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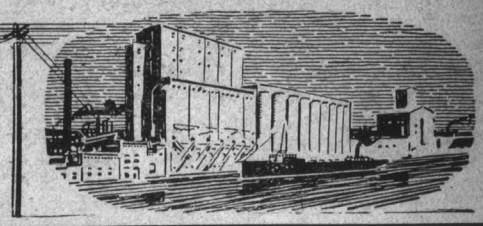
MARCH 17, 1928

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farm Magazine Owned *and* Edited *in* Michigan

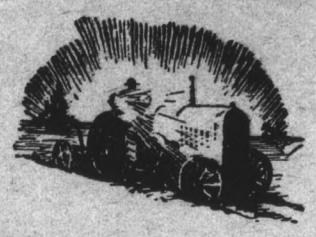


NO WONDER HE SMILES!

In this issue: "Jim Wilson Believes in Keeping Farm Records"—"Combine Here to Stay"—"How to Make a Gong-Type Alarm to Install in Your Chicken Coop"—"200 Fruit Growers Attend Meet at Pontiac"—and many other interesting features

Whatever Spring Brings You

—Be Ready to Conquer Field and Weather with McCormick-Deering Power and Machines



NIGHT Work
Often Pays a Rich Return

In rush seasons many farmers have operated their McCormick-Deering tractor outfits under the radiance of Prest-O-Lite gas lighting. Here is an economical and dependable lighting system that costs mighty little to install and maintain. See the dealer or write us for information. There is a special McCormick-Deering Prest-O-Lite unit for each of the three tractors.

Below: Springtime work at wonderful speed and very well done. McCormick-Deering Tractor, Tractor Disk Harrow, and Double-Gang Soil Pulverizer making a fine seed bed, well mixed, pulverized, and compacted. Once-over and ready—at 20 acres a day.

The dealer can advise you in regard to a wide range of tractor-operated equipment to fit your fields and your crops for the 1928 season.

WHEN it's time to go on the land *it's time to go.* Everything waits on Spring's work. The year's profit depends on plowing, tilling, sowing and planting. Once it was a time of heavier toil and greater risk and worry.

Now the well-equipped power farmer is ready to handle the peak loads and the emergencies as they come. His McCormick-Deering Tractor and broad-capacity machines prepare better seed beds at the best time for each crop and at lowest possible costs. The saving of farm help alone goes a long way toward paying for his fast-working equipment.

In the late seasons he simply does more in fewer days. He can stay on the fields until late in the night, or run two shifts through a 24-hour day. His tractor will not complain, it needs no rest nor sleep. Every McCormick-Deering Tractor is good for many years of hard service, distributed over the year and delivered through drawbar, belt, and power take-off.

Your choice of the three McCormick-Deerings (15-30, 10-20, and Farmall) will pay for itself on your farm. Ask the dealer for a demonstration. We will send you a catalog on request.

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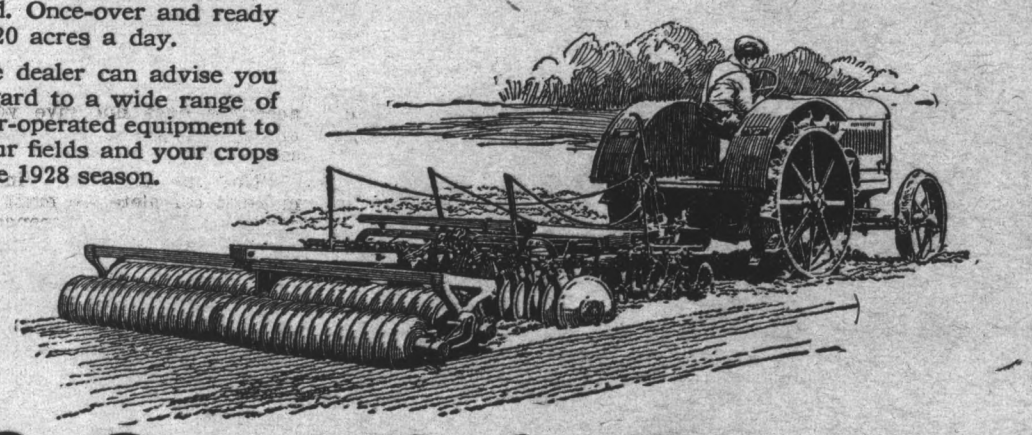
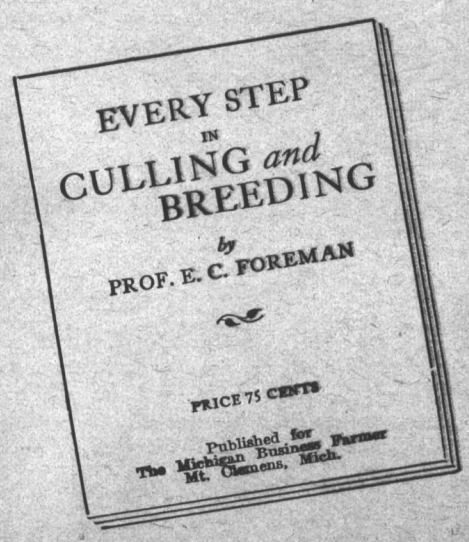


McCormick-Deering



"Every Step in Culling and Breeding"

By Prof. E. C. Foreman

Just the book you need to help you make more dollars out of your poultry

THE BUSINESS FARMER has been fortunate enough to secure a limited number of Professor E. C. Foreman's famous book, "Every Step in Culling and Breeding," and we are anxious to place a copy of it in your home.

For a good many years Professor Foreman was head of the Poultry Department of the Michigan State College. He is known throughout the State of Michigan as an expert poultryman. Professor Foreman not only knows his poultry but he has the ability to write in such a way that he can impart his knowledge to anyone who is able to read the English language. His book on culling and breeding is written so that even a child can understand every step to be taken in the culling of poultry, and in addition to this the book is well illustrated with pictures showing every step so that anyone who reads this book will thoroughly understand just how to go about it to cull their own poultry. This book has been read and recommended by the leading poultrymen in many states and it is the recognized authority on this important topic.

