTECTIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Has the National Protective Insurance Association of Kansas City, Missouri, legal right to do business in this state?—A. P., Weidman, Mich.

WE are informed on November 3rd that the National Protective Association, of Kansas City, Mo., is not authorized to do an insurance business in the State of Michigan, so any business placed with them is illegal and unenforceable in the courts of this State.

COMMEND OFFICERS

I am writing to tell you that chicken thieves visited my farm September 16th, and stole thirty-seven hens. Through efforts of Deputies John Copp, Walter Arnold, and Clare Hubble of Holly, the thieves were caught and are now serving time in Jackson prison. I cannot say enough in regard to the work of the deputies of Oakland county. I want to thank you for your paper. We could not live without it.—J. E. S., Holly, Mich.

OUR Oakland county friend is not unjustly enthused over the work of the officers from the sheriff's department in his county because, under the direction of Sheriff Schram, they have been making it extremely warm for chicken thieves who come within their territory. The work being done in Oakland county by these men and in Saginaw county by Detective Geddes indicates what can be done when officers fully appreciate the seriousness of the chicken stealing evil and make up their minds to correct it.

VIGILANCE

ONE very good reason for selecting Federal Bond & Mortgage Company bonds is the vigilance with which this company guards the interests of its investors.

When an issue is completely sold out, we do not feel that our obligations to the purchasers of that issue have ceased.

On the contrary, we watch with even greater care over the properties which are security for those bonds, in order to make absolutely certain that the high standard we originally set is scrupulously maintained.

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now we will accept 60-day note, which may include Fire Extinguishers and Spark Arresters, if required.

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Send for our 32-page booklet on farm fire insurance. It's free.

References: National Bank of Commerce, Detroit; Department of Insurance, Lansing; Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, or any one who knows us.

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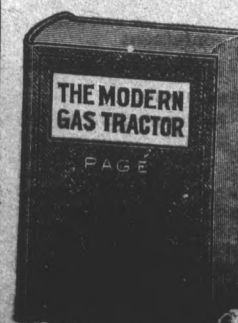
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The Collection Box

The purpose of this department is to protect our subscribers from fraudulent dealings or unfair treatment by persons or concerns at a distance.

In every case we will do our best to make a satisfactory settlement or force action, for which no charge for our services will ever be made, providing:

1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.

2.—The claim is not more than 6 mos. old.

3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

Address all letters, giving full particulars, amounts, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of any issue to prove that you are a paid-up subscriber.

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Report Ending, November 25, 1927

Total Number Claims Filed.....3099

Amount Involved.....\$2,982.32

Total Number Claims Settled.....2584

Amount Secured.....\$99,428.93

A MEMORY

By K. A. L.

There are many, many heartaches
All along the road of life
And I sometimes sadly wonder
If it's worth the pain and strife?
From the dawn of early childhood
To the closing of the years
There are smiles and merry laughter
That is mixed with pain and tears.
Could the human heart be pictured
With its cuts and bruises keen
There are dents from smaller sorrows
And some bleeding wounds are seen.
Did you ever stop to question
How I caused a blemish here?
How I spoke but words of kindness
Never causing bitter tears?
If a record should be written
To be bared when life is o'er
Would you have your name engraven
Underneath a ragged sore?
Cruel words and hasty actions
Cut too deep to fade away
Ever lingering in the memory
Growing deeper day by day
Strive to make the stay more pleasant
We'll not be here very long
Let us give love's fullest measure
Close our lives with glad song.

CANNING AND CURING MEATS
AT HOME

IN the last few days we have received several requests for instructions on how to put away meats for future use; also some of our good friends have sent us in the methods with which they experience the most success. This being the case, we thought a discussion on home canning and curing of meats would be welcomed at this time.

Canning Meats

A steam pressure cooker is the best outfit, but a wash boiler can be used with an equal amount of success, except that a wooden or galvanized rack is necessary to raise the jars from the bottom to prevent breakage and allow free circulation of the water. All meat should be from healthy animals or fowls and should be in first class condition. Be sure that all animal heat is out of the meat. Broiling, roasting, frying, and stewing are the best methods to preserve the distinctive flavor. All parts of the animal should be used. The larger pieces are roasted; the loin may be used for steak or roast; the smaller pieces cut from the bones are generally used for stew or are ground up for sausage; the bones make delicious soup stock.

Beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork and fowl are all canned by the same general recipe. Rinse the jar and rubber with hot water, then fill with cooked or uncooked meat to within one-half inch of the top. (Canned raw meat will have the flavor of boiled or steamed meat.) Fill the jars with boiling water or gravy to cover the meat. When the jars are filled, place the cover and tighten, turning back one-eighth of a turn. Place in the canner and cook the length of time given in the time table for processing. Begin to count time when the water boils or when the gauge has reached the pressure desired. When the processing is finished, remove the jar from the container and tighten the cover at once.

Roast Meat. Follow usual recipe for roasting meat or fowl. Baste often, cook thoroughly, but not until entirely tender. Remove from the oven and slice or cut into pieces that will fit into the jar. With fowl, meat may be cut from the bones if desired. Pour the gravy over the meat and fill to within one-quarter inch of the top. Complete by following general directions for canning.

Soup Stock. Remove all meat from the bones; crack the bones with a cleaver or hatchet, then place them in a large kettle and cover with cold water. Simmer (do not boil) for six or seven hours. Strain and pour into hot jars. Complete by following general directions for canning.

TIME TABLE
FOR PROCESSING MEATS*

	Hot Water-Bath	Pressure	Pressure
	Outfits at Cooker	Cooker	
	212° Fahr.	5-10 lbs.	10-15 lbs.
Uncooked	hours	hours	hours
poultry, game,			
beef, lamb,			
mutton, veal,			
and pork.....	3	2	1
Cooked			
baked, stewed,			
broiled,			
roasted.....	1½	1	¾
Soup Stock.....	1½	1	¾

*This time table is based upon 1-quart packs; more time must be allowed for larger containers.

Curing Meats

Meat that is to be cured must be thoroughly cooled in a well ventilated place so as to leave no animal heat, but care must be taken not to allow it to freeze. Oak barrels or stone jars are the most satisfactory vessels to use. Thoroughly clean and scald before use to prevent spoilage. The two general methods of curing pork are the brine cure and the dry cure.

Brine Cure. For each 100 lbs. of meat, use 12 lbs. salt, 3 lbs. sugar, 2 oz. salt-

THE FARM HOME

A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN
Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Every day we receive letters from women all over the State who are inquiring concerning the reliability of the work-at-home scheme sponsored by this, that, or the other company. Every day, we are asked if we know of some method by which women can earn money in their own home. In some cases this is a crying necessity; in others, it is a natural desire to add to a limited income.

We honestly and wholeheartedly wish that we did know of some such method, but we cannot and will not recommend any home-work project we have yet come in contact with. If the day ever comes when we can indorse such a plan, be assured that we will waste no time in breaking the glad news to our readers.

Many women located within a reasonable distance of some sizeable town, net a neat profit from the egg market. To reap the best results of course this work must be approached in a business-like and scientific manner, and we hold ourselves ready to furnish advice and suggestions to anyone who thinks she would like to undertake such an enterprise. Honey likewise finds a good market. Many women put up more jams and jellies than they can possibly use in a year's time. These labelled attractively might find an outlet in neighboring towns. If you are one of those women who are famous for their cakes and cookies and live near a town whose population is around four or five thousand you ought not to experience a great deal of difficulty in building up a market among women whose social activities prevent them from doing their own baking.

Perhaps not one of these suggestions will meet your particular need, but we would be indeed happy if we thought we had reached some one. If any of our readers have found ways to earn money at home, we will be very glad to hear from them on the subject.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

peter, 6 gal. water. Mix thoroughly the salt, saltpeter, and sugar, and rub about one-third of the mixture into the pieces of meat to be cured. Pack the meat in the curing vessel. A good plan is to put the hams on the bottom, then the shoulders and sides. Put the skin side down on all but the top layer, then put the skin side up. Weight down with some heavy material such as hard tile, brick, or hard wood; do not use pine or limestone. Boil the water and while it is still warm, dissolve the remaining part of the mixture which was left after rubbing the meat. After the brine has cooled, pour it over the meat to cover it entirely. Set aside in a cool ventilated place to cure, giving the hams and shoulders about 3 days to the pound for each piece, and the bacon about 2 days to the pound for each each piece. The jowls will cure in about 7 days. After the meat has been in cure the proper length of time, remove from the brine and wash thoroughly with hot water, then with cold water and allow to hang about 24 hours before smoking.

Dry Cure. For every 100 lbs. of meat use 8 lbs. salt, 3 lbs. sugar, 2 oz. saltpeter. (If the plain salt cure is desired, omit sugar.) Mix ingredients well. Spread one-half of mixture on a table. Place each piece of meat separately in the bed of salt mixture and turn it over, making sure the mixture is applied well to all surfaces. Pack in a box or a barrel and

allow to remain for 7 days, then rub in the remaining part of the mixture and re-pack, putting at the bottom the meat that was on top and vice versa. Allow hams and shoulders 3 days to the pound in the cure and the bacon about 21 days. After removing from the cure, wash with cold water and allow to hang 24 hours before smoking.

Smoking Meat

Hardwood is preferable to soft wood for smoking. Green hickory, maple, and apple are the best fuels. Resinous woods should never be used. Corncoals make a satisfactory fuel but deposit carbon on the meat, giving it a dirty appearance.

The meat should be hung 6 or 7 feet above the fire. Be sure that the pieces do not touch. The time required for smoking meat depends on the taste of the individual; usually from 36 to 48 hours will give the desired color to the meat. This may be done by continuous smoking or by renewing the smoke 2 or 3 hours each day.

In case the meat cannot be left conveniently in the smoke house, each piece should be wrapped in paper and placed in muslin bags and suspended in a dry, well-ventilated building. Enclose the meat entirely in the bag. The bags of meat can be painted with a yellow wash which insures less loss of moisture. For 100 lbs. of meat use 3 lbs. barium sulphate, 1 oz. of dry glue, 1½ oz. chrome yellow,

How to Make Wool Flowers

WE have had so many more requests than we anticipated for directions how to make those popular shoulder bouquets that we decided we would just have to publish the instructions.

Bouquet No. 1: Cut a piece of stiff cardboard about half an inch wide and two inches long. At each end, parallel to the length and about an eighth of an inch from the top, cut a slit about a quarter of an inch long. And in the center of the bottom line, and at right angles to it, cut another slit about a quarter of an inch long. Cut a piece of heavy linen thread about five or six inches long, place it the length of the cardboard and catch each end firmly in the slits. This will be easier to work with if it is pulled to the left and only about half an inch of the thread remaining at the right end. Selecting the wool which is to be used for the ball, draw one end (about three inches in length) through the perpendicular slit at the center of the bottom edge. Then holding this firmly in position with the left hand, begin to wind the wool from the long piece over and over the cardboard, spreading it evenly but being careful not to spread it too much. Wind around at least sixty times; clip the thread. Detach each end of the linen thread, pull it together as far as possible, then by slipping thin sharp

scissors beneath the wool at the bottom, cut the wool threads in half and quickly tie the tops in one bunch with linen thread. Tie this very securely and then clip the ends. Thread green wool for the stems, draw through the center of the ball and back, making the stems of double threads. Each flower should have a different stem length. There may be nine or eleven of these balls in a bunch.

Bouquet No. 2: This bouquet consist of 36 small flowers, each made over a pencil. Holding the pencil in the left hand, place along its length a 10-inch piece of green wool, pulled along so that at the right end it is even with the pencil. Then with the wool which has been selected for the flower, begin winding around the pencil, 20 times being sufficient. Pull the long under thread through to the right so that there is an even amount on each end of the wound thread. Pull it together as far as possible and slip all off the pencil, then pull tightly together and tie securely. Thread one end of the green thread, bring it up through the center of the flower and make a French knot, pull back through and bring it together with the other part of the stem.

