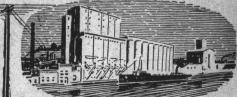
FEBRUARY 18, 1928

# BUSINESS FARMER FEBRUARY 18, 1928 BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent Farm Magazine Owned and





**CLUB WORK MAKES HAPPY FARM BOYS** 

In this issue: Complete Story About Farmers' Week at Michigan State College—Special Articles on Farm Bureau and Farmers' Club Annual Meetings-Pointers on Making Out Income Tax Return — and many other valuable features.

# Chrysler PRICES

Effective Jan. 10, 1928

#### New Chrysler "52"

Two-door Sedan	\$670
Coupe · · ·	670
Roadster	670
(with rumble seat)	
Touring	695
Four-door Sedan	720
DeLuxe Coupe .	720
(with rumble seat)	
DeLuxe Sedan .	790

#### Great New Chrysler "62"

Business C	Cour	e	\$1065
Roadster			1075
Touring	•		1095
Two-door	Sed	an	1095
Coupe			1145
(with rumb	le se	at)	
Four-door	Sed	an	1175
Landau Se	dan		1235

#### Illustrious New Chrysler \*\*72"

Two-Pass. Coupe (with rumble seat)	1545
Royal Sedan -	1595
Sport Roadster (with rumble seat)	1595
Four-Pass. Coupe	1595
Town Sedan -	1695
Convertible Coupe (with rumble sent)	1745
Crown Sedan -	1795

#### New 112 h.p. Imperial "80"

(with rumble seat)	<b>\$7 (32</b>
Five-Pass. Sedan	2945
Town Sedan -	2995
Seven-Pass. Sedan	3075
Sedan Limousine	3495

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to ex tend the convenience of time payments.

# Sensational NewLOWER

Quality Unchanged

(and upwards)

# 40 Body Styles

Chrysler's sensational rise from 27th to 3rd place in sales in 42 months is the result of a phenomenal public preference that has continuously demanded a record-breaking volume of quality motor cars.

Chrysler's tremendous production and rapid growth are the direct results of public recognition of values and savings which only Chrysler Standardized Quality can provide.

You will then instantly recognize why Chrysler cars—by the most astounding price savings which result from a huge and rapidly growing public demandare today more than ever the most marvelous motor car values in their respective price groups.

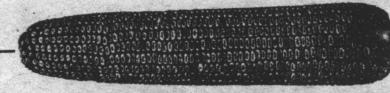
FOR DEMONSTRATION ASK

# Read the Ads

modern farmer, these days, sa't just keep cows and hogs. —he knows the breeds and ows just why he wants Guern-s or Holsteins, Durocs,

Those who know of the latest ideas and improvements of the manufacturers are those who read the advertisements... Standard advertised brands are best. They have stood the test of use.

Read the advertisements in this publication. They will tell you of the best brands to fill your particular needs. They will help you to do your work better and to live more comfortably at less cost.



AGAIN CLEMENT'S WHITECAP IS A WINNER IN MICHIGAN 5 ACRE CORN GROWING CONTEST

Clement's White Cap Yellow Dent, Picketts Yellow Dent and Michigan Yellow Dent (a very early dent), Certified Worthy Oats, Two-Row Barley and Sweet Clover Seed.

Why take a chance on common seed when our scientific method of drying and preparing our corn insures germination and vigor. Write for Circular and Sample.

PAUL C. CLEMENT, - Britt

Britton, Mich., Dept. T

**AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE** 

FIRE

THEFT

COLLISION

LIABILITY

PROPERTY DAMAGE

We have good openings for representative farmer agents. Write

Insurance Dept.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

221-227 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan

## \$50 OFFERED FOR NAME FOR BEET GROWERS CLUB

FIFTY dollar prize, offered to A the Michigan farmer or member of his family who suggests the best title to designate a group

the best title to designate a group to be made up of the twenty leading beet growers of the State, is announced by the farm crops department at Michigan State College.

The growers who are to become members of the club will be chosen this year, and the choice will be based upon the yield secured, the sugar contained in the beets grown per acre, and the business efficiency shown in producing the crop.

The contest for the choice of a name opened February 1 and closes June 1. Suggested names should be

name opened February 1 and closes
June 1. Suggested names should be
mailed to C. J. Oviatt, Michigan
State College, East Lansing.
Previously organized clubs have
been designated as 'Masters,' 'Champions,' or 'Fifteen Ton' and it is
hoped that entrants in the Michigan
contest will not use these terms in
their suggested title.
The growers to become members

The growers to become members of the group will be selected by a committee chosen by the M. S. C. farm crops department and the manufacturers of beet sugar. The Columbia Sugar Company, Bay City, provided the prize money which will go to the title contest winner.

## PRES. BUTTERFIELD GOING TO EUROPE

THE State Board of Agriculture has granted leave of absence to President Butterfield of Michigan State College in order that he may attend the International Missionary Council which convenes at Jerusalem the latter part of March. President and Mrs. Butterfield will leave Lansing February 20th prepar-

leave Lansing February 20th preparatory to sailing from New York on February 25, on the "Adriatic."

There will be some two hundred official delegates to the Council, drawn from about forty countries and comprising prominent missionary workers, both native leaders from so-called missionary lands as well as persons from the countries which have been sending out and supporting missionaries in the field. The Council is under the presidency The Council is under the presidency of Dr. John R. Mott, and among the American delegates are such men as Dr. Robert E. Speer, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, President Moton of Tuskogee, and Samuel M. Cavert.

#### OCEANA GETS ECONOMICS AGENT

THE Home Economics Club of Oceana county, acting with the extension service department of Michigan State College, has obtained the services of Miss Mary Seekell of Albion as home demonstration agent in the county. She will start her work in February and several clubs are being organized in the county to

be in readiness to start various home economic projects.

Miss Seekell was chosen from among 10 other candidates. She spent the earlier part of her life on a farm near Milan and is familiar with farm life. After graduation from high school she taught a year in rural schools and then entered Albion col-lege where she completed a fouryear course in home economics, later taking advanced work at Michigan State College. For the past two years she has taught home economics in the South Haven High school where her work with girls has attracted

favorable comment.

Besides working with women Miss Seekell will continue the work of the 4H clubs among girls. These have ben under the direction of County Agent Carl H. Hemstreet.

Miss Seekell will establish her office with that of the county agent at

# SHEPHERD COOPERATIVE HAS NICE SURPLUS

STOCKHOLDERS of the Shepherd Cooperative Association held their annual meeting on January 14th and learned that their organization shipped \$173,679.33 worth of livestock during 1927 while their retail business amounted to over \$45,000 in that period. The secretary's report showed that they were starting the new year with a surplus of over \$8,000 and a membership of over 300.

THE ONLY
FARM MAGAZINE
OWNED AND EDITED IN MICHIGAN

Published Bi-Weekly at Ut Clemens, Michigan

# The Michigan

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1928

GEORGE M. SLOCUM

MILON GRINNELL

Intered as 2nd class matter, ug. 22, 1917, at Mt. Clemens, lich., under act Mar. 3, 1879.

# Farm Folks Put in a Busy Week at M. S. C.

Attendance of Ten Thousand Breaks All Previous Records at Annual Farmers' Week

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE purveyors of nostrums that will snatch the poor farmer

from the jaws of economic demise would have had a hard time picking their patients out of the 10,000 people who visited Michigan State College during Farmers' Week. Most of the automobiles that carried the visitors to East Lansing seemed to be equipped with a good supply of gas, the tires on the machines appeared to be fairly good, no one had to sell lead pencils to buy food, and there is no record of any concentrated attack upon the funds that the College City has available for supplying destitute transients with a ticket to the next county.

The diversity of the interests that drew the visitors to the College and from the jaws of economic de-

The diversity of the interests that drew the visitors to the College and that occupied their attention after their arrival demonstrates some of the reasons that farm relief measures do not get a unanimous vote from the farmers themselves. Rural reformers will have to awaken to the fact that farmers are not a class made up of interchangeable individ-

fact that farmers are not a class made up of interchangeable individuals with identical ambitions and methods of earning a livelihood.

There was no instance during the week of any group deserting the meetings arranged for their special interests and marching in a body to hear a discussion of no interest to them. The muck farmers discussed muck and muck grops: the poultrymuck and muck crops; the poultry-men talked about eggs, chicks and chickens; the horticulturists listened to members of their profession tell of their experiences in producing fruit; and the rural women did not get far away from the meetings where home, clothes and children were the subjects under considera-

The afternoon and evening meetings at which topics of supposedly general interest were the center of attraction were well attended; but, when you saw a visitor buttonhole when you saw a visitor buttonnoise his companion and emphasize his conversation with a waving fore-finger, a little polite listening in proved that the topic being debated was one that engaged the attention of a particular group in a sectional meeting.

General Programs

Edward N. Wentworth, Chicago, who has made a study of agricultural and industrial relationship emphasized the impossibility of improv-ing agricultural conditions by any method of blanket legislation. Mr. Wentworth made a prophecy of in-creasing prosperity for farmers, but he stated that this prosperity would be brought about by the individual initiative of farmers in adopting specialized lines of farm practices. Increasing land values will no longer provide a recompense for the years spent in living and working on a farm. Today the profits to be derived from farming must be obtained from farm products, is the belief of Mr. Wentworth. The speaker also said that contacts made by him among industrial leaders convinced him that these leaders are anxious to see that the farmer shall receive an adequate return for his labor and

investments. W. O. Thompson, president emeritus of Ohio State University, told his audience that relief legislation would not be a cure-all for their ills. Any permanent betterment for agriculture, he continued, would have to come from the efforts of those engaged in the business of farming. President Thompson believes that the land grant colleges, such as Ohio State and Michigan State, have been and will continue to be of material assistance to farmers in the solution of specific problems that can be solved only by research and experi-

The Ohio educator thinks that cities require a continuous supply of people moving in from rural districts, so the cities should be interested in the welfare of the group from which an important part of their population must be drawn. The necessity for the farmer to provide his own salvation requires educational training that the land grant colleges are required to furnish through residence and extension courses, was one of the statements of President Thompson.

#### Governor Speaks

Governor Fred W. Green expressed the opinion that the trouble with taxation is that the present system is not based upon the ability system is not based upon the ability of the taxpayer to pay the tax. Property is now taxed upon its theoretical value and not upon its value as a producer of income. The Governor stated that he did not agree with those that wanted to reduce taxes by the curtailment of road building and a reduction in the expenditures for educational facilities. Governor Green concluded his talk with an assurance of an honest, clean state government at Lansing.

clean state government at Lansing.
Professor V. R. Gardner, head of
the horticultural department at
Michigan State College, said that the
belief that it is cheaper for the
average farmer to buy fruit than to raise it is depriving many farmers not only of the best varieties of fruit but also, in some cases, of all fruit. Many of the best varieties of cherries, peaches, and other fruits can not be bought on the market. They can be readily grown for the home table at a slight outlay of time and expense. The professor also recommended that farmers plant improved varieties of walnuts and hickory nuts. Nut trees require very little attention, and their planting increases the value of the farm.

Doctor G. I. Christie, director of extension work at Purdue University, Indiana, warned his audience that damage to corn by the corn borer could only be reduced through the cooperation of all farmers. The

expenditures necessary to control the spread of the borer must increase the cost of producing corn, and the crop is of such basic importance that no one should offer less than whole hearted support to the control work. The International Corn Bor-er Committee, of which Doctor Christie is a member, is asking Congress for an appropriation to continue control measures started in

That the continuation of profits for the sheep raiser depends to a considerable extent upon the possibility of persuading the buying pub-lic that mutton is a staple article of lic that mutton is a staple article of diet, was the prediction made by James E. Poole, Chicago markets editor of the Breeders Gazette. Mr. Poole pointed out the fact that Canadians eat three times as much mutton per capita as Americans consume. The editor of the Gazette urges that Michigan sheep owners put their business upon a quality rather than numerical basis. rather than numerical basis.

#### **Optimistic Over Market**

Mr. Poole was more optimistic of the future trend of the cattle and hog markets. He believes that the market for pork will become better and that the present good prices for cattle will continue for some time. While the speaker did not express overconfidence in the acts of Consecutive of the processing characteristics of the process. gress in channels outside of its prescribed duties, he thought that the needed protection of the farmer's domestic markets falls within the province of Congressional action, and he recommended that an embargo be placed upon the importa-tion of meat products. Congressman John C. Ketcham,

Hastings, promised an audience of 4,000 that he would introduce in the House of Representatives a bill based on the Grange Export Debenture Plan. Representative Ketcham believes that the McNary-Haugen bill stands small chance of being en-acted owing to the disfavor in which it is held by President Coolidge, and the Hastings solon said that the con-stitutionality of this act would be tested if the act should pass in Congress and be approved by the Presi-

Offers Debenture Plan

The Debenture plan, advocated by Congressman Ketcham, was said to meet with President Coolidge's approval. Under this plan exporters of grain could pay the consigner of export grain the world price of the grain plus an amount to be fixed by federal authority. The added amount above the world price level would be refunded to the exporter through debentures good for their face value in paying duties upon any goods im-ported into the United States. In case the exporter of grains did not import goods upon which he had to pay duties, the debentures could be sold by him to any individual or firm that did import goods subject

The Congressman from Hastings deprecated the practice of appropriating federal funds for the financing of irrigation and reclamation pro-jects. He believes that the subjects jects. He believes that the subjects that should have the attention of Congress in its efforts to provide farm relief are taxation problems, improvement of transportation facilities, and the control of surplus against a products. cultural products.

R. Wayne Newton, economics department, Michigan State College, in an address on problems in farm tax relief, stressed the need for basing the assessment of taxes upon the ability to pay. Mr. Newton pointed out the economic problems that arise when any of the industries are faced with bills for unpaid taxes and have no current income to pay the bills.

Mr. Newton declared that the common property tax is the worst of-fender against the principle of tax-ation of the ability to pay. Local taxes amount in many cases to 90 per cent of the total sum of taxes paid by individual farmers, and the property tax is the easiest tax for local officers to collect. The economist said the ease of collecting the property tax is one of the chief ob-stacles in the way of inaugurating new taxation systems.

The speaker believes that a distribution by the state to townsips of a portion of the funds derived from gas and automobile taxes would aid in reducing the amount of taxes that need to be collected locally for the upkeep of township roads. He also said that as the State has direct charge of the rural educational system that more State assistance in the financing of rural schools would no more than fair and would assist in reducing local tax burdens. Dr. Ada Hart Arlitt, head of the

department of child care and training at the University of Cincinnati, addressed groups at both the general sessions and at the sectional meeting for women. Dr. Arlitt, in her talk on Willing Obedience, said that chil-dren obey much more readily when they are confident that the one requiring obedience is herself certain of the reasonableness of the command, that the command will not be withdrawn, and that it is not to be countermanded by some other member of the family.

Dr. Arlitt condemned harsh, continuous, and delayed punishments. The punishment should be, as far as possible, fitted to the crime, it should be exacted without question, and should not be delayed for father to carry out when he comes home, and after the child has forgotten what the offense was. The parent should teach the child that a certain voice tone means instant compliance with the request made, and this tone of voice should be used only upon oc-

(Continued on Page 28)

#### PROGRAM FOR SPRING MEETING OF MICHIGAN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

(Meetings to be held in Ball Room, Roosevelt Hotel) AT PONTIAC, FEB. 28-29, 1928 All Sessions will begin on time Tuesday, Fobruary 28, 1928

Forenoon

10:00—"Orchard Soil Management"—John Sims. 10:45—"The Geology of Eastern Michigan Fruit Soils"—W. S. Toothacker. 11:15—"The Backyard Fruit Garden"—R. J. Coryell.

Afternoon

1:30—"The Farmers Retail Market"—Isaac Band.
2:15—"Peach Cultural Practices in Ontario"—E, F. Palmer. Vineland Station,

2:15—"Peach Cultural Fractices in Charles of the problems of the apple 3:00—Address—Judge Tuttle will discuss some of the problems of the apple grower. He has developed an orchard of 4,000 bearing apple trees on the Tuttle homestead in Ingham county.

Tabellary 29, 1928 Wednesday, February 29, 1928

Forenoon 9:30—"Using Dust to Aid Application Timing"—H. A. Cardinell.
10:15—"The Selection of Spray Materials"—W. C. Dutton.
11:00—"The importance of Cross-pollination and the Honey-bee in Fruit Yields" (Illustrated)—H. D. Hootman.

Afternoon

1:30—"The Management of Production Problems on a Fruit Farm"—Frank
Farnsworth, Waterville, Ohio.

2:30—"The Demands of the Consumer"—G. V. Branch, Director of Detroit
Municipal Markets.

# nual Meet Is Harmoniou

Old Officers Are Re-Elected and Only One Change Is Made in Board of Directors

HE tenth annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau got under way Thursday morn-ing, February 2nd, with the seating of delegates from the various local farm bureaus about the State. This was followed by the appointment of committees. President M. L. Noon gave his address, after which the minutes of the last annual meeting were read. Then Clark L. Brody read and discussed the secretary's and treasurer's report.

Mr. Brody took up the various activities of the State Farm Bureau; such as supply service, seed service, wool pool, automobile insurance, clothing, organization, information, transportation and legislation. He showed that on December 31, 1927, they had \$36,324.23 on hand and in banks, and the net worth of the organization was \$120,630.36.

In the afternoon there was a talk by M. S. Winder, secretary-treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The credentials and rules committees made their reports and the board of directors offered their recommendations. At the conclusion of the afternoon session resolutions were under consideration.

#### Big Crowd at Banquet

At 5:40 p. m., Thursday, around 900 people gathered in the ballroom of Union Memorial building on the campus to attend the annual banquet of the Farm Bureau. This was followed by a two hour program of talks and singing after which most of the folks enjoyed an old time

dancing party.

Music during the banquet was furnished by the Brody Farm Burean Orchestra, made up of members of Mr. Clark L. Brody's family.

D. Eben Mumford, of Michigan State College, acted as toastmaster and introduced the main speaker of the evening, Prof. William E. Dodds, of the University of Chicago, who talked on "Shall American Farmers Become Peasants?"

Reviewing the history of agricul-ture of this country from the days of the Revolution up to the present time. Prof. Dodds brought his talk to a close with the prediction that if the government does not get a more agricultural viewpoint of problems of the American farmer he can see nothing very attractive for him in the future of farming.

#### Will Peasantry Come?

"To be sure not all farmers are helpless," he said, "Men who show great ability sometimes succeed.

Large tracts of the best lands, heavy investments in machinery and expert watching of the markets of the world: But such men are not farmers. If agriculture falls into the hands of such what was the justifica-tion of the civil war? It would simmean a new landed feudalism, the interstices of poor lands farmed by tenants, perhaps proprietors, old south, to their neighboring looking, like similar classes in the overlords for guidance. In place of the black slavery the new system would present colonies of day or month laborers hired by the plantations, no prospect of ownership in the future—duplication of the situa-tion in the industrial districts. Such a system of agriculture might lead to a monopolistic or controlled production and command of the city markets, large producers able to or ganize, store their crops, and wait for the cities to come to their terms. Is that the goal toward which quiet, policy-less leaders in Washington wish the country to drift? If so, American society seems destined to take the course of other great soci-eties that have gone before thus making the workers in the soil the least respectable of the groups that contribute to the common weal. Such a fate is not likely to be accepted however, without a struggle on the part of the tenants and farmers of the country.

Prof. Dodds' talk and the old time

dance party were broadcast over the college station, WKAR.

#### Take Up Resolutions

Friday forenoon, which marked the end of the meeting, was taken up with consideration and adoption resolutons, and the election of directors.

Attempts to get an endorsement of a candidate for President of the United States failed to get very far. Sen. Peter B. Lennon, of Genesee county, arose during the meeting following the banquet Thursday evening and attemtped to get delegates to endorse Frank O. Lowden. His strong appeal was wasted as his suggestion was "snowed under" when a vote was taken. Friday morning an unsuccessful attempt was made to pass a resolution de-claring members of the Farm Bureau as favoring only those candidates for President and national legislative positions who not only at the present time, but in the past, have favored the McNary-Haugen bill.

A resolution favoring capital punishment was strongly debated Another resolution which favored the Snow bill to change the system of choosing county commissioners was also voted down. All other resolutions offered were adopt-These included:

Approval of McNary-Haugen bill, bovine tuberculosis eradication work, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway,

enforcement of Volstead act, utiliza-tion of Muscle Shoals, and opposition to tax-exempt securities.

A modification of the agricultural extension program, to make it responsive to the will of the farmers themselves, with increased emphasis on co-operative farming and farm organization.

Strengthening of the inheritance tax laws to prevent the "rapidly in-creasing amount of evasion," and revision of the state law so as to absorb the full 80 per cent deductionallowed by the Federal statute.

Petitioned the Governor to provide the State Department of Agri-culture with a "traffic director" to work for lower freight rates on Michigan farm products.

Asked the State Administrative

Board to take immediate steps to distribute funds to the poorer school districts, as provided in the Turner

That the University of Michigan institute a four-year medical course, in order to meet the general health problem in the country.

Disapproved of the general prop-erty tax and approved of the gas tax, the income tax and the diversion of highway funds to the upkeep of post

Demanded elimination of the automobile excise tax if any legislation for tax reduction is enacted by Congress.

#### One New Director

Apparently all were well satisfied with the work of the officers as Preident M. L. Noon, Vice-President W. W. Billings and Secretary-Treasurer

Clark L. Brody were re-elected.

The directors-at-large are M. B.
McPherson, Mrs. Edith M. Wagar,
W. W. Billings, John W. Goodwine,
J. G. Boyle and Verold F. Gormely, the same as last year.

Only one change was made in the board of directors and that was the election of Fred Harger, of Stanwood, replacing George Herman, representing the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange. Other directors are: George McCalla, representing the Michigan Elevator Exchange; M. L. Noon, representing Michigan Milk Producers' Assn.; J. H. O'Mealey, Michigan Live Stock Exchange; and Fruit M. D. Buskirk, Michigan Growers, Inc.

Pres. K. L. Butterfield invited the Farm Bureau to meet next spring with a committee from M. S. C. regarding revisions in Farmers Week The invitation was arrangements.



AT LAST YEAR'S POTATO SHOW DURING FARMERS' WEEK King Spud's estate as it was exhibited by Ernest Petitior, of Gaylord, at the Potato Show during Farmers' Week, 1927. The eastle on the right, modeled after the pattern of the 10th century mont, was built of potatoes of the Rural Russet variety.

# Some Pointers On How To Make Out Income Tax Return

N filing an income tax return for the year 1927 the use of Form 1040 is required when the net income, regardless of amount, was derived from a "business or profession, including farming," and in all cases where the net income was more than \$5,000. Careful reading of the instructions on the form and the accompanying form 1040F—schedule of farm income and expenses will aid materially in filing a correct return. A farmer who keeps his accounts on the cash receipts and disbursements basis—which means a record of the amount actually re-ceived and the amount actually paid expenses-must file his income tax return for the year 1927 on that basis. He must include in his gross income for the year the amount of cash or the value of merchandise or other property received from the sale of live stock and produce, which vere raised on the farm, profits from the sale of live stock or any other items which were purchased, profits from the sale or rental of farm lands, and profits from all other taxable sources. The farm expenses will be the amount actually paid out during

For those reporting on the accrual basis, the gross profits are obtained by adding to the inventory value of live stock and products on hand at the end of the year the amount re-ceived from the sale of stock and products and other miscellaneous receipts, for hire of teams, machinery, etc., during the year, and deducting from this sum the inventory value of stock and products on hand at the beginning of the year plus the cost of stock and produce purchased durthe year. The farm expenses will be the actual expenses incurred during the year, whether paid or

Farmers who keep no books of account or keep their accounts on the cash receipts and disbursement basis are required to file a schedule of farm income and expenses on Form 1040F, which must be attached to the individual return on Form 1040. With farmers who keep their accounts on the accrual basis, the filing of Form 1040F is optional.

#### Deduct Expenses

All necessary expenses paid or incurred during the year 1927 in the operation of a farm as a business enterprise may be deducted from gross income in ascertaining net income, upon which the tax is assessed. These include the expense of har-vesting and marketing of crops and the cost of seed and fertilizer used. Amounts expended for the purchase of feed for live stock may be deducted, but the value of a farmer's own products used for such purposes is not a deductible item. The farmer may deduct the cost of small tools

used up in the course of a year or two, wages paid to farm hands (other than domestic servants) and rent paid for farm land and buildings (other than the dwelling) cost of repairs to fences, wagons and ma-chinery, also bills paid for horseshoeing, stock powders, rock salt, veterinary service, insurance (except on the dwelling, gasoline for operating power, and sundry minor expenses.

The value of produce raised on the farm and used in the board of farm laborers may not be deducted as an expense. The farmer may, as an expense. The farmer may, however, deduct the cost of food purchased for his laborers. The value of the services of the farmer himself, his wife or dependent minor children cannot be deducted unless amount is reported by the recipients as income on Form 1040.

The purchase price of an automobile even farm operation may not be deducted, as it is regarded as an investment of The cost of gasoline, repairs, and upkeep of an automobile, if used partly in the business and partly for the pleasure and convenience of the taxpayer or his family, such cost may be apportioned accordingly, and that proportion of cost attributable to business deducted. General deductions such as for taxes, losses, interest on indebt-edness, bad debts, contributions, etc.,

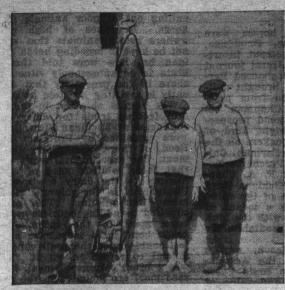
are explained in instructions on the forms.

#### Income Limits

Returns are required of single persons whose net income for 1927 was \$1,500 or more, or whose gross income was \$5,000 or more, and from married persons living together whose aggregate net income was \$3,500 or more. The exemptions are \$1,500 for single persons, and \$3,500 for married persons and heads of families. In addition, the taxpayer is allowed a credit of \$400 for each person dependent upon him or her chief support, if such person under 18 years of age, or mentally or physically defective. The term "mentally or physically defective" means not only cripples and persons mentally defective, but the aged and persons in ill health. A dependent need not live in the taxpayer's household, nor need he be a relative of

A single person may be the head of a family, and as such allowed the same personal exemption as a mar-ried person, \$3,500. A head of a fam-ily is defined by the revenue act of 1926 as "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one house-hold one or more individuals who are closely connected to him by blood relationship, relationship by mar-riage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and (Continued on Page 34)

# THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO CATCH ONE LIKE THIS?—"I have noticed quite a few fish pictures in M. B. F. and thought you might be interested in the kind we catch," writes Lee McCreery, of Presque Isle county. "It was caught in Black River, near Black Lake State Park.



SWEETHEARTS FOR FIFTY YEARS.—This pleture of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Leacox, of Lenawee county, was taken on their Golden Wedding day, December 16, 1927. He is 76 years old and she is 75. They have lived on the same farm since 1878, according to Doris Buchner, of Lenawee county.



IS EVERBODY HAPPY?—Looks like it, doesn't it? Left to right, they are Clarence, age three, Henry, eight, Bessie, ten, and Maynard, twelve, sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kempf, of Clinton county. Mrs. Kempf writes, "We take M. B. F. and enjoy it very much."



COMPANY ATTENTION!—The young saflor who salutes you is Townsend F. Dodge, son of Ralph Dodge, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dodge, of Clare county.



FOUR GENERATIONS.—Mrs. John Barber, of Kalkaska county, sent us this picture and advises the folks are: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Murray, great grandparents; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hayward, grandparents; Mr. and Mrs. John Barber, parents; and Miss Pearl Barber.



"ME AND MY PAL."—"This is a picture of me and my pal in the back yard on our farm," writes Jay Humphrey, of Huron county. They have great times together.



"ISN'T MY NEW WAGON A DANDY?"—Irene and her doll are all ready to enjoy a ride in her new wagon. Irene is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Hahn, of Macomb county.



"EARNING OUR DAILY BREAD."— Roy A. Baker, M. B. F. fieldman, sends in this picture of Mrs. W. Casey, of Sanilac county.



READY TO ENTER THE HOUSE.—"Gladys Stock, age 12, with her horse, Jenny," writes her mother, Mrs. Wm. Stock, of Saint Joseph county. "Jenny weuld come right in if we opened the door."



GUESS WHO.—Just a couple of girls cutting up, according to Mrs. F. Garrett,



"YOUR BATH IS READY."—But who will be first, Gerald Touble or his cousin, Carol Hilliard? Both are ready. Artic H. Touble, of Manister county, sent the picture to us.



TWINS.—Edwin and Edith, children of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hawes, of Alcona county, off for a ride.

# Many State Groups Meet During Farmers' Week

Good Talks and Election of Officers are Features of Annual Sessions of Various Agricultural and Livestock Associations

THE Michigan Beef Producers Association adopted as its platform for the ensuing year, recom-mendation of a new beef cattle barn at the College, participation in a national campaign for increased production of beef cattle, an effort to improve the quality of the cattle produced in Michigan, approval of the adoption of a federal embargo against imports of meats, protest against any effort to remove the ban on the importing of cattle that might bring infections of hoof and mouth disease into the country, and the gathering of statistics concerning the beef cattle industry.

The Michigan Beef Producers As-The Michigan Beel Producers Association elected the following officers: president, W. W. Crapo, Swartz Creek; vice president, John A. Brown, Detroit; secretary, W. E. J. Edwards, East Lansing; and treasurer, S. H. Pangborn, Bad Axe.

The officers elected by the Red Polled Cattle Club are: president, John C. Killick, Doster; vice president, J. N. Sanford, Freespil; and Mark R. Westbrook, Ionia, secretary.

The Shorthorn Breeders Association of the following ments are to reach the following ments are the following ments are

tion chose the following men to represent the organization: president, S. H. Panghorn, Bad Axe; vice president, H. W. Hayes, Chelsea; secretary-treasurer, W. E. J. Edwards, East Lansing; and directors, Jay Smith, Ann Arbor; B. T. Knight, Marlette; F. A. Clark, Ypsilanti; Elden McLaughin, Evart; and Robert Louten J. Sutton.

The Michigan Hereford Breeders decided upon a two day hike next summer when many representative breeders of Herefords will be visited. The route of the hike will carry the members into the upper peninsula. The official roster for the Associa-tion is: president, W. H. Heale, Ion-ia; vice presidents, William Wesiger-berger, Ionia; W. A. Ramsey, Port Hope; and C. B. Labering, Baines, and secretary, Daniel C. Miller,

The Michigan Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association chose James Curry, Sandusky, as president; and Avery C. Martin, North Street, as secretary of their organization.

#### **Judging Contest**

The winners in the contest held to determine the best amateur judges If the weights of livestock were: for beef cattle, August T. Schrocter, Auburn, and Wallace Balhoff, Applegate; for hogs, A. G. Bottomley, Armada, and A. H. Silcox, Ithaca; and for sheep, Louisa Shubel, Port Austin, and Robert Hunter, Grindstone

City.

Presentation of awards was made to winners in the Michigan Ton-Litter contest for 1927 at the annual banquet of the Michigan Swine Breeders Association. The Association favored fostering the idea of pig clubs as a project for the Organization this year. Professor C. F. Clayton, economics department at Michigan State College, told the breeders that conditions indicated a rise in the market for hogs during the latter part of the year, and that the increased prices would come sooner if industrial conditions im-

proved in the next few months.

Officers elected by the Swine
Breeders Association are: president,
W. H. Avery, Manchester; secretary, Harold Schafley, St. Johns; and directors, A. A. Feldcamp, Manchester; W. H. Rautson, Saginaw; F. H. Knox, Portland; A. G. Bovay, Jackson; J. J. Noon, Jackson; and Len Plakesles, St. Lohns.

Blakeslee, St. Johns.

The officers list for the Durocersey Association is Sidney Phillips, Charlotte, president; Raymond Laser, Waldron, secretary-treasurer; E.
H. Norris, Casnovia, vice president;
and John Williams, North Adams;
Harry Cranton, Prattville, and Harold Shapley, St. Johns, directors.
Dan C. Miller, Swartz Creek, is
president and Frederick Knox, is secretary of the Chester White Breed-Waldron, secretary-treasurer: E.

ers Association.

The Hampshire Swine Breeders Association retains the same officers as last year: Ray Skinner, Henderson, president, and A. G. Bovay, Jackson, secretary.

The re-elected president and secretary of the Spotted China Association are: G. S. Coffman, Coldwater, president; and G. P. Phillips, Bellevue,

Professor W. E. J. Edwards, Michigan State College, told the Michigan Poland China Breeders Association that it is poor economy to allow hogs to go through the summer without owner making an attempt to get good gains on the animals. Professor Edwards also said that experimental feeding trials at the College showed that hogs in dry lots made as satisfactory gains as those on good legume pasture. This experiment will be repeated this summer.

Officers for the Poland China Breeders Association are: president, W. S. Wood, Ann Arbor; vice president, I. W. Knapp, Monroe; and secretary, A. A. Feldcamp, Manchester.