Thousands of copies of Professor Foreman's book were originally sold for 75c a copy but for a limited time we are offering our old friends this book at **25c a Copy**

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER :: DEPT. R :: MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGAN

GLEANERS TO HAVE MEMORIAL HOME

THE members of the Ancient Order of Gleaners—50,000 strong throughout the United States—are putting on a drive for funds to establish a Grant Slocum Memorial Home. Grant Slocum, who founded this farmers' fraternal organization dreamed of establishing such a home some day for the aged and disabled members, but before his dream became a realization he died. As he had often discussed the proposition with his associates they knew of his ambition so after his death it became their ambition to carry out the fine work started by Mr. Slocum. They expect to make the home a certainty in 1928. They already have $27,000 and expect to raise $250,000 more.

NUTRITION SESSION IN WEXFORD

AN afternoon tea at the Cadillac Y. W. C. A. February 15th was enjoyed by thirty of the women enrolled in the Nutrition Classes as part of the county agent's program of extension work in Wexford county. These women braved the slushy and icy roads in order to take part in this event. Mrs. Kenneth Ousterhout acted as hostess.

This event was held in connection with the nutrition work under the direction of Miss Martha M. Hunter, nutrition specialist from M. S. C.

The dainty refreshments were mute evidence of the good work that is being done by this department.

Health "Koko" was served. This beverage unlike ordinary cocoa contains none of the poisonous substance called theobromine. Theobromine is as harmful as the caffeine that is found in coffee. Health "Koko's" delightful flavor is very tempting and it can safely be given to children.

Very unusual sandwiches were served. There were ribbon, rolled and mosaic sandwiches with such nutritious fillings as raisin and pimento cheese. Dainty cookies and cakes completed the menu.

The fore part of the afternoon Miss Hunter gave to her lesson, "How to Keep the Body Fit at All Times." Plenty of nourishing food and daily exercising are requisites. But also the individual must see that all waste matter is disposed of, so that poisons do not enter the blood stream. Many common disorders of the human system are nothing more or less than poison from waste remaining in the system. Drugs of any kind are not only useless but are harmful when used to expell waste.

Oftimes the cross child, the nervous mother and the irritable father are really sick. But will doctors' medicines help? No! or at least only temporarily. In most cases if daily habits are corrected all will be well. Give these people plenty of rest, exercise in the open, regular health habits, good balanced meals and mark the change. They will soon be happy and agreeable, peppy and ambitious.

We who have passed the age of youth must remember to play. Nothing will keep you young longer than play. Don't be afraid to get out in a lively snow battle with the children or try doing your "daily dozen" with them. They will enjoy it and so will you. An hour of good lively fun and laughter in the open will pay you big dividends. Then you can put a padlock on the medicine chest with its pink pills and bitter stimulants.—Esther L. Smith.

TO DISCUSS 4-H CLUBS OVER STATION WKAR

A. J. BRENDEL, agriculural instructor in Charlotte High School, will broadcast Monday evening, March 26, over WKAR, Michigan State College, East Lansing, giving a short address on the subject, "What Club Members Can Do Through 4-H Clubs." Mr. Brendel has been developing the club crops program in the community surrounding Charlotte.

Irwin Lee Darling, Port Huron, who was recently arrested for stealing chickens, and painting them to avoid detection, was sentenced to serve from four months to 15 years at Ionia reformatory, by Circuit Judge William Robertson.

"How to the line, let the chips fall where they may"

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Jim Wilson Believes In Keeping Farm Records

Real Success In Farming Comes Only Through Using Business Methods, He Says

By F. T. RIDDELL
Research Assistant in Farm Management, M. S. C.

JIM WILSON sat toasting his shins and reading the daily paper before the fireside one frosty evening in January while I was ostensibly looking through a magazine and admiring his home. My mind was wandering back over some of the outstanding qualities which not only characterized the man but also enabled him to possess such a fine home.

As this was not my first visit, I was so well acquainted with Jim Wilson that I felt free to discuss his business affairs with him.

Looking up from the magazine I noticed that Jim was figuring on the edge of his paper.

"I have a few hogs left ready for market and I was figuring from the market quotations what I could get out of them . They will weigh 225 pounds each and I do not care to keep them much longer for prices may break and I will be the loser. Hogs are one of my main sources of income," he said.

"Last year was a banner year for me in the hog and dairy business. I cleared enough to make a good payment on the mortgage and purchase the piano you see besides."

Jim turned in his chair and pulled out from his desk the farm account book which gave the daily records for the past year.

"It is just a year last October, I sold those hogs which topped the market at $13.65. They brought me just $1,548.00. This was the most I ever received in a lump sum."

His reference to the keeping of farm accounts led me to wonder about his business.

Farm accounts, what has this to do with Jim's success, flashed through my mind.

"Jim, I have been wondering just how you built up your farm business when so many farmers have complained of the difficult times," I asked.

"The answer would make a long story, but the chief factor is this little book," he replied. "Each day I record all of the transactions in connection with my business. It gives me an opportunity to study and plan more accurately. Of course, you know I did not develop this business in a fortnight. I have been keeping farm records for the past ten years and during this period I have been constantly developing plans which have enabled me to put my soil in shape, remodel my dairy barn and make many other improvements. For instance, I have rearranged my field which made possible the cutting down of labor costs. I have also found that I can make more money by marketing my farm produce through dairy cows, hogs and poultry than in any other way. Corn oats, and alfalfa are my chief crops. The crops furnish a large amount of feed for the stock and as we market our milk in Detroit dairying has been a profitable enterprise along with my hogs."

"This is all well and good," I came back, "but I am interested in learning more about how you keep your farm records for it seems to me they have been the back-bone of your success."

"I suggest that you go over the records. You are welcome to any information you can get from them," Wilson replied.

I spent the remainder of the evening trying to learn how Mr. Wilson built up his accounts and why they were so valuable to him.