If you are successful in making these bouquets, you might try selling them in your neighborhood. They may bring you some "pin money."

6 oz. flour. Thoroughly mix flour with ¼ pail of water. Mix the chrome yellow in 1 qt. water, then add glue and pour into the flour and water. Bring to a boil and add the barium sulphate slowly, stirring constantly. Use the wash the day after it is made. Stir frequently while using and apply with a brush.

Sausage Making

Scraps and trimmings are generally used; if the shoulder is not cured it may be made into sausage. Grind 3 parts lean meat and 1 part fat through a medium plate of the sausage grinder. If some beef is preferred, use 2 parts lean pork, 1 part fat, and 1 part lean beef. Season as follows: to every 50 lbs. of ground meat use 1 lb. salt and 2½ oz. black pepper. If desired, add 3 oz. powdered sage. Mix well. It is now ready to stuff in casings or use in bulk. If put in casings, small intestines of hog should be thoroughly cleaned at the time animal is killed. A little water may be added to the ground meat to allow it to slip easily into the casings. Smoke cased sausage for about 2 hours.

Directions for rendering lard, pickling pork, making corned beef, dried beef, head cheese, summer sausage, scrapple, pickled pig's feet, and souse will be mailed to you upon receipt of your request.

THREE MORE WEEKS 'TIL
CHRISTMAS

WELL, family, have you been thinking about Christmas? We are going to really conscientiously plan to give everyone on our gift list something to suit his or her particular needs, no matter how simple and inexpensive the gift, aren't we? "Duty" presents, you know, are a subtle but sure insult. There is no joy in that kind of giving, much less in the receiving.

Do you remember the fuzzy bathrobe and fetching pajamas we told you about last time? Well, here they are pictured for you. The pajamas



come in four sizes, 8 to 14 years; the bathrobe also in four sizes, 6 to 12 years. You may order the patterns by size and number in the regular way from our Pattern Department.

Have you heard about the new patchwork pillows? They are lovely, and can be made according to quilt block designs. One novel pillow is made of small square blocks set together with an applique flower or basket design on every alternate block. Calico and gingham are popular materials for these pillows.

A glass or two of your choice preserves or jelly wapped up in gay paper and prettily tied will make a toothsome gift for some family.

For the young married couple, a braided rug lends a feeling of added coziness to any room.

New clothes for old dollies make the young daughter, niece, or granddaughter sit up and take renewed interest.

Favorite Songs

SWEET GENEVIEVE

O, Genevieve, I'd give the world
To live again the lovely past!
The rose of youth was dew impearled,
But now it withers in the blast.
I see thy face in every dream,
My waking thoughts are full of thee,
Thy glance is in the starry beam
That falls along the summer sea.

Chorus

O, Genevieve, sweet Genevieve!
The days may come, the days may go,
But still the hands of mem'ry weave
The blissful dream of long ago.
O, Genevieve!

II.

Fair Genevieve, my early love,
The years but make thee dearer far!
My heart shall never, never rove,
Thou art my only guiding star.
For me the past has no regret,
Whatever the years may bring to me;
I bless the hour when we first met,
The hour that gave me love and thee.

Personal Column

Churning.—We have been having a terrible time getting our butter to come. Yesterday we churned three and one-half hours. I churn twice a week. I have put a little buttermilk in. I get cream even temperature before mixing and get it cooled to churning point on cream thermometer. Some one tells us to put in soda, others salt. Any information rendered would be greatly appreciated.—L. E. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

—We would not advise that you add any salt or soda to the cream for churning inasmuch as your trouble is undoubtedly due either to using the wrong sort of churn or an attempt to churn a cream of very low butterfat content. We would advise that you skim your cream so that it contains from 28 to 32% butterfat. A barrel type of churn is a very satisfactory one to use. Hold your cream at the churning temperature, if possible, for about two hours before churning. You can secure a very fine bulletin which describes the whole churning process by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is entitled "Buttermilk on the Farm."—P. S. Lucas, Assoc. Prof. Dairy Manufactures, M. S. C.

—if you are well bred!

Dear Mrs. Taylor: What about toothpicks? Should they be used on the table?

—Mrs. L. S., Alpena County.

—No, toothpicks are not to be used on the table. They, like tooth brushes, are used only in the privacy of one's own room.

For the Movie Fan

Seventh Heaven.—There are only a few of us who can boast of having reached this lofty eminence even momentarily, but Chico and Diane made it their home. Chico, played by Charles Farrell, is a Paris sewer man who aspires to the distinction of street washer; and to be as far removed at night from his lowly trade as possible he has his residence on the seventh and top floor of a tenement building where he can "live next to the stars." To this garret home he brings Diane, Janet Gaynor, in an impulsive mood of pity and protection, who promptly turns it into a paradise for two. But like all earthly paradises their's, too, is a house of cards. There comes the blow of bugles and the tramp of many feet, and Chico marches away to war.

But the play has its share of humor as well as sadness and laughs occur frequently. One of the most remarkable and amusing parts of the entire picture shows the French army going to battle in taxi cabs, and thus frustrating the German advance on Paris. Again we feel the thrill of the Great War and the excitement of Armistice Day!

The story proves conclusively to all skeptics that true love has a wireless all its own and can communicate even though separated by a vast expanse of miles. By this means, Diane knows Chico to be living in spite of the fact that he is reported dead. However, she is only human and the force of circumstantial evidence almost crushes her faith. But at the crucial moment, when the tragedy seems impossible to avert, Chico bursts open the door. How he escapes death we are not given to know, but, of course, as he himself insists, he is "a very remarkable fellow."

Recipes

White Fruit Cake.—1 cup fat; 1 cup sugar; 2 egg yolks, well beaten; ½ cup light-colored fruit juice; 1 tablespoon vanilla extract; ½ teaspoon almond extract; 3 cups flour; 2 teaspoons baking powder; ¼ teaspoon salt; 1 cup fresh, grated coconut; 2 cups candied citron sliced thin; 1 cup chopped raisin; 1 cup candied pineapple cut fine; 3 cups blanched almonds; cut into strips; 7 egg whites. Mix the fruits and nuts with 1 cup of the flour. Cream the fat. Add the sugar gradually and cream with the fat until sugar is dissolved. Add the well beaten egg yolks. Add the flavoring to the fruit juice, rinsing the spoon in it so none is lost. Add the liquid alternately with the flour mixture to the sugar mixture, combining with a beating motion. Beat until smooth. Add the fruit mixture. Then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in a very slow oven about 2 hours.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

—MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR, Editor.

156.—Gingham and percale pieces for hyacinths.—Mrs. Nick Newhouse, Route 4, Grand Rapids, Mich.

157.—Violin with 56 correspondence lessons for victrola or guitar.—Orson G. Scott, Route 6, Paw Paw, Mich.



MICHIGAN

Adrian
Albion
Allegan
Alma
Alpena
Battle Creek
Benton Harbor
Big Rapids
Calumet
Cadillac
Caro
Cheboygan
Coldwater
Crystal Falls
Escanaba
Hillsdale
Holland
Houghton
Ionia
Iron Mountain
Iron River
Ironwood
Ishpeming
Kalamazoo
Lapeer
Ludington
Marquette
Manistee
Manistique
Monroe
Muskegon
Niles
Owosso
Petoskey
Port Huron
Saginaw
St. Johns
Sault Ste. Marie
Sturgis
Traverse City

J.C. PENNEY Co.

This Christmas
GIVE and SAVE!

Enjoy the Economies Offered by Our Vast Buying Resources

THE spirit of Christmas is the spirit of Giving! The rest of the year 'round we plan and devise to conserve what we have and add per chance to our worldly stores. Then Christmas comes with its wholesome traditions and symbols—its glistening candles, its radiant mistletoe, its kindly faced, gift-laden Santa Claus. Into the universal heart of mankind comes the feeling that living for others is after all the most glorious experience that Life holds.

Your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store is anxious to help you celebrate Christmas-tide in fullest accord with the

Please send your address so that we can send our Store News Catalogs to you from time to time.

Jacie!

Toilet Preparations

Sold Exclusively In Our Stores

DELIGHTFUL GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Face Powder in neat container49c

Talcum Powder in glass jar49c

Toilet Water in glass bottle98c

Set of three packed in handsome satin-lined box, \$1.98

When ordering by mail, add 5c for each article to cover parcel postage—15c for the set.

spirit of the season and with economies. You will find in our Store a wide assortment of quality merchandise admirably suited for the purpose. Toys and practical gifts for the children, wearing apparel and footwear of all kinds for the man, woman and youngster, useful and attractive accessories for the home itself.

And our Christmas prices are the same low prices enjoyed the year 'round. Your Christmas Dollar will go a long way here. The resultant savings will provide additional gifts for those whom you have not been able to include on your gift list before.

J.C. PENNEY Co.

The J. C. Penney Company wishes its millions of customers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

When Writing Advertisers Mention—

THE BUSINESS FARMER

The Farm Paper of SERVICE

Aids to Good Dressing

BE SURE TO GIVE SIZE

5966.—Ladies' Dress.—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 ¾ yards of 40 inch material, together with ¾ yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 yards.

4579.—A New Doll and Garment Outfit.—Cut in 3 sizes for dolls: 12, 16, and 20 inches in length. To make the doll in a 16 inch size requires ¾ yard of 36 inch material. The dress and cap requires ¾ yard. The cap alone requires ¼ yard.

5989.—Child's Coat.—Cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4, and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1 ½ yards of 40 inch material. For collar and cuffs of fur or fur cloth, 1 ½ yards 6 inches wide is required.

5977.—Dress for Junior and Miss.—Cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 2 ¾ yards of material 40 inches wide, together with ¾ yard of contrasting material 36 inches wide. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1 ½ yards.

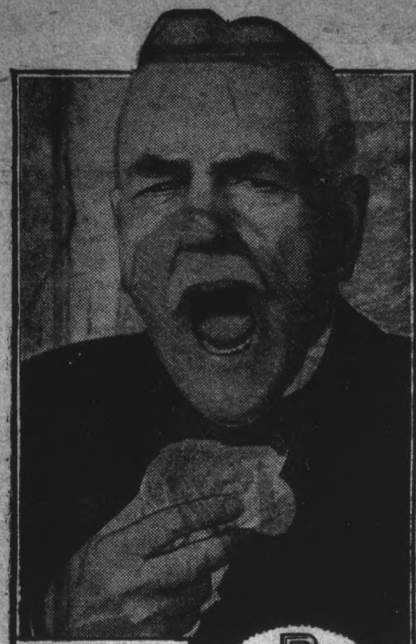
ALL PATTERNS 13c EACH—2 FOR 25c POSTPAID

ADD 10c FOR FALL AND WINTER 1927-28 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 THE BUSINESS FARMER Mt. Clemens, Mich.





FOR
COLDS

BAYER

ASPIRIN

To break a cold harmlessly and in a hurry try a Bayer Aspirin tablet. And for headache. The action of Aspirin is very efficient, too, in cases of neuralgia, neuritis, even rheumatism and lumbago! And there's no after effect; doctors give Aspirin to children—often infants. Whenever there's pain, think of Aspirin. The genuine Bayer Aspirin has Bayer on the box and on every tablet. All druggists, with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Bayer Aspirin;
it does NOT affect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture
of Monosodiumsalicylate of Salicylic acid

Better Prices for Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" gives that
Golden June Shade which
Brings Top Prices

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



HEALTH-GIVING VITAMINS

Because of its abundance of health-building vitamins, cod-liver oil has been called: "Butter from the Sea." In its emulsified form as in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

it is exceedingly useful as a vitamin-food in all malnourished conditions of the body. Give it to any member of your family—it builds health and strength.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

The Children's Hour

Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR boys and girls: I am addressing this letter to all of you but I hope you girls will forgive if I must talk to the boys. You see I want to talk about Boy Scouts and Club Work and this is the only way I have to reach all of my boy friends so I trust the girls will not feel offended. Some day I will talk to them only and the boys will be out of it.