#### Arouse Demand for Mutton

Discussion at the Michigan Purebred Sheep Breeders Association centered about the necessity for arousing a demand from the public for greater amounts and better grades of mutton. Speakers at the meeting were optimistic for the immediate future of the sheep breeding The promotion of sheep clubs among farm boys was com-mended. The officers elected are: president, H. C. Skinner, Dimondale; secretary-treasurer, M. H. Thornton, East Lansing; and vice president, J. M. Welsh, Ionia.

V. A. Freeman, extension specialist in animal husbandry, Michigan State College, told the Fine Wool Sheep Breeders Association that there is a necessity for the breeders there is a necessity for the to give greater attention to the weight of scoured fleece produced by their sheep. Wool buyers for by their sheep. Wool buyers for manufacturers fix their prices upon a scoured wool basis and Michigan wool producers have been producing that contained too much

This wool is discriminated against That it is possible to by buyers. produce fleeces that meet requirements is shown by fleeces weighed during the year. One fleece weighing 28.9 pounds scoured 4.98 pounds while another fleece weighing, 25.8 pounds scored 7.72 pounds. Fleeces scouring as high as 40 per cent have been found.

The Fine Wool Sheep Breeders Aspecker, president; T. W. Francia, Pinckney, vice president; and Robert J. Noon, Jackson, secretary-treasurer.

Breeders of draft horses were told by Roy Whiting, Onondaga, that a recent advertisement inserted by him in an agricultural journal offering two pairs of registered Percheron mares for sale brought a li-teral flood of inquiries from prospective buyers. Mr. Chapman be-lieves that there is a good prospec-tive market for the right kind of draft horses. Other speakers on the program were Ellis McFarland, Chicago, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, and F. A. Chapman, manager of the Michigan State Both men spoke of the value of showing animals as a means of acquainting the public with the kind of horses that are profitable for

draft purposes.

Harold Laycock, Mason, won a contest conducted by the Association to determine who could guess closest to the weight and value of four horses. D. L. Chapman, South Rockwood, was runner-up in the contest.

Officers elected by the Horsebreeders Association are Andy Adams, Litchfield, president; Dan Creyts, Lansing, vice president, R. S. Hudson, East Lansing, secretary; Sherman Reed, Kalamazoo; John Sharkey, Bellevue; Roy Whiting, Onon-daga; O. E. Bell, Mason; and J. F. Zugler, Cecilia, directors.

#### 1925 Was Turning Point

M. S. Prescott, editor of the Holstein Friesian World, Lacona, N. Y., told members of the Michigan Holstien Breeders Association that the National Sale of Holsteins held in Grand Rapids in 1925 was the turning point from the period of depression and that a gradually increasing period of prosperity has been joyed by Holstein breeders since that time. Mr. Prescott quoted prices from sales records that prove that the high prices are paid for animals with performance records and for young stock from animals with known production records.

Two projects recommended by Mr. Prescott as matters worthy of attention are the showing of cattle in lo-cal and national shows and an increased amount of testing for production records. The speaker predicted that production ability would be given proper credit in future show rings. Milk consumption is increasing rapidly both in total number of consumers and in per capita consumption.

Mr. Prescott told his audience that frequently a breed of cattle made its greatest advances in periods of de-

pression. This is caused by the rigid culling out of poor animals in the herds. In times of high prices, owners retain animals that should not be kept in breeding herds. Michnot be kept in breeding herds. Michigan breeders were told that the State is advantageously situated to share in the prosperity that apparently is awaiting Holstein owners.

The results obtained in the mineral feeding trials for dairy cattle conducted at Michigan State College were avaleized by Professor O. E.

were explained by Professor O. E. Reed, of the College Dairy Department. The experimental work shows that there is little need of adding calcium to the dairy cow's ration. Phosphorus is the mineral element most often missing. This can be supplied by adding odorless steamed bone meal to the ration. Low grade bone meal may have an ob-jectionable odor that will cause the animal to refuse to eat it. When wheat bran, cottonseed meal, or linseed meal are included in the ration the animal usually gets all the phosphorus required and there is no necessity to provide other sources of

#### Essay Contest

In the essay contest for testers in Michigan Herd Improvement Associations, the winners were Ralph Morehead, Missaukee-McBain Association, first; Walter Kirkpatrick, Leelanau county association, second; Earl Jackson, Macomb county, third; Iver Iverson, Berrien county, fourth; Glen Bedell, Ottawo county, fifth; and Forrest Bender and John Devries, both from Kent county, tied for sixth. The essays related the improvements made in herd manage-ment by members of herd improvement associations for which the

testers worked during the past year.
Officers chosen by the Brown
Swiss Breeders Association are H. H. Patterson, Ionia, president; E. R. Sherwood, Saranac, vice president; Mrs. Roy Kyser, Lowell, secretary-treasurer; and G. W. Rodman, Williamston, A. A. Feldcamp, Manchester, and W. M. Campbell, Dimondale, directors

directors.

Consuming More Milk

Breeders of Jersey cattle were optimistic both for the future of their favorite breed and for the dairy industry in general. Both A. C. Anderson, Detroit, and Lynn Copeland, of the Register of Merit Department for the Jersey Cattle club assured the breeders that the consumption of milk was on the increase and that the number of dairy cattle in the country is decreasing. Profes-sor Anderson said that the market for fluid milk is in a satisfactory condition at present.

Mr. Copeland states that the recent impetus imparted to Jersey breeding is due in a large part to the production test records being made by farmer breeders. He said that the records made by the small herd owner whose cattle were kept under average farm conditions were especially important in breed work because other farmers have faith in their own ability to duplicate the records on their farms. The herd plan of testing was praised by the representative from the national or-

ganization.

B. F. Beach, Michigan Milk Producers Association, Detroit, said that some of the difficulties arising in the fluid milk market were due to un-businesslike methods employed by the farmers that are selling milk on the Detroit market. Mr. Beach expressed the opinion that the price of milk could not be controlled by the farmers until they are able to control the production and distribuproduct. agricultural editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, said that the cow-path leads to prosperity, and the speaker presented statistics that were proof of this statement.

Officers selected by the Michigan Jersey Cattle Club are: Roy W. Weinberg, Vicksburg, president; George Weinegar, Morrice, vice president; and Roy P. Smith, Midland, secretary.

secretary.
The Michigan Guernsey Breeders
(Continued on Page 32)

# Farmers' Clubs Convene at M. S. C.

MANY organizations held meetings on the opening ings on the opening day of Farmers' Week—January -but probably the most outstanding one was the opening of the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs. The afternoon session on that day was followed by a banquet and talks in the evening, and the business meeting was continued Tuesday forenoon.

Monday afternoon Mrs. C. E. Potter, secretary of the State Assocation of Farmers Clubs, made her report. Also committees were appointed, and short talks followed. The subject of the talks was "Wanted—A Vital Farm Program."

The banquet was held at 6:30 in the Union Memorial building with a good attendance. President Chas. B. Cook made his address at that time. Another talk that was received enthusiastically was a hiscelved enthusiastically was a history of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs by Mrs. W. L. Cheney, of Mason. The main speaker of the evening was Pres. Kenyon L. Butterfield, of Michigan State College, who talked on "Mobilizing Our Communities."

Tuesday morning's session was a continuation of the business of the previous day, with reports of officers and committees, discussion of old

and new business, election of officers for the coming year, and the taking up of State and national matters of interest to farmers. Among the resolutions passed were the

Urge rapid and sufficient punishment of crime; approve Michigan's new criminal code; favor federal legislation "of McNary-Haugen bill type," for relief of farmers; recommend appropriation of more federal funds for fighting corn borer; more strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment; more drastic law against driving while intoxicated; favor farm trespass law; believe it sound wisdom to ask daily press to curtail publishing crime news; op-pose plan of tax commission to tax land and buildings separately; protest against insidious forces which are attempting to fasten an increase of the use of nicotine among men and to fasten the habit upon the girls and women of our nation.

In the election of officers Austin Cowles, of St. Johns, became presi-dent and R. C. Blank, of Perrington, was made vice-president. Mrs. Clayton Potter, of Owosso, was re-elected to the office of secretary-treasurer. Two new members on the board of directors are Mrs. Warren Smith, of Rushton, and Jerry Spaulding,

# A TIMELY MESSAGE ABOUT **FERTILIZERS**

# to the progressive farmers of America

Too much "filler" is used in making fertilizer. This is only another way of saying the farmer is using a large tonnage of needlessly low analysis goods.

The extensive use of filler or of low-grade, low analysis fertilizer materials used in the place of filler increases the cost of plant food on the farm.

The farmer pays for excess filler in higher cropgrowing cost. He pays for the filler, for the labor of handling it, for the sacks it is shipped in, for freight on non-plant-food material, for unnecessary hauling and distributing. Good plant food should replace filler in fertilizer. Filler grows no crop. Available plant food grows the crop.

Small amounts of filler have a proper place in fertilizer manufacture. By their use higher grade materials can be used. More kinds of materials of varying analysis can be used.

Alabama has a law prohibiting the sale of complete fertilizers containing less than a total of sixteen per cent available plant food. This legislation has given the Alabama farmer better fertilizers. It automatically cuts out some fillers, but still leaves too much room for filler and for low-grade materials.

The State of Tennessee is putting a similar law into effect this year.

In making low analysis fertilizers there is a temptation to use some low-grade plant food carriers to give greater bulk and darker color to the finished fertilizer. These inferior materials, such as dried peat, muck, or untreated garbage tankage, contain nitrogen in a largely unavailable form. They have low crop-growing power. Nitrogen is the most expensive plant food the farmer buys.

The trend in manufacturing fertilizer ingredients is toward greater concentration of plant food. The development of air nitrogen fixation is speeding up this tendency.

For some time the Armour Fertilizer Works have been making certain high analysis grades based on late developments in fertilizer and soil science. These goods have been used for several years on standard crops in different soil types north and south, and have uniformly given better results than the older types. We have become Make Every Acre De Its Best

enthusiastic about them. We consider them a decided advance in fertilizer manufacturing. We have retained the bulk of the naturally contained lime sulphate found in superphosphate (acid phosphate), as lime and sulphur are necessary elements in plant life.

Let's see how these higher grades work out in increasing the plant food content in the ton, in the same ratio as lower grades.

2000 pounds of 4-16-4 contains as much plant food as 4000 pounds of 2-8-2, and it doesn't cost twice as much.

2000 pounds of 2-16-8 contains as much plant food as 4000 pounds of 1-8-4.

2000 pounds of 7-11-10 contains as much plant food as 2800 pounds of 5-8-7, a deservedly popular truck grower.

These higher grades can only be made of the best materials—there is no room for "nonsense." They lower the cost of plant food on the farm.

They grow larger, better and cheaper crops than the older types. They have, one might say, more horse-power-more pep. They get the crop away quicker; they arrive sooner, and mature a big crop earlier. Early markets are generally good markets.

We make these and other high analysis goods and urge their use.

To supply our trade with their requirements, we manufacture present-day standards as well.

These standard grades are made right, and from only best crop-growing materials. They contain no inferior low-grade sources of plant food.

President

FERTILIZER WORKS

Chicago, Ill.

#### MOTHER'S PENSION

Am writing in regard to the mother's pension law. Can a widow draw it with four little children if she draws a pension from the government? Some have told me she could and others say no. I would like to hear in regard to this.—Sub-

THE Probate Court, Juvenile Division, has exclusive jurisdiction over the matter of granting mothers pension. The fact that a widow is drawing pension from the government does not constitute a barrier against the operation of the mother's pension. The fact that a from the government would be treated the same as an income from any other source and if the amount re-ceived from the government is in-sufficent, the Probate Court could issue an award, providing the case comes within the provisions of the Juvenile court law.

The proper procedure is to have a petition filed in the Juvenile Division of the Probate Court on the grounds of dependency, after which the matter is referred by the probate judge for investigation and report. A hearing is then had before the probate judge and he makes a determination in the matter.—M. T. Murray, Director, State Welfare Department. ment.

#### BOARD HAS RIGHT

Will you please tell me if a rural school board has the right to exclude or suspend a child from school after being exposed to infectious disease? In this case the child had a permit from the health officer, but it appeared that they had falsified to the health officer to get the permit. -E. M., Tekonsha, Mich.

DARAGRAPH 12, section 14 of chapter 5 of Act No. 319 of the Public Acts of 1927, reads as ws: "The board may authorize or order the suspension or explusion from school of any pupil guilty of a gross misdeameanor or persistent disobedience or one having habits or bodily conditions detrimental to the school, whenever in its judgment the interests of the school man de the interests of the school may de-

#### NOTE DUE TWO YEARS AGO

If I sign a note for another party and it has not been renewed for two years am I holding for that note? -A. E. H., Pentwater, Mich.

F you signed the note as indorser, you would not be liable unless the holder gave you notice at once of the maker's failure to pay when due. If you signed as comaker, you would be liable anyway.

Legal Editor.

#### INTEREST ON LOANS

Has a bank any right or can they collect extra charge on 60 or 90 day notes above interest stated on said notes? These notes ae payable monthly.-Reader, Mesick, Mich.

7E are reluctant to rule on matters of this kind in absence of

all facts of any specific case.

The general banking law provides a minimum charge of 50c on loans made by banks. The legal rate of

### Farmers Service Bureau

interest in Michigan is five per cent, seven per cent being permissible if so stated in the contract.—State Banking Department.

#### TANNING HIDE

Will you please tell me the best way to tan cow and horse hides for for robes and rugs? Thanks.—Subscriber, Berville, Mich.

F the hide has been salted or partially cured, it should be soaked in cold water until it is soft and free from blood. Trim off all of the ragged ends including the legs, tail and head. Remove all surplus fiesh and fat by scraping or shaving with a dull knife, drawing knife, corn knife, old skate, or a hoe. This can be done by laying the hide on a

smooth surface. Be careful not to injure the dermis or true skin. Wash and clean the hide thoroughly with soap and soft water. After careful-ly rinsing the hide, it is ready for

ly rinsing the hide, it is ready for the tanning liquor, which may be made up as follows: 1 gal. sour buttermilk, 1 gal. soft water, 8 oz. commercial sulphuric acid, 2 oz. saltpeter, 1 oz. borax, 32 oz. salt.

Dissolve salt, saltpeter, and borax in water; add buttermilk, and lastly the acid; add slowly and stir constantly. Flace the hide in a clean barrel or a 20 gallon jar and cover with the above solution. The above will be sufficient for a small calfskin. About 10 gallons of the above skin. About 10 gallons of the above mixture will be required for the ordinary 50 pound beef hide. This can be increased in proportion to

# **Growing and Harvesting Alfalfa Seed**

I would like to know how to grow and harvest alfalfa for seed.—L. W., North Street, Mich.

A LFALFA seed growing in Michigan varies greatly with seasonal conditions but during the past ten years seed production of alfalfa has increased annually throughout the state as knowledge of how to handle the seed crop increases.

The Hardigan alfalfa variety developed by the late plant breeder, Professor Frank A. Spragg of the Michigan State College, is the highest yielding seed producing alfalfa. Seed is available through the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, East Lansing, or from the Michigan State Farm Bureau Seed Service. Other important varieties are the Grimm, Ontario Variegated, and Grimm, On the LeBeau.

In growing alfalfa for seed, the crop should be planted on land which is free of noxious weeds such as catchfly, cockle, Canada thistles, quack grass, and of red clover, sweet clover and alsike.

The seed bed should be thoroughly fitted and lime applied if soil is in an acid condition. The use of 300 an acid condition. The use of 300 pounds of acid phosphate or of a complete fertilizer such as a 4-12-4 at time of seeding stimulates growth and seed production.

Early spring seedings, using one bushel of barley as a companion crop, are effective, though plantings may be made as late as August 1st on a clean seed bed. Eight to ten pounds of seed per acre should be

The Hardigan will set a light crop The Hardigan will set a light crop of seed the first fall after an early spring planting but it is usually not worth while to attempt to harvest this crop. The next year the condition of the bloom should be observed at the period of the first cutting. Rather dry conditions when the blosmoms develop and during the blooming period apparently stimulate seed ing period apparently stimulate seed production. If it is noticed that the blooms remain on the plant and an inspections shows that 60 or 70 out

of each 100 swell at the base, due to formation of seed, the first crop should be allowed to go to seed. Under these conditions yields of 3 to bushels can be expected.

If the bloom "strips" or drops to

If the bloom "strips" or drops to the ground profusely between the fingers to an appreciable percentage, the first crop should be taken for hay and the second crop depended upon to produce the seed crop.

In the majority of years, the second crop will usually set seed under seasonal conditions that are more favorable for good yields but during

avorable for good yields but during the past two years, with dry spring and early summer weather prevail-ing, those who took the first crop got the best results. The alfalfa seed grower must learn to watch the bloom and either let the crop make seed or take it for hay according to the seed setting or "burning up" of the blossoms.

The seed crop is cut with a mower with buncher attachment or is cut with the ordinary mower and raked into windrows with the side delivery rake, for curing. After curing for several days, it should be forked into small cocks and when thoroughly cured, in five to ten days, should be hauled into the mow or built into a well made stack to remain until threshed. By building the stack on a tarpaulin and covering the top of the stack with a large tarpaulin, loss of seed through shattering and reacthering will be provented. weathering will be prevented. Placing in the mow, if threshing cannot be done from the field, gives the best protection.

Threshing is done with clover huller or with the ordinary grain separator equipped with alfalfa seed

screens and run at retarded speed.
Yields of three to five bushels are
considered good though yields as high as seven bushels per acre of clean seed have been reported in

If weeds such as dock, night flowering catchfly, or sweet clover show in the field before the crop is harvested, they should be taken out by pulling or cutting.—J. F. Cox, Pro-fessor of Farm Crops, M. S. C. the weight of the hide. This tan-ning liquor may be kept for two or three months and may be used for several hides.

Stir every hour for about eight to ten hours and then allow the hide to remain. in the solution about 48

Remove the hide and wash thoroughly, and hang up to dry. Work and stretch the hide while drying. This is very important. The more the hide is worked and stretched the better. If not sufficiently worked, the hide will become harsh and hard. The working may be accomplished. The working may be accomplished by drawing the hide back and forth across a post or beam until dry and flexible. If a smooth surface is desired the flesh side may be worked down with sand paper or pumice

#### POTATO GRADING LAW

In sorting potatoes does the law hold the man doing the sorting responsible for what goes into the sack when he is only working for the man or firm who buys the potatoes?

—A. P., Weidman, Mich.

THE Department certainly would not in enforcing the law hold the man who was simply doing sorting if it were possible to reach the man or firm buying the potatoes. That is, if such man or firm were residents of the state and legal service could be obtained on them.—
M. J. Smith, Solicitor, State Department of Agriculture.

#### RAISING GUINEA PIGS

Do you think the guinea pig is a paying proposition?—Subscriber.

THE guinea pig is a small animal for which there for which there is a very limited demand from hospitals and bacdemand from hospitals and bacteriological laboratories where the animals are used for experimenal work in studying diseases. We do do not believe that there would be enough in the proposition for a person to devote his time to raising guinea pigs. For anyone who likes these animals and has the facilities for raising them, they will make a very interesting and perhaps remunerative pastime. erative pastime.

#### THRESH BILL

I would like to have you publish the answer to this: I rented my farm for one year. I furnished all the seed and got half. Who should pay the thresh bill?—A. M., Lakeview, Mich.

T is customary for landlord to furnish his share of seed, in above case, one-half, and pay one-half of thresh bil. If seed offsets thresh bill, above plan will work. However, it is more satisfactory to share expense as indicated.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant M. S. C.

#### LINE FENCE

Please tell me how to make an adjoining farmer build his half of the fence and how to determine which half each should build.—Mrs. M. M., Port Huron, Mich.

O to the justice of the peace and get an order requiring your neighbor to build his share of the fence. The justice will tell you how to proceed.—Legal Editor.

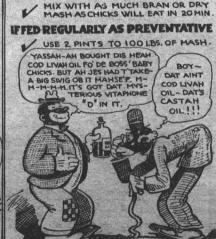
HERE'S HOW

To Prevent Leg Weakness and Rickets in Baby Chicks

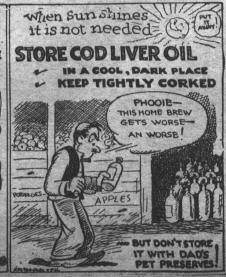
By Ray Inman







IF USED AS ATREATMENT—



A MUCH NEEDED BACK-TO-THE-FARM MOVEMENT



HORTICULTURISTS HAVE FIT DISPLAY AT EAST LANSING

ORTICULTURISTS who visited Michigan State College Farmers found three shows displaying their special products. A floral show that made a feature of the proper floral display for a formal wedding attracted much attention. The displays of blooms and bouquets were a delight both to growers of flowers and buyers of their products.

An exhibit of canned goods that showed the differences in quality in the various grades of canned fruits and vegetables was a new feature at the show. The concentration of syrup used in preserving fruits, and the state of maturity of vegetables put up are the determining factors in the quality of the finished product.

The apple show, perhaps, was not as good as in some previous years as Michigan growers were compelled to select from a short crop this year. The list of entries was creditable and the quality was good. The list of awards is given below:

Class I.—Best Bushel of Apples: 1st, Homer G. Waring, Kewadin; 2nd, Charles Braun & sons, Ann Arbor,
Class II.—Individual or County Collection: 1st, Niel L. Harss, Saugatuck; 2nd, Eveline Orchards, East Jordan; 3rd, J. R.

Class II.—Individual or County Collection: 1st, Niel L. Harss, Saugatuck; 2nd, Eveline Orchards, East Jordan; 3rd, J. R. Braman, Grand Rapids.

Class III.—Short Course Special: 1st, J. R. Braman; 2nd, Niels L. Harss, 3rd, Maynard Beck, St. Johns.

Class IV.—Five Varieties of Winter Apples on Plates: 1st, H. Schaeffer & Sons, Sparta; 2nd, J. R. Braman; 3rd, Charles Braun & Sons.

Class V.—Five Plates of One Variety: 1st, J. R. Braman; 2nd, Charles Braun & Sons; 3rd, H. Schaeffer & Sons, 3rd, H. Schaeffer & Sons, 1st, H. Schaeffer & Sons; 3rd, Jesse Pickett, Caledonia.

Class VII.—Best Fifty Specimens of Any Variety Listed in Class VII: 1st, J. R. Braman; 2nd, H. Schaeffer & Sons; 3rd, Gesse Pickett, Caledonia.

Class VII.—McIntosh: 1st J. R. Braman; 2nd, A. J. Schaeffer. Grimes: 1st, J. R. Braman; 2nd E. W. Lincoln, Greenville. Jonathan: 1st, H. Schaeffer & Sons; 2nd, Charles Braun & Sons. Fameuse: 1st, E. W. Lincoln; 2nd, A. J. Schaeffer. Rhode Island Greening: 1st, Charles Braun & Sons; 2nd, N. W. Lair, Chelsea. Baldwin: 1st, Charles Braun & Sons; 2nd, J. R. Braman, 2nd A. J. Schaeffer. Delicious: 1st, J. R. Braman; 2nd A. J. Schaeffer. Delicious: 1st, J. R. Braman; 2nd J. R. Braman. Steele Red: 1st, E. W. Lincoln; 2nd, J. R. Braman. Best Plate in Class VII: E. W. Lincoln on Plate of Fameuse.

Class VIII.—Single Plates—York Imperial: 1st, E. W. Lincoln; 2nd, J. R. Braman: 1st, E. W. Lincoln; 2nd Charles Braun & Sons. Maiden Blush: 1st, E. W. Lincoln; 2nd, J. R. Braman: 1st, E. W. Lincoln; 2nd, J. R. Braman: 1st, E. W. Lincoln; 2nd Niels L. Harss. Ben Davis: 1st, H. Schaffer & Sons; 2nd, J. R. Braman: 1st, E. W. Lincoln; 2nd Niels L. Harss. Ben Davis: 1st, H. Schaffer & Sons; 2nd, J. R. Braman: Winter Banana: 1st, E. W. Lincoln; 2nd Sest Pickett. Hubbardston: 1st Maynard Peck; 2nd E. W. Lincoln: 1st Maynard Peck; 2nd E. W. Lincoln: 2nd Niels L. Harss.

Lincoln.

Best Plate in Class VIII.—H. Schaeffer

Best Plate in Class VIII.—H. Schaeffer & Sons on plate of Ben Davis.
Class IX.—Best Plate of Any Other Variety: 1st, E. W. Lincoln on plate of Shiawassee; 2nd, Charles Braun & Sons on Plate of Salome.
Class X.—Vocational Class, Single Plates: 1st, Earl Hadaway, Fennville; 2nd, Onke Onken, Fennville.
Class XI.—Vocational Plates: 1st, Fennville High Schools; 2nd, Hart High School

Class XII.—Graduate Class: 1st, Keith Landsburg, Fennville; 2nd, G. H. Cowles, Hart.

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"Well you're too late; the murder's

"Well, you're too late; the murder's been done."

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#### ditions. Ohio State University officials certified the yield. Marshall's Fertilizer

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Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

Alfalfa NUMBER of letters concerning A hombest of letters concerning
the growing of alfalfa have recently come to the writer. By
the trend of this correspondence it
is evident that many think the use
of lime is the



only thing needed to get a successful stand of alfalfa. Fil admit much has been said about lime — not too much, either, but I doubt if enough has been said about hu-mus and organic matter. I have a letter before me which tells of a

25 acre field which has not been worked for some years. This man plowed it, put a carload of ground lime on it and has sown it to wheat. He desires to make alfalfa grow on this field by seeding it in wheat this spring. Now the fact that a field has not been worked for some time, is taken by many to mean that the field must of course by this time be in a fine state of fertility, and able to grow most anything. Such however is not always the case. If that field was discarded for cropping because it had become so depleted in fertility it was not profitable to work it, then lying idle a few years will not cause it to become so fertile that it will grow alfalfa or anything else succesfully. Far from it. Haven't you heard it, "That farm should lie idle a while, it's been run too hard?" I have and as far as being profitable for growing crops to sell, or letting it lie idle, there would in many cases be more profit in letting it idle. But if the idea in mind is to build up this farm and get it in the profitable class again, then I would say, don't let it lie idle. Let it grow some-thing, if nothing more than a few weeds, plow them under and sow something else that will make at least a little growth to plow down. "Won't commercial fertilizer turn the trick? It will not entirely, but will help if used with discretion. Trouble is, if fertilizer, with the aid of a good season, does produce a more or less sizeable crop, that crop more or less sizeable crop, that crop is pretty sure to be removed because it is evident the soil has become fertile again. Here is the mistake. Soil does not become filled with organic matter and plant food elements in a hurry. Removing the first crop will, in many cases, be the cause of fail-ure when the plowing of it under

might be the turning point in its successful recuperation. If the soil

successful recuperation. If the soil is deficient in lime it will be almost impossible to build it up permanently without adding lime. If the soil needs lime don't spend your money for fertilizer before you do for lime. Now this man, with his 25 acre field on which he put a carload of limestone is all right this far. However, if the field is low in fertility and he is really in need of alfalfa, as he says, his chance with seeding the alfalfa in the wheat is not as good as it would have been to let the field lie until spring without the wheat and sowing the alfalfa alone. My observation is, that unless alfalfa has become established in soil it will has become established in soil it will not succeed very well when sown in wheat. The soil will have to be very fertile and the season ideal, if it does. We find it pays best to seed alfalfa alone for the first time. After an alfalfa sod has been plowed under it will generally be successful when seeded in wheat, oats or barley. Of the three, barley seems to be the best.

Fertilizers Considerable interest shown concerning fertilizers. I am sure the average farmer has a mistaken idea about commercial fertiliz-They think as long as a soil is er. They think as long as a soil is fairly productive there is no need of spending good cash for chemical plant foods. This is a mistake. Statistics prove that on soils of medium or low fertility commercial fertilizer will return a good profit, but on soil of high fortility the fortilizers. soil of high fertility the fertilizers will return a much larger profit on the investment. The face seems a certainty, that the richer the soil, the greater the benefit from chemi-cal plant food (fertilizers). Corn this past year was a poor crop, almost a failure on many farms and investigation shows that the farms with the low fertility had the poorest corn. The farms of high fertility had fair crops and I have in mind a farmer who had a 12 acres mind a farmer who had a 12 acre field of good land with more than average plant food content.

This farmer plowed under a good sod, first covering the field with ma-nure, all but an acre or two for a test strip. After plowing he applied high grade fertilizer in liberal quantities. He left a check strip on part of the field where he placed manure. Result was, he had an excellent crop of corn. Where just manure was used the corn was good, where just fertilizer was used the corn was just about the same. But where both about the same. But where both manure and fertilizer were used, and

# Vhere Our Readers Live



### this included the most of the field, he had an excellent crop. I understand the field averaged about 125 baskets per acre of good sound corn, the greater part of which he has saved for seed. The field was inspected and the crop certified by our Michigan Crop Improvement Associ-ation. The record yields in Ohio are made by using manure and fertilizer both in heavy applications, and on land which had a great clover crop grow up and remain on it. You certainly can not remove all the crops and plow under nothing, and expect commercial fertilizer to bring you good crops. I am often asked if one could maintain the fertility of a could maintain the fertility of a farm without livestock. He certain-ly could, and in many cases better than with livestock, but he would have to use his head some. Fact is, I believe there are more farms over-stocked than there are understocked. This seems a rather broad statement, and many will disagree with me, but nevertheless I have come to that

#### Need Any New Tools?

many farms.

conclusion after making a study of

Well, who selects your implements for you, anyway? Do you wait until the day before you want to use it and then go to town and take what you can find? In this case the dealer selects your tool. Dealers don't always select what they have to sell, either. Traveling men tell them what we want! We never buy a new tool without studying out just what we expect and want the tool to be. We send to several factories for catalogs, and study and compare their tools, and in many instances our dealer has had to order from some firm he has never bought of to get what we want. Tools cost too much and should last too long to invest in something that may have a superior on the market if we would only search for it.

## OTTAWA EGG COOPERATIVE BE-GINS BUSINESS

THE Ottawa Egg and Poultry Association, cooperative marketing marketing organization formed by 400 Ottawa and Allegan county poultrymen have commenced opera-tion with Allen Otteman, of Holland, as manager. Zeeland is the headquarters. An output from approximately 120,000 hens on farms of the members of the association, within a 15-mile radius of Zeeland, will be marketed. Trucks will cover routes throughout the territory, bringing the eggs to a central packing house where they will be graded and packed for shipment. for shipment.

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No. 30.—MORE MONEY FROM COWS.
No. 33.—CULLING FARM FLOCK.
No. 34.—POTATO GROWING.

Bulletin No. 35.—PROFITABLE APPLE ORCHARDS. This bulletin takes up the use of nitrate of soda in the apple orchard to make your trees more productive. Results of experiments by various agricultural colleges are quoted. 35.-PROFITABLE

# It Will Handle the HEAVIEST GROWTH of STALKS





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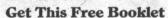
type plow. It can be used to advantage on any farm. It is just the thing for marsh land or any heavy growth of weeds or trash. The Oliver No. 218 Big Base Gang is the greatest

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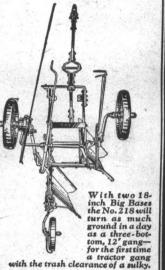
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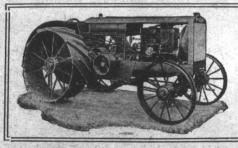
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#### SEND IN PICTURES

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The Editor, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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# What the Neighbors Say

#### DESERVED REWARD

EAR EDITOR: In my paper for DEAR EDITOR: In my paper for January 21, on page seven, I notice the report of the theft of wheat from C. Rhodes' farm in Genesee county and that you paid a reward to Clifford Dalby for catching the thieves. I am glad Clifford got the reward for he is a hustler alright. We know him well.

We think M. B. F. is just right.

Mrs. O., Ortonville, Mich.

#### PREFER THE COUNTRY

EAR EDITOR: I wonder what is BEAR EDITOR: I wonder what is gnawing at the heart of W. E. W.? He sounds like an I. W. W., the I Won't Work ones, I mean. Surely he has never lived in the city or he would not sound that way. It is fine to go to the city friend's for a meal occasionally, W. E. W., but did you ever think of the city friend's side of it? Did you find out how they had hustled down to the

how they had hustled down to the store to get those extra's which you enjoyed? Did you learn how short they went the next meal to pay for that extra treat? That is the usual order in the city

that extra treat? That is the usual order in the city.

I have lived in cities, both large and small. I was born and raised in the country. I like both sides and I find drawbacks to both. But I have found that human beings are about the same in the city or in the country. There are a few probably for try. There are a few, probably five per cent, who are successful; you find them living in fine homes in the city and living on the fat of the land. Or they have the finest farms, land. Or they have the finest farms, the best stock and the most comfortable homes in the country. There are really successful business men either in the commercial field or as farmers. Then there is a vast army of people who are just halfway. They are comfortable, some happy and many successful in their small way. They are able workers in the city They are able workers in the city and comfortable farmers if in the country. But there is a great majority who make up the multitude of this globe. They live in the slums of the city or what is nearly slums, and are the sad-eyed renter and the poor-er class farmer. They are by far the most in either the city or the country and they are always feeling sorry for themselves. They are failures, misfits, and loafers. Some of them just didn't get started right and many of them never were or never will be rightly situated. They remind me of an average old cow. Put her in a clover pasture and she will tramp the clover half down trying to get through the fence to see if the weeds in the swale won't taste better. They, like her, are always thinking some one else has something bet-

ing some one else has something better.