Took Inventory

The first thing I noted was the inventory of the farm property. This was taken both at the beginning and end of the accounting year. It was classified so as to list the farm, buildings, machinery, livestock, feeds and supplies in their respective classes. All the mature livestock and major pieces of equipment were listed separately. In figuring values on the property at the end of the year increases or decreases in value were duly considered. For instance, the buildings were cut on an average of 3 per cent for depreciation at the end of the year. An average of 10 per cent depreciation was figured on all farm equipment for each year based on original cost. The livestock was figured on the basis of sale value. These items together with accounts receivable and cash on hand constituted the farmer's resources. From this was subtracted accounts payable to arrive at the net worth which was $29,250.00 at the beginning of the year.

A summary of the inventory was classed as follows:

1. Farm	.....
2. Farm Buildings	.....
3. Horses	.....
4. Dairy cows	.....
5. Hogs	.....
6. Poultry	.....
7. Machinery	.....
8. Feeds and Supplies	.....
Total farm inventory	.....
9. Accounts Receivable	.....
10. Cash	.....
Total resources	.....
Less: Bills Payable	.....
Farmer's net worth	.....

Cash Receipts and Payment

The next step in the account book was a record of cash receipts and payments. Twelve double pages were devoted to cash receipts and the same number of pages to cash expenses. A double page provided enough space for a month's transactions. Each page of receipts was ruled into columns headed as follows: Date, Quantity, Item, Price, Total cash received from Grain, Fruit, Hay, Cattle, Hogs, Poultry, Milk, Eggs, Miscellaneous, Personal.

The expenditure pages were also ruled into columns with the following headings: Date, Quantity, Item, Price, Total cash paid for Repairs, Feeds and Grinding, Hired Labor, Crop Expenses, Livestock Expenses, Machine Hire, Permanent Improvements, Auto and Truck Expenses, Personal, Household.

Items of expense and receipts can be classified to suit the individual farm conditions and in more detail if the farmer desires.

By providing double pages for each of these cash records it made it easy to sum up each month's records separately rather than waiting to do the entire job at the end of the year.

To make the accounts complete Mr. Wilson provided separate space for accounts receivable and accounts payable which should be recorded in more detail than the cash items.

Summarize Records

So far the account covered: 1st, the Inventory; 2nd, Cash Receipts; 3rd, Cash Payments; and 4th, Accounts Receiveable and Payable, which seemed perfectly logical. The next step was not so clear.

"Will you explain, Mr. Wilson, just what is the next logical step in your accounts?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied, "you have gone over all the important accounts and the next step is to summarize the records. This is the most difficult part, but is the most interesting for it gives me an opportunity to study the details of my business as I go through the accounts; for instance, I note that my milk receipts in January last year were $364.00 and for the same month this year they were $325.00. Last month my dairy herd brought in $4,127.00; not so bad for 20 cows.

"To summarize the accounts, I total up each month's record of cash receipts and expenditures separately and transfer them to a monthly summary sheet which you will find in the back of the book. Here you will find the same general headings as given under the monthly cash receipts and payments. After recording the monthly summaries I add the items for twelve months and obtain the total cash receipts and expenditures for the various items for the year. But this is not all; at the bottom of the page are other items. It is necessary to take into consideration accounts receivable and payable. This is done by making additions and deductions to the receipts and expenditures as follows:

"Receipts:
1. Total yearly cash receipts.
2. Add accounts receivable end of year.
3. Total.
4. Deduct accounts receivable at beginning of year.
5. Total sales for year.

"Expenditures:
1. Total cash expenditures for year.
2. Add accounts payable at end of year.
3. Total.
4. Deduct accounts payable at beginning of year.
5. Total expenditures for year."

"But the difference between these accounts does not give you an accurate record of your business," I said.

"No," he admitted, "in order to make it complete we must take into consideration the difference between the inventory at the beginning and end of the year. Turn over to the next page and you will find a summary sheet showing just what I mean. You see if there is an increase in the farm inventory it is added to the receipts and if there is a decrease it is added to the expenditures."

Mr. Wilson's final summary sheet was classified in the following order; the items being taken from the monthly summary pages and the inventory. He kept the personal and household accounts separate from the farm record in the final closing of the farm account.

Receipts

Sales:	
1. Cattle	.....
2. Hogs	.....
3. Dairy Products	.....
4. Poultry	.....
5. Eggs	.....
6. Potatoes	.....
7. Miscellaneous	.....
8. Increased Inventory (if any)	.....
Total farm receipts	.....

Expenses

1. Repairs	.....
2. Feeds and Grinding	.....
3. Hired labor	.....
4. Crop expenses	.....
5. Livestock expense	.....
6. Machine hire	.....
7. Permanent improvements	.....
8. Auto and truck	.....
9. Decreased inventory (if any)	.....
Total farm expenses	.....
Farm Income (receipts less expenses)	.....

"There are other farm records which I consider well worth keeping, such as Crop and Field records, egg records, breeding records, and dairy production records. The farm record supplemented by this type of records has given me an accurate basis for analyzing my farm business and making plans for the future."

I closed the books and retuned them, satisfied that Mr. Wilson was a business man as well as a farmer. This comfortable home and well-kept farm were no longer mysteries; his books showed why.

JURY DISAGREEMENT IN McNALLY TRIAL

READERS of The Michigan Business Farmer will recall the case of John McNally, a farmer living near Bay City, who was shot on the night of December 20th, and left in his burning barn to die by three thieves who were stealing Mr. McNally's grain and beans. The minute The Michigan Business Farmer heard of this terrible crime, we posted a reward of $100 from the L. J. Wilson Fund for information leading to the arrest and conviction of these thieves. A few days after the crime was committed, Anthony Jackowski, 21, of Beaver Township; Frank Zakrzewski, 19, of Perkins Street, Saginaw, and his brother Leo, 17, were arrested by Sheriff Marvin and a deputy. Anthony and Leo confessed to the crime, and Frank admitteed being with the boys on that night. Frank Zakrewski was charged with the crime of attempted murder of John McNally, and he was brought to trial, Thursday, March 1st.