All of you boys know something about the Boy Scouts, don't you? Perhaps you have a city cousin who belongs and you have heard him tell about the wonderful times he has had and what he learns. You in turn told him about the 4-H Club work which you were so interested in. Each of you envied the other. Well, you can have the laugh on your city cousin if you wish because you can become a Boy Scout and live on the farm but he cannot take part in the 4-H activities while living in the city.

First I would like to see all of you boys become members of 4-H Clubs, because it will increase your interest in better farming methods so that when you grow up you will run your farms on a business-like basis. Second, I would like to see you take up Scouting because I believe it will help you become better men that you normally would be without it. And a nice thing about it is that you can be both without one harming the other. In fact, one will help the other, I think.

If you are not already active in 4-H Club work but would like to be, write me and I will get in touch with the authorities for you. If you want to become a Boy Scout read the article on this page and then fill out the coupon and send it to us.

If a troop or a patrol cannot be formed in your community you can become a Lone Scout, attached to THE BUSINESS FARMER Lone Scout Tribe.

Hand in hand with these two splendid organizations we want you to take M. B. F. with its Children's Hour. Let all three become a part of your living to help you get the best out of your lives as boys and later as grown men so that you may become leaders in your respective communities.—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned—I am ashamed of myself for not writing to you sooner, but I just couldn't do it, and here's why: I'm taking a correspondence course in college preparatory work to fit myself for a kindergarten teacher, and am very, oh very busy. I do housework in the daytime, study music, write stories (and poems), have a club once a week, and do my studies. And, oh yes, I have a class in Sunday School also, so you see I'm busy.

I certainly believe in education. I am going to do without pleasures and all—not quite all—new clothes. But I'm paying for my own education; that means a lot to my folks and to me—to do the thing I want to do. One girl said she'd rather have new clothes than an education, but

of my ability, and it has proved itself worthwhile.

Your's until the moonshines.—Idolla Smith, R. 1, Luther, Mich.

—Thanks for your splendid letter, Idolla. I should say you were a very busy girl, as well as a very plucky one. But it's



READY FOR A RIDE

The young lady we see on the back (perhaps I should say in the rumble seat) of this nice looking roadster is Genevieve Quinlan, who lives near Mt. Pleasant. The chauffeur is her nephew who lives in the big city of Detroit. Genevieve is thirteen years old.

all worth while, isn't it? Anything that's really worth the having is worth working and sacrificing for; and an education, unlike other worldly goods, is something that no one can ever take away from you once you have it. I hope more of our cousins will take your attitude—it is what makes truly fine men and women, and we want to be that, don't we, Blue and Gold-ers?



Scouting for Farm Boys

Boy Scouts of America, Department of Rural Scouting.

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

BE A BOY SCOUT

THE Boy Scout movement is the largest organization for boys the world has ever seen. There are about two million Scouts in the world, scattered through 57 nations. Of these, latest reports show 860,000 are in the United States.

Besides being the biggest, Scouting has been called repeatedly the best. Leaders in all walks of life agree on that. Educators, ministers of all sorts of churches, public men of every party—all agree that Scouting is the best agency yet discovered to build character in boys and train them for citizenship.

City or country boys, rich or poor, black or white, Catholic, Protestant or Jewish—Scouting is open to them all. The Scout is democratic and tolerant; he knows no distinction of race, creed, or class.

Many rural residents have thought of Scouting as a program for city boys only, but that is because they do not realize what Scouting is for

and what it teaches. Scouting is just as much adapted to the boy on the farm or in the small country town, as to the lad whose wanderings are restricted to city streets and playgrounds.

Things You Gain

First, Scouting gives a boy wholesome recreation with boys of his own age. Where is this more needed than in the country? Social contacts are harder to make in the country than in the city. If boys had more chance for wholesome recreation on the farm, fewer would leave it.

Second, Scouting teaches much valuable information that any boy can use in his everyday life, whether in town or country. To the person who thinks of Scouting as consisting solely in hiking, camping, and nature study, it may seem unnecessary for the farm boy. But there is much more to learn—first aid, where more needed than on the farm? Knots and splices, useful

(Turn to page 20)

RURAL SCOUTING APPLICATION

(Only boys twelve years or over are eligible)

Date.....192.....

I wish to become a Boy Scout in the following manner (check which method):

I think a troop could be started in my neighborhood.....

Please tell me how to do this and whether there is a Scout Headquarters in a nearby city where I could get information and help.

I do not think a troop could be started, for the present, at least, but I would like to help organize a Farm Patrol. Please tell me how.

I wish to register as a Lone Scout.

I do not think that a troop or patrol could be started here, for a time at least, for the following reasons:

In signing this application, I do so with the knowledge and approval of my parents or guardian and agree to be governed by the Scout Oath and Law, the rules of the National Council, and the Troop, Patrol, or Lone Scout division, of which I may become a member.

If registering as a Lone Scout, enclose 50 cents.

Name Age
R. F. D. and Box
or Street and No.

Town County State

Cut out this application, fill in, and mail to Scouting Editor, Michigan Business Farmer, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

not for me! Perhaps, some may think it a disgrace to earn one's own education and living, but I am proud, PROUD, in capital letters to be able to do so and relieve my dear old Dad and Mother of the burden. I don't have to do it, but I prefer to.

Isn't the world beautiful at this time? And right in Michigan among the hills it is still more beautiful. I was away on a vacation, and when I came back, I compared scenes, and I'll stick to the hills of Michigan, folks.

I am corresponding with some more club members, and I enjoy it fine. I am living up to that, our motto to the best

CROP REPORTS

Alpena.—Weather cold with some snow. Potatoes all shipped. Deer season opens with a large crop of hunters. Quotations at Spratt: Wheat, \$1.12 bu.; oats, 48c bu.; rye, 80c bu.; beans, \$5.00 cwt.; potatoes, 80c bu.; butter, 50c lb.; eggs, 40c doz.—R. H., Nov. 19.

Oakland (N. W.).—I raised soy beans instead of corn, 20 acres, besides a field of alfalfa, twenty acres. Cut alfalfa twice. Cut 10 loads of soy-bean hay the first of September. Turned 200 lambs into soy beans and alfalfa, and they gained flesh fast. October 25th, 108 sold for \$13.60 per hundred pounds; sold the rest later for less money. I made a mistake when I had some of the beans made into hay; the pods were all gone from the stalks before the last bunch was ready to go. Quotations at Holly: Wheat, \$1.21 bu.; oats, 50c bu.; rye, 80c bu.; beans, \$4.80 cwt.; butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 45c doz.—J. DeC., Nov. 21.

Oscoda.—We are having nice fall weather. No snow and very mild weather. Quite a number of hunters have gone to the Upper Peninsula deer hunting. Crops all gathered. Potatoes, fair crop. No corn and very few beans. Quotations at Tustin: Wheat, \$1.10 bu.; corn, \$1.15 bu.; oats, 50¢@55¢ bu.; rye, 85c bu.; beans, \$4.05 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.10 bu.; butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 45c doz.—R. L. C., Nov. 21.

Western Tuscola.—Cold weather during the past week brought farming operations to a standstill. Not much corn husked as the most of it is still shocked in the field. More fall plowing has been done this fall than in previous years, as the

held their first Friendship Club meeting last Thursday. Quotations at Stanton: Wheat, \$1.16 bu.; corn, 40c bu.; oats, 50c bu.; rye, 91c bu.; beans, \$4.85 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.00 bu.; butter, 50c lb.; eggs, 42c doz.—Mrs. C. T., Nov. 21.

Isabella (W.).—Rather cool weather the last few days. Ground frozen. Large amount of livestock being shipped. Few potatoes being sold. Beets all trucked to factory, not as good as in other years. Rye was looking good before ground froze. Farmers bringing in stock from pasture. Quotations at Weidman: Wheat, \$1.18 bu.; oats, 49c bu.; rye 94c bu.; beans, \$4.90 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.10 bu.; eggs, 45c doz.—A. P., Nov. 21.

Monroe.—The southeastern counties of Michigan are very fortunate in escaping disaster from floods, hurricanes, and bad weather in general. We shall be thankful this week for fair harvests and generally pleasant weather. No snow or ice yet. Only a few snowflakes seen. A few heavy frosts but they came late. Monroe county is a good place to live this year. Quotations at Monroe: Wheat, \$1.25 bu.; corn, \$1.10 cwt.; oats, 47c bu.; rye, 95c bu.; black walnuts, 4½c lb.; potatoes, \$1.25 bu.; eggs, 50¢@52¢ doz.; buckwheat, \$1.55 bu.; barley, \$1.50 bu.; squash, carrots, cabbage, 1½¢@2c lb.; turnips, 2c lb.—Mrs. F. H., Nov. 21.

Genesee.—The ground has been frozen considerably the past week. Lambs are being fattened and marketed. The most of the corn is husked or being husked. Many farmers have plowed under their corn stubble in preparation for the corn borer fight next spring. Poultry is bringing good prices. Turkeys are moderately scarce. Quotations at Flint: Wheat, \$1.21 bu.; corn, 90c bu.; oats, 47c bu.; rye, 85c bu.; beans, \$5.05 cwt.; potatoes, \$2.40 cwt.; butter, 49c lb.; eggs, 48c doz.—H. S., Nov. 22.

Manistee.—After several weeks of good weather, we have had the past week or 10 days, slush, rain, snow, and more rain. However, field work is well cleaned up, and auction sales are well attended. Considerable ripe corn here despite the backward season. Potato crop light, and many damaged by wet weather. Fall grains look very good. Cows scarce and very high. Apples a short crop and all on the market. Condition of fruit plants and trees is not very promising for next season if we have a severe winter. Quotations at Manistee: Wheat, \$1.25 bu.; corn, \$1.08 bu.; oats, 50c bu.; rye, \$1.00 bu.; beans, \$4.50 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.00 bu.; butter, 55c lb.; eggs, 57c doz.—E. S. S., Nov. 20.

Ches.—Weather is warm and looks like rain. Wheat has a very good start for winter. Corn is about half husked and shredders are busy, when the weather permits. Some are burning wood that was left from last spring. Young seedling is looking good and if the spring is not too rough, promises good hay for next year.—W. N. H., Nov. 21.

B. Huron.—Snow and rain. Farm work well along. Fixing for winter. Still more sales. A flock of brown-faced sheep "solid mouths or worse" sold for \$860. Another flock of white-faced fine wools "cross breasted, solid mouth or better" sold for \$900 or better. Cows still best sellers, although local banks will not finance car lots from abroad as they formerly did before the T. B. test was voted. Those without silos are preparing to grow substitute for ear corn. Fencing costs are a deterrent to increasing small stock on small farms. Landlords are at a disadvantage with tenants just now. Quotations at Bad Axe: Milk, \$2.10 net; eggs, 43c doz.—E. R., Nov. 21.