Now don't get excited and say, "Now there is another reformer who doesn't know what she is talking about." I do. I have lived in the slums in the city and also in the country. Why? Because we are a misfit. Hubby didn't learn a trade or take up any business when he was young. He worked in the lumber woods and thought that would always last. I am the same. I did not want to knuckle down and take the grind that would be needed to make a success in life. I saw the few paltry dollars which I could earn at hard labor and campared them with the months I must work for nothing or practically that before I nothing or practically that before I could command more. I was too lazy to figure out how much more I would have at the end of ten years if I would take the slower way. Now I am too lazy to take the hard knocks and am eternally looking for an easy way. I am beginning to see the way but I have acquired the lazy habit and it is very hard to break an old dog or learn them new ways.

But I have one thing that riches cannot buy and that is the ability to find the good and beautiful in everything. I have learned that there are really "sermons in stones, books in the running brook and good in everything" and I am enjoying life. I do not envy the city people for I know what their joys are. I prefer the good fresh air of

the country to the smoke and gaso-line laden air of the city. I would rather have a quiet night's rest on a farm than the jazzy racket of city life. I prefer that my children ac-quire tan and health romping in the dirt than that they risk their lives every minute of the day trying to get a little recreation playing in the alleys and dodging cops who are eternally requested to keep them off the grass.

eternally requested to keep them off the grass.

I enjoy a drink of fresh well water better than quibbling with the city over the water meter and paying for each drop I drink. Oh, there are many advantages in the country if you will just look at it right.

Also you will find that the class of men who sell their good food from the farm and eat the leavings are the same class of men who are living in

same class of men who are living in poverty in the city. It is their lack of ability which keeps them down.

J. L. F. (One who loves life and

#### CONDITION OF FARMERS

EAR EDITOR: May I relate to the world through your paper the condition of us farmers as I know them, also some of the many causes that have brought about the distress, the misery and privations of farm life? I have lived on the farm I now occupy for more than 43 During that time the income from the farm has paid for the land, cleared and stumped it, put substantial buildings thereon, paid for livetial buildings thereon, paid for live-stock and machinery, and paid for the bringing up of a family of six children. This was done when our prices were low on the products of the farm. Also, I laid by a few dol-lars for a rainy day. Farming was moving along very smoothly. Farmers were contented and fairly prosperous until 1917. We then controlled our own business and affairs of our farms, and when they were put on the market brought

they were put on the market brought fairly good prices. We all had am-bition to improve and make our farm homes a suitable place to live in and spend our declining years. We pro-vided suitable entertainment for our families so that we could keep them on the farm. We worked from early morn until late at night to provide adequately for those who were de-pendent upon us. Little did we think pendent upon us. Little did we think in 1917 that when our country entered the World War that meant the confiscation of our farms, of our homes, of our all, by placing the welfare of the country in the hands of the smart set who dictated as to what we should do, to what we should eat and how we should act. And that same smart set is still dictating to the farmer, telling him the tating to the farmer, telling him the methods he must follow in the grow-

methods he must follow in the growing of his crops, in the care and management of his live stock, and the management of his children.

We have nothing to say whatever. The "know-alls" tell us that we are prosperous and we must believe them, yet not one of this smart set knows what tamorrow will being knows what tomorrow will bring. Now they are predicting that 1928 will be a prosperous year for the farmer. There is no way of judging the future, only by the past and

One of the causes that has brought about the discontent and hardship to us farmers is the burdensome taxation. The State and county, the highway and school tax, also our drain tax, have been mounting by leaps and bounds until we are pay-ing a very high rent for our proper-In fact, it is taking every cent the farmer can make and many are forced to borrow money to pay the tax of 1927, with more than \$950,000 of the 1926 tax unpaid and thousands of us unabel to pay 1927 tax with property depreciating from 30 to 50 cent in value and buildings in dilapidated condition.

That is what our smart set calls prosperity with thousands of acres

of land taken over by the State each year for taxes and in turn sold to sporting clubs and syndicates, either for farming or sporting purposes, and millions of our tax money squan-

dered in building highways through worthless land to provide access to same resort so the sporting class may have a swell time and us poor devils of farmers wallow through mud to get our products to market. If we get a highway we are compelled to pay for it to the tune of from \$10 to \$20 per acre in special tax.

In 1905 taxes in this locality were 50c per acre. The 1927 taxes run from \$2.00 to \$7.50 per acre. Judging the future by the past what will the tax on our farm, property be twenty years hence? A rent of \$5.00 per acre is all our farm property is worth but when we are compelled to pay that much tax what interest have we in the property? What is true of this locality is true of conditions in our State and nation.—J. M. Davis, Saginaw County. Davis, Saginaw County.

#### DIVIDING THE HONORS

EAR EDITOR: I am sending you a card showing that I won a year's subscription to M. B. F. at the St. Louis High School Ag-He Exposition as a prize. Being an old subscriber to M. B. F. I suppose you will just extend my subscription

a year.

We had a great time at the exposition. My wife took three blue ribbons for baked goods, and I got two blues and one red for farm crops. Also we took a few smaller prizes. Also we took a few smaller prizes. My wife took second in Husband Calling and Nail Driving contests while I took second in Corn Husking and Hog Calling and fifth in Nail Driving for men. I imagined I had a hard piece of wood, but we had a lot of fun anyway. I was glad to win a year's subscription as much as anything as I was getting something worth while.—Chas. Johnson, Gratiot County.

#### DEFENDS PHEASANT

EAR EDITOR:-Seeing quite a good many articles in the paper concerning the damage done by the ring-necked pheasant I put in a plea in their behalf. We do not believe all we hear or read in regard to them as we have watched closely as possible for several years.

We fed them a part of one hard-winter, when the ice covered all the grass and all the corn shocks, so they could not get food. We were glad to see ten or a dozen fly from the brush to get their breakfast. They would not venture near the feed until we had returned to the house.

We raise turkeys every year, as well as chickens, and all of them steal their nests out quite a ways from the buildings. I have never had an egg taken by a pheasant and have scared them up several times when

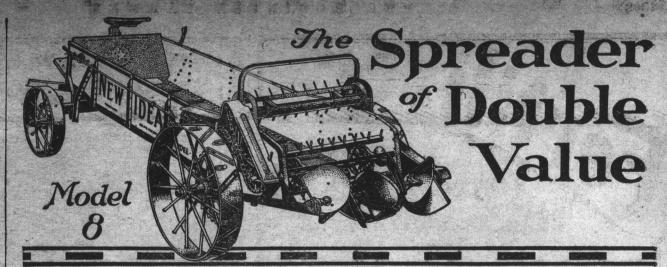
gathering the eggs

Perhaps J. S. Hossler has turkeys that visit his corn field. Or maybe crows. Both steal corn from our fields. Also chickens. Anyway one tenth of all we raise belongs to the Lord so if some of his creatures get the tenth or even more, amen to it.
—Mrs. O. A. Ide, Osceola County.

Am sending you a one dollar bill for three years renewal to M. B. F. We could not be without the paper because of all the good news and lots of helpful things in it. A man is never too old to learn. Wishing you good luck in capturing all the chicken thieves.—W. M., Auburn, Michigan.



"Our American fox and coon hound, Mid-night Sweep," writes A, and G. Stegengs, of Ionia county. "The M. B. F. comes to our farm and we enjoy it immensely, re-gretting that it comes no oftener."



Sherwood, Mich.

The New Idea Spreader Co.,

Even if a farmer had to pay \$200.00 for Model 8 NEW IDEA Spreader and pay r it in four payments, he would realize 0 per cent on his investment in two years d pay 10% on his notes.

You can see what I think of mine.

Yours very truly, M. K. CLARK.

EW IDEA has never been content with merely offering the best spreader on the market. We believe that users of farm equipment are as much entitled to expect proper service back of their purchases as they are to expect proper quality in the articles themselves. The result of this policy is that you actually receive a double value when you purchase a

# Spreader

BACK of the world-beating Model 8 NEW IDEA are nearly thirty years of progress in designing and manufacturing. It is truly modern to the highest degree—in materials, in workmanship and performance. But

back of it also is a service organization just as modern - ready to see that you

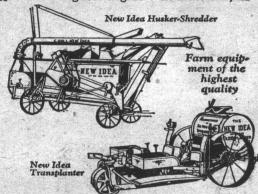
shall never lack for anything to keep your NEW IDEA Spreader in constantly useful shape. Even this most durable of all spreaders may some day require a repair part. And if it ever does, you are certain of getting what you need in an absolute minimum of time.

Over four thousand dealers who believe that their customers deserve the best to be had, select, sell and service the NEW IDEA. There is one near you now. At Coldwater, Ohio, we have the largest independent spreader factory in the world. At this factory, at twelve factory branches and at over fifty transfer points are carried the reserve stocks that assure you immediate service, whether you should require a dozen spreaders or a single cylinder tooth. See the Model 8 NEW IDEA—the spreader of double value—at your dealer; or write us for information.

THE NEW IDEA SPREADER CO. COLDWATER OHIO

BRANCH: Jackson, Mich. ADDITIONAL STOCKS at Petoskey, Mich., and London, Ont.

The dealer who displays this sign, offers you the best spreader service in your community.



THE NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY Dept. 44 Coldwater, Ohio You may send me information on

☐ The New Idea Spreader

☐ The New Idea Transplanter☐ The New Idea Husker-Shredder



# Let's Hear From You

We want you to write us your criticisms and suggestions about M. B. F. to help us make it better in every way. It is your farm paper and the editors are your hired men.

The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

MEIGHBOR DAVE SAYS -"The paper says it costs a lot
t'get ready for one o' them
airplane flights t' Europe, but
Bill says th' cost o' startin' aint
nothin' t'do with you gettin' there
—its the upkeep after you get started.

An' buyin' fence is like that. An' buyin' tence is like that.

Keepin' up ordinary fence is what
makes it too expensive t' use.

But <u>|EADCLAD</u> fence is different. <u>| lasts several times as long because th' coatin' is seven times heavier, an', four times thicker. An' th' coatin' is lead.

I'd like t' tell you how you can get a <u>|EADCLAD | fence for less than your ordinary fence been costin'.</u>

Write in tonight for 1928 catalog. Address it to <u>NEIGHBOR DAYE</u>,
Be sure an' write.

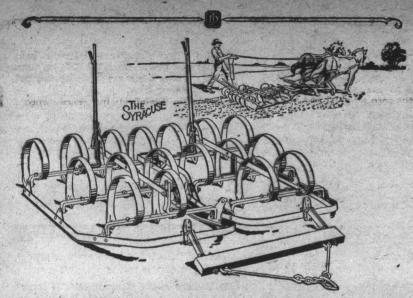
An' no upkeep.

At The <u>| LEADCLAD | WIRE G</u>,
MOUNDSVILLE, WYA.</u>



Choice frozen Pickerel round 7c per lb.; Pickerel headless, dressed 9c; Yellow Pike 12c; Herring round 5 4c; dressed 6 4c; Perch, good size 7c; Sheepheads6c; Suckers or Mullets 4c; Carp 4c; Salmon 12c; Flounders 10c; codish 13c; Mackerel 12c; Halibut 16 %c; Whitefish 12c; Fillets of Haddock, 15 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. lb. lower in 100 lb. orders. FISHER FISH COMPANY, GREEN BAY, WIS.

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



# **An All-Around Harrow** That Does Better Work

In Any soil—weedy, hard or rocky—you will do a better job of killing weeds and mulching with the

## John Deere - Syracuse Spring-Tooth Harrow

Its carbon steel teeth penetrate to a greater depth than any other type of harrowteeth. They tear out the weeds and leave the field smooth and well mulched. The teeth are clipped to the frame - no bolt holes to weaken

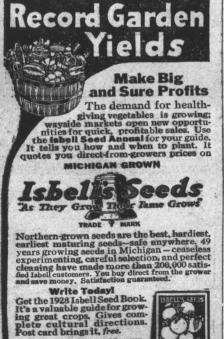
Its frame is built so that weeds and

trash work out through the openings between the frames—it will not clog. It is ideal for any job where a harrow is used.

You can use as many sections of the John Deere - Syracuse as you wish. You can get it with either tractor or horse hitch.

Your John Decre dealer will show you this all-purpose harrow. Write for free folder describing it. Address John Decre, Moline, Illinois and ask for folder AT-733.

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Build Your Barn with Glazed Tile

#### Home-made Supply of Fine Cough Syrup

Better than ready-made cough syrups, and saves about \$2. Easily prepared.

If you combined the valuable properties of every known "ready-made" cough remedy, you probably could not get as much real healing power as there is in this home-made syrup, easily prepared in a few minutes.

Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup, or clarified honey, as desired. The result is a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for three times the money. Tastes pleasant and never spoils.

This Pinex and Syrup preparation gets right at the cause of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosen the phlegm, stops the throat tickle and heals the irritated membranes so gently and easily that it is really astonishing.

A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough and it is splendid for bronchits, hoarseness and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a most valuable concetrated

bronchitts, hoarseness and valuable conceirated ma.

Pinex is a most valuable conceirated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, which has been used for generations to break severe coughs.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.





The Universal Huller and Scarifier

### Grace Enough



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

TEXT: "My grace is sufficient for thee."
2 Corinthians 12:0. "See that ye abound in this grace also." Corinthians 8:7.

N looking through my tears one day I saw Mount Calvary; beneath the Cross there flowed a
stream of grace, enough for me."
Tears are lenses through which to
catch a glimpse of Calvary and Calvary's beaven when they are convary's heaven, when they are copiously penitent. But are they? No matter. We presume to carry the tune until we are "safe within the veil, to sing through all the years to come, of grace enough for me." Now that is claiming a lot of Grace. And

where is our right?

Just a few days ago a home merchant ended it all. He had a nice little store, was in it every day, and seemed happy. But he wasn't. Then the "Messenger of Satan" slew him. The noose was removed from his neck and he was laid away by friends who had not been friendly; who had not been gracious. Too bad, that in his great need he had not met Him who is a Friend, indeed. Such an one says, "My grace is sufficient for thee." But this assurance was given of yore to a martyr to fleshly tor-ture and sorrow. And though Paul shrank from this "thorn in the flesh" and prayed earnestly for its removal; he graciously yielded to the alternative of being buffeted for Christ's sake. No, it was not a merely passive surrender, but a loving acceptance that he might be strong in the will of God.

But how can acquiescence in bodily weakness be the will of God? Listen to the apostle sing, "Wherefor I take pleasure in weaknesses, in take pleasure in weaknesses, in injuries, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses, for Christ's sake; for when I am weak, then am I strong." Reader, start out some strong." Reader, start out some morning to make friendly calls upon your neighbors and listen to their burdens; and by night you will be well aware of crepe and mourning and darkened lives. And you shall know too that strength of soul in the human frame must somehow be attained through weakness or in spite of it. There is old aunt Betty across the way. She has had trouble enough, God knows. But when the writer visited her after falling downstairs and bruising and breaking her body, she insists that her life is not lived in vain, and that God's grace is yet all sufficient. What strange ends in trials!! No, no. And it also sends you and me out to help bear the burdens of the weak. This is the Christian way. It is the grace of God. It makes for music in lonely hearts and increases the social unity of the community. It is the way of of the community. It is the way of the broken body of one Lone Galile-an. It establishes and glorifies our faith. It is well to ask less for the removal of sorrow and more for the understanding of it in the redemptive plan of God. Just tune in on this note, "Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my weakness that the power of God may rest upon me."

To glory in weakness for the sake of strength is essentially Christian. But this is dead against much of wordly notions. It is the fashion of men, individually and organizationally, to glory in strength. And this mood leads to selfishness, and selfishness leads to hate, and hate leads to violence. Ask the bully around the corner. Ask capital and labor. Ask the military chieftain. Aye, sadly, ask the church fuedist of modern times. But native weakness is spiritually vitalizing when it is recognized and converted into second nized and converted into conscious need. It provides the sluice-way to the heart for the "stream of grace" beneath the Cross. This is dependent faith. And such faith is strength. It appropriates the power of Christ. Therefore, "My (Christ's) grace is sufficient" for all who mourn in their emptiness. We have more than enough in this world of conceited strength and pride of personal power. Let us have the will to acknowledge human dependence and to make al-liance with the spirit and power of

"See that ye abound in this grace so." Here the Spirit goes a step farther in his demand. We can't claim grace enough until we satisfy this demand. "This grace also" means something additional. What means something additional. What can it be? The ones addressed were pretty good folks. They were given high praise in the words, "Ye abound in everything, in faith, in utterance, in knowledge, and in all earnestness." Certainly, fine personal qualities. But the injunction follows, "See that we abound in this grace. "See that ye abound in this grace also." It was this way: the church at Jerusalem was poor. They needed help. The apostle was gathering funds for this among the churches. The Macedonian Christians gave so the wally out of "their deep reverty". liberally out of "their deep poverty," that the act was reckoned as an abounding grace from God. But on the human side also it was an act of real sympathy. No, do we have this grace also? If we have learned how to be patient and glorify in our own weakness, well. But are we glad for the opportunity to glorify in the reakness of others by sharing with them our sympathy?

Sympathy? Verily. Don't you yet understand? Well, in terms of Christianity, it is giving love and the love of giving. An editor writes in his Michigan paper, "A Christmas tree, no matter how beautiful, does not offer much to comfort and gladden a hungry, ill-clad or neglected child. The Ledger is sorry for such children ten dollars worth. Let's do child. The Ledger is sorry for such children ten dollars worth. Let's do something worthwhile and pass up the empty show." Now, this is the grace of sympathy. Can you find it anywhere in your daily catalog? Don't get too, far away from the Bible picture or you will not make the discovery. In this picture you see folks who are buried in poverty and grief. One would hardly think and grief. One would hardly think they would take time or have dis-position to shed tears for anyone



We look at pictures taken in distant leads and declare them besutiful, worthy of a fine frame, and we years to visit those places, forgetting or everlooking scenes that are before our eyes daily which are just as besutiful. This was sent to us by John Burton, of Brighton, Livingston county.

See

how

these

Folks

made made Better Fencing

else. But they did, and St. Paul makes this a proof of their Christian character. Do you have this proof? It is no small test of progress in the Christian school of life. We are not in poverty. We have possessions. But do we have sympathy? Sympathy of tongue is common, but sympathy in deed—well, there's the rub. Much of our sympathy is but oral pity. It never stoops far enough to become a fellow-feeling. It does not care to get underneath the load of others. It lacks the spirit of atoning love. lacks the spirit of atoning love. "Whose hath this world's goods, and "Whose hath this world's goods, and beholdeth his brother in need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how doth the love of God abide in him? \* \* \* Let us not love in word, neither with the tongue; but in deed and truth." Do you have this grace also? It is enough.

God cares. And when we care and pray we receive grace enough for any sorrow. But beyond this personal refuge, this grace is the source of all social sympathy and Christian unity. And no matter how astounding to the world it brings out the highest in man; it is human nature praising the Cross of Christ.

ture praising the Cross of Christ.

Visited by Thieves

Sixty Taken.-Fred Rickert, Lenox, reports that thieves stopped at his place and when they left they took 60 chickens with them valued at \$85 to \$90. One was a Rhode Island Red and the others were Barred

To Offer Rewards .- The board of supervisors of Chippewa county re-cently gave its finance committee power to offer a reward whenever anyone reports a case of chickens being stolen.

Declares War on Chicken Thieves. —The Muskegon county farm bu-reau is going to try to put the chicken thief out of business in that county. First they are going to try to enforce the law requiring all poul-try dealers to keep a record of all purchases of fowl, and they are prepared to prosecute any dealers who do not live up to the law. Second, they are preparing to investigate the feasibility of branding all livestock and poultry in the county.

Loses Fifty.—Chicken thieves visited the Charles Butzke farm, near South Lyons, and stole fifty chickens belonging to James Kelley. Mr. Kelley has an idea as to who the guilty persons might be.

Set Fire to Coop.—A new chicken coop, 20 by 80 feet in area, belonging to Lyman Ousterhout, of Tecumseh, was recently burned. Mr. Ousterhout is inclined to believe thieves set fire to the building as he had 150 chickens in it. Twenty had 150 chickens in it. Twenty escaped and the charred bodies of fifteen were found in the ruins of the coop. That leaves 115 chickens to be accounted for and Mr. Ouster-hout thinks thieves carried them

Coop Goes Up in Smoke.—Thieves are believed to have taken some poultry and set fire to the coop on the farm of Bruce Webber, of Otisville, burning the coop and a nearby corncrib. Only the direction of the wind saved a big barn.

Steal Prize Poultry.—Alfred Ter-Harr, of Forest Grove, near Zeeland, has reported that theives have taken several of his prize White Leghorns.

Thieves Take 10 .- R. G. Goff, of Urbandale, went out one morning re-cently to feed his chickens and found that thieves had taken ten from the flock. Evidence indicated that thieves had an auto handy to carry away the chickens.

Frightened Away.—Thieves tempted to force an entrance into a chicken coop belonging to Jack Hawley, from near Charlotte, but were frightened away before they could steal anything. ALVIN HERRMANN, Lesterville, S. D., turned 89 head of hogs in a hog-tight 10-acre field of corn. They cleaned it up in one month. He sold 33 head, averaging 210 lbs., saved picking the corn by hand and put his time in on other work. "Hogs surely paid for that fence," says Mr. Herrmann.

R. A. Ramsey, Baraboo, Wisc., paid \$4500 cash for his farm, invested \$600 in fencing, and sold it 2 years later for \$6500.

Marshali Logan's neighbor, Plymouth, Ind., sold his well-fenced farm for \$114 an acre. The new owner neglected the fence and had to sell at \$49 an acre.

Calvin Newlin, Plainfield, Ind., once owned a run down 101-acre farm worth \$6565. After fencing and cross fencing this farm sold, two years later, for \$28,280.00-a profit of \$21,715.00.

# RED BRAND FENCE "Galvannealed"-Copper Bearing

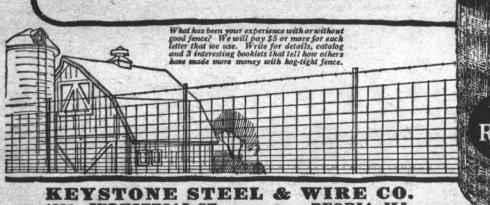
would have saved \$409 on the J. W. Tibbitts farm at North Bend, Wisc. Mrs. Tibbitts writes us that they lost in one year \$55 on one cow with a severed teat; \$75 on another with ruined udder; \$75 in oats and corn knocked down by cows breaking through; \$125 on one cow dead from too much corn; \$29 in veterinary fees for the treatment of wire cut on Barney's hoof and \$50 in corn eaten by neighbors' pigs.

Joseph Zewiske, Fairbank, Ia., paid for his new fence in one year's time. From 500 bu. of corn in a 20-acre field his production jumped to 1600 bu.—again of 1100 bu., or \$440 figured as low as 40c a bu. This he gained in addition to 2 years of pasture for 15 head of cattle and

90 to 100 head of hogs-more than enough to pay for the fence in one year's time.

RED BRAND FENCE, "Galvannealed"—copper bearing, is the kind of fence that brings these additional profits, year after year, for many years. RED BRAND FENCE can't help but last longer-for more copper mixed in the steel and heavier zinc "Galvannealed" on the outside resists rust better and longer than any method ever used in making fence wire. Full length, picket-like stays hold it straight; wavy strands hold it firm; can't-slip knots hold it tight. RED BRAND costs less per

year because it lasts much longer.



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NEXT to the sun, the wind is the greatest power for raising water. The sun lifts a tremendous quantity of water every day which is scattered in mist to the ends of the earth. The wind, with a few simple pumping devices, will lift fresh water from beneath the surface of the ground and put it right where you can have it when you want it. With

modern equipment for pumping water there is no good reason why any family should be without an ample supply of fresh running water at very small expense. Of all the devices for pumping water the Improved Auto-Oiled Aermeter, the genuine self-oiling windmill, is the most economical and most reliable. It runs for a year, or more, with one oiling and requires practically no attention. Just put it up and let it run day and night. The gears run in oil, in a tightly enclosed case, and every moving part is con-stantly lubricated. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor runs in a breath of wind,

but is so strongly built in be sately left to run in the severest storms. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor of today has import-ant added improvements which make it more decidedly than ever the best of its kind. For full information write AERMOTOR CO.

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ling Experience. ED, H, WITTE, WITTE ENGINE WORKS





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 ext 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-RACK GUARANTEE.
K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.





# and nets \$233.50 extra profit

HERE'S the story of what Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia accomplished for Mr. A.J. Marble, of Omro, Wisconsin:

Mr. Marble divided part of his 75-year old apple orchard into two equal plots. Plot No. 1 re-ceived no fertilization. Plot No. 2 received Sulphate of Ammonia at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre.

The results of the fertilizer pere noticeable almost at once. "The leaves of the trees seemed deeper green," says Mr. Marble, "and they stayed on the trees

But harvest time gave the com plete result. From Plot No. 1 (which received no fertilizer) Mr. Marble gathered 200 bushels of apples per acre. From Plot No. 2 (Sulphate of Ammonia) he harvested 440 bushels—a gain of 240 bushels due to Sulphate

At current prices Mr. Marble's increased yield represented a net gain of \$233.50 per acre—over and above the cost of the fer-

Small wonder that Mr. Marble writes us that he is well satisfied with the results from Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia.

The Bostell Company

Agricultural Dept.

New York, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., Medina, O., Montgomery, Ala., Memphia, Tenn., Shreveport, La., San Antonio, Tex., Raleigh, N. C., Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Cal. In Canada—Toronto, Ont.

Results PROVE the availability of the nitrogen in

# ARCADIA Sulphate of Ammonia

100				
(Weite	names of cross on lis	se above)	••••••	••••••
send me bulletir	s on these subje	ects.		
	Personal Control of the			Olive Settle V. PAG.
	(Write 1	(Write names of crops on the send me bulletins on these subje	(Write names of crops on line above) send me bulletins on these subjects.	(Write names of crops on line above)

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Apples Grapes

Specials: Mastodon Everbearer Strawberries, Washington Asparagus, Latham Red Raspberries. Fruits of all kinds—also Shrubbery, Roses, Evergreens and everything that a first-class nursery handles. Send today for heautiful catalog, sixteen pages of color—full of Big Bargains, free for the asking.

CELERY CITY NURSERIES, Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich. 42 Seasons of Direct Selling

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#### OOPEACH TREES \$1250

A rare opportunity to buy unusually thrifty 3-ft. peach trees at this bargain price. Guaranteed stock. Wide selection of varieties. Our Free 1928 Catalog lists many unusual bargains on Shrubs, Vines and Seeds.

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World's largest makers of clipping and shearing machines

# HE SHE OFC

lger will be pleased to answer your questions regarding the fruit and orchard. There no charge for this service if your subscription is paid in advance and you will re-resonal reply by mall.)

#### A \$26,000 MISTAKE

THE man who plants an acre to Ben Davis apples instead of Northern Spy may be making a 000 mistake. That was one of \$26,000 mistake. the high spots in a peppery talk by

Mr. George Friday before the Berrien County Horticultural So-

Horticultural Society in the court house at St. Joseph on January 21.

Mr. Friday strongly advised the assembled growers to plant only those apple varieties which are known to be high in quality. To illustrate the cting the right va-

importance of selecting the right varieties Mr. Friday sharpened his pencil and gave some positively hair-raising figures about a certain or-chard to show how serious a mistake can be made if care is not taken in the selection of varieties. This fifty year old orchard is located in Ber-rien county and consists of Ben Davis and Northern Spy. The price re-ceived for the A grade apples in an ordinary season (1925) was \$5 per barrel for the Spies and \$2.50 for the Bens. The B grade Ben Davis were unsaleable while the B grade Spies brought one dollar per bushel. Assuming that an orchard produces an average crop of 65 barrels per acre per year between the twentieth and sixtieth years, which was not considered a large average for trees of that age, the difference in the price received per acre for these two varieties would amount to \$162.00 per year, and in the forty year period would amount to \$6,500. Furthermore, if the compound interest were figured at 6 per cent upon this money it would amount to over \$26,000.

As though this were not enough to raise the growers out of their seats Mr. Friday believes that as time goes on the spread between the price received for good varieties and poor ones is going to widen instead of de-crease. The Baldwin apple was once called the poorest of standard varieties. Over a three year period Mr. Friday's A grade Baldwins have yielded a lower profit per bushel than his windfall and Commercial Grade McIntosh. The speaker told the Berrien growers that he who has good varieties, good soil, a reasonably frost-free location and a high percentage of A grade might forget all worry for the future. In answer to a question the speaker said that if he were at present limited to three varieties he would plant McIntosh, Jonathan and Delicious, and also stated that a summer variety of really high quality is badly needed.

Mr. M. S. Fuller, fruit inspector and farmer, spoke on "Problems of a Fruit Inspector" and gave some figues and conclusions on the past season's inspection work. Of the 2623 lots of fruit inspected in the fruit belt, 66 per cent were properly marked and graded, and 34 per cent were not up to grade. The percent-ages of the different fruits inspected which were marked wrong were, apples, 17 per cent; peaches, 34 per cent; grapes, 26 per cent; cantaloupes, 77 per cent. Apples made the best record because the apple grades have been in use longest and growers have become thoroughly accustomed to them. The percentage of grapes marked wrong includes those marked No. 2 which should have been marked No. 1, of which there were a considerable number. Two reasons were given for the apparently poor showing of cantaloupes. First, the canteloupe grades have been in effect only one year, and second, nearly all of the inspections of cantaloupes were made early in the season to determine the right time to commence picking. Later in the season the quality was so good that few inspections were necessary.

Mr. H. J. Lurkins, Berrien county's agricultural agent opened his talk with a bit of characteristic wit. He said that instructions had been received to give his speech a fair inreceived to give his speech a fair introduction, a good conclusion, and have the two as close together as possible. We would say he concoted a very good sandwich, for the material which he put between the introduction and the conclusion was both meaty and thought provoking. He spoke of leadership, and also of another valuable quality which might be termed "followship." Leaders are necessary in every community. That is a foregone conclusion. But how about the followers? Isn't it vitally necessary that each sion. But how about the followers? Isn't it vitally necessary that each one of us be intelligent followers? Up-to-dateness is one of the earmarks of a successful follower. Things and methods which were considered O. K. yesterday are obsolete today. The winners in life's battle are those who are eager seekers after information. The key-note of Mr. Lurkins talk was, keep up to date and be willing to learn if you wish to be successful. Most excellent advice, we'd say. vice, we'd say.

The concluding number on the program was an open forum, in which many members of the audience were called upon to add their bit of spice to the meeting by voicing their opinions or by answering questions. One member desired a better package for fancy table grapes. A four basket crate was suggested as a package which could be well filled without crushing the grapes with the cover. More careful packing of the present package and allowing the grapes to wilt before applying the cover was also suggested.

Another member made a plea for a permanent station for experimental work in horticulture in Berrien county. It was pointed out that this county alone produces 25 per cent of all Michigan fruit and contributes about \$48,000 annually to the M. S. C., yet very little experimental work is staged in the county.

#### GRAPE RATE HEARING AT WESTFIELD, N. Y.

HEARING on grape freight rates was opened before the Interstate Commerce Commission, on January 16, at Westfield, New York, at which New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan fruit interests assisted by their state department of agri-culture will fire the opening gun in an endeavor to obtain fair freight rates for eastern sections. The rates which eastern (including Michigan) growers, are forced to pay compared with those paid by far western sec-tions to the same markets, constitute a gross discrimination against the eastern growers. These facts were brought out at the hearing and it is hoped that relief will be obtained.

The Michigan delegation was composed of: F. L. Granger, sales manager of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc.; K. F. Clardy, assistant attorney general of the State of Michigan; L. general of the State of Michigan; L. T. Chase, manager of the Paw Paw Fruit Association; Kenneth Stahl, manager of the Twin City Manufacturers' Traffic Bureau of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, and H. C. Hardy, manager of the Southern Michigan Fruit Association.

#### FIRE BLIGHT NEWS

THE U. S. Department of Agricul-ture describes a new fire blight control program, which includes treatment of blight cankers with a solution of zinc chloride, thus eliminating a great deal of tree surgery.

#### TRAFFIC MAN WANTED

THE Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., favors the presence of a traffic man in the State Board of Agriculture, whose duty it would be to fight for fair freight rates for Mich-

I must tell you I think a good deal of your paper. I just enjoy reading it. You are always there to help us in any way you can.—W. H. Lakeview, Mich.

# More Money from Muck!

IT PAYS to treat muck soils well. Good drainage, good cultivation, good fertilization are essential toprofitable yields.