Owing to the fact that Anthony Jackowski repudiated his confession so often, his testimony did not bear much weight with the jury. Frank's brother Leo, after he discovered that they were going to try Frank for the murder in the case, repudiated his original confession, thus weakening the State's case against Frank. The trial resulted in a disagreement, the jury being out twenty-four hours. After it was found impossible for them to reach a verdict, Judge S. G. Houghton dismissed the jury.

There will be another trial sometime within the next two weeks, and Prosecuting Attorney F. C. Patterson feels that he has new evidence, some of which was uncovered by our investigator, upon which he can convict Frank of the attempted murder of McNally. Frank's brother, Leo and Anthony have already confessed to the crime of burning the barn, and the case of Leo and Anthony will be sentenced on the basis that they stole the grain and beans from McNally. These two men will not be sentenced, however, until after the second trial of Frank.

Complete details will be given in The Michigan Business Farmer as soon as the case is finally settled.

Combine Here To Stay

Genesee Farmer Predicts It Will Be Popular

By MILTON J. SHEAR

WITHOUT a doubt much of the small grain produced in Michigan will be harvested by the combine method within a few years.

There are four principal types of combines; namely, the hillside type, the type mounted directly on the tractor, the rigid type and a prairie type.

The hillside type is for rolling country use.

The type mounted on the tractor is called "The Gleaner" and it is mounted on the Fordson Tractor. The tractor carries the machine and furnishes the power for the pulley shaft. This combine has the cutter bar in front of the tractor. The width of cut on this machine is approximately eight feet. This machine will pass through the average farm gate. The first time around the field it cuts the swath without knocking down any grain.

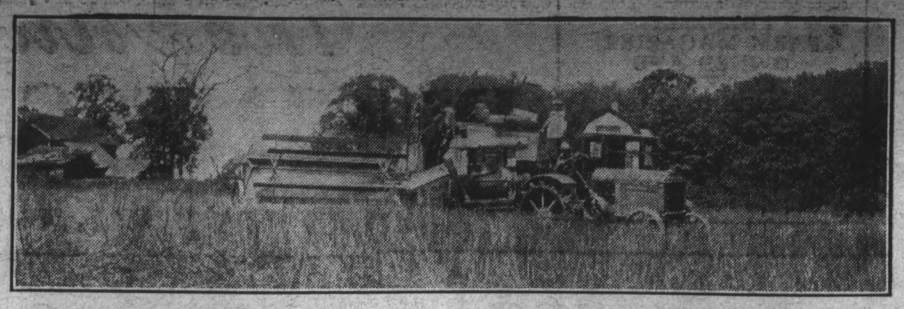
The rigid type with a ten foot cut called McCormick Deering is manufactured by the International Harvester Company. A rigid type is one where the cutter bar and table are attached rigidly to the main part of the combine. With this type whenever one of the main wheels passes through a furrow or rut the outer end of the table will raise or lower depending upon which wheel goes into the rut or furrow.

The International Harvester Company also makes a prairie type combine. The smallest size is 12 foot cut, but it is not manufactured for sale in Michigan. A nine foot cut, the smallest size prairie type machine made for sale in Michigan, is manufactured by the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company. In the prairie type of construction the table and cutting bar is a unit separate from the threshing part of the combine. There is enough flexibility in this type of construction to permit the table to follow over uneven ground at an even cutting height. Either the table or main part of this type of combine can follow the ruts and furrows without binding or wrapping the other part.

These machines are powered from two sources. Either from the tractor drawing the combine through the power take-off or by a motor mounted on the combine. The mounted motor if bought with the combine costs from $350.00 to $365.00. From the pictures it will be seen how a Fordson motor might be used at a cost of about $100.00 for the fixtures and mountings. The motor can be removed from the tractor and placed on the combine by two men in about a half day's time. It can be returned to the tractor from the combine after harvest in approximately the same length of time.

The motor furnished with the combine would be idle property after harvest, but not with this Fordson. It can be used in the tractor for seeding and fitting.

Although this motor did the work I do not intend to use it next season. It is a heavier and larger motor than is necessary on this size combine, further this combine is not built strong enough to carry this size motor.



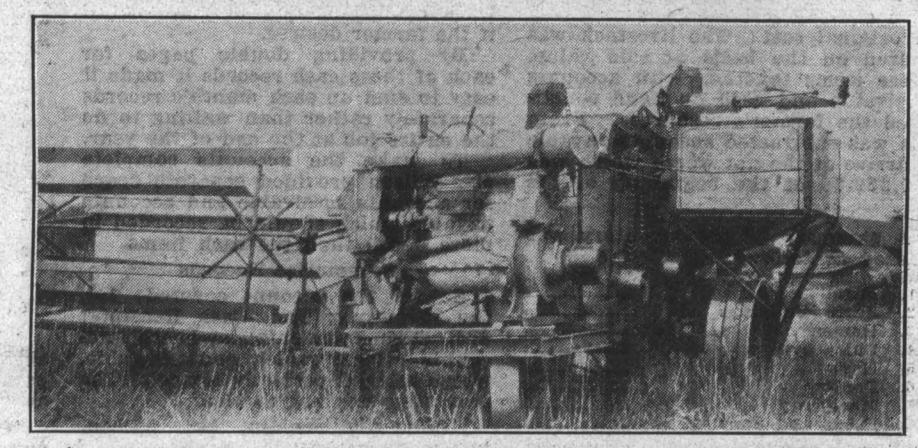
A closeup showing how Mr. Shear mounted his Fordson tractor motor on his combine as a power plant.

The motor should be made with a belt pull on the same side as the radiator. This will permit the radiator to be taken out of the dirt. A motor must have a quick and sure acting governor.

What We Harvested

My combine harvested 50 acres of winter wheat, 56 acres of barley, 7 acres of oats, and 10 acres of spring wheat in 1927. Wheat is the crop with which it worked best, but it is a very nice way to handle barley and does good threshing.

I harvested 16 acres of barley for a neighbor in 8½ hours actual cutting time. There were 650 bushels on the 16 acres. The charge was $2.50 per acre for cutting and the regular threshing charge per bushel, which totaled $4.00 per acre.



Mr. Shear says this is a picture of "the smallest threshing crew in Genesee county." It was just himself and his twelve year old son. His little daughter is also shown in the picture.