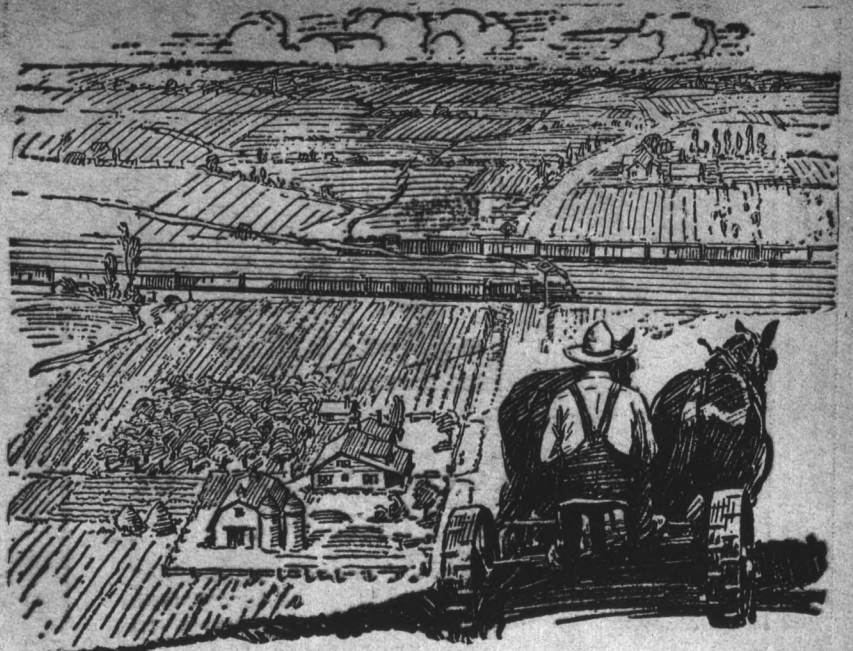
Presque Isle.—Have had a spell of real winter weather, but it is turning warmer now. Farmers do not know what to do about their potatoes, as they have dropped in price again. Everybody is pretty well wound up with the fall work. They are now going for the woods in order to make enough to meet taxes. Quotations at Rogers City: Potatoes, 60c bu.; butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 50c doz.—F. F., Nov. 21.

Saginaw (S. E.).—Ground frozen few inches last week, but thawed out again. Farmers busy plowing. Some corn in shock. Lots of poultry going to market for Thanksgiving; prices good. Quotations at Birch Run: Wheat, \$1.22 bu.; corn, 85c bu.; oats, 48c bu.; beans, \$5.00 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.25 bu.; butter, 50c lb.; eggs, 48c doz.—E. C. M., Nov. 23.

Emmet.—Plenty of rain this fall. Snowed 3 in. Sunday, but raining today so snow is about gone. Farmers well along with fall work. Stock bringing good price, especially cows. Pastures have been good up to present time. Not many auctions. Lots of hay. Potatoes and beans less than half crop. Few winter apples.—R. D., Nov. 21.

Missaukee.—Bean threshing and clover hulling about finished. Alsike clover seed turning out fine, but beans not so good—too much rain during harvesting. About week ago we had severe windstorm followed by heavy rain and then turned much colder. We had little snow and lots of hunters are going north and quite a few returning with deer tied to running board. Corn husking about finished. A little milder again. Quotations at Falmouth: Cream, 49c; eggs, 47 doz.—J. H., Nov. 21.

(Continued on page 23)



Carrying your products to market

THIS year 1,066,992 carloads of farm and animal products have been hauled by New York Central Lines. In one great train these cars would extend 8,800 miles, or nearly three times across the continent.

To move your products promptly is one of the chief tasks of the New York Central. To have cars when and where you want them is no light task in itself. Some idea of its magnitude is gained from the equipment that is now in use—127,822 box cars, 5,753 stock cars, 2,700 caboose cars, 13,862 refrigerator cars and 5,100 passenger coaches. These are hauled by more than 6,000 locomotives. During 1927, 115 locomotives and 5,808 cars have been purchased.

To study your needs and cooperate in the interests of more successful farming is the purpose of the Agricultural Relations Department. By working closely with you, this department hopes that it may help you make 1928 more prosperous than 1927.

That your Christmas will be merry is the wish of the New York Central Lines.

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When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
THE BUSINESS FARMER

Every Trace of Asthma Gone

Suffered All His Life. Tells How He Ended Trouble.

Sufferers from asthma or bronchial cough will be glad to know how E. L. Flanagan, 1245 Brookside Ave., Indianapolis, rid himself of the disease. He writes: "I have had asthma all my life, 44 years. I coughed and wheezed constantly and was unable to work more than half the time. I couldn't sleep, and often had to sit up at night by the window to get air and keep from choking to death. I had lost 30 pounds and had no hope for relief, when I decided to try Nacor. Now, after taking 3 bottles, I am feeling entirely well, having gained 40 pounds, have no cough or wheeze, and sleep fine all night. I am now able to work long hours and have no trace of asthma."

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

Largest Shippers on Great Lakes

It will pay you to send for our list for Fresh Frozen, Smoked, Salt and Canned Fish. Season now open.

BADGER FISH CO., Dept. D, Green Bay, Wis.

511 Rats Killed

At One Baiting—Not a Poison

"First night I put out the new Rat Killer, I counted 232 dead rats," writes Pat Sneed of Oklahoma. "In three days' time I had picked up 511 dead ones. A pile of rats from one baiting."

Greedy eaten on bait. Affects Brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Pests die outside away from buildings. Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send a large \$2.00 bottle (Farm Size), for only one dollar, on 10-Days' Trial. Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 2519 Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by C. O. D. mail. If it does not quickly kill these pests, your dollar will be cheerfully refunded. So write today.—(Adv.)

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

FISH Choices frozen Pickered round 8½c per lb.; Pickered headless, dressed 10c; Yellow Pike 12c; Herrings round 5½c; dressed 6½; Perch, good size 7c; Sheepheads 7c; Suckers or Mulletts 5c; Carp 5c; Salmon 14c; Flounders 10c; codfish 13c; Mackerel 12c; Haddock 13c; Whitefish 12c; Fillets of Haddock, 16 lb. boxes \$2.25. Include 35c for Box charge. Order any amount wanted. For many other varieties send for complete list. One-half cent per lb. lower in 100 lb. orders.

FISHER FISH COMPANY, GREEN BAY, WIS.



This Book Saves Hours of Needless Hard Work

THE other day, a prominent farm paper editor made this startling statement: If the average dairyman would sell a third of his cows — even letting a blind man pick out the ones to keep — and feed the remaining two-thirds according to the latest methods, he would make more money with a third less work. And he proved it with figures! Why work your life away needlessly, when a postage stamp will bring you this free book of practical, tested rations for business farmers? Learn how to make higher profits per head, with Linseed Meal and your home-grown feeds.

Mail
the
Coupon!

Linseed MEAL

The Universal Protein Feed

Linseed Meal Educational Committee
Fine Arts Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Send Booklet No. BB-12, "How to Make Money Feeding Linseed Meal."

Name _____

Address _____

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

CATTLE

HOLSTEINS

**HOLSTEIN-
The
Farmer's Cow**

Ability to consume large quantities of roughage; regularity in calving; great production; monthly cash returns — these qualities fit Holsteins profitably into all farm programs.

Write for literature
Edison Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

Holsteins For Profit

HEAVY PRODUCTION IS PROFITABLE PRODUCTION

The U. S. Department of Agriculture found from the study of 100,000 individual cow records, that the cost of feed for cows producing 9,000 lbs. of milk in a year was only 40% more than for cows producing but 4,500 lbs. of milk in a year.

During the past year 897 cows and heifers in Michigan State Herds averaged 10,906 lbs. each. They are bred for heavy production.

Increase the production of your herd by using a sire bred by Michigan State Herds. Send for our new price list.

Michigan State Herds—Bred for Production
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
Dept. E
Lansing, Michigan

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE PUREBRED POLLED SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. Geo. E. Burdick, Manager Branch County Farm, Coldwater, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

Stockers and Feeders

CALVES, YEARLINGS AND TWOS: HEREFORD STEERS AND HEIFERS
Beef type, dark reds, good grass flesh, most all bunches dehorned, each bunch even in size and show good breeding. Choice Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Few bunches T. B. Tested. Will sell your choice from any bunch. State number and weight you prefer, 450 to 1000 lbs.
V. V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

GUERNSEYS

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS READY FOR service from tested dams, carrying blood of Norman's Missaukee Red Rose 900 lb. fat. Missaukee Blue Bell Jane 824 lbs. fat at two years, and other champions and class leaders bred and tested by me. Accredited Herd.
ARTHUR M. SMITH, Lake City, Mich.

TWO REGISTERED GUERNSEY COWS JUST fresh. Good producers. T. B. tested. Also a bull ready for service. \$500 quality at a bargain.
G. A. WIGENT, Watervliet, Mich.

GUERNSEY DAIRY CALVES, BOTH SEXES, practically pure bred. Shipped C. O. D.
LAKEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

JERSEYS

My 4 Year Old Registered Jersey Bull Guaranteed good breeder. Good size—will sell cheap if sold quick. Albert Thume, Pinconning, R. 2, Michigan.

SHEEP

500 YOUNG BREEDING EWES ALL IN GOOD condition and prices to sell if interested. Let me hear from you.
R. G. PALMER, Belding, Michigan

SWINE

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS ready for service, best of breeding stock sold on approval W. A. Hall & Sons, Mason, Mich.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY PIGS FOR sale, July farrow. Either sex. \$15 each B. O. B. Millersburg. Dewey Hartley, Millersburg, Mich.

LARGE TYPE O. I. C. BOARS READY FOR service. Bred Sows and Sept. pigs, Reg. free.
GLENWOOD FARM, Zeeland, Mich.

PURE BRED O. I. C. SERVICE BOARS AND open gilts for sale.
J. R. VAN ETEN, Clifford, Michigan

(Livestock Continued on page 23)

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

RATION FOR COWS

Would you help me with a ration for my cows? They are fat and are getting more so, instead of giving the milk they should. I am feeding ground oats, barley, and peas, alfalfa and silage, also cottonseed meal. Please give rations in pounds, and I will buy whatever is needed to balance what I have. There is water in the barn. I have fourteen cows and I need the milk.—H. K., Ypsilanti, Michigan.

YOU should be able to formulate a very desirable ration from these concentrates to go with these roughages. It is just possible that the trouble is not with the ration but with the cows you have because you might have a very desirable ration to feed but if the cows have an inherited tendency to get fat rather than to turn the food into milk they will not prove to be profitable producers.

I would suggest a ration that would contain 300 pounds ground corn, 300 pounds ground barley, 200 pounds ground peas and 100 pounds cottonseed meal. This is a ration that should furnish a sufficient amount of protein and total digestible nutrients to the cattle if it is fed in proportion to the amount of milk and the test of the milk that the cows are producing. I would suggest feeding this ration at the rate of one pound of grain to three pounds of milk produced, if you have cows that test around five per cent. On the other hand, if you have cows that test around three and a half per cent this ration should be fed at the rate of one pound of grain to three and a half pounds of milk produced. I would also recommend feeding one pound of alfalfa hay and three pounds of silage to each cow per one hundred pounds live weight.—J. E. Burnett, Assoc. Prof. of Dairy Husbandry, M. S. C.

FEEDING BUCK WHEAT

I have a quantity of buck wheat and I thought I would grind it and use it for winter feeding. What proportion should I use to mix with other grains for dairy cows? Also what proportion would be advisable to mix with ground barley for hogs? —W. J. E., Caro, Mich.

AS a hog feed buck wheat is slightly less valuable than wheat middlings. In combination with ground barley I would not feed more than one-third buck wheat. Buck wheat and barley are both carbonaceous feeds. If you do not have skim milk to feed these pigs with the barley and buck wheat you should purchase some protein supplement such as digester tankage or skim milk using one-tenth part of tankage by weight or one-eighth part of oil meal. If cull beans are available they might supply protein, feeding a mixture of one-third each of ground barley, ground buck wheat and cooked cull beans.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor in Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

KILLING HORNS

Will you please tell me if caustic will take the horns off a seven-months-old calf and if it would be injurious in so doing?—E. M. B., Alanson, Mich.