Take care in selecting your fertilizer . . . be sure that it contains plenty of potash.

Low lime peat soil, sometimes called "acid" or "sour," needs phosphoric acid, potash and lime. After long cropping it may also need nitrogen.

High lime peat soil, called "sweet" or "non-acid," generally needs potash alone . . . or after continuous cropping . . . both phosphoric acid and potash.

In any case make sure that your muck or peat fertilizer contains liberal quantities of potash. In addition to increasing yields and improving crop quality, potash lessens frost danger by lowering the freezing point of cell sap in plants. POTASH PAYS! Use it liberally.

We will be glad to send you free on request our booklet "Better Muck Crops". Write Dept. 1940f our nearest office.

Agricultural and Scientific Bureau N.V. POTASH EXPORT MY.

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# Potash Pays

AT YOUR SERVICE We are here to best of our ability and we welcome your questions on all subjects. Answers are sent by first class mail.

The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



#### **FARM MECHANICS**

TOOLS FOR THE FARM SHOP

THE farm shop will pay for itself many times in money and time saved. Care, however, should be exercised in choosing the equipment for the shop, states Harold T. Barr, University of Arkansas, College of Agriculture

of Agriculture.

Woodworking tools should be chosen first. The following will make the basis for a good kit: a medium weight claw hammer, a 24 inch framing square, a 26 inch, 8-point crosscut saw, a 14 inch jack plane, a bit brace and bits of ¼, ½, ¾ and 1 inch in diameter. The above list of good quality can be bought for from \$10 to \$15. As needs demand the following tools may be added: 25½ point rip saw, a 24 inch wrecking bar, a 24 inch level, a ½ and ¾ inch wood chisel, and an 8 inch draw knife.

For sharpening the field and shop tools an emery wheel which can be operated by foot power will prove well worth its cost.

A very satisfactory wood or bench vise can be made by using a 1 inch by 16 inch bench screw and using a well seasoned piece of hard wood for the vise face. For metal and pipe work a bench or leg set of pipe jaws will come in very handy.

Miscellaneous tools to be included very profitably are: a 14 inch pipe wrench, a 12 inch adjustable wrench, a 10 inch hack saw and a dozen extra blades, two cold chisels, a machine punch, a 2½ pound ball pean hammer, a pair of tin snips, and a ¼ inch, % inch and ½ inch drill bits, with square shanks.

#### CHARGE BATTERY

Please tell me whether or not I can charge a six-volt battery with a twelve-volt generator, and how many revolutions per minute I must run the generator. Thank you.—A. M., Fowlerville, Mich.

THERE is no doubt that you can use a 12 volt generator to charge a 6 volt battery, but you may have to do some experimenting to get just the right arrangement. Without knowing the type generator you have, we cannot give exact directions.

If your generator contains an automatic cut-out relay (like the old model Dodge generator), this relay will not close the circuit until the generator voltage is up to 12 volts. You will then have to use a resistance to reduce the voltage to about 7 volts at the battery. Such a resistance could be made by winding 6 to 10 feet of No. 18 iron stovepipe wire around a board.

If the generator is one of the later model 12 volt Dodge which does not have the cut-out in the generator, you could get a 6 volt cut-out from some dealer in junk parts, and by running the generator at slower speed it would operate as a six volt generator. Probably about 500 r. p. m. would be right, but you would have to determine this hy experiment.

to determine this by experiment.

In order to tell whether your battery is charging properly you would do well to get an ammeter similar to that used on the automobile dash. You would probably get this from the junk dealer also for a few cents.

#### BLUING GUN BARREL

I am very anxious to learn how to blue a gun barrel and will appreciate any information you can give me.

G. J. M., Macomb County.

You can use nitric acid for bluing gun barrels, but be careful about getting any of it on your hands or clothing. The acid may be neutralized by baking soda, ammonia or weak lye water. Before applying the acid the barrel should be polished with very fine emery cloth and crocus cloth. It should be free from all grease and finger marks. It should be immersed in the acid and allowed to remain until it reaches the desired color, after which it should be washed several times in water, dried, and oiled to prevent rusting. A shallow wooden trough lined with beeswax or paraffine may be used to hold the acid while immersing the barrel.

I am a reader of your farm paper and would not like to get along without it.—
Mrs. B. S., Marlette, Mich.



# Building for Profits

Good, serviceable, up-to-date farm buildings more than pay—they pay well. They save time and labor and afford protection for live stock, crops and equipment.

Substantial, attractive homes and efficient farm buildings for every purpose are built with lumber at less expense than any other material, and require less hired labor.

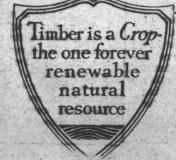
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AMERICAN STANDARD LUMBER FROM AMERICA'S BEST MILLS

# The Michigan **ISINESS FARM**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1928

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MT CLEMENS MICHIGAN

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

#### IT WAS A GREAT FARMERS' WEEK

ID you attend Farmers' Week at Michigan State College this year? If you did not you certainly missed something, as any of your neighbors who were there will tell you. For the benefit of the thousands who did not attend we are telling all about it in this issue. If you are interested only in the general sessions read the article on page three. If you are interested in the meeting of any one of the State livestock associations you will find something of interest in the article on page six. And there are several other pages on which appears something about Farmers' Week.

Our advice is not to read just some certain part of it but to sit down and read every article about this annual farmers' round-up because you will something of interest and value in all of them.

#### SEND IN YOUR LISTS

WE want to thank our good friends for their response to our request for the names and addresses of poultry dealers about the State. So far we have received a large number of names, and every day we receive more of them, but we want to hear from practically everyone of our readers so that our list will be as complete as it is possible to make it. Then we can get in touch with them regarding the new law which requires that a record be kept of every purchase, and we can furnish them with the lists of readers who purchase markers to mark their poultry. Do not think that your neighbor will send in a list so there is no use of your bothering. Maybe your neighbor is depending on you in the same way, and the result will be nobody sends the list. Let's have your list, please.

#### TWO KINDS OF THIEVES

THERE are two kinds of the human variety of chicken thief. One comes at night, enters your coop and cleans you out. The other visits your place as a poultry buyer in broad day light, offers you a fancy price for your poultry and then pays you with a check that is no good.

The last kind is the easiest to put out of busi-You just refuse to accept checks in payment for anything unless you know the person is honest.

#### BOOSTING CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

TSEGO county is an extensive producer of certified seed potatoes. For the past five years the Top O' Michigan Potato Show has been held at Gaylord and the finest spuds grown in this State have always been on display there. Since the founding of the Gaylord show other sections have tried to duplicate what is being done up there in northern Michigan but so far they have not been able to reach the goal.

Now Otsego is prepared to put up another mark for potato growing countries to shoot at. Shippers at Gaylord and other loading points in that county are reported to have arranged with bankers to supply each grower with bushels of northern grown certified Russet Rural seed this spring. By 1929 they expect the entire crop in Otsego county will be produced from certified seed.

With such a movement spreading into all our potato producing counties it will not be long before Michigan grown table stock will be a highly sought product.

#### THANK YOU, JUDGE SAMPLE

IN behalf of the farmers of Michigan we want to publicly thank Judge Sample of Ann Arbor for the way he handles cases of rural thievery that come before him. He realizes the seriousness of the loss to farmers and gives out stiff sentences rather than small fines. We need more judges like him.

#### **USE BOTH LIGHTS**

IF we were called on to make a list of the world's greatest pests, in our estimation, we would put right near the top the fellow who operates his automobile after dark with only one headlight burning. Few of us who have driven a horse or car along a road on a dark night have not watched with dread the approach of one of these one-eyed monsters, as we wondered which light was burning. Was it the one next to us or the one toward the ditch, was the thought that ran through our mind as we got farther and farther out of the road to avoid a collision. We reduced our speed to a crawl and then sat holding our breath, ready to jump if it struck us.

There are times when there is a reasonable excuse for driving, with one light but usually it is carelessness. Every driver should carry an extra bulb to replace one when it burns out but if he hasn't one they can be bought in almost any town.

#### WORK FOR THE GAS TAX

E have plenty of evidence that farm folks believe in the gas tax and would like to see it higher, with permanent license plates and no weight tax. During the last regular session of the State Legislature such a bill was up for consideration and it looked like it would go through until the Governor threw a monkeywrench into the machinery by requesting the lawmakers to pass the present law which merely increased the tax on gasoline one cent and left the rest of the law unchanged. Farmers were disappointed but not discouraged. Another legislature would convene in two years and in the meantime they would gather their forces to put up a greater fight than ever.

Now it looks as though Governor Green was going to call a special session of the legislature, at the request of Detroit, to consider financial matters in the interest of that city. Whether or not there will be time to consider the gas tax at this session we do not know, but if our folks and other farmers bring enough pressure to bear on the men they are sending to Lansing to make their laws we are inclined to believe that the necessary time will be taken. Now is the time to get in touch with your lawmakers, before they leave for Lansing, and tell them just what you want. Then after they get there send them letters and telegrams to keep their mind on the question.

We are going to have considerable more to say about the gas tax question in our next issue and along with this we will publish the heading for a petition to which you can attach sheets of paper and circulate it among your neighbors for them to sign. Even if we do not accomplish anything at any special session that may be called we will be getting our guns ready for the big attack when the next regular session opens

Let's all work together on this. M. B. F. has always been a staunch supporter of the gas tax, has fought for it at every opportunity, because its readers approved of such We have thousands of letters on the subject, all of them very welcome, and we want more. Sit down this evening and write us your opinions. Do not put it off until "tomorrow" because we want to hear from you now. Help us help the farmers of Michigan.



I FINALLY made up my mind that I would leave the cold behind, and with some money in my jeans, I'd take a trip to New Orleans. And since the cash I've got on hand was made from Jane Mirandy's stand, I couldn't very well go off and leave her here to sneeze and cough. So I just said, "Mirandy dear, let's beat it somewhere south of here, away from snowstorms and from sleet, down where there's oranges to eat and robins singin' in the trees, down where the wind's a balmy breeze instead of blowin' through your clothes and freezin' up your hands and toes."

So then I sat me down to plan instructions for the hired man, I think I'd better leave him word to feed the chickens and the bird, and that he should, while we're away, wash up the milk palls once a day. He needn't haul much fodder, but I hope he'll keep the barn door shut, I'll surely give that feller fits if my old cows should freeze their tits. I ain't no hand to make a fuss, but if he ain't industrious while we're away, he'll find next spring that he ain't got no Job, by Jing. But if he does his work up good while I'm away, I prob'ly would give him a bonus and his pay. I'll surely thank him anyway!

#### · PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY ·

The next time you hear a feller complainin' 'bout life not bein' what it used to be just tell him to cheer up and be thankful he wasn't born a chicken. I can remember when chicks was hatched by a hen after three weeks of settin' and then raised by that same hen. Nowadays hens just lay the eggs from which most chicks come.

Investigations by the Michigan Securities Commission reveals that some of these real estate firms ain't so free with their "free" lots as some folks are bein' led to believe. Always remember that when somethin' is given to you somebody has to pay for it.

I read a piece in the paper a while ago 'bout a young woman who was goin' to take a long trip in an airplane, and she said she wasn't interested in any fame that might come from it and didn't want any job on the stage or in the movies. I always said there was such a thing as a miracle.

I read how a big college perfesser says that the brain of the average woman is equal to the brain of the average man. That ain't hardly fair to the women folks and it's an awful blow to some of 'em—but they insist on equal rights and now they're rettin' 'em they're gettin' 'em.

Saw a sign in a store window that read "Ladies Ready to Wear Clothes." Well, it's about time 'cause they can't leave off any more, unless we change our laws.

Ever hear this one? I understand the Scotchmen are tryin' to put an end to all jokes about them. Why? Because everyone of them are at the Scotchman's expense.

#### **COMING EVENTS**

Feb. 28-29.—Spring Meeting, Michigan State Horticultural Society, Pontiac, Mich. Nov. 7-10.—Greenville Potato Show, Greenville, Mich.
Nov. 14-16.—Western Michigan Potato Show,
Big Rapids, Mich.

# The Publisher's Desk

## STATE WARNS OF PROMOTERS OF MUSKRAT FARMS

STATEMENT was issued from the Attorney General's office at Lansing February 1st warning the public against agreements in muskrat farming promotion com-panies. It is stated that it is the practice of many of the companies to sell muskrats at a more or less inflated value and agree to ranch the breeders for a share in the increase, this share being considerably dis-

proportionate.

Muskrats were sold at from \$10 to \$600 per pair, according to the statement, depending on how strenuously the seller coupled the sale with a ranching agreement. The legitimate price for a pair is \$10 to \$20

A fair selling price, coupled with a two-year ranching agreement for marketing the increase, is given as about \$50. Muskrats breed from six to ten times annually and the average increase from a pair is thirty

Approximately 300 licenses were granted by the State Conservation Department to breeders during 1927, indicating that there are at least that many people in Michigan en-gaged in the business of muskrat farming or ranching.

#### "FREE" LOTS COST A LOT

S THE BUSINESS FARMER has edi-A torially condemned the "free" lot scheme worked by various real estate companies to increase their sales we are pleased to say that the Michigan Securities Com-mission has started a campaign to keep operators of this scheme out of this State. The body met on the first of February to consider complaints against six real estate firms and three individual brokers. After con-sidering all the evidence they re-voked the licenses of the Great City Realty Co., Detroit, and three brok-ers and one salesman connected with the company.

The brokers were Louis Dery who

owned the company in partnership with his wife; Abraham Quidd, and Samuel Weisman. The salesman was George G. Bogdany. All have Detroit addresses

It was decided to take no action in the cases of the Fourth City Realty Co., and the Johnson Organ-ization, of Detroit; the Continental Development Co., and the Lake Side Development Co., of Muskegon; and the St. Joseph Development Co., of Jackson. Evidence indicated these latter companies were operating within the law.

#### READ BEFORE YOU SIGN

THERE is an old saying, "Marry in haste, repent at leisure." We would revise it some for this department and make it, "Sign in haste, repent at leisure," because that seems to be the proper thing to do with many folks.

Only last week one of our fieldmen told of a case in Jackson county, where a salesman went around selling a high grade vacuum sweeper for \$68.00. He stopped at one home and told the lady that as she had such a fine home and he had not been selling many sweepers in that

#### The Collection Box

neighborhood he would like to leave the one he had with him for her to use and to show to her friends, then when conditions improved in the community he would come back and on all sales he made to friends that she had gotten interested he would allow her \$5.00 each to apply on the price of the sweeper she had. As he was leaving such an expensive sweeper with her he asked that she pay him \$10.00 cash to assure him that she would take good care of it. Of course he would give her a receipt Of course he would give her a receipt and when he returnd he would refund her money because he felt sure she could interest enough of her friends so that she would not have to pay any cash on her machine at all. He had "a form" which he wished her to sign so that he could turn it in to the company to show that he left the sweeper and in case that he left the sweeper and in case anything should happen to him the company would know where the sweeper was. She had many times dreamed about owning a real vacuum sweeper and now it seemed that her dream was about to come true. She signed, of course, and without even noticing what she signed because her thoughts were not on the paper but the sweeper and how it was going to make her work easier.

Just think, it would not cost her
anything! But within a few days
after the agent visited her she was
notified by a bank in a nearby town that they held a note she had signed and they wanted their money. SHE HAD SIGNED A NOTE, but it was too late then to learn about it be-cause the salesman had received his money and gone on his way; leaving Mrs. Farmer to pay fully and in cash for her new sweeper. Will she sign another paper without reading it? Well, we would hate to try to get

Never sign anything for anybody without reading it.

DON'T take checks! We have said that so many that so many times through these columns that no doubt many of you are tired of reading it, but we continue to receive letters telling of large sums of money lost through the accepting of checks in payment for poultry, produce and livestock so we are going to continue to say it.

Recently, country weeklies have had much to say about the matter, for which we wish to thank them. We sincerely appreciate their efforts in helping save money for the farmers of Michigan. We hope more of them use their columns to tell the story of the "rubber" check—the check that bounds back at you after you cash if

Most of these check writers, who have little money but plenty of checks, are offering a premium over present local market. Well, why shouldn't they? Price does not mean anything to them because the check is no good. Every farmer wants all he can get for his products and when he is offered more money than the local dealers will give it is a temptation, but before he accepts the offer he should see to it that the fellow is talking cash, not check. Accept checks only from pepole you know are reliable.

In regard to my claim, on January 3rd I received a settlement as per their statement enclosed, \$23.76. The price per pound was two cents less than I expected to receive basing my expectations on prices quoted in Detroit market quotations. I have no way of knowing if I received all the market would stand on date of delivery or not as I have no quotations for that date. Thanks for the interest you have taken in this settlement.—H. T., Grand Traverse ocunty.

Claim No. 18460 has been settled. January 3rd I received a check for \$4.00 from the Marcel Waver Company which was cost of waver. I certainly appreciate your assistance in this matter for I feel certain that otherwise I would not have received this check.—Mrs. C. C. H., Montclam County.

# Ask the Shrewdest Investor

F you would have an expert opinion of the L securities this company offers, ask the shrewdest investor in your acquaintance.

Ask him first about First Mortgage bonds as a form of security. Then ask him about the Federal Bond & Mortgage Company's bonds in particular.

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# There Is Real Money in Potato Growing -the McCormick-Deering Way!

THE McCormick-Deering potato planter handles cut seed and small whole seed with an accuracy as nearly one hundred per cent as it is possible to obtain with a mechanical planter. It possesses new and exclusive McCormick-Deering features, and employs the latest and approved principles of potato planter construction.

#### **McCormick-Deering Potato Digger**

The McCormick-Deering digger is made in a 6-ft. size for two horses and a 7-ft. size for four horses. The rear shaker thoroughly separates the potatoes from the dirt, and the vine turners throw vines and weeds to the side, leaving the

potatoes in a clean row behind the digger. Your local dealer can show you these McCormick-Deering planters and dig-gers. See him without delay.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of AMERICA 606 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, III.

# **McCormick** - Deering **Potato Planters and Diggers**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER



just as much in time, labor, and seed to get poor crops as it does to get good ones. It's entirely a matter of proper cultivation, STUDY KOVAE CONSTRUCTION Look at the high arched tooth which the center hitch buries into ground at exactly the right t. Complete flexibility of frame causes a hinging action on the teeth protecting them against breakage and preventing accumulating of rubbish from the field. Chrome vanadium steel in teeth and high carbon steel in body make an implement without an equal

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Just Rub



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Musterole penetrates the skinbringing a soothing, cooling sensation and welcome relief.
Recommended by doctors and nurses, Musterole relieves cold in chest, sore throat, bronchitis, aches and pains in the back and joints. Keep Musterole handy.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.



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Frozen large dressed Herring, \$7.00; headless Pickerel, 00; Salmon \$12.50; Tullibee hsh \$9.50. Remit with order. Package charge 30c per 100 lbs. We charge 2/c per lb, more in less than 100-lb. lots. Send for price list of all varieties fish. CONSUMERS FISH CO., GREEN BAY, WIS.

### CATAPULT By NORRELL GREGORY

Another Tale of the Homestead Country

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SO FAR

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SO FAR

THE two years following the one in which the Muirs sold out and came to Colorado, and bought a ranch over on the west side of the divide, were hard ones. Not only did the bottom drop out of the cattle market but a hard winter killed off a large number of their cattle. Things looked pretty dark, especially to Doug Summers, an orphan who came west with the Muirs, and Mary Muir, because they were planning on getting married just as soon as they could get a little money put aside. Doug being an expert rider, decides to earn some money riding bad horses. A prize of \$1,000 is effered to the man who can ride Catapult and Doug has his eye on that prize. His plans do not meet with the approval of the Muir family.

(Continued from February 4th issue)

OUG had a will of his own. Without Doug had a will of his own. Without doubt he would have forcibly put her back in the car, had not a car from the opposite direction rounded the turn just then. It was Lew Kord, in his old flivver. Ordinarily, Mary would have chosen to ride with almost anyone else, but just now she welcomed the chance.

"Mr. Kord," she said, "can I ride back home with you? Doug thinks it will be too late before he can get back, for me to go on."

'Climb in," invited Kord, readily. Doug made a move to stop the girl as she stepped into the car, but desisted. He stood watching the dust cloud in their wake with clenched hands and a corrugat-

Doug drove away from the place with a savage foot on the accelerator. Drove five blistering miles before he cooled down

five blistering miles before he cooled down sufficiently to think.

It beats the dickens, he reflected, how women could tear a person up! He had a good notion to keep right on going as far as the old car would run, then get out and walk a ways for good measure. One thing sure—he said this aloud—no girl that ever wore skirts would keep him from riding at the fair this fall! And if she didn't like it, she could find somebody else to jaw at. He had a plenty!

This decision mollified him considerably, and by the time he reached the ranch where the plow was, he was in considerably better humor and busily figuring just how they would rig the outfit to do the most work with the least waste of time and effort.

and effort

and effort.

Brock Rawlins, a great, hulking, stooped fellow, owner of the place, came ambling out at the horn's summons.

"Heard you had a plow for sale," said

Doug. "Plow?" said Brock, blankly.

ever told you must have knowed more about it than I do."

"A gang plow," continued Doug; "big, ten bottom outfit."
"Oh, that thing!" exclaimed Brock. "It don't belong to me. Belongs to an out-fit that come up here four-five years ago to tear out the bone and wound up by goin' broke. Don't believe I know you,

Doug told him who he was and what he ad come for. "Could you tell me how had come for. "Could you tell me how to get hold of the owner of the plow?" he

asked.

Brook scratched his head.

"No," he said, "I can't. Not just now.
But Jud told me that if I got a chance to
sell the thing to let it go for whatever
I could git for it. If you want to buy it,
come out here and look her over. 'I'll
sell it to you."

Doug followed him down back of the
cattle corral and found the plow almost
buried in the ground, A monstrous affair it was, constructed of the heaviest
material and spread out over a lot of
ground. He saw at once that it would
take oceans of power to move the thing
thru the sort of ground they had to plow; thru the sort of ground they had to plow; but he saw, too, that it was so strongly constructed that it would be almost impossible to damage it in any way.

"How much for it as she lays?" he ask-

ed, after a time.
"You set your price," said Brock; "and
if it ain't enough I can mighty soon tell

"Well," said Doug, "I know a plow like that cost a lot of money when it was new. But we're buying it as sort of an experiment. Don't know whether we can use it at all or not. But we're willing to risk a hundred dollars on it."

"It's your plow," said Brock, grinning. "I'd took ten."

"I'd took ten."
"I wanted to be fair about it," he said.
"I'll run over to town for the money and leave it on my way back. We'll likely be after the plow tomorrow."
"What do you aim to pull it with?" asked Brock. "Broomtails?"

"A wildcat," remarked Doug, and left grinning at the look on Rawlins' face.
At town, before the Wilson House, a great, green, powerful automobile was parked. Spence Lossing was leaning against a porch post, talking indolently to a young fellow apparently from the city. The car, Doug noticed, as he pulled up, carried a Texas license.

"Hello," said Spence, seeing him. "Step down a minute, Doug. Here's a fellow that will be out our way this summer. Son of my boss. But don't get the idea because his old man has plenty of money that he'll try to high-hat you. Sid, this

that he'll try to high-hat you. Sid, this is the kid I was telling you about—Doug Summers. And if he don't make some of these straight-up riders set down plumb

close in their saddles this fall, why I'm a pie-eyed Chinaman."
Sid Stutgart shook hands cordially.
"Ride up 'o our camp," he invited, "whenever you feel like it. We'll have plenty of ways to amuse you."
"Much obliged,' said Doug. "I will. Going over todry?"
"No," said young Stutgart. "Not till some time tomorrow. There's a bunch coming up from Texas tomorrow on the train. What time does that train get in, Spence?"

spence?"
"Usually nearly dark," Spence informed him. "Never can tell about it, tho."

"Got to get over to the coursed him-Doug arose. 'Got to get over to the bank before it closes," he excused him-self. "See you later."

self. "See you later."

The deposit money they kept at the bank, he learned was not large neough to cover his need, but when he explained things, the president, Mr. Mofft, told him to go ahead and write out the check for the amount and he would take care of it.

It was dark when Doug had turned the Metz off the main road into the hardly more than a trail leading to their ranch. Dark, and the stars leaped out startling-

Dark, and the stars leaped out startling-ly and were reflected in the river beside which his way led a part of the time. He could hear the rush and roar of the waters far up under Pryramid peak, and, away up that way, too, cattle were bawling. It seemed to Doug that there was a note of pain in the bellowing, but that he at-

of pain in the bellowing, but that he attributed to fancy.

Supper was over when he came into the house. And even the time was June, the night air at that altitude was so chilly that fire was not unwelcome. Doug found the whole family, Mary, Terry and their parents, grouped around the fire. He seemed to sense a certain restraint in their greeting. But that, he knew, too, must be fancy. There must be something wrong with him.

"How about the plow?" asked Terry.
"Any luck?"

"Any luck?"

"Any luck?"

"It's ours now," Doug told him. "I bought it for a hundred dollars. It's a monster. Big enough and stout enough to turn over Mt. Orno."

"We'll go over for it tomorrow," said Terry. "Reckon that old engine will handlait?"

Terry. "Reckon that old engine will nanule it?"
"That old engine will handle anything,"
"When we start across

boasted Doug. "When we start across that sage brush, you won't be able to see us for brush a-flying."

Mort came in then, having finished the

Mort came in them, having finished the last of the chores.

"There'll be more'n brush a-flyin'," he predicted, hearing Doug's last remark, "before you turn that brush under. There'll be some sweat. That brush has got to be cleared off before you can plow it. You can't turn that stuff under."

"Not the way you're used to plowing,"
Doug told him. "But wait and see how
we do it."
"Aren't you going to eat any supper?"
asked Mrs. Muir,
"Waiting for Mary to bring on the bis-

"Waiting for Mary to bring on the biscuits," said Boug jocularly.

Not a word from Mary. Not a word from the others, even. Doug seethed inwardly, drew up a chair and ate angrily.

When he and Terry had gone to their room for the night, he burst out angrily:

"What kind of a story did Mary come home with."

home with."

Terry was unlacing a shoe. He did not answer at once. Then, stiffly, "I don't know what you're talking about, Doug."

"Terry," he said, "are you siding with the rest of them on that riding question?"

"Doug," said Terry, feelingly, "you know I think as much of you as if you were my own brether. You can't go that route. Even if there was no danger of you getting crippled for life or killed, there's other things. Forget it, Doug!"

"What do you.mean by 'other things'?"

Doug wanted to know.

Shoe in hand, Terry considered.

"Til give you an example, he said finally, "altho I know you know what I

ally, "altho I know you know what I mean as well as anyone. Pick out one regular rider you know and whom you think is a real rider, and name him."

Doug stared at him for a time.

Doug stared at him for a time.

"Slid McCassar," he said after a time.

"As good as they come up here."

"All right," said Terry, "I'll agree that he's a riding fool. Now, then, just forget that he's been broken up a dozen times, has one leg shorter than the other one, has kidney trouble, and I don't know what alse, all from riding bad horses—what kind of a guy is he?"

else, all from riding bad horses—what kind of a guy is he?"

"What kind?" echoed Doug. "Why, Slid's a real guy. Have more fun with him than any fellow I know."

"Fun, yes," said Terry. "But coming. right down to the cases, you know he isn't worth shooting. He's thirty years old or

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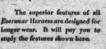
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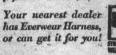
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PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER WHEN WRITING TO A D V E R T 1 S E R S more and hasn't a cent to his name. He drinks like a fish, lies like an Indian, and is too lazy to walk to the mess house for his meals if he didn't have to. Doug, speaking in regard to good citizenship, he's not worth a dime, and you know it." "What in thunder," Doug wanted to know, "has that got to do with my case?" Terry looked at him with a surprised pucker between his eyes. "Doug," he said, "don't you really see, or are you just side stepping?"

"Tell me what you're driving at," said Doug shortly.

"This," said Terry: "Anybody that goes with that crowd has either got to make his ways agreeable to them or their agreeable to him; one or the other. He couldn't string along unless he did. And I ask you, how much chance have you got making over that kind of a bunch?"

"Rot," scoffed Doug. "They won't hurt me any. Besides, I can ride and stay clean away from them. I'll ride Catapult this fall or bust a cinch trying."

"I thought that you would take that course," said Terry, quietly. "You're that bull-headed."

He rolled into bed and turned his face to the wall.

They were up at an early hour, going

He rolled into bed and turned his face to the wall.

They were up at an early hour, going over the old engine. When they purchased it, it was pretty much of a wreck, but after buying a few repairs and overhauling it completely, they made it into a serviceable source of power, far superior to any gas tractor, because at that altitude gas engines do not deliver their rated power. The air is too thin and superpower. The air is too thin and super-chargers have not yet been adapted to

This engine, a thirty-horse power Wild Cat engine, was mounted on what would ordinarily be termed a thirty-horse power ordinarily be termed a thirty-horse power boiler. But the boiler was the high pressure type, and with one hundred and eighty pounds of steam, the engine had power to go anywhere and take along with it almost anything that could be hooked on.

The engine had not been used since threshing the fall before, and the boiler was empty. It was no small job to carry water up a creek bank and pour it in the top manhole until the boiler was filled, but they accomplished the task by eight

top manhole until the boiler was filled, but they accomplished the task by eight

but they accomplished the task by eight o'clock.

Doug started a fire and Terry filled the lockers with coal. Hardly a word had been exchanged since they arose.
"Don't believe we'll need to take the water tank along," said Doug. "There's plenty of water we can reach from the road if we take along some extra hose."

Terry nodded briefly.
"Til go have them put us up a lunch," he said. "Be late before we get back."

It was nearly nine before they clanked out of the yard. The engine was fairly fast on the road, and Doug gave it full throttle most of the time. They arrived at Rawlins' place shortly before noon, and lost no time in hooking onto the plow.
"Doug," said Terry, "we'll have to get some shovels and dig some dirt away from that plow. That engine will never move her as she is."

"Bosh!" said Doug. "She'll lift it right out of there. We've got no time to fool away digging that thing out. Take an hour or more. Stand back, let's see what she says."

He opened the throttle tentatively and the engine took up the slack with a jar. The plow did not move an inch.

He opened the throttle tentatively and the engine took up the slack with a jar. The plow did not move an inch.

"Solid as a rock!" yelled Terry. "Shut off and let's dig it out."

For answer, Doug ripped the throttle clear back and the Wild Cat surged mightily, settled and began to dig in the earth at every revolution.

"Shut off!" howled Terry. "The firebox is on the ground now."

Doug shut off nad climbed down, looked things over, then climbed back on the engine.

"See if you can get the coupling pin out when I give her a little slack," he said, and reversed the engine, (Continued on page 28)



A MODERN DIANA Mrs. Anna Knickerbocker, of Tuscola county, and the link cat she shot this past fall while deer hunting in northern Michigan.



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its cost.

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# Coughs.JL



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### OUR RADIO

(Any question regarding radio will be gladly answered by our radio editor. You receive a receive and there is no charge if your cub-calot on is gold up.)

TO CLOSE 150 STATIONS

THE federal radio commission intends to clear the air of 150 broadcasting stations believer to be not operating in the interests of the public, according to O. H. Caldwell, member of the commission, regardless of the lawsuits it may incur. He indicated it would be the policy of the commission to assign more little stations to the same bands and clear channels for the larger stations.

#### NOISES

NE of the most exasperating things that can come to trouble the radio fan is a scratching, sputtering, or popping noise in the loudspeaker. There are so many loudspeaker. There are so many places in a radio set where such trouble may start, that it may take an expert several hour to run down the difficulty. Today we will tell you some of the most probable causes of these poless.

causes of these noises.

Before doing anything to the radio set, try the simple test of disconnecting the aerial while the set is turned on. If this stops the noise, it indicates that the trouble is static or something else outside the set. If, however, the noise continues practically unchanged with the aerial disconnected, the cause of the noise must be a loose connection somewhere in the radio set or bat-

First look over all the binding posts on the set and batteries and set them up tightly with the fingers only. (It is best not to use pincers). If spring clips are used on the storage battery they will often become so dirty that it is impossible to get a good connection through them. a good connection through them. They may be cleaned by dipping in a cup of hot water in which a tablespoonful of baking soda has been dissolved, but a better plan, if a battery charger is used, is to permanently solder the connections to

the storage battery.

Even the better grade of switches get dirty and cause noises. If any disturbance is heard when the switch button is touched it indicates trouble there. A new switch may be installed, but usually it is possible to clean and tighten the contacts in the old one.

There are two types of vacuum tube sockets: those which make contact with the ends of the pins and those which make contact with the sides of the pins. The last type usually makes a good contact, but the first type always causes more or less trouble because the solder on the ends of the pins is a soft metal and quickly gets dirty. The ends of the pins and the contact springs in the sockets should be cleaned with new sandpaper. Never use steel wool because the steel fibres may get in the set and cause a short circuit.