Barley straw holds moisture badly and on dewy mornings, combining can not start much before 10 oclock.

I harvested 7 acres of oats for this same neighbor. These oats were lodged very badly and caused a great deal of trouble but no more than would have been experienced with a binder. It took about 10 hours to cut this 7 acres of oats. There was an orchard of three acres cornering the seven acres of oats which I cut. It was seeded to oats, which this neighbor cut with his binder. These oats were badly lodged also and he had just as much trouble as I did. I am satisfied that lodged grain can be picked up better with a combine than with a binder.

Cutting Down Grain

The only trouble in combining down grain is that it picks up too much straw when driving against the grain. I mean when driving the direction that one would drive with a binder cutting grain just one way. There is a limit to a combine's capacity for handling straw. It is designed to handle heads only. With a combine it is easier to travel the same direction the straw lays in lodged grain rather than against it. This solves the trouble of cutting just one way on lodged grain, which is not necessary with a combine.

Failed in Clover

When I bought this machine I intended to harvest 40 acres of sweet clover. I found the combine as it is now constructed a failure in sweet clover. I tried to harvest this crop at five different stages of maturity, starting at that stage where it should ordinarily be cut with a binder. Each

(Continued on Page 34)

How To Make A Gong-Type Alarm To Install In Your Chicken Coop

ONE of the six recommendations we make in our campaign against the poultry thieves in Michigan is the installing of an alarm in the chicken coop. There are two kinds that can be used, the gong-type which is installed completely in the coop and makes enough noise to arouse the neighbors when it goes off, and the silent type which rings a buzzer or bell in the house, warning the owner that someone is entering his chicken coop. The first type is a thief scarer because the bell makes so much noise that thieves make a hurried departure. The other is the kind of alarm to have if you want to catch the thieves, which is often a dangerous thing to attempt alone as many of them are armed and ready to shoot at a moment's notice. Many a man has gone to his death because he surprised thieves at work. Because of the danger we urge that our readers install the gong alarm and frighten away the thieves.

In a previous issue we published instructions on how to make the silent-type of alarm and at this time we are explaining the gong-type. Any farmer who is handy at such work can get the necessary parts at a hardware store and make and install one for himself. Some do not feel qualified to attempt it or haven't the time so we have secured a special low price on these alarms for our readers, and can furnish them postpaid with directions for installing at $6.50. This is the cost price to us, delivered at your door. The only thing that you will need extra will be three dry cell batteries and they can be bought locally for 40 to 50 cents each.

You may make your own burglar alarm by following these directions.

The materials needed are A, an ordinary brass drawer or desk lock about 1½ inches square in size. B, a flat-knife switch. C, a six- or eight-inch electric alarm bell. D, a three-cell dry battery. E, a piece of ⅜-inch round brass bar six inches long. F, a ¼-inch compression spring 1½ inches long. G, a piece of brass tubing 2⅜ inches long. I, a piece of brass angle 1½ inches long. H, a brass block ½-inch square by one-inch long.

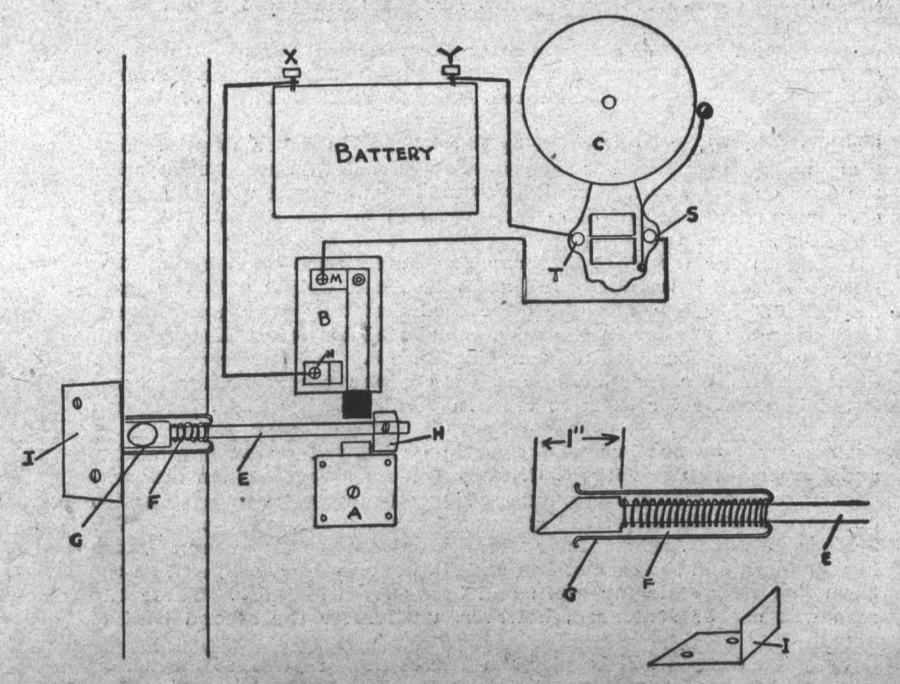
Parts E-F-G-H-I make up the trip that operates the alarm. As will be seen from the illustration, it resembles an ordinary window stop, only it is made heavier and with a stronger spring. The ⅜-inch brass bar E should be turned in a lathe to 3/16 inch diameter for 5 inches from one end and the other end should be cut to a bevel.

Using a ball-pein hammer, a ⅛-inch flange should be turned out on one end of the ½-inch brass tubing and the other end should be hammered in, leaving only a ¼-inch hole. This will make the housing for the plunger E and will hold the spring in position.

A 3/16 inch hole should be drilled through the brass block H, a set screw placed in the top-side making it possible to set the block at any desired point along the plunger E.

I is a piece of brass angle used to fit over the door to prevent the plunger cutting into the wood. B is an ordinary flat-knife switch used to make the contact for operating the bell.

A is a brass desk or drawer lock so located that is will lock against the block H, permitting the door to be opened during the day without operating the alarm. The keyhole is cut through the outer wall of the building and the lock is opened or closed from the outside.