CAUSTIC potash is the drug generally used for this purpose, but it will not kill the horns on a calf seven months of age. For best results, it should be used on a calf when three weeks of age.—Prof. J. P. Hutton, Division of Veterinary Medicine, M. S. C.

RESERVE PREFIX NAMES

THREE Michigan breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle have recently reserved prefix names with The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Elmer Williams of Hartford, Michigan will use "Avaland" as the trade name for his herd. "Portland" is the name selected by F. H. Knox and Company, and "Wacots" by Wayne County Training School, Northville, Michigan.

DIAMOND



MODERN SHOEING FOR HARD ROADS

No matter how cold the morning or how icy the road, your horses can work with steady regularity if shod with Diamond Frost-Proof Calks and Shoes.

Diamond DRIVE Calks cannot twist or come loose, although they are inserted or removed with a single light blow. Wear longer but cost no more. Especially adapted for heavy loads.

Black Diamond SCREW Calks have an extra hard tool steel center. Many different patterns for all kinds of service.

Ask your Blacksmith or Dealer for DIAMOND SHOES and CALKS. If he cannot supply you

Write for Illustrated Catalog to

Diamond Calk Horseshoe Company

4614 Grand Ave.

Duluth, Minn.

Walsh No-Buckle HARNESS 1928 Fine Art CALENDAR FREE



Post Yourself on This New Kind of Harness

which is three times stronger and lasts twice as long as buckle harness, because it has no buckles to tear straps, no rings to wear straps, no holes to weaken straps. Hitch and unhitch in the dark or in cold weather quicker and easier than buckle harness. Endorsed by thousands of farmers who have used Walsh harness without repairs for from 6 to 11 years and would have no other kind.

Send Name and address for a fine art calendar which I want to give every farmer in America in appreciation of the way in which they have received my harness, compelling big additions to my factories. Also mention if you would like my big catalog. With best wishes for a prosperous 1928, Sincerely

JAMES M. WALSH CO.

123 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 421 Milwaukee, Wis.



For Greater Profits

ARCADY and Wonder Feeds

The final test, in the kind of feeds you use, is the balance on your bank book. Arcady and Wonder feeds have given greater profits to feeders for years. Ask your dealer—if he cannot supply you write us today for FREE illustrated Dairy and Poultry Books, dealer's name, etc. No obligation.

Arcady Farms Milling Co.

Dept. 52 Brooks Bldg. Chicago, Illinois

FREE WRITE TODAY for FREE POULTRY and DAIRY BOOKS

PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER
WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

"I've discovered a new feeding wrinkle!"



On thousands of farms where real milk profits are being made during the winter months the old order of depending solely on the food ration for milking results has passed. Besides providing good feed dairymen now give equal thought to what happens to their expensive feed after it is consumed.

The systematic conditioning of the dairy herd to keep assimilation at top notch is the new way of realizing regular, uniform profits. Kow-Kare is a highly concentrated regulator and conditioner of the milk-making organs. It enables cows to stand unusual forcing strains without breakdowns or milking slumps.

The regular use of Kow-Kare costs only a few cents a month per cow. A tablespoonful in the feed one to two weeks each month is all the average cow needs to keep her healthy, vigorous, productive.

Freshening Cows need Kow-Kare

To insure a healthy, vigorous cow and calf—and freedom from disorders that sap your profits, feed Kow-Kare for two or three weeks before and after freshening. It costs little—pays big.

Kow-Kare is your reliable home aid in such cow troubles as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever. Never be without it. Feed dealers, druggists and general stores have Kow-Kare. Large size \$1.25, six cans \$6.25. Small size 65c. We mail, postpaid, if your dealer is not supplied. Write us for our valuable free book, "More Milk from the Cows you Have."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Lyndonville, Vermont

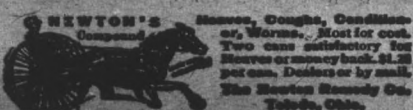


SOFT BUNCH OR BRUISE

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 swollen four to five times normal size. Broke and ran for two weeks. Now almost well. Absorbine is sure great."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 369 Lyman St. Springfield, Mass.



Veterinary Department

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

SCRATCHES

In regards to a cure for a horse that has the scratches. He is four years old and a good one.—C. Z., Greenville, Mich.

HERE is the best thing for scratches that I have ever used: Impure zinc carbonate, 2 ounces; alum, 1½ ounces; precipitated chalk, 10 ounces; creosote, 1½ ounces; yellow wax, 1½ ounces; lard, 15 ounces. Clip the hair and wash well with soft rain water; one washing will be enough. Apply this and rub in well each day.

DRY HOOFS

I have a team of horses with dry hard feet. They crack and break all up, not only their front feet but also their back feet. Could you tell me any way to soften them up? They ran in pasture all last summer but that did not help them.—F. G., Wixom, Michigan.

YOU might find equal parts of oil of tar, turpentine and linseed oil very good. Paint the hoofs of these horses every other day.

PANTS IN HOT WEATHER

I have a four year old horse who pants a lot when working in warm weather. Think probably I have

GOOD ADVICE

I wrote you last spring about my brood sow not breeding. I followed your advice and on Nov. 5 she had 8 nice pigs. We think The Business Farmer a very good paper and are signed up until 1934.—Calvin E. Wagoner, Genesee County.

overheated him sometime. Is there anything I can do to prove this?—J. N., Michigan.

I KNOW of nothing that you can do for this horse; have tried everything that promised any relief for such cases but never found anything that would help. Work him carefully, feed lightly of hay in the morning and also of corn and water often.

The Experience Pool

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

CURING PILES

DEAR EDITOR: As I have always found so much good advice and helpful hints in your paper I am sending in something that I hope may help someone else.

If C. E., St. Clair, Mich., will use dry sulphur on the affected parts for piles in his White Leghorn hens it will cure them. I had trouble with one young chicken and a pig. I tried every known remedy as I was determined to cure them. A few applications of sulphur and they were alright again.—Mrs. A. C. Truax, Osceola County.

FOR EGG SUCKING DOG

DEAR EDITOR: I suggest R. H. G., Reed City, try the following on his egg sucking dog: Give him all the eggs he will eat, say about three dozen. He will never touch another egg. At one time I had a fine dog that would suck eggs. I gave him an egg filled with cayenne pepper but it did no good. I gave him to a neighbor. He set a basket of three dozen eggs in where the dog could get them and he ate all of them. After that he would not touch an egg.—C. W. C., Wayne County.

Much Better Off

Dad: "When I was your age my boy, I was glad to get dry bread to eat."
Son: "Aren't you glad you live with us, so you can have things so much nicer than you did when you were a boy?"

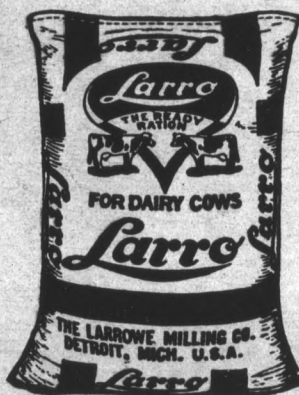
It takes real Feed to make Profits like these!



This Herd Averaged \$142.04 Profit Per Cow

This is John Hilson of Hilson Bros., Bovina Center, N. Y., owners of the Larro-fed Guernsey herd shown above. Records of the Andes (N. Y.) Cow Testing Association for the year ending May 23, 1927, show these cows produced an average of 8,612 lbs. milk, 377.6 lbs. fat and made a profit per cow, above all feed costs, of \$142.04

No ordinary ration will ever get out of your cows the big profits Larro feeders are making. Cheap rations save a little in first cost but they are disastrous when it comes to bringing in the big milk checks. Home mixed rations run the risk of being made from inferior ingredients, and are never twice alike.



Give your cows the same amount of Larro by weight (not by measure) as you are feeding of your present ration, as Larro is a lighter, more bulky feed than most rations.

Then watch what happens! Compare the results with those of any other ration. You will see what it means to have your

herd producing at its best—bigger profits for you, after your feed bill is paid, than you have ever made before. Profit by the experience of others. The way to make real money is to feed a ration that you can always depend upon for profitable production, and now is the time to start.

Larro Dairy Feed, developed and constantly tested at Larro Research Farm, is a complete grain ration.

Nothing but the uniform high quality that you get in every sack of Larro Dairy Feed can possibly build in your herd the health, the vigor, the year-round condition that makes them do their best.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR COWS · HOGS · POULTRY

It is the Larro policy to make only rations of such quality as to yield the feeder the greatest possible profit. That is why we make only one feed for each purpose, as only one can be most profitable.



"When Is An Egg An Egg Officially?"

By C. M. FERGUSON, Manager, Michigan Egg Laying Contest

DURING the five years of the Michigan Contest we have been confronted with the eternal question of "When is an egg an egg officially?"

We started out by considering anything with a sound shell which was marketable an egg, and gave it for such. We found that too many of the high records which were being established were being made by hens which insisted on producing small eggs. While the number of eggs which a hen is capable of producing in a year or in her lifetime is doubtless the most important factor in determining the profit which she will net the owner, the size of the egg is now becoming an important factor in egg marketing.

Last year the Michigan Contest adopted a ruling which had been agreed upon by the managers of the official contest. This ruling considered an egg which failed to

weigh 18 ounces to the dozen from November first to January thirtieth, or 20 ounces to the dozen from January thirtieth to the end of the contest as unofficial, and in the Mich. Contest these eggs were not credited to hens or pens. The result of this record will reveal some interesting figures.

Out of 197,796 eggs that were produced in the Michigan Contest last year, 3,791 of these were too small to receive credit. This is a small average per hen, being only 3.7 eggs. In studying the contest summary, we find that out of the 100 pens which were entered, one pen produced 349 small eggs and 1794 which were large enough to count. Two other pens produced over 200 small eggs; while seven more had between 100 and 200 eggs of this type at the end of the year. Only three pens of the 100 were successful in getting by without any under weight

eggs; while ten had only one under weight egg to their credit. The average of under weight eggs for the 100 pens was 37.8.

There was no question that this system was doing a great deal to penalize pens which were producing small eggs, but it was giving no additional credit to breeders who had been successful in keeping up the egg size of their flocks.

The new contest is, therefore, adopting a new system of determining the value of eggs according to their weight. This system is not original with the manager of the Michigan Contest, but is designed after the Canadian system where it has been successfully employed for some time.

In 1927-1928 a 24 ounce egg in the Michigan Contest will receive one point, and .1 of a point will be added for each ounce per dozen over 24 up to 27. Eggs weighing 27 ounces per dozen or more will not receive any additional credit, but will be given a value of 1.3 points. For each ounce per dozen under 24, .1 of a point will be deducted, so

a 23-ounce egg will receive credit for .9 of a point, a 19-ounce egg for .5 of a point, a 15-ounce egg for .1 of a point, while a 14-ounce egg will receive no credit at all.

The following scale gives the point value of eggs by weight:

Weight of Eggs	Points
14 Ounces	.0 Points
15 "	.1 "
16 "	.2 "
17 "	.3 "
18 "	.4 "
19 "	.5 "
20 "	.6 "
21 "	.7 "
22 "	.8 "
23 "	.9 "
24 "	1.0 "
25 "	1.1 "
26 "	1.2 "
27 " Up	1.3 "

The 18 and 20 ounce limit which was used last year is not being discarded, and in reports to the Michigan Contest this year each pen will be credited with the total number of eggs produced which will include the small eggs. Beside this figure will appear the number of under weight eggs which will mean those falling under the 18 and 20 ounce ruling; and in addition to these two columns will be a column showing the number of points to which the pen is entitled. A pen producing 2,000 eggs which average to weigh 24 ounces to the dozen will have a credit of 2,000 points.