A grid leak of poor quality may cause noise. Try two or three different leaks (they are cheap) and be sure that the springs holding the grid leak are bent up so that they hald it firmly hold it firmly.

If the noise is heard only when

the condenser dials are turned, the trouble may be due to a poor con-nection to the rotary plates, dust be-tween the plates, or actual contact between the rotary and stationary plates. Dust may usually be blown out, but adjustment of the plates is a rather delicate process which bet-

ter be left to someone who has had some experience.

The permanent connections in a well made radio set are always soldered and should never come loose, so it is best not to take the set apart until after you have tried all the suggestions given above.

#### NEW SERIES OF TALKS

THE experimenters whose work is going to make the radio a significant part of modern civilization are at work not alone in engineering laboratories, but in the offices where material is being prepared for radio transmission and before the microphones of the Nation's radio stations in the engineers. radio stations, in the opinion of Morse Salisbury who has just as-sumed the duties of chief of Radio Service for the United States Department of Agriculture.

"The engineers have made marvelous progress in perfecting the radio as a rapid means of communi-cation," Salisbury commented. "The radio writers and announcers have barely kept pace with them in adapt-ing this new instrument to the edu-

cational needs of listeners.
"I welcome the opportunity to take part in the Department of Agritake part in the Department of Agricultural large-scale experiment in making knowledge stored up in the laboratories, libraries, and minds of the Nation's agricultural scientists readily and quickly available to the men and women who can put it to use in their daily lives."

The new chief of Radio Service observed that the pioneer work of Sam Pickard, his predecessor, who

Sam Pickard, his predecessor, who established the Radio Service in 1926, has established the fact farmers and home makers want and make use of radio information on the work of the Department of Agriculture. riculture.

To the question in the service's 1927 survey of use of farm radio sets, "If you had to give up one or the other, which would you prefer to have left, music or talk?" 2,358 representative farmers replied "Talk," and 1,538 answered "Music,' Salisbury recalled. He pointed also to the fact that some queries each month from radio listeners follow the broadcasting of the Housekeepers' Chats, one of the features supplied radio stations by the service.

"There is now no doubt," he added, "that radio is a most effective means of education. Just how best to use it has to be found by experiment. The radio service has the exceptional opportunity of using the experience of 127 stations becomes experience of 127 stations broadcasting its releases this year, and some 5,000,000 or more listeners receiving these broadcasts daily in finding the technique of giving information

and instruction by radio."

The service will begin, February 22, a new series of talks on cooperative marketing, Salisbury announced. These will be broadcast from 50 stations throughout the country for a period of 10 weeks. They will be prepared by specialists of the Division of Economic Information of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and will form the regular farm economics sections of the U. S. Radio Farm School programs.

Surveys indicate that the risk on a farmer's automobile is only about one-third that of the average or city risk.



# Chatting with the Agricultural Teacher • Edited by V. O. BRAUN

#### Florida Clover Seed

AM in receipt of a letter from Mr. G. A., of Sturgis, asking advice on some Cherokee Clover Seed.

He sent me the ad concerning this seed, which comes from a well known farm paper and reads as follows: "Plant Cherokee Clears."



V. O. Braun

Cherokee Clover. Grows like sweet clover, but will grow on poor acid soil without lime or fertiliz-er, and all livestock and poul-try eat it greed-ily." The address of the firm sell-ing the seed is in Florida. It

in Florida. It sounds good, doesn't it? Almost as nice as Florida palms and bathing beauties. That would be the kind sounds good, doesn't it? Almost as nice as Florida palms and bathing beauties. That would be the kind of clover to grow all right if we could do it, but my advice would be to leave it alone. In the first place, this Cherokee Clover is only a trade name and we cannot tell if it is White or Yellow Sweet Clover or Small White Clover or what it is. But the big point is that clovers grown and adapted to Florida conditions would not succeed in Michigan. In Michigan we need northern grown seeds that will withstand our cold winters. Southern seeds winter kill in Michigan and should not be planted here. This last summer I saw some Peruvian Alfalfa in Texas. It certainly was beautiful hay and was about to be cut for the third time. A friend who was with me said, "Isn't that wonderful alfalfa? Let us secure some of the seed, and take it back to Michigan." Same Let us secure some of the seed, and take it back to Michigan." Same mistake as the Cherokee Clover; mistake as the Cherokee Clover; these clovers may grow abundantly in their native southern states, but not so in ours. I saw a plat test of this same Peruvian alfalfa at the Michigan State Experiment Station along with the Hardigan and Grimm varieties, and the result was quite different than what I saw in Texas. About three-fourths of the crop was winter killed the first winter, and the remainder was small and spindly, and of a very inferior quality In the remainder was small and spindly, and of a very inferior quality. My advice to every farmer on seeds is to plant only those adapted and of proven worth. This rule is strictly adhered to on Spring Water Farm, and we seldom have a failure.

#### Test Seed Corn

I am in receipt of a letter from L. D. Kurtz, Extension Specialist in Farm Crops at M. S. C., asking for a report on the germination test of seed corn tested by our department this year. Each year the agricultural schools of Michigan extend this service to the farmers and considerable seed corn is tested free of charge. Midland high school reported a test of over 11,000 ears last year which speaks very well for the agricultural department of Midland. If you prefer to test your own seed corn, bulletins can be obtained from the state experiment station explaining the method. The main thing to do though is to look after this work now. You cannot tell good seed from poor by an inspection, and if poor seed is planted it means a loss of a corn crop. corn crop.

#### Farmers' Week

No doubt the majority of the read-rs of the M. B. F. have read on

other pages of this issue the news other pages of this issue the news explaining and describing the features of Farmers' Week at Michigan State College. I suppose a large number were able to attend in person, and see or take part in, at first hand, the various activities which were held during the week. I have attended Farmers' Week for the last seven years, and this annual event seems to be growing bigger and better, and more people seem to attend each year. I believe that these two facts go to prove two things: first, that farmers are becoming more infacts go to prove two things: nrst, that farmers are becoming more interested in the present day agricultural problems, and that agriculture is advancing at a rapid rate. If you did not attend this year, better make a resolution to do so next year. It will be worth your while and It will be worth your while and Michigan State College will be pleased to have you come.

#### Time Well Spent

The farm is certainly a busy place, and it is usually inconvenient to leave, even for a day, but it seems that the farmer who finds time to attend Farmers' Week, the livestock exposition, farm bureau meetings, etc., is always well repaid for the time spent. At least we see for the time spent. At least we see the most prosperous and up-to-date farmers at these meetings. There is another type of agricultural meeting which is becoming very popular in Michigan, and that is the agricultural school fairs. They are very educational and interesting. At these fairs, both Dad and Junior learn many things about agriculture. In many instances the ladies are interfor usually the home economics instructor cooperates with the agricultural instructor and a real agricultural exhibit is the result. I had the pleasure of judging the poultry at one of these school fairs recently at Morrice, Michigan. I was surprised at the high quality, splendid enthusiasm, and hearty cooperation displayed. If there is such a Fair in your community to the such a fair in your community, be sure to attend it, and enter into the contests which are given. You will conclude that are given. You will conclude that these Smith-Hughes schools are do-ing a real piece of work in scientific agriculture.

#### Farm Taxation

We certainly see and hear much concerning taxes at this time. I didn't think I would voice my opinion on the subject until I paid mine, and now that they are paid I am sorry that I haven't more space in this department to discuss the subject of farm taxation. I do not like to begin on a subject unless I finish it, and I haven't room here for all my comments.

it, and I haven't room here for all my comments.

I do not think it a wise plan to change the property value tax for several reasons, but I do think it wise to change property values. Many of us are paying taxes on farms assessed at war time prices. This certainly isn't fair; then too, I am in favor of a better and more rigid income tax. There are many people as able to pay taxes as the people as able to pay taxes as the farmer, who enjoy the privileges that taxes bring, yet they pay nothing because they do not own property. A better income tax could be made to make these people per their made to make these people pay their

My taxes are high; I do not object to that; but I do object to paying more than my share into the tax (Continued on Page 28)



ON A MICHIGAN CATTLE BANCH "Buildings on our ranch," writes Mrs. Chas. Gray, of Merritt, Missaukee county.
"We sell around 1000 head of cattle each year."



#### **Dollars Roll Away When** Fields Are Not Fenced

Good farm management demands good fences; good judgment prompts your using steel posts with American Steel & Wire Company Zinc Insulated Fence.

Banner Railroad Rail Design Steel Posts are easy to haul, easy to drive and hold the fence true to line because of their solid anchorage.

Note the

### **New Drop Loop Clamp**

Quickly, easily, securely fastens fence wires to the post. Continuous rows of notches on both sides of the face of the post allow attaching any or every line wire. The large slit wing anchor roots the post into the ground as you drive anchors like a rock.

Banner Steel Posts are guaranteed by us through your dealer. See our dealer in your community.

#### AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

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

\*San Francisco, \*Los Angeles, \*Portland, \*Seattle. \*United States Steel Products Co.

#### THE CHILDREN'S HOUR CLUB

3 5

Motto: Do Your Best Colors: Blue and Gold

Eathel Fay Sharp, President
Helen B. Kinnison, Vice-President
Uncle Ned, Secretary-Treasurer

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

To live a Christian life and keep the Ten Commandments.

To do my best in everything I do.

be true to my country, the United States of America.

To do at least one good deed each day

To assist the less fortunate than I. To be considerate of others.

To be kind to people and to ani-

To become educated.

To always conduct myself in a way that is becoming to a lady or gentleman.

EAR BOYS AND GIRLS: election is all over but the shouting and most of that will be done by the friends—some known and some unknown—of Eathel Fay Sharp, our new president, and Helen B. Kinnison, who has become vice-president of Our Club. Both of our new officers are old members of our Children's Hour. I have received letters from them for many years. Both of them have had many letters appear on this page and they have offered helpful suggestions from time to time. Perhaps some of you will remember that Eathel suggested our motto, "Do Your Best," way our motto, "Do Your Best," way back in 1925, when we had a contest to get a motto and colors for Our Department.

Now, here is a good joke on Eathel. The other day she wrote me a nice long letter containing many ideas and suggestions for the Children's Hour. She said that perhaps she should not make all the suggestions, because probably they should come from one of the officers, but she thought they would make them anyway as they might be helpful. The joke on Eathel is that a count of the votes shows she won the election so her letter came from our new president. Won't she be sur-prised when she reads this copy of M. B. F. You see I have not told her that she won, wanting all of you to know at the same time. Now if our president and vice-president will send in their pictures we will publish them so everyone can see just what they look like.

That closes our election for another year so now we can get busy on some more contests. Right now am making plans to start one in our next issue which will be dated March 4th. I will not tell you what it will be about—but you wait and see.—UNCLE NED.

#### Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—I go to the Cooks Consolidated School. It was built in 1923 and is quite large. I am in the seventh grade and am getting along pretty good. Say, Uncle Ned, some one asked you to put your picture in the Children's Hour, and I think it is a very good idea, if we can only urge you enuch to put it in only urge you enough to put it in

I will describe myself as none of my



letters were in print before. I am five feet one-half inches tall, weigh about ninety-five pounds, light brown hair, blue eyes, and light complexion.

I have five sisters and six brothers but they are all grown up except my sister younger than I am and myself. We live mean eighty-sere ferm about a mile and

on an eighty-acre farm about a mile and three-fourths from school.

In school I have three very good teachers and I think they are good enough for

anyone.
Some day I am going to send in a contest if it is good enough. I am starting to plan it already so if you like it you can put it in our Children's Hour. But of course, you will have to be the judge because I can't get down there to argue with you. You said I could get a pin so my sister and I are enclosing five cents in our letter so if you are able to, please send two. My sister's letter is enclosed with mine, so you can tell we are playing fair.

I would like to have some of the cousins

write to me because I like to write letters. Your want-to-be neice.—Eugenia Demars, Cooks, Mich.

—I am looking for a camera that will stand the strain of taking my picture. If I find it then I can print my picture on Our Page. Tell us all about that contest, Eugenia. I hope you like your pin.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As I have never written to you before I am going to this evening. I read your page every time. I would like to know what to do to be a Merry Circle member.

Merry Circle member.

I think that your plan about the Boy Scout is great. It keeps lots of boys out of mischief. They have to be good boys to live up to the rules.

As the others describe themselves I will too. I have dark brown eyes, light brown hair, I am 5 feet eight inches tall and am fifteen years old.

Well I don't want to taks up all the room so will ring off.—Your-want-to-be neice.—Margaret Ladam, R. 3, Decatur, Mich.

To get one of our pins and a pledge card all you have to do is send me two cents as your initiation fee and promise to do your best to live up to our pledge, then I will send you a pin and a card. So you think boys need to be kept out of mischief. Have you a brother who teases

Dear, Uncle Ned:-Thought it was about Dear, Uncle Ned:—Thought it was about time I was writing you. I wrote you about two years ago but have never written since. I am 5 feet 8 inches tall, weigh 168 pounds. Light brown hair, blue eyes. Please tell me how to get one of your Merry Circle pins. I am sending in ballot for president and vice president of the Merry Circle for 1928. Also the rural scouting application. Your want-to-be nephew.—Carrel Culbert, Quincy, Mich.—I am happy to have you join us, Carrel, and glad to know you want to be a Boy Scout or rather a Lone Scout. The work will prove very helpful to you I know.

#### Riddles

Two backs, two stomachs, two points, two horns. Pair of scissors.

Front eats hay, middle is dead, hind eats bread. A man plowing with a team.

Eats its own flesh, sucks it own blood. A lamp.

What is it that has one leg and one head? A cabbage.—Grace Squerys, R. 1, Hillman, Mich.

Why does a hen lay an egg? Because she cannot lay a brick.
What is a put up job? The paper on

the wall.

Where was the first doughnut fried? In Greece (grease).

When is coffee like soil? When it is ground.—Rol Loding, R. 2, Croswell, Mich.

If my rooster laid an egg in your yard whose egg would it be? Roosters don't lay eggs.—Louise Van Der Zwaag, Box 252, Spring Lake, Mich.

Which side of a dog has the most hair?

Which side of a dog has the most nair? The outside.
Why do we go to bed? Because the bed will not come to us.
What is the difference between a pie and a pair of pants? You cut the pants before you make them and you make the pie before you cut it.
Why is a dog's tall like the heat of a tree? Because it is the farthest from the bark.—Carmel Faircloth, Onaway, Mich.

A big Indian and a little Indian sitting on a fence. The little Indian is the son of the big Indian but the big Indian is not his father. How can that be? The big Indian is his mother.—Ralph Lowell, Jones, Mich.

# Tongue Twisters

Peter Prangle, the prickly prangly pear picker picked three pecks of prickly prangly pears on the pleasant prairie. The old cold scold sold an old school coal skuttle.—Donald Erdman, R. I, Utica,

Of all the saws I ever saw I never saw a saw as this saw saws.—Oliver A. Harri, R. 2, Clio, Mich.

He built a nice house near the lake and shouted "Ice cream for two young ladies."
How much wood would a woodchuck if a woodchuck good chuck wood? Why if a woodchuck could chuck wood, he would chuck all the wood that a woodchuck could chuck. could chuck. sells sea shells. Shall he sell sea

The cat run up the ladder with a lump of raw liver in his mouth.

Thrice six thick thistle sticks thrust straight through the thin thatch.—Anna Kirby, Six Lakes, Mich.

He sawed six long, slim slick,, slender

Did you say you saw the spirit sigh, or the spirit's eye, or the spirit's sigh? I said I saw the spirit's eye, not the spirit's sigh or the spirit's sigh.

Eight gray geese grazed gaily in Greese. Wanda Monroe, Midand, Mich.

#### A Game to Play

#### DOG HIDE-AND-SEEK

F you have a dog, take a small piece of meat and let him smell it. Then have some one hold him in the kitchen or any place out of sight. Take the meat and go and hide. Then call him once to let him know you are ready. When he comes bounding to you in triumph, give him the meat. This will furnish lots of fun if your dog likes to play.

# From Our New President

Dear Uncle Ned and Everybody Else:—Look, look, look, here I come. Crowd over and let me in too. Did I step on your toe, Uncle? Well, pardon me, but I just wanted to give you a hint to go and pick up your Mr. Waste Basket. I tipped it over so my letter would escape from his terrible old wide-opened mouth. I had a notion to knock out a few of his teeth so he'd be laid up awhile, then we'd all have our letters printed. But I guess all are printed that are interesting, so I had a much better notion, not to stir up the crowd and get them all excited.

Now let's get down to business. No doubt this will be sort of a long letter but I can't escape writing you a long letter. It seems when I sit down I just keep thinking of more and more.

thinking of more and more.

Well, first I want to express my deep appreciation to those who helped to nominate me to run for president. It was a great surprise to see my name on the ballot and I truly feel I owe my many, many thanks to all you dear cousins.

I received our Business Farmer today and of course looked on Our Page. The first spy I saw where Uncle Ned wanted us to send in some suggestions. Perhaps us to send in some suggestions. Perhaps it is not my place to send all these before I see who is elected for officers but I guess anyone has a right to give new suggestions so I for one have thought of quite a few and won't feel relieved until I see how all the rest feel about them. I ask your opinion, Uncle Ned, as well as all the rest of the readers. I hope these few suggestions will add interest as well as pleasure. I will explain my few "mind made" suggestions I have thought up.

First, let's have a money savings fund for Our Page to go for the benefit of those who are helpless, homeless or in destitute condition from lack of health and would be glad to receive a few dollars. Perhaps some may say, well they always have lived, but, dear friends, that's not the idea. Doesn't Our Pledge say "To assist the less fortunate than I'? Well, then, if you are a member let's "Do Our Best" and do all we can to assist in this affair. Just look at the dandy secretary and treasurer we have to take care of our money. If each member just sent in a nickel think of the dollars we would soon

Second, our Pledge states for the first rule, "To live a Christian life." Well, now, can't we save a little corner each time on Our Page is printed and put in a little verse from God's-holy book, similar to verses 14 and 15, St. John: "If ye shall ask anything in my name I will give it," and "If ye love me keep my com-

mandments."

mandments." Let us all pick out some verses and send them in so Uncle Ned can pick out the best and print them.

Third, I would request invalid children of Our Page to kindly send their names and addresses to Uncle Ned. It is my idea to have a "letter shower" for them.

and addresses to Uncle Ned. It is my idea to have a "letter shower" for them, everybody writing them letters some day. I am sure they would appreciate it more than their minds and hearts could express. "Try to do a good deed each day," our Pledge says, so this would surely count for one very big deed.

Fourth, I am going to suggest that we adopt a good name for the members. Something like "Happy Time Friends." "The Happiness Children," "Jolly Joy Makers," "Wonder Workers," "The Good Samaritan Group," "Happy Farm Helpers," or something like that.

Fifth, I am going to ask you to do something for yourselves as well as others. I wish you would get a 1928 diary and print this verse in it somewhere. "Tis the song ye sing and the smile ye wear, That's making the sunshine everywhere." Then each day you do some good deed, mark it down in your diary. Our Pledge says do one good deed each day, so let's do it. I am sure you can do at least one each day and perhaps several.

Sixth, Our Pledge says to be kind to people and dumb animals. Yes, quite true, even if they are a "tramp" or a 'stray dog."

Seventh, and this is my last suggestion.

'stray dog."

Seventh, and this is my last suggestion.

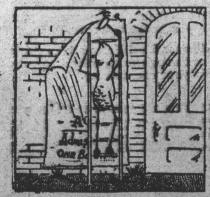
I wish Uncle Ned would keep a copy of all the main business carried on during the year, and keep a file of all the money received and the names of those sending the money. I think it would be nice to have a "Special Circle" for those who received prizes during the year and those who sent in any suggestions to benefit Our Page.

Our Page.

If these rules and suggestions are carried out I think each member would live up to Our Pledge, don't you, Uncle Ned? Well I pledge I'll do my best in every way I know how. Let's have other opinions and suggestions, I remain, your very sincerely in my work for the C. H. Page.—Eathel Fay Sharp, R. 3, Akron, Mich.—There, boys and girls, what do you think of that for a letter from our new President? Eathel wrote it long before she was elected President but I do not think you could have done better even if she had known all about it. I am sure Eathel is going to be a very good President, just as you who voted for her believe.

Now we want to know what you think of her ideas. I join with her in saying "Let's have other opinions and suggestions."

Pesky Peanut and His Pals











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 direc-

#### Physicians prescribe Bayer Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid



# ANNING HIVES

Better work -- better service direct to you at agents' prices. Tanning horse and cow hides, \$3.50 to \$5.50. Ship where thought sands of others are shipping and save 25%. Write for prices. Badger Robe and Janning Co., Stevens Point, Wis.



### **Crop Reports**

Oakland (N. W.).—Nothing doing here but chores and wood cutting; just enough cut for house use, none to sell. Side roads are almost impassable. I think it time our cross roads had a little gravel put on them. Quotations from Holly: Wheat, \$1.29 bu.; oats, 55c bu.; rye, 95c bu.; beans, \$6.30 cwt; butter, 40c lb.; eggs, 35c doz.—J. D. C., Feb. 6.

Genesee.—Cold snap has been broken by mild weather. There is nothing un-usual being done at this time. Chores are principle activities of farmers. Huntip principle activities of farmers. Hunting and trapping season has been closed until autumn. There were a less abundance of rabbits this season than in other years. There were fewer skunks caught than most years. Quotations for Flint: Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 95c; oats, 52c; rye, \$1.00; beans, \$6.65; potatoes, \$2.10; butter, 52c; eggs, 55c.—H. E. S., Feb. 6.

Hillsdale (N. W.).—Very changeable weather but as a whole we have a very nice winter to date. Not many auctions and not a great many tenants changing farms. The hatcheries have begun to buy their hatching eggs. Eggs still a fair price, from 30 to 35c a dozen. Taxes are quite a bit higher this year than last.—C. H., Feb. 6.

St. Joseph.—Nice winter weather and farmers are making use of it. Quite a bit of grain going to market, also live stock. Hauling manure and cutting wood is about the main work now being done. Wheat had lost about all of its green color. Livestock has been doing quite well.—A. J. Y., Feb. 2.

Midland.—A few days rain and about one day of sunshine and then a few days of high wind and then a freeze up, no snow. No cutter rides but fairly good getting along on dirt roads with your car if you have anything to buy. Quotations from Midland: Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; rye, 98c; beans, \$6.50; potatoes, \$1.00; butter, 48c; eggs, 40c.—B. V. C., Feb. 2.

Saginaw (N. W.).—Same old thing; nothing doing only chores and skating. Ground is bare and hard on wheat and rye; some is covered with ice. Eggs are going down but hens are laying better so it brings it about the same. The high price of beans is not going to help many; nine out of ten are sold out. The most was sold at \$5.25 so a good many don't like to sold at \$5.25 so a good many don't like to see them go up. Quotations from Hemlock: Wheat, \$1.24; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; rye. 90c; beans, \$6.50; potatoes, \$1.60; butter, 48c; eggs, 32c.—F. D., Feb 6.

Huron (E.).—Snow flurries following a thaw. Zero weather week ago. Ice form-ing in fields. The last corn-stalks being removed. Never such destruction have we before witnessed since the corn was cut. Crows by hundreds poured upon it, squir-Crows by hundreds poured upon it, squirrels carried the ears half a mile; mice and rats and even gophers and muskrats took toll of it. No use to try to grow ear corn any more unless a machine can be found to garner at one operation at cutting time the whole crop. Still a few sales; at a recent auction brown faced sheep sold far above market quotations. More calves being raised. Very few owners and renters have made terms for coming season. Both are more cautious than formerly. Milk declined 10c. Cattle moved by car lot at 10c.—E. R., Feb. 6.

Lenawee (W.).—Not much doing in farms. Hauling manure and cutting wood; those that have wood to cut; mostly coal being burned. Some wheat being hauled to market. Wheat and grass heaving badly, alfalfa and sweet clover the worst of all. Eggs getting very cheap. There will not be as many chicks raised this year as last. Quotations from Cadmus: Wheat, \$1.22; corn, 98c; oats, 47c to 49c; potatoes, \$1.00 bu.; eggs, 30c.—C. B., Feb. 7. B., Feb. 7.

Otsego.—The farmers are busy cutting otsego.—The farmers are busy cutting and hauling wood on account of good weather. Snow is about two feet deep. The roads are plowed out good. Otsego county is a pretty good place because it has lots of good hills. The boys and girls are having good times skating. Potatoes are cheap. Hens are not laying good. Quotations from Gaylord: Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 50c; oats, 48c; rye, 85c; beans, \$5.90; potatoes, 85c; butter, 50c; eggs, 30c.—H. J., Feb.-7. 30c.—H. J., Feb. 7.

Alpena.-Not much snow here. Alpena.—Not much snow here. Hoads open to car and team both. Not much to haul. Everyone here has their ice put up and that is about all there is to do here with horses now. Quotations from Spratt; Wheat, \$1.18; oats, 58c; rye, 80c; beans, \$5.00; butter, 45c; eggs, 30c.—R. H., Feb.

Defiance, Ohio.—Been one week cold and frozen. Mild now, ground is soft and wheat is looking some brown, late wheat especially. We always lose wheat from wheat is looking some brown, late wheat especially. We always lose wheat from bad weather, but this winter appears worst in several years. Some farmers are letting their young horses and few sheep out on wood and old meadow pastures. Corn is practically off the market. Will come up soon. Quotations from Bryan, Ohio: Wheat, \$1.34; corn, \$1.25; oats, 51c; hay, \$7.00; hogs, 21c; milk, \$2.10; butter fat, 94c; eggs, 30c.—W. E. B., Feb. 8.





# STOP THIEF!

## The Business Farmer Shows Way To Stop Chicken Stealing

THICKEN THIEVES are taking a million dollars a year out of the pockets of the farmers of Michigan! We are going to do all we can to stop these thieves and want to know if you are going to work with us. In fact, you must work with us if this campaign is to

Knowing that our rewards can not entirely solve the problem we have given much thought to it and now recommend the following things be done:

- Put good locks on the doors of all buildings and either bar windows or fasten them shut.
  Install burglar alarms.
  Mark poultry with an identifying mark which is registered with poultry dealers, sheriffs, and The Business Farmer Protective Service Bureau.
  Organize county-wide anti-thief associations.
  Learn to shoot, and do not hesitate to do so when necessary.
  Enforce poultry dealers' registration law. 2.

#### UP TO YOU

These things are what you must do to protect your property! Locks can be bought at any good hardware store. Burglar alarms can be made by anyone who is at all handy and we will gladly furnish free of charge plans and instructions for both the silent and gong type alarms.

#### THE GONG ALARM

We recommend the gong type burglar alarm which is installed inside the poultry house and makes a lot of noise when released. It is a thief scarer rather than a thief catcher because Mr. Thief will run right out from under his hat when it goes off. Being all inside the coop the thief can not disconnect it so that it will continue to ring until turned off by the owner. If you do not care to make one we will sell you a complete outfit, ready to install, for \$6.50—the bare cost of manufacturing and shipping.

#### **OUR POULTRY MARKER**

There are many poultry markers being sold to the public but none of them seem to be entirely satisfactory. Also we found most of them too high in price for the average farmer. So we got in touch with a Chicago manufacturer who guaranteed to make the kind of marker we had in mind, putting a different number on each one so that no two farmers would have the same mark, supply enough special prepared ink to mark a hundred chickens and pay mailing charges to the door of the purchaser for \$1.50 each. We accepted his offer and are selling these at just what they cost us, because we want to serve our readers in every way possible. The Business Farmer's Poultry Marker can be bought only through us as we have the exclusive right to sell it in Michigan.

If you purchase a Business Farmer Poultry Marker you get a mark—the initials "MBF" combined with a number—which is sold exclusively to you, so that no one else will have poultry marked like yours. It is a simple operation to apply the identifying mark on the web of the fowl's wing and it lasts for the life of the bird. We keep a record of all the markers we sell and supply this record to all poultry dealers and sheriffs in Michigan as well as chiefs of police in the larger cities. Then when a dealer is offered any poultry he can determine at once if it is the rightful owner who is selling it. If it isn't and the party cannot produce a bill of sale from the rightful owner then the dealer can have him arrested and charged with stealing. That means that thieves are going to be careful about taking marked poultry. Order your marker TODAY before your coop is visited. It doesn't pay to lock the barn after the horse is stolen you know.

#### **BUSINESS FARMER'S POULTRY MARKER** AND GONG ALARM

To help the farmers of Michigan protect their property from thieves we have arranged to furnish them with Business Farmer Poultry Markers (these can be used for other livestock) and burglar alarms of the gong-type at cost. The marker costs \$1.50, including enough special indelible ink for 100 birds, and full instructions on how to use. Extra ink is sold at 35c for 100 birds, 65c for 250 birds, and \$1.00 for 500 birds. The cost of the gong alarm is \$6.50

Remember, your name and the number of your marker will be registered with

pountry dealers and shortes in	
	ORDER BLANK
The Business Farmer Protective Servi- Mt. Clemens, Michigan. Kindly send to me the following poultry with Business Farmer's Poultri it to be used except on my poultry or	with complete directions for use. I agree to mark all my
	Markers @ \$1,50 each
	ms @ \$8.50 each postpaid
(Batteries not included.	ms @ \$6.50, each, postpaid.  Three dry cells needed.)

AND WELL A Number of chickens and other poultry.....

## THE HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD

Sam Walter Fost

There are hermit souls that live with-

drawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are Souls like stars that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran—

Where highways never ran, But let me five by the side of the road, And be a friend of man.

I see from my house by the side of the By the side of the highways of life,

The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are feint with the strife;
But I turn not away from their smiles nor
their tears,

Both parts of an infinite plan; Let me live in my house by the side of the road, And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened mead-

ows ahead, And mountains of wearisome height; nat the road passes on through the long

afternoon,
And stretches away to the night,
But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice,

And weep with strangers that moan; Nor live in my house by the side of the road, Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road, When the race of men go by;

They are good, they are bad; they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish—so am I;
Then Why should I sit in the scorner's

Or hurl the cynic's ban? Let me live in my house by the side of the road And be a friend to man.

#### PIN MONEY SUGGESTIONS

ERE are two splendid letters from women who have found ways to add to an insufficient income. The most remarkable thing about these letters is that the writers in both instances are well advanced in years and are still leading an active life. Many a younger wo-man may profit by the example of their indomitable spirit.

Dear Mrs. Taylor: In answer to your request, I am writing my experience on how a woman can make money, for I know there is much need of it in many homes.

Five years ago, I started with a Larkin pantry. Soon after, I started direct selling from house to house among my friends. I handled hosiery, underwear, and toilet articles. In fact, I tried to get anything my customers called for, and I have found that the firms that advertise in the leading magazines are reliable and will help any who will be fair and square with them. I am 70 years old, keep house for my husband and myself, and go out about four afternoons each week. I enjoy the work as I visit my friends and always make some new ones. To be sure, I get tired but I never allow myself to become discouraged, as persistence is a province of the control of the contro tence is a part of the trade.

A friend of mine who had a sick husband felt that she must do some-She had never sold and had no confidence in her ability to sell. Yet she started out with a rubber apron in the afternoon and in four hours had taken eighteen orders, and she is still at it.

Another lady raises straw flowers and grasses and arranges them in bouquets, selling them from house to house for 35c or 50 each.

Another buys remnants and makes aprons and children's dresses. In closing, will say that there is always a way to help yourself if you

try to get out and help others.—Mrs.
A. C. T., Reed City, Mich.
Dear Mrs. Taylor: Here I be with my old hat stunt. If it will help others, print it. I swear off every year about making hats and selling them, as my poor old legs get so lame on hard cement waks. But how can I when money is needed so My husband is 80 and with

a sickly son and poor crops every

penny counts. I have earned money making hats of plush and velvet for little girls from 2 to 10 years, and I have sold as high as 100 in the fall months— September, October, November, and December. I buy goods at sales in late winter; felts, velvets, pinsh, ar-naments, etc., and make during the summer. I live 4½ miles from nearest town and there is a city 1? DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN od by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

EAR FOLKS: It's queer, isn't it, how some little incident will stick in our minds for years and years, a happening or a circumstance that we never intended to remember at the time, while something else that we really made an effort to impress upon our memory has vanished long ago into the limbo of forgotten things.

In this connection, how distinctly I recall a lone stanza of a poem which I learned (by compulsion) during my high school days. Not a line, not a phrase of the rest of the poem has remained with me. I do not even know by whom it was written, but in spite of my indifference at the time of learning it one stanza stands out clearly in my memory, and in the passing of the years has grown to be more or less of a guiding principle. Its simplicity and straightforwardness has done more toward teaching me the lesson of tolerance than any other single factor in my life. For sheer beauty and truth, it might well have been taken from the Scriptures. I am passing it along in the hope that someone else will find it helpful, too.

"Judge not the workings of his brain, nor of his heart thou canst not see. What seems to thy dim eyes a stain, in God's pure light may only be a scar brought from your Friend,

some well won field, where thou wouldst only faint and

eld."