This drawing shows the details of the gong-type burglar alarm which we recommend that our subscribers install in their chicken coops to scare away thieves. We have explained in this article how to make the alarm and install it but if you do not want to bother with making one we can supply it complete for $6.50, which is just what they cost us. You will need three dry cell batteries to operate the alarm.

Installing the Alarm

This alarm system is very simple to install.

1. Bore a half-inch hole in the door frame either at the side or top of the door. Insert the plunger housing G, hammering the flange flush with the outside of the frame. Insert the spring F and the plunger E. Slip the trip block H over the plunger rod and fasten in position with the outside of the frame. Insert the spring F and the plunger E. Slip the trip block H over the plunger rod and fasten in position with the set screw.

2. In case the plunger rod and trip block do not come flush with the inside of the wall boards, a piece of board about three inches wide, six inches long and just thick enough to permit the plunger and trip block to work freely across the surface, should be placed in position.

3. Next, set the brass angle where the plunger rod comes in contact with the edge of the door.

4. You are now ready to place the switch and lock in position. Turn the plunger rod so that the beveled end works smoothly against the brass angle on the door. Open the switch, setting the lever about ¼-inch from the contact plate. Then fasten the switch block in such posi-

(Continued on Page 37)

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS

ALL ABOARD FOR THE WOOD PILE.—Walter Clark, Sam Lake, driver, and James Boon, of Jackson county, are going to buzz wood with this old Ford, according to Mrs. Walter Clark, who sent the picture to us.

CLEY AND GEORGE.—Sons of Mr. and Mrs. G. Penfold, Charlevoix Co.

OFF FOR A RIDE ON THE FAMILY COW.—Little Joe Burge, son of Mr. and Mrs. V. Burge, of Osceola county, enjoys riding on the family cow. Apparently bossy shows little concern over the matter.

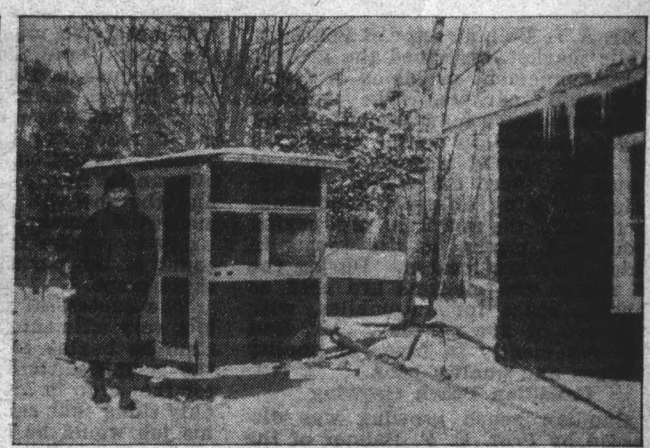
LILA, MARIE, JOHN AND HELEN.—"Our four children," writes Mr. and Mrs. Claude J. Moore, of Tuscola county. Can you blame the Moores for being proud of their four youngsters. We thing they have a right to feel that way.

HOW IS THIS FOR A FULL LOAD?—Hardly looks as though there was room for one more here, does it? They even found a place for their good friend and pal, their dog, right up in front. Jennie Van Straten, Antrim county, sent the picture.

"THANKS FOR THE BUGGY RIDE."—The title has been suggested by Joseph Mitos, of Genesee county, to whom we are indebted for the picture. He advises that the picture was taken in Saginaw county.

A LITTLE MICHIGAN DAIRYMAID.—Little Earnestine Duffy is her Uncle Frank's helper, according to R. F. Howard, of Charlevoix county. Here she is feeding her pet calf, Lucelle, on her uncle's farm.

HELPING DADDY FIX A TIRE.—Ello Sisco, Sanilac county and his son, Jay, fix a puncture.



HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO RIDE IN THIS?—"Our joyriding outfit during the winter," writes J. Pickerd, of Chippewa county. A regular house on runners, one might call it.

"HEAPING MEASURE."—We are sure you will agree with us that this is a good title. On the left is Forest Ellsworth and on the right is Vera Keehn. They are cousins, writes their aunt, Clara Keehn, Osceola county.

WHY IS THIS YOUNG FARMER SMILING?—Perhaps he is thinking of the time when his pigs will grow into big hogs and he will be able to get a lot of money for them. The picture came from his grandmother, Mrs. P. M. Michall, of Midland county.

OUT IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.—Looks like someone caught little Fern Ruth Fischer in the flower garden. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fischer and they live on Blue Spruce Farm in Bay county.

200 Fruit Growers Attend Meet At Pontiac

Spring Meeting of State Horticultural Society Was Great Success in Every Way

By HERBERT NAFZIGER
Editor Fruit and Orchard Department, THE BUSINESS FARMER

TWO hundred members of the fruit growing fraternity met in Pontiac on February 28 and 29 to attend the spring meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, which was held in the ballroom of the new Roosevelt Hotel. Growers from eastern and central Michigan were there in force and those from the western part of the State learned many interesting things about the excellent growing and marketing opportunities of eastern Michigan.

The meeting opened with a talk on orchard soil management by Prof. John Sims of M. S. C., who especially stressed the importance of adding organic matter to our Michigan orchard soils. Organic matter in the soil adds to its water holding capacity, makes heavy soil more easily worked, liberates large quantities of plant food such as potash, helps keep up the nitrogen content of the soil, helps to prevent leaching and washing. New processes of nitrogen fixation were said to require only 1/16 of the electrical energy which was needed 15 years ago for making nitrogen fertilizers and the growers were given the good news that nitrogen, the great orchard fertilizer, is due to be cheaper in the future.

Prof. W. S. Toothacker of Birmingham continued the soils discussion with a description of how the fruit soils of eastern Michigan were formed. Most of these fruit soils are moraines or deposits, left by the great ice sheets which covered the State in ages past.

Backyard Garden

The backyard fruit garden was discussed by Mr. R. J. Coryell of Birmingham. Currants, cherries, strawberries, and grapes were recommended for the backyard garden but apples were not advised because of difficult pest control. The speaker emphasized the growing consumer demand for ripe quality. Green grapefruit and oranges unkissed by quality varieties will be in spceial the sun will have to give way to tree ripened fruit. It was also predicted that canned fruit of certain high demand and Northern Spy pie will be featured in preference to Ben Davis pie.