BE A BOY SCOUT

(Continued from page 16)

every day. Use of knife, axe, compass, and other common outdoor tools. Cooking, swimming, map making and a host of other subjects valuable to the farmer as well as to the town dweller.

Third, Scouting teaches loyalty to high ideals of clean living and service which are needed by all boys alike.

Ways to Become a Scout

There are three ways that country boys can be Scouts. The first is to organize a troop under the sponsorship of a farmers' club, grange, church, or school. This organization appoints a troop committee to supervise the work of the troop and to find a man who will be Scoutmaster. The meeting place can be in a school house, church, or club hall, or in a home. Any number of boys from 8 to 32 may constitute a troop.

Where the farms are too far apart for the boys to have a central meeting place, where fewer than 8 boys can be gotten together, or where no organization can be found to sponsor a troop, the next step is to organize a farm patrol. This may consist of five to eight boys with a committee of three fathers acting as sponsors and appointing a Scoutmaster.

In sparsely settled regions, or where no Scoutmaster can be found, the boys may register as Lone Scouts. They will be registered through THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER at the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America and will have the same privileges as Scouts in troops or patrols.

They must secure the interest and assistance of some father, teacher, minister, or county agent who will give them their tests. Where there are several Lone Scouts in a neighborhood, weekly or monthly meetings may be arranged and a tribe may be formed. Between meetings many tribes keep in touch by means of "round robin" letters.

Any of our readers, whether boys or parents, who are interested in forming Boy Scout troops, farm patrols, or in joining as Lone Scouts, may write to the "Scouting Editor," MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Winter job for the tractor: grinding feed; snow removal; sawing wood; running corn sheller and husker shredder; crushing limestone; straw and hay baling. Remember that the more hours per year the tractor is used the less the overhead cost per hour for operation.

A NEW OIL LAMP FREE Burns 94% Air

H. P. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., the inventor of a wonderful new oil lamp that burns 94% air and beats gas or electricity, is offering to give one free to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. Write him for particulars. Agents wanted.—(adv.)

Camel

*The cigarette preferred by
experienced smokers*

In the remarkable growing popularity of the cigarette many brands have bid for favor, but Camel continues to lead by billions. Quality put it there; quality keeps it there.



If all cigarettes were as good as Camel you wouldn't hear anything about special treatments to make cigarettes good for the throat. Nothing takes the place of choice tobaccos.

Roup Epidemic Killing Poultry

Birds sneeze, wheeze and choke. Throat rattles. Nose runs. Spreads rapidly. Act at once!

Readers who find colds or roup starting in their flocks will be interested in a letter written by Thomas Pulliam, Shiveley, Ky. He says:

"I have had birds with their eyes closed and every form of roup, and saved every one of them. Last winter I had a Barred Rock cockerel that was nearly dead. He had dropped from 7½ to 2½ pounds. I gave him Roup-Over and it worked like magic. In two weeks, he was back on the string line and fighting every rooster on the place. I can't understand why people let their birds die with roup, when Roup-Over will save them."

It is amazing how quickly and easily colds and roup can be ended by this method. If the trouble is already started, a few drops of Roup-Over, applied to the nostrils, will usually banish every symptom in one day. Better still, a few drops used in the drinking water guards the whole flock against roup, colds, and other epidemics. A liberal supply of Roup-Over can be obtained by sending fifty cents (or \$1 for large size holding 3 times as much) to The Burrell-Dugger Co., 543 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. As Roup-Over is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try. Readers will find it entirely different and much quicker in action than anything else ever tried for roup and similar infections.



Roup-Over
Stops Roup-Colds-Canker



Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that is Absolutely Safe to use Anywhere!

Will not injure human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is deadly to rats and mice every time.

Poisons are too dangerous

K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any deadly poison. Made of powdered squill as recommended by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."

"Never saw anything work like it did. We are ordering from our Wholesaler in our next order. It is not necessary to say that we are pushing K-R-O." Huey's Pharmacy, Sardinia, Ohio.

75c at your druggist; large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Sent postpaid direct from us if dealer cannot supply you. **Sold on money-back guarantee.** The K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER

Free
write us
for
BULLETIN
NO. 650.

Telling about
NEMA CAPSULES
(Tetrachlorethylene, C. P.)
For destroying
Roundworms Hookworms
and Stomach Worms
in
Hogs, Sheep, Goats,
Poultry, Dogs and Foxes

Safe and Sure
Quick Action—No Losses
Nema Capsules at your Drug Store
Nema Booklet sent free by

ANIMAL INDUSTRY, DEPT.
PARKE DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.
WALKERVILLE, ONT., CAN.



LAYS 335 EGGS IN YEAR

Laying 335 eggs in 365 days this White Leghorn hen, belonging to Mrs. Gladys Dakan, of Ohio, carried off first place in the Record of Performance trapping contest carried on in Ohio this year for the first time. The work is under the supervision of the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association. This record hen violates most all of the established rules for high producing hens. She is quite wild, oversize, with a long neck, and looks more like a half-grown turkey than a prize laying hen. She weighs five and a half pounds, has a ravenous appetite and is usually among the first on the roost at night.

With the Farm Flocks

SELLING T. B. CHICKENS

Is it lawful to test chickens for T. B. and then dispose of them by selling them to Detroit, to get compensation for them?—Mrs. C., Chesaning, Mich.

THE tuberculin testing of chickens is practically in its infancy and there are no specific laws regarding the disposition of chickens which may react to the test, although transactions of this kind are covered by the general statutes relating to live stock, and poultry through a recent legislative act has been declared to be live stock. Of course, any chicken which has been tested and passed the test can be disposed of as the owner sees fit. Reactors to the test are birds which have been demonstrated to be diseased and should not be offered for sale, unless the purchaser has full knowledge of the condition present, and are not eligible for use as human food unless subjected to a proper examination, and passed by some qualified person.

The difficulty in profitably disposing of reacting chickens at the present time is largely due to the methods of marketing which do not provide for dressing the chickens in a manner that would permit of a proper examination.

If a flock of chickens is tested and only a few reactors are found, the best procedure, insofar as the disposition of those birds is concerned, would be to kill and bury, or burn, them on the premises.—B. J. Killham, State Veterinarian.

HORSE MEAT FOR CHICKENS

I would like to know if old horse meat is good for chickens and how to prepare it for them, either raw or cooked.—P. L. W., Fowler, Mich.

—We do not recommend horse meat for chickens.—C. G. Card, Prof. of Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.

All He Knew

"How many days are there in a year?" asked the school inspector.
"Seven," replied a red-headed youth.
When the tittering had subsided, the inspector remarked, "I said a year, not a week. Now try again. How many days are there in a year?"
The lad looked nonplussed, even vexed. Finally he said:
"Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday—just seven. If there are any others I never heard of them."—Weekly Scotsman.

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.)

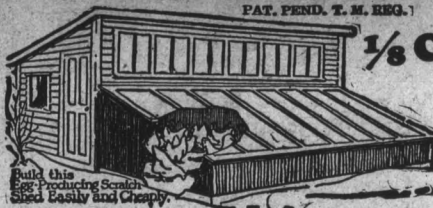
Ultra-Violet FLEX-O-GLASS

Rays PASS THRU

PAT. PEND. T. M. REG.

Weatherproof—Unbreakable

1/8 Cost of Glass and Better



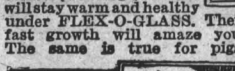
Invest Only 5c Per Hen
Make Them Lay All Winter!

Now—It's easy to get eggs all winter. Experts and users everywhere have found that a FLEX-O-GLASS Scratch Shed concentrates the sun's vital Ultra-Violet rays on hens which keeps them active and healthy, stimulates the egg glands and makes your hens lay to the limit in coldest weather. Under glass hens quit laying because it shuts out these needed rays. Make your scratch shed or poultry house front of FLEX-O-GLASS now, and replace all windows with FLEX-O-GLASS. Start gathering high priced winter eggs. Use 15 yards for 100 hens.

Fine for Baby Chicks



FLEX-O-GLASS gives chicks actual sunlight full of healthful Ultra-Violet rays indoors. Utilize these rays. Prevent diseases and rickets (weakness). Chicks will stay warm and healthy under FLEX-O-GLASS. Fast growth will amaze you. The same is true for pigs.



Their growth will amaze you. The same is true for pigs. Give plants the Ultra-violet sun's rays necessary for fast, strong growth. FLEX-O-GLASS does not chill, it warms; holds heat longer, yet costs only 3¢ a sq. ft. Ideal for greenhouses.



Just cut FLEX-O-GLASS with shears and nail on. Admits vital Ultra-Violet rays (Glass does not). Lets in more light than glass. Holds heat in and cold out. Genuine FLEX-O-GLASS, made on a double strength cloth, is extremely durable and even looks bright and new after many seasons of exposure to rain, snow, wind and all kinds of weather.

Dealers Wanted
FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 412
1451 N. Cicero Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cushing cut Death Loss from 40% down to 8%

"Lost only 8% this year with Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk as against 40% without it last year. Sold one flock at seven weeks old weighing 1½ pounds each; another at nine weeks old weighing 2 pounds. Never saw chickens grow so fast or do so well." W. A. Cushing, New Market, West Virginia.

COLLIS PROCESS PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK

will make your flock pay you more money—saves the chicks, speeds up growth, makes early layers, shortens molt, helps keep the entire flock healthy, vigorous.

40-page poultry manual with 70 pictures FREE. Write for it. Tell us your feed dealer's name.

COLLIS PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. 690 Clinton, Iowa

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS

Your hens must have egg-making material or they can't lay eggs. Plenty of grinding material must be available. Lime is needed for shells. It is best obtained in **PEARL GRIT**. The Double Purpose Grit. Used for 30 years by the leading poultrymen. Recommended by leading poultry authorities. Comes in 3 sizes, for laying hens, growing birds and baby chicks. Superior Powdered Limestone in the feed gives the lime needed for health and vigor. At your dealer or write and **OHIO MARBLE CO.** PIQUA, OHIO

More Egg Money
Make \$1,000 a year from 300 hens. Get eggs when prices are high. Raise chickens the Poultry Tribune way. New methods of feeding, housing, marketing, etc., that you can use. Practical articles every month by successful poultrymen. Free breed pictures in natural colors. 3 yrs. \$1. 2 yrs. 50c; 3 month trial 10c.
POULTRY TRIBUNE
Box 51-G Mount Morris, Illinois

Get the Genuine

Thousands of people have replaced glass windows with FLEX-O-GLASS, because it admits the sun's health-giving Ultra-Violet rays. Deprived of these rays hens quit laying; chicks pigs and many plants die. All leading State Exp. Stations also tested FLEX-O-GLASS thoroughly before recommending its use.

Prices: All Postage Prepaid
Per yd. 36 inches wide—1 yd. 50c; 5 yds. at 40c (\$2.00); 10 yds. at 35c (\$3.50); 25 yds. at 32c (\$8.00); 100 yds. or more at 30c per yd. (\$30.00).

SPECIAL OFFER

Send \$5.00 for 15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS, 36 inches wide, postpaid (135 sq. ft.). This covers scratch shed 9x15 ft., or use for enclosing porches, storm-doors, hot beds, replacing barn, poultry or hog house windows, etc. If after 15 days use not satisfied FLEX-O-GLASS gives more warm, healthful light than glass, just return it and your money will be refunded. You take no risk. Use Guarantee coupon below, which is backed by \$1000 deposited in Pioneer Bank, Chicago. Send \$9.50 check or money order for 30 yds. if you wish larger trial roll. Orders filled day received. Prepare now for zero weather. Remember we guarantee satisfaction or your money back—and we stand back of every word of it. Free literature—sent with order.