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

miles away. I sell by calling at homes where I see little girls, and I have often sold three or four in one I charge less than the store. My hats at well sewed, lined, and trimmed, and made up in pretty col-The smaller ones are trimmed with fur and made with elastic in back. The larger ones have ribbon, buckles, buttons, etc., on them. I never learned millinery, but I design my own patterns from pictures that I see. I am 66 years old.—Mrs. G. M., Vicksburg, Mich.

#### STRAIGHT BACKS PREVENT FATIGUE

NAVE your back by having your kitchen equipment at the right height, is the advice of the New York state college of home eco-nomics at Cornell University. It says the bending places which

nature provided are the hip joints and knees. If a strain is put on the back "that tired feeling" is the result. In leaning somewhat forward, as in sweeping, washing, and in all work done at the kitchen table, such

as kneading bread, rolling pie crusts, or preparing vegetables, movement should come from the hips. The back should be in nearly the same position as it is when one stands easily

To avoid strain on the back, kitchen tables, ironing boards, sinks, and wash tubs should be at a comfortable height. The rule in placing kitchen

Your copy of the new Spring and Summer Fashion Book is waiting for your order. Styles for everybody! No home dressmaker should be without one. 10c in stamps will bring it

equipment should be: "fit the table to you; don't try to fit your height to the table."

If two women of different heights must use the same table, it is much better for the shorter to reach upward than for the taller to stoop. If necessary the short woman may stand on a stool.

Ironing boards should be high enough so that one may stand erect without hurting the back while ironing. However, the housekeeper may often save energy by sitting on a high stool while ironing.

#### Personal Column

Three Songs.—Would you kindly send me the words to the following songs? "Golden Slippers," "Moonlight and Roses," "Siting on Top of the World."—B. S., Marshall, Mich.

Have you Any of These?—May I please have the words of these songs? "Mother's Prayers Have Followed Me." "The Engineer's Child," "Sand Cave," "The Little Log Cabin in the Lane," "Then I'll Be Happy," "A Boy's Best Friend Is His Mother."—Mrs. F. V., Kent City, Mich.

Butterscotch Icing.—Having been a subscriber to your paper for years, I have always liked your recipes. I am now requesting you to please print in your next issue a recipe for a good butterscotch icing, as I am anxiously waiting for it.—Mrs. E. C. Mrs. E. C.

—We are happy to offer the following recipes both for butterscotch icing and but-

pes both for butterscotch icing and butterscotch filling.

Butterscotch Icing.—2 cups medium brown sugar; ½ cup milk; 2 thsp. butter. Cook slowly until a small amount dropped into cold water will form a soft ball. Remove from fire, cool, and beat until creamy. Spread on cake which has been cooled.

Butterscotch Filling.—3 tblsp. cornstarch, ½ cup cold milk, 1 cup scalding hot milk, 2 tbsp. butter, 1 cup brown sugar, 2 egg yolks slightly beaten. Mix cornstarch to smooth paste with the cold milk. Add to hot milk in double boiler. Stir well, when adding the starch paste and continue stirring until thickened. Then cover and cook about 20 min. Cook butter and sugar until smooth and thick. Add to starch mixture and cook about 5 min. Pour over slightly beaten egg yolks, stirring constantly until thick. Spread at once.

#### Folks at Our House Like-

(We are starting this little corner so that the families of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER can exchange their favorite recipes and food combinations. What special meal or dish do your folks greet with joy when it appears on the table? Write and tell us about it.)

Molasses Cookies.—Two-thirds cup molasses filled heaping, with sugar, 2 eggs, a little salt, teaspoon ginger, ½ cup shortening; stir all together, then add one teaspoon saleratus dissolved in three tablespoons of vinegar; 2½ cups of flour; roll and bake in a moderately hot oven.—Mrs. J. M. Q., Jenison, Mich.

#### **Favorite Songs**

THE BLIND GIRL

They say, dear father, that tonight, you'll wed another bride.

That you will clasp her in your arms where my dear mother died,

That she will lean her graceful head upon

your loving breast,
Where she who now lies low in death, in
her last hours did rest.
They say her name is Mary, too, the name

my mother bore, But father, is she good and true, like the one you loved before?

one you loved before?
And are her steps so soft and low, her
voice so meek and mild?
And father, will she love me too, your
blind and helpless child?
Please, father, do not bid me come, to
greet your new-made bride,

Leveld not greet her in the room where

I could not greet her in the room where my dear mother died. Her picture's hanging on the wall, her

Her picture's hanging on the wall, her books are lying near,
And there's the harp her fingers touched, and there's her vacant chair.
The chair whereby I used to kneel, to say my evening prayer—
Dear father, it would break my heart, I could not greet her there.
And as I cry myself to sleep, as now I often do.
Then softly to my chamber creep, my new mamma and you:

mamma and you;
Then bld her gently press a kiss upon my
throbbing brow,
Just as my dear mamma dld; papa, you're

weeping now.

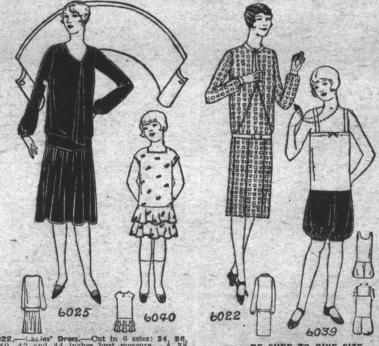
I know I love you, papa, dear, but how now I love
I long to go,
God is light, and I as
there.

Now let me kneel down by your side and to our dear Saviour pray, That God's right hand may lead you both

up life's long, weary way."
The prayer was offered, and a song, "I'm weary now," she said.
Her father raised her in his arms and laid her on the bed.
And as he turned to leave the room, one

and as he turned to leave the room, one one joyful cry was given,
He turned and caught the last, sweet smile—his blind child was in heaven.
They buried her by her mother's side, and raised a marble fair,
On it inscribed these simple words,
"There'll Be No Blind Ones There."

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING



6022 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 3% yard of 40 inch material together with 45 yard of contrasting material, for facing on collars, cuffs, and bet, and for bias binding 1% niches wide o nbib; belt and collar to be pieced. Without piecing 2 yard of 64 inch material is required. The width of the dress at the lower edge with platts extended is 2% yards.

6025.—Ladies' Dress.—Cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch sequires 4% yards of 36 inch material. The tabedy requires 1 yard of 32 inch liming. The state of the dress at the lower edge is 2% yards. Co40.—Child's Dress.—Cut 1 n4 sizes: ,24, 6 by 13 A 6 year size requires 1% yard of the dress at the lower edge is 2% yards.



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#### Klever Kiddies

(Every so often one of our children says something that makes us laugh whether we want to or not. If your youngster, or one of your young friends, has said or done anything that appeals to you as being particularly humorous, we will be glad to hear about it and publish it under this head, if it can be used. Let's all help to make this corner a success.)

One morning my four-year-old daughter was sitting on the oven door looking at herself in a hand mirror. She noticed a cavity in one of her teeth, and she overlaimed.

"Why, Mama, I got a hole in my toofe!"
I answered: "Never mind, dear; those are only your milk teeth'."
Helen looked up in surprise and asked:
"The Mana when the I got my point."

"Then, Mama, when do I get my potato teefe?"—Mrs. C. M., Sandusky, Mich.

#### What To Eat

Apples and prunes! When one lives in the country far from the city markets, these are the two fruits most readily available in the winter time. Both of these are exceedingly healthful fruits, and we will d owell to include them often in the diet. If the family grumbles at having them prepared the same old way, try some of these new apple and prune recipes.

some of these new apple and prune recipes.

— Surprise Apples.—Peel and core tart apples; fill the cavity with chopped raisins or dates, nuts, and sugar. Place in a baking pan and add ½ cup of water. Bake in a slow oven until tender. When almost done, place a marshmallow on each apple and bake until the marshmallow is a golden brown. If the marshmallow is a golden brown. If the marshmallow is omitted, these apples may be served as a salad with whipped cream dressing or boiled dressing.

Apple Taploca.—I cup taploca, 2½ cups boiling water, ½ tsp. salt, ½ cup sugar, 6 tart apples. Cook the taploca in the boiling water until transparent; a double boiler is best. Core, pare, and slice the apples, place in a buttered baking dish, and cover with sugar, then with taploca. Bake in a moderate oven until the

loca. Bake in a moderate oven until the apples are soft. Serve cold with sugar and cream.

Baked Ham with Stuffed Apples.—Cut a slice of ham 1½ inches thick, rub with brown sugar, dot with whole cloves, and place in a shallow baking dish. Peel and core tart apples, fill hie cavity with chopped raisins and brown sugar, then arrange apples in the new ground the head apples. apples in the pan around the ham. Pour in ½ cup of boiling water, cover and bake until the meat is tender. Baste the apples and the meat several times.

Apple Fritters.—Mix and sift 1¼ tsp. salt. Beat 1 egg and add two-thirds cup of milk. Pour the wet mixture into the dry and beat well. Core and pare 4 tart apples, then cut in one-third-inch slice across the apple. Dip the slices into the batter and pan fry. When both sides of the fritter are brown, reduce the fire to cook the apple more slowly. Serve with syrup, honey, or powdered sugar.

Prune Whip.—1 cup chopped prunes, ½ cup chopped walnut meats, whites of 4 eggs, 4 tbsp. sugar. Beat whites of eggs very stiff. Add sugar, then fruit and nuts. Put in baking dish and set in pan of water, and cook in a moderate oven one hour. Serve with whipped cream.

Prune and Date Jam.—1 lb. prunes, 1 lb. dates, ¼ cup sugar, 2 tbsp. lemon juice, 2 tbsp. orange juice. Cook prunes until tender in a small amount of water. Remove stones and add dates, which have been stoned and chopped. Add lemon and orange juice, and sugar. Cook the mixture until thick.

Prune Cake.—¼ cup shortening, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs beaten separately, 1 cup

ure until thick.

Frune Cake,—¼ cup shortening, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs beaten separately, 1 cup stewed and mashed prunes, drained of all juice, ¾ cup sweet milk, 2 cups flour, ½ tsp. baking powder, 1 seant tsp. soda, 1 tsp. cinnamon, ½ tsp. allspice, ½ tsp. salt. Cream shortening and sugar. Add well beaten egg yolks, then stir in the mashed prunes. Siff together soda, baking powder, salt, spices, and flour, and add alternately with the milk. Last, fold in beaten egg whites. Bake one hour in moderate oven. moderate oven

Dried prunes, washed, cooked, and pitted can be used in almost every recipe calling for fruit, and advantageously introduced into others not calling for fruit.

#### -if you are well bred!

Should I Fold Napkin?—Is it "good form" to fold up your napkin after eating?
—L. G., Tuscola County.

—It all depends upon the time and the place. If you are at home, or are a guest in a home for more than one meal, carefully fold up your napkin at the end of the meal. If you are a guest for only one meal, or if you are eating in a restaurant, simply lay your napkin to the right of your plate unfolded.

Aunt Ada's axioms: The house in which love is a guest doesn't need so much furn-

hint for stout persons: Do not wear tight clothes; they emphasize the curves of the figure

Poor teeth, neglected tonsils, and bad food are more often to blame for school fallures than is inborn duliness.

#### Tricks in Trade of Home Dressmaking By MRS. DORA R. BARNES

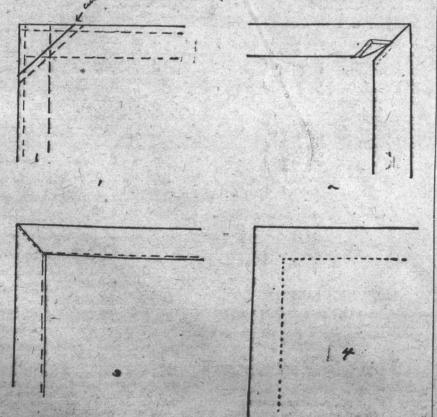
#### MITERED CORNERS

ITERED corners are used for wide hems to avoid bulkiness.
Turn the hem in the ordinary
way and crease. Cut a triangular
piece from the corner of the material leaving a small seam allow-

Turn the seam allowance of one side of the hem at the corner and lap on the other. Fig. 2. Baste the hems in place.

Hem the miter by hand without catching the stitches through to the right side. Fig. 3.

Figure 4 shows right side finished.



Showing how to make mitered corners.



No doubt you've known women whose baked foods were always perfect in appearance, but disappointing in taste. Many times the root of the trouble is flour made from the wrong type of wheat. Pillsbury's Best Flour will give you that delicious, delicate, unmistakable flavor that marks your truly perfect cake, biscuits, and bread. It is made only from carefully selected, full-flavored wheat-you can depend on it for better flavor and more certain success in anything you bake!

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

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in this freedom from the danger and dis-comfort of rupture. There is nothing like it anywhere and hosts of ruptured persons are astounded at the ease with which their ruptures are healed.

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in sealed package.
Send now—today. It may save wearing a torturing truss for life.—(Adv.)

THE BUSINESS FARMER
TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT!

#### CLEAN OFF A BOG SPAVIN

or thoroughpin promptly with Absorbine. It is penetrating but does not blister nor remove the hair. You can work the horse at hair, You can work the horse at the same time.\$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Write for valuable horse book 4-S free. A user writes: "Had one horse with bog spawin on both hind legs. One bottle Absorbine cleaned them off. Horse now going sound and well."

SOME POINTERS ON HOW TO MAKE INCOME TAX RETURN

(Continued from Page 4) provide for these dependents is based upon some moral or legal obliga-

The normal tax rate is 1½ per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income in excess of the personal exemption, \$400 credit for each dependent, etc., 3 per cent on the next \$4,000 and 5 per cent on the balance. The surtax rates apply to net incomes in excess of \$10,000. Taxpayers are advised, for their

Taxpayers are advised, for their own advantage, to note carefully that provision of the revenue act of 1926 which provides for a 25 per cent credit on "earned income." The term "earned income," as defined by Treasury regulations, means "wages, salaries, professional fees, and other amounts received as compensation amounts received as compensation for personal services actually ren-dered." However, all net income up dered." However, all net income up to \$5,000, from whatever source derived, is considered to be earned net income, for the purpose of the 25 per cent credit.

Example For example, a taxpayer, married, living with his wife and with no dependents, whose net income for 1927 was \$4,000 would compute his tax as follows: Net income, \$4,000; less personal exemption, \$3,500; balance taxable at 1½ per cent, \$500; 1½ per cent of \$500, \$7.50; less ¼ of \$7.50 earned income credit, \$1.88; balance of tax payable, \$5.62.

The return, accompanied by at least one-fourth of the amount of tax due, must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer lives, or has his principal place of business. The filing period for the calendar year 1927 is from January 1 to March 15, 1928.

CATAPULT

(Continued from page 21) But he couldn't back the engine sufficiently to loosen the coupling. It was buried so deeply that it was impossible to move it an inch, and they were obliged to borrow shovels from Rawlins and dig away the obstructing earth before the pin could be removed from the coupling.

away the obstructing earth before the pincould be removed from the coupling.

After they had pulled the engine out of the hele, they attacked the plow and dugit out also. Doug hooked on again then and pulled it easily from the bed it had occupied for four or five years.

Then they discovered the wheels of the plow were so locked with rist that they

plow were so locked with rust that they would not roll. So they were obliged to knock them from their axles and grease

"Boy, howdy!" exclaimed Doug, wiping sweat with one hand and grease from the other. "Where is our lunch? I'm empty

other. "Where is our lunch? I'm empty clear down to my toes! What time do you reckon it is?"

"Four o'clock, anyway," guessed Terry. "Been some job. We'll have to pull a good part of the way in the dark. Let's start her rolling; we can eat on the way."

And so they started. The plow was an unwelldy thing and made steering bad, but put little tax on the engine. Sundown caught them less than ten miles out, and they stopped at a stream to take on water.

"Lucky this old hooker's got big coal lockers," said Terry. "We'd run out long ago if she didn't."

"Uh-huh," grunted Doug, squinting at

the gauge.

"Un-huh," grunted Doug, squinting at the gauge.

Terry was silent for a while.

"Doug," he said presently, "you didn't get mad at me the way I talked last night, did you?"

"Mad?" said Doug. "Nope. You didn't say anything to hurt my feelings any."

"Doug," said Terry again, "you're not acting right. Come on now, boy, meet me! I've been fair with you."

"Terry," said Doug, earnestly, "you can't understand how I feel about this riding business. It's not so much the money, tho the Lord knows we need it. But it's not that altogether. That horse Catapult has licked everybody that's tried to top him. I'd-rather ride him than be president. I hate to think that just an ordinary horse can rum the Indian sign on everybody. Terry, I've got to ride that old scoundrel or never be able to look myself in the face again."

self in the face again."

Terry was silent for a time. He had not known that this was the way Doug looked at it.

looked at it.

"Doug," he said finally, "you know I'm with you. But you can't make the rest of them understand it. Dad can't and won't and Mary is scared to death for fear you'll get hurt, and she's got reason enough, too. I wish you'd forget it."

"I can't do it," said Doug, stubbornly. "Til ride that horse this fall, or try to, if you folks drive me off."

Terry did not say so, but he decided secretly that this was about what it would amount to.

"It's getting dark," he said. "Let's start her rolling."

Darkness comes on swiftly in the

mountains, but after their eyes became accustomed to it, they got along very well. The engine steamed along easily and the heat from the boiler dispelled any discomfort that the night air might have held for them.

At the point where the road to their ranch intersected the main road, Emiker creek led in. The main road skirted a steep slope there, almost a cliff, and at the point where the road was highest from the river it made a sharp turn almost at right angles. After rounding the curve it dropped sharply to the mouth of Bunker creek, where their road led in, while the main road led on up Williams Forks.

Forks.

"We'll have trouble getting around that bend," said Terry as they drew up.

"Maybe not," said Doug. "We'll take it easy, and if it throws us too close to the grade, back up a little and take a new hitch."

grade, back up a little and take a new hitch."

It turned out as Terry predicted, When they swung into the curve, the swing there was so sharp it threw the plow into the upper bank; and they were obliged to uncouple and hook onto the inner frame channel before they could round the curve. Before they made it safely and were hooking onto the main hitch again hen far back of them the beams of a powerful pair of searchlights swept the heavens. Sharply focused were those beams, and they seemed to almost reach the stars. "Some pair of lights!" remarked Doug, stopping to watch them as they swept down and disappeared. "Who'd be coming out this way at this time of night?"

"Don't know," said Terry, "but the way those lights dip and rise, that fellow is driving too fast for these roads. Can you hear the motor?"

hear the motor?"

Doug bent his ear. A faint organ-like not rolled up the river.

"I hear it," he said. "She's sure talk-

"Just as well wait here till he comes up," said Terry. We on't have time to get into our road, and he can't pass till we do."

get into our road, and he can't pass till we do."

The car came up swiftly. On some of the short hill crests the lights seemed to actually leap over.

"Doug," said Terry, "one of us had better go back around the bend and stop that fellow. The way he's coming, he'll shoot around this curve here and go off the road and smash into us."

"Go ahead," agreed Doug. "I'll begin to whistle when he gets a little closer."

Both must have miscalculated either the speed at which the car was moving or the distance it was from them. At any rate, as Terry stepped from the engine and hurried around the curve, the car roared over the crest of the rise just back of them, and streaked up the grade into the turn.

back of them and streaked up the grade into the turn.

Terry, blinded by the dazzling lights, had only time to shout a warning and hurl himself from the road. Doug had his hand on the whistle cord when the headlights leaped around the curve, blinding him and picking out every line of the engine and plow. Brakes screamed shrilly and a medley of cries arose from the car. Then it struck clamorously.

(Continued in March 4th Issue)

#### CHATTING WITH THE AGRI-CULTURAL TEACHER

(Continued from Page 23) pile, or of allowing the other fellow

to escape from paying his share. I think Mr. Meek's comment on taxes in a recent issue was a splendid one. in a recent issue was a splendid one. If we want things we must pay for them. For instance my road tax alone for 1927 was \$70.24. Add to this some \$30.00 which I pay in 3-cent gas tax each year, and my road taxes are over \$100. Yet I do not object to this because I want good roads in Michigan and more of them. I drive about 20 000 miles a them. I drive about 20,000 miles a year, and I like to get on a good smooth pavement and step on it; who doesn't? No kick here on the road tax, if I have good roads. This last summer I drove through the state of lowe on two different routes. state of Iowa on two different routes, and I wouldn't go across that state again with its sticky, rough, slip-pery, dirt roads for \$100. Their road tax must be about nil, but what a pity such a wonderful agricultural state has such miserable roads

Take the school tax; my school tax was high, yet I'm with both hands for better schools and am willing to pay more taxes to get them, only I do not want to pay more than my just share. As Mr. Meeks says, "Our taxes are high, but if we want improvements we must expect to pay for them." I do not think there are so many of we farmers objecting about the amount of our taxes, but what we object to, is paying more than our share of these taxes. Our property values are too high on the assessment roll, and the income tax is not high enough.

I'll quit before I get into the dis-cussion too far. My taxes are paid on Spring Water Farm anyway, and you will hear from me again in two

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urally and without drain on bodily vigor.

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directions on each can for treating such cow ills as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. If your dealer is not supplied, we will send Kow-Kare postpaid.

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MUST BE
Patron (crossly): "Say, waiter, what
are these black spots in my cereal?"
Waiter (after close inspection): "Dunno sir, unless it's some of them vitamines
everyone is talking about now."

#### ROOM FOR ALL

Stranger: "Can I get a room for three?"
Clerk: "Have you got a reservation?"
Stranger: "What do you think I am, an
Indian?"

#### IT WASN'T THE DOG

An old lady was crossing the street. A dog ran into her and knocked her down. Just then a flivver ran over her. A man went to her assistance. "Lady, did that dog hurt you?" he asked.

She looked at him a little dazed and replied, "No, the dog didn't hurt me, it was the tinn can tied to his tail."

#### DOING OF BLACK JOE



He didn't want to give in and let the mule think he had won,

#### BUNS AWAY

A man entered a hotel, placed an umbrella in the stand and tied a card to it on which was written "This umbrella belongs to a champion prize fighter. Back in ten minutes." When he returned he found the umbrella gone but the card remaining, on which had been written: "The umbrella was taken by a champion long distance runner. He will never come back."

#### TURN ABOUT

Poorpay: "I've brought that last pair of pants to be reseated. You know I sit a lot."

Tailor: "Yes, and perhaps you're brought the bill to be receipted too. You know I've stood a lot."

#### THE MIRACLE MAN

A sailor fell off his ship on to the quay and injured his hand. A week later, when he was getting better, he asked the doctor anxiously:

"When this hand of mine gets well, shall I be able to play the banjo?"
"Certainly you will," said the doctor.
"Thanks; you're a wonder," said the sailor. "I never could before, but I've always wanted to."

#### JUST FAIR

Patient: "Doctor, what are my chances."
Doctor: "Oh, pretty good, but don't start reading any continued stories?"

THEY ARE
Alice: "What are the holes in that

nce?"
Madeline: "Those are knot holes."
Alice: "Why they are too holes."

#### THAT'S RIGHT

Johnnie: "Mamma, grandpa is like our old rooster."

# Mamma: "Why child?" "Johnnie: "Because he has a comb and

PUTTING SOMETHING IN IT Absent-minded Professor in Drug Store:

"I want to buy an empty pint bottle, suitable for experimental purposes."

Clerk: "All right; here it is."

Professor: "How much?"

Clerk: "Five cents for the empty bottle,

but if you want something in it, we won't charge for the bottle." Professor: "Very well; just put in a

Discarded crank case oil from auto or tractor makes excellent hog oil to treat lice and mange. Add one part kerosene to two parts oil. For horses, cattle and sheep, balanced rations containing plenty of good rough-age are rarely deficient in vitamines.

Young animals should be fed at least three times a day, with intervals between feeds as nearly even as possible.

About 65 per cent of the feeding value of alfalfa plants is in the leaves. Handle bay as little and as carefully as possible.

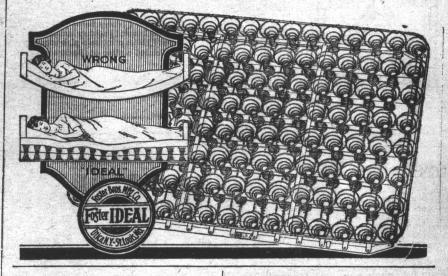
# Over-eating is Not a Substitute for Under-sleeping!

70UR stomach not be right if your nerves are wrong. Get all the sleep you can, and to insure it be sure that you get a FOSTER IDEAL SPRING.

There's real rest—real spine support in the IDEAL's 120 super-tempered spirals and loose chain top, because there is perfect body fit. See that the bedspring you purchase is made this way. Count the springs. Look for the chain link top construction and make sure that you see the genuine Foster IDEAL TRADE-MARK on the side rail.

FOSTER BROS. MFG. CO. UTICA, N. Y.

Western Factory, St. Louis, Mo.



## Never Hoped to Be Free From Asthma

Had Disease 15. Years. No Sign of It Now. Cough Gone!

Sufferers who seem to struggle in vain against asthma or bronchitial coughs will be glad to know how Mrs. Blanche Young, Route 5, Sheridan, Ind., found lasting re-lief She writes: e 5, Sheridar She writes:

lief. She writes:

"I had asthma for 15 years, and each year I got worse. In winter, my breathing was so bad I couldn't lie down. I was so weak from coughing and wheezing I could hardly walk across the room. I never expected to be well again, and was fearfully discouraged when I happened to read about Nacor. I tried it as a last resort, Nov. 17th, Wednesday noon, and by Sunday I was a different woman. My asthma and cough grew less. Before I finished my second bottle, my cough left me, and now my asthma is entirely gone."

Hundreds of just such positive state-

Hundreds of just such positive statements have been made by sufferers, telling how their asthma and bronchial cough ing now their asthma and bronchial cough disappeared and never returned. Their letters and a booklet of valuable information about these diseases will be sent free by Nacor Medicine Co., 590 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. No matter how serious your case, this free information may be the making of you, Write for it today.—(Adv.)



#### Wisconsin Dairy Land

In upper Wisconsin, the best dairy and gen crop state in the Union, where the cow is que The Soo Line Railway is selling cut over land the parties of the Cow pri Land Le paidly growing dairy sections at low pri Le paidly growing the person to pay. Ask booklet 50 and short housewekers rates, S. FUNSTON, SOO-LINE RY, Minneapolis

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT





# Cut Out Guesswork With Automatic Ventilation!

Fill out and mail coupon right now for the most important ventilation information that ever came to you! It tells you about Louden Automatic Ventilation—proved by remarkable results under every weather condition. It cuts out all guess work. Saves time, trouble and attention. Protects health of stock.

#### Free Book Gives You New Ventilation Facts!

Shows how easy it is to have correct ventilation regardless of weather or wind velocity. Louden Automatic Ventilation, the most modern, costs no more than ordinary systems requiring hand adjustment. Can be installed in any farm building old or new. Before you ventilate your barn, creamery, hog or poultry house, get the book. Illustrations, diagrams and simple description make clear the superiorities of the Louden System. Mail the coupon now.

#### Barn Plan Help For You

Whether you are building, remodeling, or changing your barn in any way, let us send you suggestive blueprint Mail Coupon Now plans. No charge nor obligation. We can save you money and help you get a better barn. Use

you money and help you get a better barn. Use the coupon for information on steel stalls and stanchions, steel animal pens, water bowls, feed and litter carriers, hay unloading tools, door hangers—"Anything for the Barn".

THE LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY
8501 Court Street (Estab. 1867) Fairfield, Iowa
Albany , Toledo St. Paul Los Angeles





LOUDEN 8501 Court St., Fairfield, Iowa Send me Free book on Automatic Ventilation for dairy barn; horse barn; hog house; poultry house; creamery. Blue print barn plan suggestions.

Printed matter on (name equipment)

Name	ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Town		

### BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Advertisements intental under this heading for reputable breeders of Live Stock at special low rates to encourage the growing of pure-breds on the farms of our readers. Our advertising rate is Thirty Cents (30c) per agate line per insertion. Fourier agate lines to the column inch or \$4.20 per inch, less 2% for cash if sent with order or paid on or before the 10th of month following date of insertion. SEMD IN YOUR AD AND WE WILL PUT IT IN TYPE FREE, so you can see how many lines it will fill. Address all letters.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY, MICHIGAR BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

# CAIN YOUR TO

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. Clamens.

Mar. 7.—Guernseys—Mich. Guernsey Breeders, Ass'n, Box 1018, East Lansing, Mich.

#### CATTLE

**GUERNSEYS** 

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

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE—ONE ROAN BULL 10 MONTHS old. Sired by Royal Peer 21473, Junior Champion at Indianapolis, Ind., 1919. Dam Mamie Sultan 14439, daughter of Roselawn Hetty, Grand Champion of Michigan, 1919. High class cattle priced reasonable. @EORGE E. BURDICK, Mgr., Branch County Farm, Coldwater, Mich.

HOLSTEINS

#### Michigan State Herds

BRED FOR PRODUCTION
The State of Michigan maintains 1,500 pure bred Holstein cows to furnish milk to the various state institutions. These herds must produce milk at a low cost. This requires high average production. Your herd needs high producing ability to enable you to produce milk at a low cost per hundred pounds. Can we help you by supplying you with a young bull bred along production lines?

Allow us to send you pedigrees and prices on young bulls that will increase your annual production and lower your cost.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
Dept. E,
Lansing, Michigan

FOR SALE—SEVEN HEAD OF REGISTERED Holstein females. Six cows and one yearling heifer. Three will be fresh in March. Balance freshen in October. All have C. T. A. records and are T. B. tested and free from abortion. Write for further information.

HARRY BROWN. Breedsville, Mich.

# REGISTERED GUERNSEYS AT AUCTION

Absolute Dispersal of Capitol View Guernseys owned by E. J. Himelberger and Emil Evert. Wednesday, March 7, 1928, at the farm 3 miles South of Lansing on U. S. Highway 127, and ¾ mile East on Miller Road. Sale starts 1:00 P. M., E. S. T. Lunch served at noon. The herd includes 20 cows, 9 bred heifers, 10 heifer calves, 2 herd bulls, 5 bull calves. Herd averaged 8804 lbs. milk, 408 lbs. fat in C. T. A. last year.

ACCREDITED COUNTY
For Catalogs, address,

NO ABORTION

MICHIGAN GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Box 1018, East Lansing, Michigan

### DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

(We invite you to contribute your experience in raising livestock to this department

#### FINE WOOL SHEEP MEN HOLD MEET

THE Annual Meeting of the Michigan Fine Wool Sheep Breeders' Association was held at East Lansing, Michigan, Jan. 31, 1928. The meeting was called to order by President E. M. Moore, who gave an interesting address on the comparisons of greased basis and scoured basis. Mr. L. W. Hendee gave, an address on Black Top sheep and spoke of the expansion that is opening up in the west for this breed of rams. Mr. L. B. Lawrence spoke of the value of Rambouillett sheep and why he raised them.

Mr. V. A. Freeman of the College

Mr. V. A. Freeman of the College had prepared a chart in which he compared the scouring values in the different breeds of the fine wool sheep in this association. He also put on a demonstration for the breeders that were present in the arena with the same sheep that had had their fleeces scoured the spring previous.

The secretary and treasurer's re-

port was accepted as read.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: F. E. Reichert, Chelsea, president; vicepresidents, E. M. Moore, Mason; L. W. Hendee, Pinckney; Carl Moeckel, Munith, L. B. Lawrence, Chelsea; secretary - treasurer, R. J. Noon, Jackson, R. F. D. No. 9.

Munith, L. B. Lawrence, Chelsea; secretary - treasurer, R. J. Noon, Jackson, R. F. D. No. 9.

Mr. Collister made the suggestion that the breeders report to the secretary the number of sheep, the age, price and sex at any time they have them for sale.

If interested write Mr. V. A. Freeman, M. S. C., East Lansing, or the secretary.

#### WINS SILVER MEDAL FOR HIGH PRODUCTION

SAMUEL ODELL of Shelby, Mich., is the owner of Fauvic's Fern Princess, a young purebred Jersey cow which has been awarded a Silver Medal by The American Jersey Cattle Club, New York. Princess produced 438.31 pounds of buterfat and 9790 pounds of milk in a 305-day official production test. She carried calf for 181 days while making this record and in her best month her yield reached 5259 pounds of butterfat.

The sire of Princess is Fauvic Noble, a son of the great Medal of Merit bull, Fauvic's Prince. Her dam is Will Do's Fern Princess, which has a junior two-year-old record of 407.30 pounds of butterfat and 8184 pounds of milk.

#### AYRSHIRES

Will you please state your opinion of the Ayrshire as a dairy cow, and the comparison of it with the Holstein, and Jersey.—B. C., Marlette, Mich.