Mr. A. L. Bell, director of Pontiac's public market, described the growth and management problems of farmers' retail markets. The markets under Mr. Bell's management are no longer opposed by retail merchants but have proved a good source of supply for these merchants. In addition to being of great importance to farmers the markets are paying good cash profits to the towns in which they are located. During the off season the markets are used as parking space for autombiles, with a charge of 20c per day. Mr. Bell was vehemently in favor of quality produce and quality pack.

Canadian Peach Growing

Candian peach growing was discussed by Prof. E. F. Palmer of the Vineland station of Ontario. Some of the high lights in his interesting talk were as follows. Nursery stock which has been stored over winter in warehouses does not grow as well as that which has been heeled in or left in nursery rows. Light pruning and thinning out of the branches was preferred to heavy heading. Adequately thinned peach trees gave 31 per cent more No. 1 fruit and ripened as much as six days earlier than the unthinned. Peach trees which were sprayed in the fall with strong lime-sulphur had 98 per cent of their buds winter-killed while spring sprayed trees had only 35 per cent killed. The oriental peach moth is now a dreaded pest in Ontario. No perfect control has been found. It is most serious in late varieties, and early maturing varieties of the Elberta type are now being developed at Vineland to dodge the pest. Wormy peaches are being used in Canada for the manufacture of peach brandy but, needless to say, this byproduct will be out of the question for law-abiding citizens of Michigan.

Judge Arthur J. Tuttle of Detroit, after a glowing tribute to the pioneers, gave an acount of his orchard operations, which returned a handsome profit above expenses during the past year. Dusting was highly recommended, and the state of Indiana was said to be a very good market for the Grimes Golden apples. "Farming and apple growing are sure to get better, because cities are growing larger and farm population smaller," said Judge Tuttle.

Using dust to aid application timing was the subject handled by Prof. H. A. Cardinell of M. S. C. Great emphasis was laid on timeliness, speed, and more efficient use generally of spray machinery. Twelve to sixteen hours of wet foliage were said to be enough to establish apple scab. In a bad scab year good control cannot be expected if it takes longer than 36 hours to cover the orchard with spray. The use of dust, and large capacity spray pumps was recommended to aid timeliness. Long rows to lessen time wasted in turning, hauling water out to the sprayer instead of taking the sprayer back to the source of supply, and spraying or dusting at night were some of the methods which can be employed to more than double the efficiency of pest control machinery.

The number of aphis eggs on the branches or aphis on the leaves is no indication what the infestation is going to be later on. That depends entirely on weather conditions, said Prof. W. C. Dutton of M. S. C. The combination of lime-sulphur and nicotine was said to be better for aphis control than plain nicotine and Eight per cent dormant oil for leaf roller, and three to four per cent for red mite were the strengths recommended for these two pests. Spraying only with the wind for aphis was said to be a waste of material because the aphids usually stay on the side of the twigs away from the wind. It was said to be easier for the average grower to fail in pest control with dust than with spray, because a single dust application will not last as long as an application of spray. "The small grower does not need a duster," said Prof. Dutton.

Talk on Pollination

Mr. H. D. Hootman of M. S. C. gave a very interesting illustrated talk on pollination. Every fruit plantation should be planned as though all varieties were self-sterile. When using "bouquets" for emergency pollination the buckets containing the bouquets should be hung well up, on the south sides of the trees, where they will be exposed to the sun. Bees prefer to work in the sunlight. The Jonathan apple was said to be an extra good pollinizer for the Delicious. The use of bees to increase the set and crop of fruit in large blocks of sour cherries was well recommneded. Mr. Hootman's success in more than quadrupling the crop in a Spy orchard solely through the use of bees was also told. A full acount of this remarkable story is found in the December 17 issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER. R. I. Greening was said to be a very poor pollinizer for other varities. Others which are poor in this respect are Stayman Winesap, King David, and the old fashioned Winesap.

Mr. Frank Farnsworth of Waterville, Ohio, discussed management problems on a fruit farm. High-

(Continued on page 34)

Farming Muck Land Successfully

By W. E. BOYD, Kalamazoo County

THIS is the first of a series of short articles on muck land farming by Mr. W. E. Boyd, of Kalamazoo County, which will appear in our columns from time to time. Mr. Boyd started farming on muck land when he was eleven years old and he is still at it at the age of fifty-five, so you can figure he knows something about the subject he discusses through M. B. F. And during these forty-four years he has used his head as well as his hands, accumulating a lot of valuable information which he is now passing along to our readers. If you want to ask him any questions write him in care of M. B. F. and he will gladly answer them.—Editor.

THE theory of muck land farming does not differ materially from the theory of any other kind of farming so far as theory is concerned; yet muck land farming differs widely from general farming in that you are producing a specialized crop of very perishable produce.

A general farmer can produce a certain amount of wheat, hay, beans or corn and when these crops are placed in the bin they may be said to be ready for market. The farmer can then take an inventory of what he has and consider that he has approximately so much money coming. The muck land farmer may apply himself just as thoroughly and produce just as much money's worth of produce but when his crops are said to be ready for market (with the possible exception of mint) he can take an inventory of his produce and find that he will be unable to estimate the amount of money he is likely to receive for the same on account of the perishable character of these crops.

The successful muck land farmer is a very efficient person. From the time he begins to plant his crop in the spring until he gets the money for that crop in his pocket, about the only thing that can detract him from his job would be his own funeral.

Aiding Farmer

We hear much talk now about Congress passing legislation to aid the farmers. When a manufacturing concern begins to fall behind in profits they call in an efficiency expert to discover where the trouble is. It may be found in the sales department, in the purchasing department, in the mechanical department or in the overhead. If farmers could do the same thing they would find that perhaps they were not planting up-to-date seed, that the farm was not producing a balanced crop, that they were not giving the soil the proper amount of fertilizer or that they were carrying an over supply of unprofitable labor saving machinery. I believe if most farmers could become more efficient in conducting their farms it would do more to aid them than all the laws Congress is likely to pass.