MAIL THIS GUARANTEE COUPON NOW

Flex-O-Glass Mfg. Co., Dept. 412
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Find enclosed \$... for which send me... yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. If I am not satisfied after using Flex-O-Glass 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

Name.....
Town.....State.....

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

Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter, Costs Nothing to Try

A letter from Miss Dama Wright, Vernonia, Ore., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"Late in October, our fifteen hens were not laying at all. I started giving them Don Sung, and for ten days they still didn't lay. But on the eleventh day they laid thirteen eggs, and it is wonderful what Don Sung has done for our egg basket."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Miss Wright used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger Co., 254 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or \$1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

DON SUNG
Chinese for Egg-Laying

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, 133A Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, 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.)

ROSS METAL GALVANIZED ROSS BROODER HOUSE PREVENTS LOSSES

Near round—no corners for crowding—rat and vermin proof. New exclusive idea in cross ventilation. Combination ventilator and fine. Glass windows. Diameter 12 feet. Capacity 500 chicks. Built sectional—easily enlarged. Buy Now—Pay Later—Write Today.
ROSS CUTTER & SILO CO., 313 Warden St., Springfield, Ohio. Makers Ross Metal Silos—Cutters—Grips—Bins—Hog Houses—Mills—Garages.



MARKET FLASHES



Most Farm Products Selling Above Year Ago Crop Yield in West Better Than Average

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

MOST farm products are selling higher than a year ago and the upward trend was the rule toward the end of November. Nothing seems particularly low except beef cattle, hogs and one or two of the feed grains, and even these are well above the low points of some recent years. Light production of fruit has been offset by higher prices. On the whole, the buying power of average farmers seems nearer normal than for some time past and there have been reasons for thankfulness in the signs of improvement, however slow and uneven it may be.

Yield per acre counts more for prosperity than the total production does. Crops are three per cent above the ten-year average yield per acre. The showing would be better but for the light crop of fruits. Other products except oats are close to average and some far above. Most states have at least a fair yield of farm crops. Florida is the only one falling below ninety per cent of the ten-year average. Most of the North and the West is above average. The South is a little below, but likely to do well because of the fairly high price of cotton. The best crop showing is in Montana which has crops 50 per cent better than the State's ten-year average, a welcome change from drouthy years one after another. Among the crops, flax shows the highest yield and apples about the lowest, compared with average.

Cattle and Hogs

The lower grades of fed steers declined around 50c at Chicago soon after the middle of November and the lower grades of cows and heifers lost 15c to 25c, while fat beef cows and the more desirable heavy heifers sold strong to unevenly higher. Veal calves declined 50c and the lower grades of stocker and feeder cattle lost 25c to 50c, choice stockers and feeders holding up well. Few fed steers sold above \$18, the bulk at \$12.50 to \$16 with 30 to 90 day fed kinds predominating. Heavy Canadian grass steers sold up to \$15, most western grassers for slaughter selling at \$10.35 to \$12.50. The better grades of hogs 200-pound up were selling at Chicago 50c to 65c lower, the lighter weights 50c to 75c lower, packing sows 35c to 50c lower, and pigs 75c to \$1 lower than a week earlier. Closing top was \$9.25 with the better grades of hogs scaling 230 to 300-pound selling to the best advantage and bulking at \$8.90 to \$9.25. Desirable 150 to 200-pound closed at \$8 to \$8.75 largely, bulk of pigs at \$7.25 to \$7.75 and most packing sows from \$7.50 to \$8.

Sheep

The 11-market supply of fat lambs for the week was 43,000 less than the week previous. Fed native and fed western lambs topped at \$14.10, the bulk selling at \$13.25 to \$14. Sheep held generally steady with most fat ewes selling at \$6.25 to \$6.75. Feeding lamb supply was light, quality plain and demand limited.

Wool

Wool has been in better demand in eastern markets and prices were firm near the end of November, with considerable activity in territory stock. Foreign markets also reported prices well sustained.

Butter

Butter and cheese prices have held firm with output decreasing. Somewhat larger reserves of storage butter tend to limit the sale of all but the best grades of the fresh make. Really fancy butter is by no means in heavy supply.

Eggs

Eggs have been selling lower than a year ago much of the time, owing to heavier supply. Demand has been unsatisfactory except for fancy stock.

Poultry

Light to moderate supply of turkeys led to periods of high prices around the holiday season. Live fowls, as usual at this time sell poorly, and only the fancy lots of dressed

stock have met good demand or steady prices.

Grain

Conditions still favor a slightly upward tendency of grain prices. Western corn is not husking out quite so well as expected, and new market supplies have been light. Conflicting reports of injury to the Argentina grain crops tended to support the whole market even oats, rye and barley sharing in the advancing tendency of late November.

Feeds

Millfeeds are in better demand after the end of the long late pasture season which has favored the feeders the past fall. Higher grain prices were followed by further rise in wheat feeds, hominy feed and cottonseed meal.

Hay

Hay is in liberal supply at most city markets. The better demand fol-

beans at a figure more pleasing to them at tax paying time. Let us hope they get fooled.

Bean growers will be interested in the article by Jas. N. McBride on page three in this issue. Mr. McBride is chairman of the Michigan Bean Committee which advised farmers not to sell below \$5.00 per cwt.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

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

Steady except ducks, which are plentiful and lower. Turkeys: No. 1, 8 lbs. up, 42c; small and No. 2, 32c; old toms, 30c. Hens: Colored, 5 lbs., 25c; 4 to 4½ lbs., 23c; leghorns and small colored, 16c. Cocks: 16c. Springs: 4 lbs. up, 24c; 2 to 4 lbs., 23c; leghorns, 20c. Ducks: White, 5 lbs. up, 21c; smaller or dark, 20c. Geese, 20c.

DETROIT BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE

Butter steady and unchanged; creamery in tubs, 88 to 90 score,

MARKET REPORTS BY RADIO DAILY

THE Michigan Business Farmer was first to broadcast farm market reports in Michigan (January 4, 1926). Market reports and farm news are now available as follows: WGHP (319.3 meters), 6:05 to 7:00 P. M.; WKAR (286), 12:00 M.; WWJ (352.7), 5:45 P. M.; WCX-WJR (440.9), 4:15 P. M.—Editor.

lowing arrival of cooler weather did not raise the price. Poor grades sell hard and rule slightly lower in some markets.

Fruits and Vegetables

Most fruits sell high. Cranberries reached \$20 per barrel in some Thanksgiving markets and Greening apples brought over \$10 per barrel. Vegetables no more than hold their own as a group and there were small price declines in potatoes and onions in late November, for no particular reason it seemed except slight excess of held supply in some markets. The southern truck season is starting early and producers seem inclined to grow larger acreage.

BEANS

Since our last issue there has been several advances in the price of CHP beans and at one time they reached \$5.50 at some points, but this did not hold long as supplies were liberal and the trade did not appear anxious to take many at that figure. Buyers are apparently looking for plenty of

41½ @ 46c. Eggs steady and unchanged; fresh firsts, 35 @ 48c. Cheese firmer on fresh made American; New York flats, 26 @ 28c; Wisconsin long-horns, 26¾c; Wisconsin daisies, 27c; Wisconsin bricks, 26¾c; hamburger, 25½c; Switzerland wheels, 50c; domestic Swiss wheels, 33 @ 35c.

DETROIT SEEDS

Clover seed, cash, imported \$16.40; December, \$16.90; domestic, cash, \$17.80; December, \$17.90; February, \$18; March, \$18. Alsike, cash, \$16.65; December, \$16.70; January, \$16.90; February, \$17.10; March, \$17.25. Timothy, cash, \$2.10; December, \$2.15; March, \$2.25.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

BOSTON—The Commercial Bulletin says:

"The wool market has been fairly active in spite of the holiday, with prices very firm. Moreover, there is a healthy demand for wool and further sales are pending. Interest is keenest in the fine and half-blood

domestic wools but some medium wools are in demand at fully the highest prices previously paid.

"Manufacturers, whether because of recent good orders or because they are anticipating business, are showing genuine interest in the raw material, although the market is distinctly against them.

"London has maintained the prices set at the opening on Tuesday and the foreign primary markets are all very firm.

"Mohair is steady on limited demand.

"Rail and water shipments of wool from Boston from January 1 to November 23 inclusive, were 180,866,000 pounds, against 184,168,000 the same period last year. Receipts were 323,093,226 pounds, against 314,224,867."

The Bulletin publishes the following quotations: Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45 @ 46c; half blood combing, 45 @ 46c; three-eighths blood combing, 47c; one-quarter blood combing, 48c.

KIDNEY BEANS

Prices to farmers at country elevators in Michigan for red kidney beans: dark, \$5.80 cwt; light, \$5.80 cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS DETROIT MARKET QUOTATIONS

Jobbing Lines

SUGAR—Cane, granulated, \$6.30; best granulated, \$6.30; non-caking, \$7.50; XXXX powdered, \$7.70; No. 8, \$6.20.

FURS—Traugott Schmidt & Sons are paying the following prices for Michigan raw furs: Skunk, No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1. Weasel, extra large, \$2.25; large, \$1.75; medium, \$1.25; small, 60c; kits, 25c. Red fox, northern, large, \$16 @ 18; medium, \$14 @ 16; small, \$10 @ 12. Red fox central and southern, large, \$16 @ 18; medium, \$12 @ 14; small, \$8 @ 10. Gray fox large, \$3; medium, \$2.50; small, \$1.50.

HIDES—Country buyers are paying the following prices per pound for hides: No. 1 cured, 16c; green, 12c. Bulls: No. 1 cured, 11c; green, 7c; No. 2 hides and bulls, 1c under No. 1. Calf: No. 1 cured, 19c; green, 14c. Kip: No. 1 cured, 16c; green, 12c; No. 2 calf and kip, 1½c under No. 1. Horsehides: No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$4.50.

Wholesale Fruits

(Wholesalers' prices to retail merchants.)

APPLES—Greenings, bu., \$2.25 @ 2.50; Winter Banana, box, \$3.50; Delicious, box, \$4; Jonathans, bu., \$2.75; boxes, \$3.50; Alexanders, bu., \$2.50.

CRAB APPLES—Bu., \$3.50.

Country Meats

DRESSED CALVES—Best country dressed, 18 @ 20c per lb.; medium, 14 @ 17c; poor, 10 @ 13c; city dressed, 22 @ 33c per lb.

RABBITS—Live, 4½ lbs. and up, 19c.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Nov. 28.—Cattle receipts, 954; market steady; good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$10.50 @ 13.75; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$10.25 @ 12; best handy weight butcher steers, \$8.25 @ 10; mixed steers and heifers, \$9 @ 9.50; handy light butchers, \$7.25 @ 8.75; light butchers, \$6 @ 8; best cows, \$7 @ 8; butcher cows, \$5.50 @ 6.50; cutters, \$4.75; canners, \$4.25 @ 4.50; choice light bulls, \$6 @ 7.75; heavy bulls, \$6 @ 7.75; stock bulls, \$5 @ 6.25; feeders, \$6.50 @ 8.25; cackers, \$6.25 @ 7.75; milkers and springers, \$6.50 @ 11.00.

Veal Calves.—Receipts, 703; market, steady; best, \$15.50 @ 16; others, \$7.50 @ 15.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts, 3,056; market, steady; best lambs, \$14 @ 14.25; fair lambs, \$11 @ 12.50; light to common lambs, \$6.50 @ 10; buck lambs, \$7.25 @ 12.25; fair to good sheep, \$5.50 @ 6.50; culls and common, \$2 @ 3.