THE Ayrshire cattle originated in Southwestern Scotland and are known as the youngest of the principal recognized dairy breeds today. They were bred up from a foundation of native cattle by use of several strains of blood from other breeds. The demand was for a cow to produce an average milk which would fit into the market conditions in the section of Scotland where practically all of the milk was made into cheese. As a result, the Ayr-

shire cow gives a good flow of milk with an average of about four per cent of butter fat. During the past year more than 30,000 cows in the herd test plan or Cow Testing Associations of Scotland produced an average of 7,500 pounds of milk testing about four per cent. As compared with the Jersey cow, the Ayrshire produces a larger amount of milk with a lower fat content. As compared with the Holstein cow, the Ayrshire produces less milk, but her milk tests higher in butter fat, usually the average is aboue five-tenths of a per cent higher.—O. E. Reed, Prof. of Dairy Husbandry, Michigan State College.

#### CHARGES FOR SERVICE

I have a bull for service and am undecided as to whether to take plain notes for the service charge or if the collection end would be better if I carried it on an open account. Please advise the best way to handle the accounts.—Reader, Montrose, Mich.

THERE is only one satisfactory method of handling the collections for a bull which is held for public service and that is cash at the time of service with the return privilege extended free of charge should the cow not get in calf or bring another cow for service if one which was paid for fails to settle in calf

The service charge is usually so small that it would be very unsatisfactory to bother with notes. It is also very easy to spend as much time endeavoring to collect small service accounts as the accounts are worth. Any man who is willing to keep a sire and drops his work to accomodate a neighbor who brings animals for service most any time of day is certainly entitled to be paid for the same on the spot.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Michigan State College.

#### NEED NOT TEST AGAIN

Our cows were T. B. tested June 22nd, and all passed. We are to have a public auction, selling all stock soon and wish to know if there is a law that cows must be tested within 60 days previous to sale at public auction in a tested area.—
J. S., Vicksburg, Mich.

If your cattle were tested under federal and state supervision by an official veterinarian, last June, and no reactors were found and no untested cattle have been added to the herd since, it will not be necessary for you to have another tuberculin test conducted prior to the sale which you contemplate.

the sale which you contemplate.

The law specifies that cattle which have been tested under federal and state supervision need not be tuberculin tested within 60 days of the date of the sale.—B. J. Killham, State Veterinarian.

Remove milk immediately from the barn, or it is apt to absorb the characteristic odors.

Tankage contains from 40 to 60 per cent protein, depending upon the method of manufacture.

Cross-fencing a pasture will allow the acreage to provide better feed and thus carry more animals.



THE BEGINNING OF A TON LITTER

'Ton litters start this way," writes H. L. Barnum, of Cadillac, Wexford county, sending this picture to us.

# Seventy-Five Cows Testers At M. S. C.

BOUT 75 cow testers assembled at Michigan State College for their annual conference during mers' Week. Mr. George Taylor of the dairy department, superintendent of official testing at M. S. C. explained in greater detail the rules for the Holstein Friesian herd improvement registry test. Reports from Michigan cow testers show more than 115 herds entered in this new Holstein Friesian test for the month of January.

Other speakers were Professor O. Reed of the Dairy Department and W. E. McCarthy, county agricultural agent of Bay county, Michigan, also Mr. J. H. McClain and W. E. Wintermeyer of the U.S. Bureau of Dairying, Washington D. C. commented very interestingly about the proving of bulls through the dairy herd improvement associations. Mr. McClain urged the keeping of purebred sires until the daughters have proven themselves in a testing asso-ciation and showed by charts that not every purebred bull is capable of producing a big increase in butter-fat production in the daughters of the dams.

Herd owners that have herds averaging about 350 and 400 pounds or more of butterfat have a more difficult problem to solve in the selection of sires that can bring improvement. Mr. Wintermeyer referred to the 50 proven sires found to date in Michigan testing associtions. Only four of the 50 are known to be alive.

Outlines for the testing associa-tion program during 1928 were suggested by A. C. Baltzer, in charge of the dairy herd improvement associ-ation in Michigan. Need for filling the membership of each association was pointed out since the average Michigan association contains but 23 members. Emphasizing the losses that have occurred in the testing associations had failed to continue the work in the last five years. Testers can assist materially in keeping the organizations alive by rendering services that mean improved produc-

tion for their members. Each testing association was urged to make further effort to have at least two more safety keeper bull pens built during 1928 in order to

dairy sires in Michigan.

Enlargement in the acreage of sweet clover and alfalfa seedings was also encouraged and feeling of grain with pasture was emphasized.

# MAKE WEATHER-PROOF WHITEWASH

WEATHER-PROOF whitewash A may be made by slaking a bush-el of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water, then adding a solution of 2 pounds of common salt and 1 pound of sulphate of zinc dissolved in 2 gallons of boiling water. Mix this thoroughly with 2 gallons of skim milk.

# DO NOT STARVE AN UNBORN LAMB

O not starve an unborn lamb D Give the pregnant ewe good feed. Under range conditions corn and cottonseed cake are commonly used when feed is scarce. Under farm conditions alfalfa or clover hays, with some roots, silage and oats are good. Feed enough to keep the ewes in strong, vigorous condition.

#### RATIONS TO FEED BREEDING PIGS

PIGS to be kept for breeding pur-poses should be fed with the object of making them stretch out and develop bone and muscle in place of fat. After young gilts have been bred they must be fed a ration sufficient to grow the litter and properly finish their own growth.

# BACTERIA GROW IN WARM MILK

NOOLING milk immediately after it is produced and keeping it cold is the best way to prevent multiplication of bacteria. These are tiny single-celled plants which require warmth to grow. If milk is cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit or below and held at that temperature, beat-orded development is greatly rebacterial development is greatly retarded.



The NEW Surge Milker, with its marvelous NEW Surging—Tugging—Action gives the cow's teat the real TUG of the calf—and, like the calf. TUGS harder and harder as the cow mike out—milks cows faster, cleaner and better! W. J. Dougan, of Belot, Wis, writes us: "The Surge is giving better setimated on than any other machine! have ever used and even better results than hand milking." Mail coupon below for free Surge catalog—learn what the wonderful NEW Surge Milker will do for YOU.

# **FREE Demonstration**

Mail coupon for details of our FREE Demon-stration Offer that enables you to prove all this yourself before you obligate yourself in any way. SEE—RNOW—what The Surge will do for you! Get details of our EASY Terms Offer Mail the coupon—get all this good news NOW.

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Proof!

### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

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

#### PIN EYE

I am thinking of buying a cow that had pink eye. She is all over it but there are others in the herd that have it. Will she carry it into my herd?—S. C., Napoleon, Mich.

WOULD not buy this cow until she had been recovered for at least thirty days. Then I would not place her with my other cows for a couple of weeks after I bought her. There is no way of disinfecting her.

#### HORSE FOUNDERED

What causes a horse to be found-ered and what is the effect it has on them? Is there any way to cure them?—B. C., Rapid City, Mich.

THEN a horse is foundered there is such intense congestion of blood in the feet that the inside layer next to the sole and wall of the hoof separates from the horn and the sole usually bulges slightly; the large tendons in the bottom of the foot loosen up and the horse genthe foot loosen up and the horse generally always walks on its heel. Shoeing the horse will help but there is nothing else you can do for it. Feed lightly of grain when not being worked and see that it is turned out every day that it is fit to get some exercise.

#### DOG HAS FITS

I have a young collie dog a little over one year old which has fits. He started with them last fall and about every month he has them. Had four in succession last night. This morn-ing he is pretty sick. When he first started with them he would only have started with them he would only have one at a time and then be through. He just tumbles over and kicks and froths at the mouth. Is there a cure for him or not? He is a valuable dog, full blood. I talked with our veterinary here and he said not to let him have too much meat and give

him one tablespoon of turpentine in oil occasionally. I don't want to keep him if he is going to have them right along and expect I won't as he won't live through many more I feel. J. E. H., Scottville, Mich.

WOULD advise you to feed this dog as follows: Wheat bran, 1
1b.; rolled oats, 1 lb.; bonemeal,
½ lb.; soybean meal, 1 lb. Feed
this in a tin pan and moisten with
milk just enough that it is crumbly
but not slower. but not sloppy. Give this dog the following: Liquor potassii arsenitis, 2 drams; potassium dichromate, 60 grains; potassium iodide, 30 grains; water to make, 4 ounces. Give this dog one teaspoonful three times each

#### EATS OLD BONES

I have a cow that chews on old bones during the winter and up until there is good grass in the spring. Would like to know if there is any cure .- T. B., Hillman, Mich.

you will give this cow about 1/3 pound of bonemeal on her grain each day she will soon stop chewing these indigestible substances. It is depraved appetite or pica and is caused by a mineral deficiency which can be corrected by feeding bonemeal.

Reduce all laxative feeds for two or three days before shipping steers. Feed some dry roughage, as timothy or other grass hay.

No patent medicine will cure ills of the poultry flock which are caused by poor management.

For a few days after calving, give a cow a limited amount of feed, which is cool and laxative in nature.

Fall-dropped calves are large enough by spring to make good use of pasture.

# The Lightning Healer for tender

The delicate tissues of the udder and teats have a direct bearing on the fullness of the milk-flow. If free of injuries—soft, pliable, silky—the milking is easy, the yield liberal. If injured, the cow is nervous, fidgety, the milk held back.

tissues

Bag Balm is the effective guardian of the teats and udder. It saves its cost every day in the average dairy by keeping little hurst from getting big. So clean and pleasant to use, it performs wonders in healing all cuts, chaps, cracked or bruised teats, caked bag, bunches, inflammation. It penetrates, softens, restores circulation. Bag Balm makes your cows full-time workers, while it is making the milking easy for you.

Big 10-ounce package of Bag Balm costs only 60c at feed dealers, general stores or druggists—and a package goes a long way. Mailed postpaid if hard for you to obtain locally. Booklet, "Dairy Weinkles," free on request.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.



HEREFORDS

# 88 Hereford Cows

Big wide back kind, dark reds, dehorned. Bred to extra good hereford bulls to calve about April 1st. Will sell your choice. Also 22 hereford cows with calves and 24 heavy springers. Also other bunches. All T. B. Tested. Also yearling and 2 year old stocker and feeding steers sorted even in size and quality.

V. V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Iowa

RED POLLED

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULL AND HEIFER
MAPLE GROVE FARM
Russell M. Cottle West Branch, Mich., R. 1.

#### SWINE

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4 LARGE TYPE O. I. C. BOARS READY FOR SERVICE, Bred Sows and Sept. pigs, Reg. free. GLENWOOD FARM, Zeeland, Mich.

#### SHEEP

FOR SALE—25 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE ewes. Bred to lamb in February and March. E. F. GOODFELLOW, Ovid, Mich., Phone 48-5

FOR SALE—GOOD YOUNG DELAINE OR Shropshire ewes. Price right H. A. TAYLOR, New Dover, Onle

(Continued on page 39)

# ANNUAL MEETING

#### Good Record For 1927

THE Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Howell held its annual meeting at the home office on January 21. F. E. French of Elwell and Berthold Woodhams of Howell were elected as vice-presidents. W. F. Nank of Mt. Clemens, F. W. Comiskey of Detroit and Ross J. Robb of Fowlerville were elected as directors.

The report read by the Treasurer showed that the company had done the largest volume of business in its history during 1927. The total income was \$1,165,-987.10. The company settled 20,609 claims, a total of \$955,145.08. The assets of the company have increased each year as follows:

Dec. 31, 1922	\$226,499.45
Dec. 31, 1923	375,945.95
Dec. 31, 1924	565,225.96
Dec. 31, 1925	704,152.41
Dec. 31, 1926	840,845.24
Dec. 31, 1927	929,602.78

It is a remarkable record that out of over 20,000 claims settled, only sixty of them were taken to the Circuit Court and fifty-seven of these were either adjusted before trial or dismissed and only three verdicts were obtained against policy holders and two of these have been appealed to the Supreme Court. Automobile insurance is now a necessity and the public has begun to realize that insurance companies are a necessity and that where claims are presented in a fair and reasonable manner, they are usually paid. Only those are contested in which they ask for unreasonable amounts or where the facts show no liability. The company has a state-wide organization and is prepared to continue its excellent service for the year 1928.



#### OUR INSANE ASYLUMS ARE CROWDED WITH PEOPLE WHO NEGLECTED THEIR NERVOUS SYSTEM

BANK'S "FIVE-IN-ONE", A Blood Tonic

For Insomonia, Nervous Prostration, Palpitation of the Heart.

Ward off HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE. Some of the symptoms of this dreaded disease: Headaches, Dizzy Spells, Shortness of Breath, Throbbing Temples, Head Noises. The cause: Usually an IMPURE BLOOD STREAM.

Cleanse the system, tone up the Stomach, Liver and Bowels by the use of—

#### BANKS' "NEW DISCOVER-EE" A BLOOD TONIC

Corrects Billiousness, Ulcered Liver, Acid Stomach, Rheumatism, Constipation and kindred diseases. These medicines are compounded from the fresh juices of herbs, roots and barks. They contain no narcotics nor opiates.

Many of your neighbors have testified to the splendid results obtained from these medicines. Send ten cents to cover cost of mailing and packing trial sample of "NEW DISCOVER-EE," also literature. If you cannot obtain these medicines from your druggists, write-

BANKS AND NEAL MEDICINE CO., LTD. 120 West Shiawassee St., Dept. M. B. F., Lansing, Michigan

# NOTICE

to our

#### READERS

Better check up ou your subscription to M. B. F. before you get in the midst of spring work, so you will not miss a copy during the next year. Send in a dollar and you will not have to worry about it for three years.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER Mount Clemens, Michigan

A STATE OF THE STA

Cow in twelve days

Put flesh on its bones. Give it life and vigor. Can add 50% to looks and value. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send postal for free offer. P. P. FAUST, Bryn Mawr, Penn'a

# Stop Using a Truss

continuously applied to the affected parts, and to minimize painful friction and dangeroi slipping.

No straps, buckles or springs attached.

No straps, buckles or springs in spri

Plapao Co., 299 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Free - Trial Plapao - Free

# Many Groups Meet During Farmers' Week

(Continued from Page 6)

crand Blanc, secretary; Hoyt Woodman, Lansing, treasurer; W. D. Burrington, East Lansing, secretary.

The Michigan Holstein Freisian Breeders at their business session adopted resolutions pledging themselves to rid the breed of scrub pureselves to rid the breed of scrub pure-breds, and to urge the appropriation of greater sums for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Their offi-cers for the ensuing year will be: president, J. E. McWilliams, Mt. Clemens; vice president, V. P. Buth, Comstock Park; board of directors, Fred Knapf, Blissfield; George Fos-ter, Fostoria; D. D. Aitken, Flint; William Austin, Saline; J. B. Tooley, Howell; M. W. Wentworth, Battle Creek, and J. E. Burnett, Lansing.

#### Talks Power Farming

The power farmers had their innings in the agricultural engineering laboratory. The increased interest in the question of power and power machinery is indicated by the increased attendance at the meetings this year. The largest attendance in any previous year meeting of power farmers at the College was 70. This year 350 jammed the room set apart

for the meetings.

Roy E. Murphy, manager of the Forestdale Farm, West Burlington, Iowa, assured his audience that it was practical and profitable to replace horses with power machinery on corn belt farms. Records kept on the Forestdale farms, after replacing horses with machinery, showed that with the same amount of crops grown more park and beef showed that with the same amount of crops grown, more pork and beef were produced and crop yields were increased. The feed previously needed to maintain 10 work horses was turned into pork and beef. The records also showed decreased costs for power and labor, smaller crop losses, and less shrinkage on livestock hauled to market hauled to market.

#### Explosives for Ditching

Larry Livingston, agricultural engineering department gave a demonstration of the suitability of employing explosives to dig ditches. F. E. Fogle, Michigan State College, informed the assembly that a Michigan Approved Home Contest would be conducted in Michigan this year. This project is sponsored by three This project is sponsored by three College departments in cooperation with the Michigan Farmer. Farmers or their wives in cooperation can enter their homes in the contest and each home entered will be scored according to a score card made up to rate the home for beauty, convenience, and comfort. A committee has been appointed to judge each home entered in the contest

home entered in the contest.

H. J. Gallagher, agricultural en-H. J. Gallagner, agricultural engineering department, gave a report on a part of the work done on the Dansville-Mason experimental power line. It has been found that the use of electrical power has had four effects on the life on this community. The thoughts of members of the community and of residents in other parts of the State have been stimulated in the consideration of the uses of electrical power, new uses have been developed, new equipment has ben brought to the attention of the community, and the social life of the community has been improved, as it has been necessary for the members of the community to cooperate more closely than before the project was

begun.

Electrical power has been found efficient and satisfactory for cooking, filling silos, operating incuba-tors, running milking machines, and for many other farm power requirements. For silo filling electricity is well adapted for use where only a small crew is employed. The average amount of silage cut was eight tons per hour with an 11 inch cutter run by a five horse motor. The cost for power in running the silage cutter was very low.

#### Quality Production

The production of quality products was stressed by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. Garfield Farley, Albion, president of the As-sociation told the members that they could expect outstanding prices for

official roster for 1928 will be:

John Endicott, Detroit, president, sixth year; George E. Dean, Albion, vice president; C. Fay Meyers, Grand Blanc, secretary; Hoyt Woodman, Lansing, treasurer; W. D. Burling, secretary. lege last year, Spartan oats and O.
A. C. No. 104 wheat. The oats are
a smooth-awned high yielding white variety, and the wheat has special milling qualities.

milling qualities.

Duane Rainey, farm crops department warned the members of the need for special care in selecting alfalfa seed this year. The Canadian crop of variegated alfalfa seed was very short last year and this source of supply of adapted seed is closed to Michigan farmers this year. Southern seed is not satisfactory for plant. ern seed is not satisfactory for planting in Michigan.

Ing in Michigan.

The history and accomplishments of the Crop Improvement Association were briefly outlined by Howard Rather, specialist in farm crops. The old Michigan Corn Growers Association was the parent of the present organization. The plant breeding work started at the College by the late Professor Frank A. Spragg developed valuable grain varieties but it was necessary to place the varieveloped valuable grain varieties but it was necessary to place the varieties in the hands of careful farmers to secure the necessary seed increase for general distribution. Since the organization of the Crop Association Red Rock, American Banner, Berkley Bock wheats; Rosen rye; and Worthy, Alexander, Wolverine, and College Wonder oats have become the leading grain varieties grown in the State.

corn and potato producers have reaped their share of rewards from their membership in the Crop Improvement Association. The production of certified seeds is an outgrowth of the Association work and Michigan seeds are now known favorably throughout the continent. The need for an impartial agency in the certification work was pointed out by Mr. Rather. the State.

#### Seed Potato Marketing

F. H. Hibst gave a resume of the history of seed potato marketing. Mr. Hibst is manager of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange at Cadillac and is in direct contact with the potato marketing situation. Michigan certified potato seed stocks are practically sold out at the present are practically sold out at the present time. The seed goes into most of the States east of the Mississippi. A. G. Tolaas, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, said that the United States was divided into two sections and that the porthern sections will be and that the northern section will be called on continuously to produce seed stocks for the southern section.

The southern grower does not find it profitable to produce his own seedstocks, he does not have storage facilities for seed, and the northern grown stock is of superior quality. The potato grower in the south can afford to buy good seed as he produces a crop that sells on the early markets at a price per bushel that usually exceeds the price that he must pay for seed.

Winners in the five acre corn growing contest for 1927 were announced by Ralph Morrish, farm crops department as: Paul C. Clement, Britton, winner of sweepstakes

ment, Britton, winner of sweepstakes and first in region one; Roscoe Masters, Waldron, second; Otto Wegner, Riga, third; in region two, the win-ners were: Fritz Mantey, Fairgrove, first; P. P. Ferden and Son, Chesaning, second, and Max Dresback, St. Louis, third; for region three, prizes went to George Rae, Bay City, first; and Burdette Crandall, Bellaire, sec-

#### Shows Were Good

grain and potato shows were exceptionally good this year. The northern Michigan potato growers again demonstrated their ability to grow and select prize winning po-tatoes. The awards in the show for Russet Rural certified seed were first, Edward Sutton, Central Lake; second, Floyd Skelton, Gaylord; third, F. A. Smith, Luther; for certified seed, all other varieties, first place went to George Hanisa, Manton; second place John Delong. place went to George Hamsa, Man-ton; second place, John DeLong-champs, Champion, and third place, John VanHoulen, Lucas, Boys and girls potato club win-ners were Hayes potato club, Gay-

lord, first; Cheboygan potato club, Cheboygan, second; and Five Lakes potato club, Gaylord, third.

For individual exhibits of table stock, Russet Rurals, first went to Edward McVannel, Gaylord; second to Arthur Estelle, Gaylord; and third to Arnold Rogers, Alanson. On table stock of any wariety, Roy Warner, Gaylord, took first; Merle Hefley, Gaylord, second; and Gerald Gilles, Saginaw, third.

The first prize exhibit of baking potatoes was shown by Heart Brothers; Edward Sutton, Central Lake, took second place in this class, and R. A. Mixter, Gaylord, exhibited the best potato shown; and Leon Mankowski, Gaylord, displayed the best tubers in the 32 potato class. In the beginners class W. H. Green, Gaylord was first; R. A. Mixter, Gaylord was first was fir

Poultrymen Have Busy Week

Poultry Improvement Association members put in a busy week. They were told by J. A. Hannah, poultry specialist, that breeders who trap nested their birds and obtained production records above a certain standard would be awarded certificates of merit as a recognition of standard would be awarded certificates of merit as a recognition of their work in aiding the poultry industry. Certificates will be awarded to owners of hens that produce 240 or more eggs, weighing 24 ounces to the dozen, in a year.

The value of ultra violet rays in poultry breeding pens was shown to be worthy of attention. Ordinary window glass excludes the rays and the hatchability of eggs produced where the rays are excluded is not a high as in plants where ultra viole.

high as in plants where ultra viole rays are present. The use of coliver oil in the rations for breedin stock also improves the hatchabilit

of the eggs produced by the bird Dr. H. J. Stafseth, bacteriolog department at Michigan State Co-lege, explained that the laboratory agglutination test for the detection of bacillary white diarrhea in poul-try is still the best known method for diagnosing the disease. Short cut methods that are being advocated in some quarters have not proved to be of much value in tests con-ducted in the College laboratories. A poor test is worse than none at all and Michigan poultry producers should be slow in placing faith in unrecommended methods of disease diagnosis.

Leo Arnold, poultry specialist, Michigan State College, recommend-ed the growing of early chicks that would develop into fall egg producwould develop into fall egg producers. Adequate ventilation of laying house was recommended as a preventative of roup. Flock owners who will keep a record of their feed costs will be assisted by specialists from the College when any question as to the value of certain feeds has to be decided. The substitution of feeds in a ration will frequently reduce the feed costs for the flock and

feeds in a ration will frequently reduce the feed costs for the flock and no loss be sustained in production. Professor H. C. Krandell, Pennsylvania State College, said that the age of hens reduces the per cent of fertile and hatchable eggs produced. The number of eggs that will hatch is decreased for each day that the eggs are held before being placed in the incubator. The professor recommended that the laying hens be thrown into a molt October 1 by omitting the feeding of mash. hens be thrown into a most October 1 by omitting the feeding of mash. This treatment of course should not be used in the pullet flock. After the hens have entered the moulting period every effort is made to get them back into condition for starting egg production. A liberal grain ration fed often and in the litter, dry alfalfa leaves, semi-solid buttermilk, green feeds, and an increased amount of meat scrap are used to bring the flock to production.

Short Course Association

Officers of the Short Course Assoolation for the ensuing year are: president, George Sherman Reed, Richland; vice-president, Edwin R. Potter, Mason; second vice-president, Donald Shepard, Charlotte, secretary Ralph Tenny, East Lansing. Professor J. F. Cox, spoke to the Association of the instances that had come to his attention where graduates from the short courses had made an (Continued on Page 34)

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Camels give you all of the enjoyment of choice tobaccos. Is enjoyment good for you? You just bet it is.

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which tellsallabout our chicks andour
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The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.





dive little chicks towards store in center. No "piling-up."

U. S. Gevernment states "the biggest leak in the poultry business is from the loss of baby chicks. In most flocks less than one-half of the baby chicks are raised to marketable size."

With a Dickelman, you should be able to raise 90% to 97% to maturity. Buy one this year and let the additional chicks you will mature pay for it. Shipped knockad down in 500 chick units, or in long type suitable for continuous brooding systems. We havefound by repeated tests that it takes a house this size to mature 500 chicks in a healthful condition. To use a smaller house is to jeopardize your profits. Mail the coupon today. Read what Dickelman Houses have done for practical poultrymen.

Safe from Smothering. It is built circular in shape and has no corners.

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Sate from Varmints, such as skunks, weasels, rats, etc. It is made of iron and they can't gnaw through. Sate from Fire. It is made entirely of metal, even to the floor which has a metal covering. Sate from Disease. It can be easily cleaned and thoroughly disinfected. Smooth metal floor and walls provide no breading placeafor disease games. Agents wanted — Liberal commissions.

Remember-a "Dickelman" pays for itself

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#### WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN BA BLOOD SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED MICHIGAN ACCREDITED TELL

FOR WINTER EGG PRODUCERS Get our Large Leghorns, the birds with large combs that produce the Large, Chalk White Eggs

Send for Our 1928 Catalog

Tells all about our chicks and breeding stock.

EGG BRED SINCE 1910

For 18 years we have specialized in the production of S. C. White Leghorns, and breed no other variety. All our time thought and energy in selecting and mating has been devoted to our Leghorns. You are assured of very desirable stock. 100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

WOLVERINE HATCHERY AND FARMS
H. P. Wiershia, Owner and Breeder, Dept. 4, Zeeland ,Mich.





#### DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT And will do it for you

TESTING SEED CORN

THERE are several ways of testing corn but from personal experience with each the one I have found best suited to my needs and liking as as follows:

Take a box with bottom, narrow sides and ends, any size desired that can be equally divided into shout two

can be equally divided into about two inch squares. I have a handy small testing box which is sixteen by twenty-two inches inside measurement, with sides and ends four inches ment, with sides and ends four inches high. All along the top of both sides and ends I have driven shingle nails two inches apart leaving about one-half inch of each nail above the board. I took a heavy piece of wrapping cord and put around each nail running lengthise and then crosswise which divided the box off into two inch squares.

Fill the box about three fourths full of sand. When ready to test the corn shell off five grains from different portions of an ear placing these grains in square number one. In the butt end of this ear place a small peg on which is written the corresponding number. These pegs are made of any thin wood, are number-ed to correspond with the numbers ed to correspond with the numbers of the squares in the box and will last indefinitely. Take five grains from another ear of corn and place in section two placing peg number two in the butt end of this ear, and so on until all sections are filled then cover with about and inch of sand.

The ears containing these pegs are carefully put into boxes for comparisson later after germination. I prefer the pegs for numbering the ears in preference to any methods I have as yet tried as they take up no space in storing the ears, are easily remov-ed, are absolutely accurate and can be used over and over.

To be sure no mistake will occur

when placing or removing the corn from the testing box, have the figures of notation all along the sides and ends of the box. I took numbers from an old calendar and pasted on to correspond with the squares, and these figures were plain and of good

Keep the sand well moistened at Reep the sand well moistened at all times and as near germination heat as possible. On top of an incubator I find is an ideal place.

In a few days the fertile grains will begin to sprout and all ears from corresponding squares that do not show one hundred per cent of

not show one hundred per cent of strong vitality should not be used. The ears to be used should be tipped and butted, hand shelled and well graded when the seed is ready for the planter.

For successful corn growing the corn selected for seed should be obtained early in the fall-from the field while the corn is standing and should be hung in a dry, well ventilated room to thoroughly dry.

By this annual selection and testing of the very best ears of corn, quite an increased yield per acre can be secured. Even a few bushels per

be secured. Even a few bushels per acre would help to build up the farmer's bank account.—Lucas Rich.

MANY STATE GROUPS MEET DURING FARMERS' WEEK (Continued from Page 33)

outstanding success of their later work. Dean R. S. Shaw teld the group that there was great need at present for trained leaders in agri-

present for trained leaders in agri-cultural life.

Muck Farmers

The Michigan Muck Farmers As-sociation adopted a resolution asking that immediate steps he taken to provide funds for the draining of 40 acres of the College land so that experimental work on muck crops can be conducted on the area. Ofcan be conducted on the area.
ficers chosen by the Association are:
president, B. E. Bates, Comstock;
vice president, R. G. Kelly, Doster. and, secretary, Paul Harmer, East Lansing. Mr. Harmer, who is muck soils specialist at the College, explained to the group the work that: is being carried on to determine profitable crops for use an mack sails. Dean R. S. Shaw predicted that muck soils, not at present under cultivation, would have a high economic value in the future.

Discussions at the Grange meetings held during the week centered around rural taxation problems. Delegates at the meeting voted to demand immediate distribution of the funds made available by the Turner bill, and to request state aid in the

building and maintenance of town-ship highways. George Roxburgh, Reed City, stated at the meeting that bankrupteies among farmers were steadily on the increase.

The Brandon Grange from Oak land county wen first prize in the Grange Choir Singing Contest. Second place was awarded Welcome Grange from Hastings. Third place went to Montcalm County Grange; Greenville; fourth prize was won by Wheatfield Grange, Williamston, and fifth place was taken by Lime Creek Grange, Lime Creek Grange, Lime Creek.

FARM FOLKS PUT IN A BUSY WEEK AT M. S. C.

(Continued from Page 3)

casions that require instant obedi-

The speaker brought out the fact that a child's inability to immediately understand some commands should not be classed as disobedience. Children may be puzzling over some word spoken to them at the time the parent thinks that they are evading her commands. It also should be remembered that it is impossible for a small child to comfortably remain quietly seated for more than 30 seconds.

#### Our Book Review

reviewed under this heading may red through The Michigan Business and will be promptly shipped by post on receipt of publisher's price

Pooling Wheat in Canada.—Anyone in-terested in studying cooperative marketing should not overlook "Pooling Wheat in Canada" by Waiter P. Davisson. Canad-ian farmers have made an outstanding success of their pools and farmers of this country can learn much from them. This country can learn much from them. This book is the most thorough discussion of the subject that we have ever had before us. It contains around three hundred pages and is well illustrated. The book is put out by Robins and Magrath of Ot-tawa, Canada.

These Changing Times.—By E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist. A story of farm progress during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Some people are inclined to believe that the American farmer is headed toward peasantry. Mr. Eastman thinks not and this is one of the questions he discusses. The book is published by MacMillan Company and sells at \$2.56. and sells at \$2.50.

The Harvest.—By L. H. Bailey, author of the series of Background Books, published by the MacMillan Company. Society's good demands that capable persons on good farms must be saved as farmers. Dr. Bailey takes up this subject. He offers no formula for farm relief, but presents the situation with clarity and understanding. Price, \$1.50.

SAVE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ON FARMER'S SEED HILL.

A possible saving of 20 to 25 cents on every bag of grass or clover seed purchased by the American farmer is promised by a radical departure in the packing of farm seeds originated by the Albert Dickinson Seed Company, producers of "Pina Tree" brand seeds.

For over two generations the generally accepted containing for schemes.

accepted container for shipping farm seeds has been the regulation seamless cotton grain has halding approximately 2½ bushels of seed. In the seed trade these bags have been considered a necessary evil. Their cost, often running over 50 cents apiece, has been passed on to the farmer or, if shifted back by him to his local dealer, the latter has had to make

local dealer, the latter has had to make up the loss by charging more for his seeds. In years hack the second-hand seed bags found some use as material for wemen's underskirts and children's garments. But times have changed. Today, except in a few sections where they are still in demand for the delivery of grain, there has been little use or value in them after the seed was emptied out of them. Figuring conservatively, these bags have cost the farmer in one way or another 20 to 52 cents apiece.

cents apieca.

The new type of seed bag originated by the Albert Dickinson Seed Co. is made of a fine grade of face toweling, specially designed and woven for the purpose. Each bag contains an even bushel of seed and after it is emptied it can be cut apart into two fine hand towels or made into one roller towel. The links used in marking the bags are easily washed out. At ordinary retail prices these towels would be worth 25 to 35 cents apiece, thus having a higher value than the original cost of the bag.

The Dickinson Company has applied for patents on this new towel bag and on dealer's request will supply all varieties of 'Pine Tree' seeds in towel hags this coming season.—(Adv.)



Chick Mash Safely raises largest percent of the hatch. Highest in quality — best in results — most economical. If your dealer cannot supply you, send \$4.25 for 100-lb. trial bag f. o. b. factory, —or, if you prefer, send \$1.00 for 10-lb. bag, postage paid by us anywhere within 1000 miles. Special Trial Bag Offer! 100-lb. Bag

Blatchford's Other Steps to Poultry Success: Step 2. Growing Mash Lowest feed cost during Step 3. "Fill the Egg Mash No equal as Basket" Egg Mash er, Top lay Send for free envelope sample (specify which mash) and valuable poultry information—free.

(Dealer Distribution Wanted)

Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Dept. 6162 Wankegan, III.



#### DOWNS BABY CHICKS

INSURE YOUR SUCCESS-

With Downs White Leghorn chicks. One customer reports (on Dec. 2) 1500 eggs per day from 2400 seven-month-old Pullets.

Over 80% of our chicks go to satisfied, old customers. Free circular and price list on request.