Hogs.—Market, slow; around 50 cents higher. Mixed hogs, \$9.40; good yorkers, \$9.25; roughs, \$8 @ 8.25; pigs, \$8.25; stags, \$7.25; light lights, \$8.85; extreme heavy, \$8 @ 8.50.

EAST BUFFALO—Hogs.—Receipts, 14,400; 220-250 lbs., \$10 @ 10.10; 180-218 lbs., \$9.85 @ 9.90; 140-150 lbs., \$9 @ 9.50; pigs, \$8.25 @ 8.50; packing sows, \$7.75 @ 8.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; steers, 15 @ 25c higher; other strong; spots higher; top

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

	Detroit Nov. 29	Chicago Nov. 29	Detroit Nov. 16	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.39		\$1.39	\$1.38
No. 2 White	1.38		1.38	1.39
No. 2 Mixed	1.37		1.37	1.37
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.95	.89½ @ .90½	.91	.76
No. 3 Yellow	.98		.89	.75
OATS (New)				
No. 2 White	.56	.51 @ .53	.55½	.48
No. 3 White	.54½	.41 @ .42	.53	.46
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.16	1.07½	1.16	.90
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.30		5.20	5.30 @ 5.40
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	2.00	1.35 @ 1.60	2.17	3.00 @ 3.15
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	14 @ 15	18 @ 19	14.50 @ 15	19 @ 20.50
No. 2 Tim.	11 @ 12	15 @ 17	11 @ 12	16 @ 17.50
No. 1 Clover	12 @ 13.50	18 @ 19	12 @ 13.50	16 @ 18
Light Mixed	13 @ 14.50	18 @ 19	13 @ 14.50	18 @ 19.50

Tuesday, November 29.—Corn scores good advance. Wheat, oats and rye also up. Beans dropped slightly.

STOP Profit Leaks

Fight Udder Troubles

Poorly-filled milk pails are a disappointment—and a loss. When they occur, be sure the trouble is not under your very eyes.

Remember this—cows are nervous, sensitive animals. The slightest discomfort of the udder or teats is extra annoying during milking. The milk is held back—lost to you as surely as if the cow lacked the ability to produce.

Fight udder troubles constantly—the way the best dairymen in the country now do—with a can of Bag Balm, the great healing ointment. Bag Balm is a rapid antiseptic healer of all sores or hurts, chaps, cracked teats, inflammation of the udder, caked bag, bunches, cow-pox, etc. It is clean and pleasant to use—cannot taint the milk. For any sore or skin trouble Bag Balm is sure relief.

Use Bag Balm liberally to keep your cows comfortable and productive. Big 10-ounce package 60c at feed dealers, druggists, general stores. Mailed postpaid if hard to obtain locally. Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles" free on request.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont

BAG BALM



"MADE BY THE
KOW-KARE PEOPLE"

Ship Your Dressed Calves and Live Poultry

Detroit Beef Company

OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE
COMMISSION HOUSE IN DETROIT

Write for new shippers Guide
shipping tags and Quotations.

Detroit Beef Co.

1903 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

(Livestock Continued from page 18)

HORSES

STALLION FOR SALE

The Augusta Horse Breeders Association
will sell at public auction, three
miles north of Augusta, on the
C. M. Case farm, on

Thursday, December 15, 1927
AT 1:00 P. M. STANDARD TIME

their Registered Belgian stallion, Carl E.
No. 12597, six years old, weight
2000 pounds, kind and gentle.

INFORMATION ON REQUEST

Augusta Horse Breeders
Association

C. M. Case, Sec'y Ross Burdick, Aut.

FISTULA-HORSES CURED, \$5.00. SEND NO MONEY UNTIL CURED.

COAN CHEMICAL CO., Barnes, Kansas

POULTRY

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE. APRIL
hatch at \$3.00 each.
GEO. L. HEAL, Davison, R. F. D. 3, Michigan.

RABBITS

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT BREED, PEDIGREE
Chinchilla rabbits.
MENTOR BRUCE, White Cloud, Minn.

steers, \$16.25; yearlings, \$13.25@15;
light medium steers, \$9.50@10.85; heifers,
\$7.50@9.50; fat cows, \$5.50@7.25; cutters,
\$4@5; bulls, \$6@7.50.

CHICAGO.—Hog values were 10@15c
higher and demand was fairly active.
Light hogs showed more gain than the
heavy grades. A week ago best hogs
stopped at \$9.25, while many sold at \$9.50
today. Shippers and yard traders were
best buyers from the outset and big kill-
ers had bids that were only steady. Prime
butchers sold to \$9.55. Most good packing
hogs sold for \$8.25@8.75. Pigs went to
\$8@8.25. The run was 46,000.

Cattle trade was strong from the start.
Few prime steers were offered but some
good sold at \$17@18, with one load to
\$18.10. Most good steers went at \$12@
15. Cows and heifers had a firm market
but calves dropped 25@50c. Bulls had a
slow but steady market. The run was
19,000, with about 4,000 calves.

Fat lambs were strong to 15 cents high-
er but the stock did not show up well on
account of wet weather. Choice lambs
brought \$14@14.25. Feeders also had a
good market at steady values. Some good
lots brought \$14@14.15. Aged sheep sold
slowly at unchanged prices. The run was
20,000.

CROP REPORTS

(Continued from page 17)

Hillsdale.—Fall plowing is the order of
the day on many farms. Some hog chol-
era cases are reported. Very few auctions;
at these cows sell high and hay sells low.
Good second cutting alfalfa goes at about
\$7.00 per ton. Rearing of good heifers
seems to be a profitable thing and many
are going into it.—L. W. M., Nov. 25.



Week of December 4

WHILE some parts of Michigan
may receive locally, heavy pre-
cipitation, it is expected that
the state as a whole will average
drier than usual. Temperatures dur-
ing this same period are also ex-
pected to show a somewhat abnormal
condition with conditions moderate
enough, perhaps, to effect the price
of eggs and other commodities that
should sell better with low thermal
readings.

During the early days of the week
precipitation will be moderately
heavy in many counties with the
temperatures moderately cool. Gen-
erally fair to unsettled weather con-
ditions will rule generally over the
middle days of the week but become
more definite in character along
about Thursday with showers or
snow flurries.

Much colder weather with some
storminess as well as fair weather
will occur during closing days of the
week.

Week of December 11

A continuation of weather some-
what similar to last week is expected
this week, that is, precipitation be-
low seasonal normal and tempera-
tures above normal. There will be
considerable unsettled, changeable
weather this week.

At the very beginning of the week
of the 11th will be unsettled and
windy. As the middle of the week
approaches storm conditions will be-
come more definite in character with
wind storms and local sleet.

During the middle part of the
week the weather will become more
pleasant but with temperatures drop-
ping so that by the end of the week
readings will be somewhat below the
seasonal normal.

Probably the greatest precipita-
tion of the week will occur during
the closing days of this week quickly
followed by clearing weather and
change to much colder.

MISCELLANEOUS

MEN, GET FOREST RANGER JOB; \$125-\$200
month and home furnished; permanent; hunt,
fish, trap. For details, write Norton, 547 Temple
Court, Denver, Colo.

MAKE \$25.00 DAILY SELLING COLORED
Raincoats and slickers. Red, Blue, Green, etc.
\$2.95. Hat Free. Commissions daily. Outfit
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Lost! \$78.00 A Year By Poor Separators De Laval Proved It!

IN ORDER to show exactly how
much money is being lost by poor
separators De Laval Agents in 17
states during the past year held
hundreds of public tests, in which the
skim-milk from some separator in each
community was run through a new
De Laval and separated again.

In all these tests De Laval Sep-
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butter-fat from such skim-milk.
The butter-fat recovered in this way
was immediately weighed and tested
at the local creamery or cream station,
and varied in value from a few cents to
over a dollar.

The average results from all the tests
showed that the separators from which
De Laval's skimmed the skim-milk
were losing butter-fat at the rate of
\$78.00 a year.

50,000 People Saw These Tests

More than 50,000 people attended
these demonstrations and many of
them were amazed at the separating
losses revealed and asked for tests to
be made on their own separators.

In view of the fact that no effort was
made to secure skim-milk from the
poorest separator in each community,
and that the tests were conducted

under the observation of disinterested
people entirely in the open and above
board, they reveal a general condition.

It has been conservatively esti-
mated that 25% of all separators
in use today are wasting large
amounts of butter-fat—enough to
pay for a new De Laval in a short
time. Is your separator in this class?
To make sure it isn't, try a new
De Laval.

Trade In Your Old Separator on A New De Laval

The new De Laval's are the best
separators ever made—they skim
cleaner, run easier, are more conven-
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others. They have many new features
you will appreciate. Liberal trade
allowances on old separators of any
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which are also sold on easy terms or
installments. See your De Laval Agent
or send coupon for full information.

MAIL COUPON

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 4521
165 Broadway, New York
600 Jackson Blvd., Chicago
61 Beale St., San Francisco

Please send me, without
obligation, full informa-
tion on

Separator ☐
Milk ☐
check which

Name.....
Town.....
State..... R.F.D. No. Cows.....

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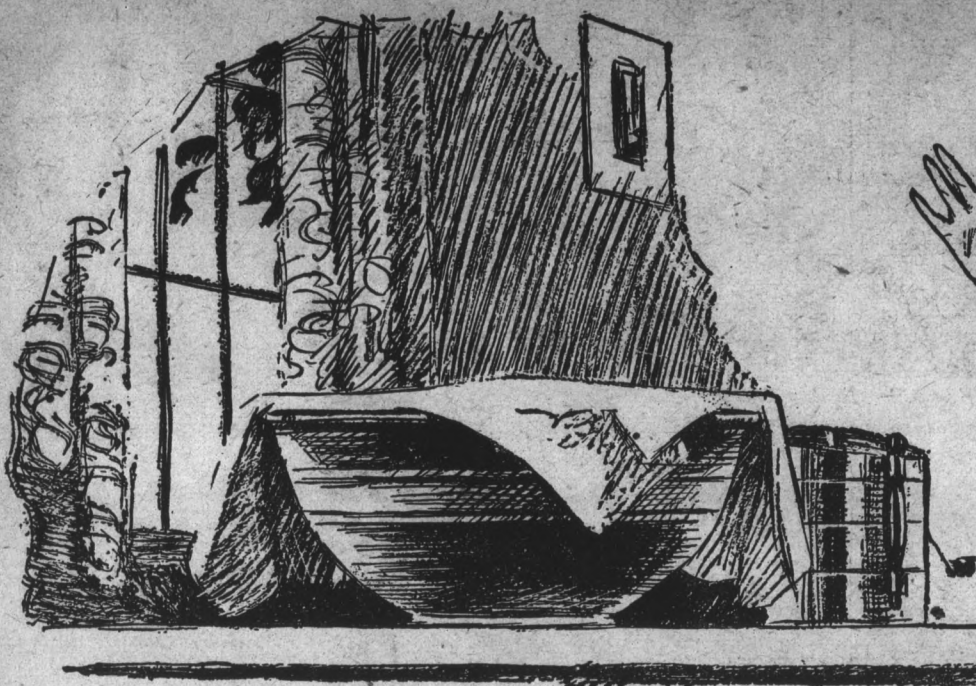
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SHE covered the bowl carefully, and settled herself to read. The book was interesting—she read on and on—until suddenly she realized that she'd let the apple-cake rise fifteen minutes too long.

It might have been a sad occasion. If her flour had been of the hair-trigger variety, the cake might have been coarse in texture, full of large holes—in general, a sorrowful sight.

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