DOWNS POULTRY FARM ROMEO, MICH. R. F. D. No. 2

#### DOWNS WHITE LEGHORNS

#### BABY CHICKS

Culled for years for higher egg production, Let, our new 1928 Catalog tell you ALL THE FACTS about our White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Wogan-dottes, and R. I. Reds. dottes, and R. I. Reds.
Send for copy at once. Many orders now
being booked for spring delivery. We
guarantee your satisfactions and 100%
Live Delivery of your Chicks.

GILT-EDGE POULTRY RANCH
Zeeland, Michigan

MEADOWNOOK CHICKS

WILL MAKE YOU MORE MONEY
Michigan Accredited and Blood tested
Barred Rocks chicks. Foundation Stock from
Chandian R. O. P. Foundations.
Have purchased some mase from L. C. Beall, Jr.,
Washington State R. O. Proposeder for further
improvement.
Send for circular explaining matings in both
breeds.

MEADOWNOOK HATCHERY
L. D. Haskell Avoca, Mich.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS The Chick is No Better Than The Egg
Our hatching eggs are produced on our own farm from breeders bred for high egg production, having proper feed and care for the production of the strongest chicks.

OUR AIM IS QUALITY NOT QUANTITY Michigan State Accredited Leghorns exclusively. Place orders for April and May now. Write for prices.

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Quality Breeding Counts

FARVIEW Day Old Chicks, 3
Weeks Chicks, Pullets, Hens and
Pedigreed Cockerels have paved the
way to bigger Foultry Profits for
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New 1928 Catalog that tells you
all about how to raise poultry for
profit, and get our Live and Let
Live Prices. FREE brooder with
every order for 1,000 or more Baby
Chicks. Michigan Accredited.
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THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

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#### EARLY CHICKENS CATCH

WINTER hatched chickens which are ready to market as "spring fries" in March or April bring highest prices and pay good dividends for the extra work and equipment needed. With the development of incubators and circular sheet steel brooder houses which eliminate cold corners, the problem of hatching and raising early chicks is greatly simplified from a standpoint of labor required while the danger from disease and exposure is practically elimin-nated. It is important that winter nated. It is important that winter chicks should be given a properly balanced ration and have plenty of room. Grain sprouters enable the poultry raiser to prepare green food for the chicks with little trouble, while automatic waterers and sanitary metal hoppers that are easily cleaned are convenient for feeding mash and other feeds.

# WARM, VENTILATED HOUSES IN-CREASE EGG PRODUCTION

WARM poultry house that will A help to keep egg production high during the winter months must be well ventilated. To maintain a warm, well-ventilated hen house three things are needed: tight walls, doors, and windows; ventilating flues, which may be constructed of wood at a low cost; and limited overhead space. To make the building tight, close all the cracks, cover the outside walls with roll roofing, or ceil the inside walls. Reduce the air space by ceiling overhead or by constructing a straw loft.

Ventilation and warmth go together. If the house is tightly built and has all doors and windows closed, the birds will give off heat enough to raise the inside temperature considerably above that on the outside. But when the house is outside. But when the house is tightly closed, moisture will begin to accumulate and the air become stale. Ventilation is needed, therefore, to carry away the moisture and to bring in fresh air.—E. R. Gross.

# CHICK BUYERS WARNED TO GUARD HEALTH ITEM

BABY chick orders, many of which Basy chick orders, many of which are already being placed for the coming season, will run up heavy losses for the farmers and flock owners who get the chicks unless every possible precaution is taken to get healthy, vigorous stock and then give it a fair start under sanitary conditions, says Dr. Robert Graham chief in animal nathology. Graham, chief in animal pathology and hygiene at the College of Agri-culture, University of Illinois. Chick disease starts in the egg. The first essential, therefore, in success with baby chicks, is strong, healthy, disease-free parent stock.

#### FLOCK HAS TUBERCULOSIS

Four years ago we moved to this community with a fine flock of 200 Rhode Island Reds, in good healthy condition and laying fine. Last summer they commenced to die. A six pound healthy fowl would dwindle away to about a pound of feathers and bones before she died. Some call it T. B. What would you suggest that we do?—R. M., Tekonsha, Michigan

THE only way to do when your flock has tubered flock has tuberculosis is to get rid of them and clean up and disinfect and then start with a clean flock. This means a lot of hard work for it is due to the cleaning work for it is due to the cleaning and disinfection that the disease is kept in check. If you have a large flock it would pay you to get a veterinarian to test them for this disease and then kill the reactors after which the rest might be kept or disposed of. The house must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected or it will do very little good to take out will do very little good to take out the diseased ones. There is no medicinal treatment for this disease.

Just a few lines to fell you that your paper cannot be beat. I am always glad when I get my paper, so I don't ever want to be without it.—Dell McLean, Grand Traverse County.

#### CANCER-FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

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



Anyone who has ever used Larro Chick Starter will tell you how it preserves the lives of baby chicks. They'll tell you it cuts losses to the very minimum—that the chicks grow much faster and more uniformly—that the feathering is close and even-the bones and frame large and strong—the appetite vigorous—the general results better in every way than they ever were on other rations.

Mr. J. S. Thompson, Andover, Ohio, says, "The first of last March I purchased 800 White Leghorn chicks. I started them on Larro Chick Starter and grew them on Larro Growing Mash. I scarcely lost a bird from the entire flock." Albert S. Gernand, Thurmont, Md., used Larro Starter. "My baby chicks grew like weeds," he says. Thousands of poultry raisers talk just like this, because Larro Starter always gets better results.

Don't take chances with your chicks this year. Buy the cheapest chick life insurance there is—Larro Chick Starter. It's the simplest, surest, quickest way to develop just the kind of egg and profit producers that every poultryman is striving to raise.



**POULTRY RAISERS** 

ATTENTION

The results from Larro Chick

Starter are so outstanding that

it can be used profitably any-where in the United States.

United States.
If you do not know where to buy it, write
The Larrowe

Milling Co.,

Detroit, Mich

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY

Chick Starter Growing Mash Egg Mash

Chick Grains **Growing Grains** Scratch Grains

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.

# Scientists Discover Plain Glass Kills Your Baby Chicks!





Flain Glase Brooder House | Flex-O-Glase Brooder House |
Glass Kills Your Chicks |
T sounds as ridiculous as Radio did to our grand-fathers, but this test at the Nebraska Experiment |
Farm proved it true beyond any doubt. |
All of the above chicks were of equal health, weight was put under plain glass. The group at the light was put under plain glass. The group at the light was put under plain glass. The group at the right was the chicks were eight weeks old, and all but three chicks had died under plain glass. It had actually killed them. The chicks under Flex-O-Glass were all strong, healthy, full of pep, free from rickets (weak legs), and past the critical stage as you can easily see. This proves the sun's Ultra-Violet Health Rays which Plex-O-Glass admits make chicks grow amazingly fast and strong.

Inits make chicks grow amazingly fast and strong. FLEX-O-GLASS Proved the Best Similar tests were conducted by the Iowa, Ohio, Wismish and Kansas State Experiment Stations, the merican Medical Association (the world's greatest thorities), as well as thousands of users in every tate, and the exceptional results they had with chicks ised under Flex-O-Glass has caused a Sensational actional Recommendation of this wonderful product rall poultry house and brooder windows, in place of ass.—And FLEX-O-GLASS costs only one-eighth as uch as glass, is cut with ordinary shears, nalled on, sily removed and re-installed. FLEX-O-GLASS pays r itself in a few days in extra chicks saved—but it sts for years.

FLEX-O-GLASS Hotbeds Ard Better

leners—Get stronger, plants that will grow transplanted. Because when transplanted, necause FLEX - O-GLASS admits concentrated Ultra-Violet rays and infra-Red (heat) rays, it makes plants grow much stronger and faster than when under plain glass. (Glass stops these rays, Have plants earlier. Get more money for them. FLEX-O-GLASS is installed much easier, holds heat better and costs far less than glass. Scatters light just as needed. Frames are lighter and easier to handle. (PROGRESSIVE DEALERS WANTED)

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.

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FLEX-O-GLASS ADMITS ULTRA

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### . With the Farm Flocks . .

(We invite you to contribute your experience in raising positry to this department for the centile of others. Also questions relative to pourtry will be cheerfully answered by experts.)

BIG DISPLAY OF EGGS AT M. S. C. VISITOR to the egg show at East Lansing might easily have believed that all of the hen houses in Michigan had been robbed to get the number of eggs in sight, but a casual examination of the exhibits soon convinced any visitor that the exhibitors had performed some intensive culling of their supply of eggs in order to obtain the qual-

thy on display.

The number of eggs shipped for exhibition enabled the managers of the show to determine what method of packing best protected the eggs shipped. Eggs packed in wooden containers with wood fiber fillers withstood shipment the hest, according to a statement by managers of the show and eggs packed rigidly in a rigid container suffered the most a rigid container suffered the most damage.

The list of prize winners shows that poultry enthusiasts live in all sections of Michigan. In the list of winners given below, the awards made in College, college student and college employee classes are omitted; these classes were 1, 2, 3, and 11. Prize winners in the other classes were:

Class Four-Smith-Hughes

Class Four—Smith-Hughes

White Eggs.—Sweepstakes, Class Four,
P. Letts, brown eggs, Eaton Rapids High
School; Reserve Sweepstakes, Class Four,
K. Rockey, brown egg, Eaton Rapids High
School; 1st, Harold Warren, Breckenridge
High School; 2nd, N. Mendell, Eaton
Rapids High School; 3rd, A. Covey, Eaton
Rapids High School; 4th, Howard Musolff, South Lyon; 5th, C. DeCamp, Eaton
Rapids High School; 6th, Kenneth Traude,
Escanaba; 7th, C. Williams, Eaton Rapids
High School; 5th, Edward Bernard, Caro.
Brown Eggs: 1st, P. Letts; 2nd K.
Rockey; 3rd, G. Hawley, Eaton Rapids
High School; 5th, H. Buckles, Eaton Rapids
Fowlerville; 7th, Clyde Smith, Thompsonville; 8th, Bernice MacManney, Mantown.

Class No. 5

Class No. 5

Commercial Class: Sweepstakes, John Arnold, Lansing; Reserve Sweepstakes, W. Arnold, Lansing; Reserve Sweepstakes, W. A. Downs, white, Romeo; 1st, W. A. Downs; 2nd, Hugh Green, Charlotte; 3rd, L.E. Heasley, Grand Rapids; 4th, D. B. Dargitz, Montpeller, Ohio; 5th, Harry Brink, Grant; 6th, H. B. Dargitz; 7th, W. Wright, Munith; 8th, James Meeks, Hillsdale; 9th, L. E. Heasley.

Brown Eggs: 1st, John Arnold; 2nd, John Arnold; 3rd, Layher Bros; 4th, Elmer Haynes, Vasser; 5th, Pinecroft Poultry Farm, Owosso; 6th, J. R. Worthington, Lansing; 7th, Pinecroft Poultry Farm.

Class No. 6

Sweepstakes, L.E. Heasley, white eggs; eserve Sweepstakes, white eggs, H. B.

Dargitz.
White Eggs: 1st, L. E. Heasley; 2nd,
H. B. Dargitz; 3rd, W. S. Hannah & Sons,
Grand Rapids; 4th, Paw Paw High
School; 5th, W. S. Hannah & Sons; 6th,
W. A. Downs; 7th, L. E. Heasley; 8th,
W. Wright; 9th, Hugh Green.

Class No. 6 Brown Eggs: 1st, Wm. Brott, Charlotte: 2nd, Pinecroft Poultry Farm; 3rd Pinecroft Poultry Farm; 3rd Pinecroft Poultry Farm; 4th, H. B. Pelton & Son, East Tawas; 5th, C. N. Whittaker, Lawrence; 6th, W. R. Brott; 7th, Harry Widman, Lansing.

Class No. 7

Sweepstakes, Elmer Haines, Vassar, brown eggs; Reserve Sweepstakes, H. B.

brown eggs; Reserve Sweepstakes, H. B.
Dargitz, white eggs.
White Eggs: 1st, H. B. Dargitz; 2nd,
H. B. Dargitz; 3rd Otto Saariko, Rock;
4th Daniel Holm, Ishpeming; 5th, James
Meeks; 6th, Edloer Patient, Arnold; 7th,
H. A. Keister, Bangor.
Brown Eggs: 1st, Elmer Haines, 2nd,
Howard Riley. Charlotte; 3rd, Elmer
Haines; 4th, Tin Poll, Hamilton.

Class No. 8

Sweepstakes, Edwin Sawyer, Olivet, brown eggs,; Reserve Sweepstakes, Pine-

white Eggs; heserve sweepstakes, Pine-croft Poultry Farm, borwn eggs. White Eggs; 1st, H. B. Dargitz; 2nd, Mrs. Harvey Steffens, Manton, 3rd, W. S. Hannah & Sons; 4th, L. E. Heasley; 5th, H. B. Dargitz; 6th, Otto Saariko; 7th, Hug Green; 8th, L. E. Heasley; 9th, L. E. Heasley.

Hug Green; Sth, D. E. Brown Eggs: 1st, Edwin Sawyer; 2nd, Brown Eggs: 1st, Edwin Sawyer; 2nd, Pinecroft Poultry Farm; 3rd, Edwin Sawyer; 4th, J. R. Worthington, Lansing; 5th, W. R. Brott; 6th, C. N. Whittaker; 7th, Howard Riley; 8th, W. S. Keyes, East Lansing; 9th, Pinecroft Poultry Farm

Class No. 9

Sweepstakes, L. E. Heasley, white eggs; eserve Sweepstakes, W. A. Downs, white

eggs.
White Eggs: lat, L. W. Hessley; 2nd,

W. A. Downs; 3rd, L. E. Heasley; 4th, W. S. Hannah & Sons; 5th, L. E. Heasley; 6th, L. E. Heasley; 7th Fairview Hatchery, Zeeland; 8th, Fairview Hatchery, 9th, W. S. Hannah & Sons.

Brown Eggs: 1st, Pinecroft Poultry Farm; 2nd, W. R. Brott; 3rd, W. R. Brott; 4th, C. N. Whittaker; 5th, Pinecroft Poultry Farm; 6th, W. R. Brott; 7th, Howard Riley; 8th, H. B. Pelton &

Sons.

Class No. 10

Swepstakes, A. Covey; Reserve Sweepstakes, C. Van Aken, Eaton Rapids High School.

White Eggs: 1st, A. Covey; 2nd, C. Van Aken; 3rd, Ice Lake Poultry Club, Iron River; 4th, Harry Schramker, Sagmaw

Brown Eggs: 1st, Thomas Ditwiler, Saginaw; 2nd, P. Naylor, Eaton Rapids High School; 3rd, Harry Schramker; 4th, Elder Van Wormer, Saginaw; 5th, Harold Blackman, Saginaw; 6th, Alma Andres,

Class No. 11 White Eggs: Sweepstakes, D. Finch, Eaton Rapids High School; white eggs: Reserve Sweepstakes, A. Covey, white

eggs.
White Eggs: 1st, D. Finch; 2nd, A. Covey; 3rd, F. Naylor.
Brown Eggs: 1st, L. Williams, Eaton
Rapids High School; 2nd, R. Haitte, Eaton
Rapids High School.

#### LATEST ADVICE ON INCUBATING AND BROODING

ORE than 100,000,000 pullets are needed yearly to take the place of the mature hens re-tired from the flocks and marketed because they have passed their prime as egg producers. It is estimated that there are more than 300,000,-000 hens in the United States on farms and in poultry plants, or an allowance of nearly three hens working for each man, woman and child

ing for each man, woman and child in the country.

To prepare for more efficient hatching and brooding of next year's crop of chicks the United States Department of Agriculture has is sued Farmers' Bulletin No. 1538-F, "Incubation and Brooding of Chickens," which brings up to date the host procedure and supersedes earlibest procedure and supersedes earlier bulletins No. 1363-F and 1376-F. It may be obtained by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

#### DUCKS EAT FEATHERS

My ducks are eating each other's feathers. What is wrong?—R. C., Marion, Mich.

less they are out of doors. See that their, feed contains 15 pounds of meat scraps, 5 pounds of bonemeal and 2 pounds of cod liver oil to each 100 pounds of mash for a while; this should stop this trouble. ble. Give them milk to drink if you have it. Sometimes a little iodized salt, say a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, will stop such a habit. It would be worth a trial.—Dr. Geo. H.

#### RAISING TURKEYS

As we are not keeping any chickens this year we would like to raise more turkeys. We have six turkey hens, three young ones and three one year old, and a two year old gobbler which has always been vigorous. They are the Bronze. Can a gobbler look after more than six or seven hens satisfactorily and if so how many? Is a two year old gobbler as good as a young one, especially in our flock?—M. W., Marlette, Michigan.

THE usual recommendation is that one male turkey be used to six females. In general I would expect that the male a year old would be better than the young male. One should be particular in selecting birds of good type, large and vigor-ous.—C. G. Card, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.

Uncle Ab, passing the half-century mark, says its a great thing to know that the clder he grows the more joy he gets out of life.

Artificial light will stimulate the egg production of normal hens. It makes little differences to which end of the natural day it is added.



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eghorns Have been bred for high egg production for many generations. They are particularly well adapted to Commercial egg farms. Their large size and rugged constitution enable them to stand up under the continuous state of the constitution of the particular stands of the sta

R. R. 10, Box 11,



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Superior Leghorns are those Michigan Accredited Leghorns that for your have demonstrated their ability to make good under actual farm rouditions. Carful tweddy a michigan modern breeding plant has resulted in general tables age production of the production of the complete story of Superior Leghorns—from eggins and the complete story of Superior Leghorns—from eggins matured bird. See in pictures our modern breeding and trappact in matured bird. See in pictures our modern breeding and trappact in matured bird. See in pictures our modern breeding and trappact in matured bird. See in pictures our modern breeding and trappact in matured bird. See in pictures our modern breeding and trappact in matured bird. See in pictures our modern breeding and trappact in matured bird. See in pictures of the plant of the picture of the pi

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Buy your chicks from heavy laying flocks that are officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College and of prize winners at the Holland Poultry Show having the best display on Barred Rocks in the production class. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds. 100% live delivery postpaid. Send at once for free catalogue, full particulars and detailed prices.

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(Dr. Heasley
Egg Basket
Strain)
Barred Rooks
R. C. R. I. Reds
and
S. G. R. I. Reds

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Every breeder carefully selected for Fully 80 % of our chicks in previous years have been sold within 20 miles from our Hatchery. Before you order your chicks get this free catalog that tells all about the

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Willage view Poultry Farm

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Enolly Hatchery and Poultry Farm R. R. 72, Box and Poultry March.

# WINNERS FROM THE START

In the Utility and Production Classes in the Zeeland and Holland Poultry Shows, December, 1927, Vitality Leghorna WON SEVEN SILVER CUPS, amid keenest competition from breeders and Hatcherymen located in this Poultry Production Center. Good Stock, Good Breeding, Good Selection made it possible. This winning from hundreds of similarly selected breeding birds on our farm points the way to bigger poultry profits for poulrymen.

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Grand Rapids, Mich. Grand Rapids, Mich.

BUY YOUR BABY CHICKS FROM **BUSINESS FARMER ADVERTISERS** 



# Offers From Argentine Depress Wheat Market

Slow Market for Hogs-Sheep Active and Higher

By Market News Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economies, U. S. D. A.

(Special to THE BUSINESS FARMER)

THE feature of the early February market is cotton, which has been going down, off and on, since September. The total of the four months' slump was 6.7 cents, a little of it added the past week. Grain, hay and feed markets are quiet. Dairy and poultry products have been holding better than they usually do in Febuary. Potatoes and apples are up a little.

Cattle

Chicago cattle receipts during the first week of February exceeded the corresponding period a year ago for the first time in weeks and the situation gave some advantage to buyers, although the oversupply was small. Declines of 50 to 75 cents occurred, chiefly in the common and medium grades, but the break followed a de-cline of 75 cents to \$1 during the previous fortnight on good and choice grades, and the net result was some falling off from best recent prices; yet some lots of prime heavy steers brought as high as \$18.50, only 50 cents below previous high Active demand for calves sent the price up about \$2. A few of the best feeder steers brought \$12.50 to \$12.75 and demand seems to be increasing faster than the supply.

Hogs

Hog marketings showed some reduction in number during the early days of February at Chicago. A slow market for pork meats tended to prevent any general advance in price. The week's average at Chicago was about 15 cents above the December low points, but hogs are probably dressing out enough better now to offset that difference.

Sheep

Unusual activity and higher prices featured the week's trading in sheep and lambs. The advance on fat lambs carried prices \$2 to \$2.25 above the low point in mid-January, and the recent top at \$15.25 was the highest since June and \$1.90 above the top a year ago. Colorado ship-ments are increasing, but supplies from the corn belt and the East are dwindling. Peak movement of Colorado and Nebraska fed lambs will probably occur around mid-February.

Wool
Wool prospects continued to brighten while the cotton slump was going on. Supplies in the Boston market are very moderate and pric-es moved a little higher the first week of the month. Upward ten-dencies in foreign markets helped to strengthen the situation.

Grain

Heavy offerings of Argentine wheat at Liverpool depressed prices three cents and checked demand for American wheat, leading to slight declines in early February. Contin-ued reports of damage to growing winter wheat caused by drought off-set somewhat the effect of poor export demand. Corn markets continued firm under heavy supplies ow-ing to good demand from feeders and industries and considerable active buying by exporters. Rye markets were dull but oats were slightly higher in some markets. Flax went slightly lower, influenced by large stocks of oil and rather light demand for that product.

Feeds

Demand for most feeds continues active so far this month without much general change in prices, although linseed meal advanced because of the moderate supply. Alfalfa meal advanced about 50 cents per ton in most markets except Kan-

Hay

The hay markets were only moderately active. The bulk of the sup-ply is medium to low grade. Prices held practically unchanged. Lower grades of prairie hay seem to be bringing too little to pay marketing costs in some cases.

Butter >

Supplies of butter at leading markets continue large, indicating that production is running ahead of a year ago. This was to be expected as production conditions have been favorable. Storage stocks are going out as fast as they were a year ago. The remaining holdings are thought to be mostly of the lower grades. Butter has been advancing in foreign markets, thus removing the prospect of the prospect of further imports for the present. Cheese is selling at about the level of a year ago. Holdings in storage are less than at that time but production seems to be slightly heavier.

Eggs
The expected price break in eggs occurred late in January, causing rather sharp declines at the principal

Since then, with various

ups and downs, the net result does not show much farther change. Stor-age holdings are well cleared out and fresh receipts are lighter than

at this time last season, bringing about a situation favorable to pro-

Poultry
Arrivals of dressed poultry are rather lighter than in February, 1927, and prices hold well. The very moderate quantity in cold storage being the situation

Vegetables

uary did much damage to tomatoes on the lower east coast of Florida

and hurt tender vegetables through-

out the southeastern states. Early vegetables are in heavy supply in

southern Texas and prices at shipping points tend lower, including a decline of about \$2 in cabbage.

Northern cabbage is in heavy supply

Freezing temperatures of late Jan-

markets.

ducers.

helps the situation.

and selling at about the low points of the season. Apples tend higher, with gains of about 75 cents per bar-rel in leading varieties and some adances in northwestern boxed fruit. Advances of 5 to 10 cents per hundred pounds in potatoes were reported in producing sections of the East and Central West, and similar gains of 10 to 15 cents in onions.

Texas spinach tended downward in the contral way to the contral terms of the central way to the contral terms. northern markets but held firm at southern shipping points.

BEANS

vanced 75 cents per hundred pounds, or most of their surplus. Others part of the 1927 crop is still in the hands of the farmer and he is going to take a profit that will partly make up for the last three years of loss.

Higher and higher climbs the market for C. H. P. beans. During the last two weeks the price has admaking a total gain of \$1.80 since the first of the year. Some report that the majority of farmers are not much interested in the present trend of prices because they have marketed report the opposite. We can not help but feel that quite a large

Ordinarily the market could not make such rapid gains without there being small declines every few days

but that does not hold true so far this year. A steady market with good demand has been reported at

New York operators are 'way down,

while California has no over supply,

and the supply of great northerns is low with prospects of higher prices

in the future. Even the price of pintos out in Colorado is going up

because the supply is proving to be not so large as it first appeared to

Folks are beginning to wonder just how high prices will go before

they stop. Some have even pre-dicted as high as \$10 per hundred-weight. That is quite a ways to

go yet.

Dark red kidneys are quoted at \$7.70 per cwt. and light reds at \$7.

According to reports, the stocks of

Butter steady and unchanged; creamery in tubs, 88 to 90 score, 42 @ 45c.

Eggs steady; fresh first, 33c. SEEDS DETROIT—Clover seed, domestic \$18 bu; alsike, \$16.15 bu; timothy,

TOLEDO—Clover seed, \$18 bu; alsike, \$16.15 bu; timothy, \$2.05 bu. CHICAGO—Timothy seed, \$3@ \$3.75 cwt; clover seed, \$20.50@28

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY (Commission merchants' gross returns per pound to farmers, from which prices 5 per cent commission

and transportation charges are de-

ductible.)
Firm. Hens, colored, 4 lbs. up,

Firm. Hens, colored, 4 lbs. up, 28c; leghorns, 22c; cocks, 17c. Springs, 4 lbs. up, 28c; leghorns, 22c; coarse and scraggy, 24c. Capons, fat, 7 lbs. up, 35@36c; small or slips, 30@32c. Ducks, white, 5 lbs. up, 28c; smaller or dark, 24c. Geese, 21c.

DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

BOSTON WOOL MARKET The Commercial Bulletin says: 'Several large sales of fine and fine medium wools of the New Mexican and Colorado types have accounted for a very decent volume of business in the wool market this week. Medium wools are getting week. Medium woods are getting in very limited supply. Prices are against the buyer in all the markets of the work by par to five per cent for the week.

"All foreign primary markets are against the buyer and frequently dearer with keen competition from all quarters and good clearances effected. In the domestic primary markets a strong tone prevails and it is estimated that close to 100 million pounds of range wools have contracted.

"The manufacturing position appears somewhat improved. Spinners and combers report a freer market and the possibility of securing more money for their products.

'Rail and water shipments of wool form Boston from January 1 to February 9 inclusive were 22,981,000 pounds, against 21,703,000 pounds the same period last year. Receipts were 24,193,400 pounds, against 20,-151,000."

The Bulletin gives the following quotations:

"Michigan and New York fleeces:
"Delaine unwashed 44@45c; half blood combing, 48c; three-quarter blood combing, 51@52c; quarter blood combing, 51@52c."

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

MARKET REPORTS BY RADIO DAILY

THE Michigan Business Farmer was first to broadcast farm market

news are now available as follows: WGHP (277.6 meters), 6:05 to 7:00 P. M.; WKAR (277.6), 12:00 M.; WWJ (352.7), 5:45 P. M.; WCX-WJR (440.9), 4:15 P. M.—Editor.

reports in Michigan (January 4, 1926). Market reports and farm

all times

	Detroit Feb. 14	Chicago Feb. 11	Detroit Jan. 31	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT— No. 2 Red No. 2 White No. 2 Mixed	\$1.48 1.45½ 1.45½	\$1.481/4	\$1.41 1.88 ½ 1.88 ½	\$1.39 1.40 1.38
No. 2 Yellow No. 3 Yellow	1,02	.92@.92¾	.96 .94	.80 .76
OATS No. 2 White No. 3 White	.62	.56@.58 .54½@.57	.60 1/4 .59	.51 .48
RYE— Cash No. 2	1.17	1.09	1.15	1.07
BEANS— C. H. P. Cwt.	7.75		6.15	4.70@4.80
POTATOES— Per Cwt.	2.17	1.40@1.85	2.16	2.66
HAY— No. 1 Tim. No. 2 Tim. No. 1 Clover Light Mixed	13@14 10@11 11@12.50 13@14	18@19 15@17 18@19 18@19	18@14 10@11 11@12.50 18@14	19@20 17@18 19@20 18@19.50

Tuesday, February 14.—Wheat off slightly while corn advances. Bean market climbs higher. Potato market somewhat firmer.

#### LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Better grade steers unevenly lower, no dependable market; large supply taken off market in face of unevenly lower, no dependable market; large supply taken off market in face of sharply lower bids; only dependable demand centered on kinds selling at \$13 downward, and light yearlings; later class strong with week's sharp advance; best fed steers, \$15.50; next highest price, \$15; sprinkling, \$13.50@14.25; mostly, \$12@13.25; half fat, 1,124-lb. steers on country account, \$13.75; most stockers and feeders, \$10@12; other bovine classes fully steady; most low cutter cows, \$6; light vealers, \$14@15; shippers, \$16@17. Hogs: Active 5c to 10c higher; general market 5c to 10c lower than yesterday's average; top, \$8.60; bulk good and choice 170 to 210-lb. averages, \$8.35@8.55; 220 to 300-lb., \$8.10@8.45; few heavies, butchers, \$8@8.05; extreme weight butchers usually carrying packing sows, \$7.85@8; better grade, 140 to 160-lb. offerings, \$8@8.65; extreme weight on butcher order, \$7.65@7.86; selected strong weights upward to \$7.75; packing sows largely \$7.15@7.40; light weight, \$7.50@7.60; best kind on butcher order, \$7.65@7.85; shippers took 16.000; estimated holdover 3,000. Sheep: Fat lambs fairly active, fully steady; plain quality considered; wooled lambs, \$15.25@15.75; popular prices, \$15.50@15.60; top, \$15.90 for choice 85-lb. averages; practically nothing below \$15.25; 97-1b. Coloradoes, \$15.50; extreme weights out at \$15.90 for choice \$5-lb. averages; practically nothing below \$15.25; 97-lb. Coloradoes, \$15.50; extreme weights out at \$14.75; ilght supply sheep and feeding lambs steady; choice kinds absent; good fat ewes, \$8.75; medium to good, 65 to 75-lb. feeding lambs, \$13.85@14.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle:

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle: Steady. Hogs: Strong, mediums and mixed, \$9@ 9.25; heavies, \$8.50@9; yorkers, \$9@9.25; pigs and lights, \$7.45@8.50. Sheep: Steady; top lambs, \$15.75; yearlings, \$10@14; wethers, \$9@10; ewes, \$7@8.50; calves, \$17.50.



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COFFMAN'S BARRED ROCKS. BREEDING pens headed with males having macton years actual trap nests records back of them, 256-310 eggs per year. Cockerels, Eggs and Chicks for sale. Warren Coffman, Bentom Harbor, Mich., R. 1.

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DETROIT LIVESTOCK
DETROIT, Feb. 14.—Cattle market steady; good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$11.013.75; best heavy steers, dry Zed, \$10.25@13; best handyweight butcher steers, \$9@11; mixed steers and heifers, \$9@10.50; handy light butchers, \$8@10; light butchers, \$6@8.50; best cows, \$7@9; butcher cows, \$6@7.50; common cows, \$5.50@6; canners, \$4.75@5.25; choice light bulls, \$6@7.25; heavy bulls, \$7@8; stock bulls, \$6@7.25; feeders, \$7@9.50; stockers, \$7@8.50; milkers and springers, \$75@115.

Veal Calves.—Market

Veal Calves.—Market steady; best, \$17.50@18; others, \$7@17.
Sheep and Lambs.—Market steady to 10c higher; best lambs, \$16@16.10; fair lambs, \$12.50@14; light to common lambs, \$10@12; yearlings, \$12@13; fair to good sheep, \$6@8.50; culls and common, \$3@3.50.
Hore

Hogs.-Market prospects: mixed hogs. \$8.65

Loafing hens in the flock ent up the prefits of the good producers. Only ther-oughly.



Week of February 19

THILE the very beginning of this W week may be mostly fair and cold in Michigan, the balance of the early part of the week will be threatening to stormy with light pre-cipitation. Unsettled weather con-ditions will continue over the middle days of the week.

Beginning about the middle of the

week temperatures will start downward with the result that by about Saturday readings will be consider-ably below normal for this time of

As the week draws to a close the weather in most parts of the State will be cold and clear.

Week of February 26

The early part of the week of February 26th will bring storms of rain, sleet or snow to most parts of rain, sleet or snow to most parts of the State. Temperatures will show a marked change to warmer at this time which will produce an increase in the wind forces and more or less heavy but probably somewhat scat-tered rain or snow storms. Temperatures will turn slightly colder about the middle part of the week and then about Thursday there will be renewed storms of high winds

will be renewed storms of high winds and general showers or snow flurries.

With the approach of the end of the week the sky will clear off and temperatures fall appreciably.

March Weather
The average temperature for most parts of Michigan during March will range below the seasonal nor-mal. Precipitation is expected to average somewhat above the normal for the month, although there will be periods and sections that will not come up to the average. We are of the opinion that the maple sugar season should be pretty good this

CHICKS GENUINE ENGLISH WHITE LEG-hours, overlaying combs and mon-setters. Barred Rocks, 203-233 records. See display adv. Hill-side Halchery, Holland, Mich.

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(Livestock continued from page 31)

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