In comparing a muck land farm with a grain farm we will suppose that an 80-acre grain farm is a one man job. Then so is a 5-acre muck land farm a one man job, as both farms are about the equivalent in labor and should produce about the same net profit generally. For the benefit of all muck land farmers I would warn you not to overload your man-power if you wish to get the maximum results in profits; rather allow one man for each 5 acres you wish to work. On this basis a 100-acre muck land farm would require 20 men to obtain a maximum production and keep your overhead expenses where they should be.

HERE'S HOW — To Feed the Calf — By Ray Inman

Plant growth can be regulated almost like a machine

WHILE plants, to prosper, require an abundance of all plant foods, one element controls the yield and quality of certain crops. Nitrogen is the dominant element with wheat, phosphorus with corn, potash with potatoes and legumes.

When you consider soil deficiencies, lack of balance, and plant preferences, varying proportions of plant food elements are required in the manufacture of fertilizers for different soils and crops.

These requirements can be supplied, however, with comparatively few grades. There is no earthly reason for manufacturing so many grades. Doing so increases manufacturing costs, slows up shipments, and confuses the buyer unnecessarily.

Several conferences have been held recently between state agronomists and fertilizer manufacturers. Their aim has been to reduce the number of grades, to standardize plant food proportions, to increase the demand for high grades, and to discourage the use of low grade goods with a cheaper-per-ton but higher-per-pound-of-plant-food cost. These conferences have resulted in definite agreements and recommendations.

Fertilizer users can aid materially in this campaign for fewer and better grades by buying the recommended ratios in the higher analysis forms. It will save them money. Fertilizer manufacturers will have to sacrifice some pet grades and brands. It will be a good thing for them in the long run.

Another foolishness about fertilizer is the idea that odor and dark color indicate quality. They do not. The higher grades are light in color and practically odorless. They are purer and better.

If all the fertilizer ingredients and mixed fertilizer used in the United States were mixed into one grade, it would analyze a shade above 3% ammonia, 9% of available phosphoric acid, and 3% potash—a 1-3-1 ratio. A 3-9-3, a 4-12-4, or a 5-15-5 are all a 1-3-1 ratio. 5-15-5 furnishes plant food in the same proportions as the lower grades, and at a cheaper cost per pound of plant food. This ratio is an approved one, and is very largely used for other than truck crops.

Ville, from 1860 to 1876, at the French Experimental Station at Vincennes, did some of the most original and fundamental work on plant feeding. This was before we knew anything about bacteria. With a complete chemical fertilizer (analyzing approximately 7% nitrogen, 6% phosphoric acid, 7% potash, and without manure), he was able to grow 50 bushels of wheat per acre. On the same soil with nitrogen alone his yield dropped to 22 bushels. When he used phosphoric acid and potash alone his yield was 18 bushels. Without fertilizer he grew 12 bushels per acre. He remarks:

"... by the aid of simple chemical products and by the exclusion of all unknown substances, a maximum crop may be obtained from all plants in any place and in any condition of soil; further, by varying the quantity of these products, the work of vegetation may be regulated almost like a machine, the usefulness of which is in proportion to the fuel it consumes."

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President

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EARLY WONDER BEAN

As I want to grow some White Wonder field beans this year I would like to have some information about them. Some people here say they are earlier and produce more beans per acre than any other field bean known.—C. L., Harbor Beach, Mich.

THE White Wonder bean is probably a local name for the Early Wonder field bean. The Early Wonder is a medium early bean which, under favorable years, produces fair results in yield and quality of beans. However, during seasons with heavy infestation of diseases, these beans will become very badly diseased and discolored.

The White Wonder that you mention will not yield as well as the Robust bean which was developed at the Michigan Experiment Station.—H. R. Pettigrove, Ass't Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

ANIMALS AT LARGE

In regard to cattle running in road, we are pestered around here with scrub bulls on the roads that break through our fences and run with our milk cows that we want to breed to pure-bred bulls. Do the owners have a right to let these animals run at large?—M. J. B., Onaway, Mich.

ANIMALS are prohibited from running at large except in certain counties. If you do not live in one of these counties you could have the cattle locked up to keep them off the highway. See the prosecutor.—Legal Editor.

LANDLORD SHOULD GET SHARE

I rent a farm and the owner is supposed to furnish everything and I get one-third. If I plowed the side of the road this spring and planted my own seed potatoes, could the owner claim one-third of the crop when they were harvested? Or, could I claim the whole crop? I know that a land owner has to pay taxes clear to the center of the road, but never-the-less it is all public highway between the road fences, so why couldn't anyone claim all that they grew on the side of the road?

WHEN a tenant rents a farm on shares any labor expended by him or his help should be in the interest of the landlord as well as himself. If the tenant does do outside work the landlord should receive a shore of the income unless otherwise agreed upon. This is no more than fair to both parties because it would be possible in many cases for the tenant to rent a farm on shares and expend a large amount of his time in doing operations other than those connected with the farm thereby neglecting the farm business in so doing.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant in Farm Management.

MUST SHE PAY NOTE?

I have signed up for a course in a correspondence school. I gave them a note as I did not have the money then. I did not take lessons as my health is not very good. I paid one-third of the note. If I send their books back, can they collect the rest of the note?—Mrs. S., Pinconning, Mich.

THE company could collect on the note you signed covering the balance of the price of the course unless they fraudulently misrepresented the course to you in order to get you to take it.—Legal Editor.

NAILS IN CINDERS ON HIGHWAY

Has a road commissioner the right to cover a public road with cinders which are full of nails and other rubbish which are sure to ruin tires? I I have ruined a good tire. Can the commissioner be compelled to remove the nails? If so, how?—"Albion Reader."

IF you take the matter up with the town board and explain the situation fully I think they will order the road commissioner to cease placing upon the highway rubbish which contains nails.

I don't know how the Commissioner could remove the nails from the rubbish. However, I think the town board will take a hand in the matter and see that matter of this kind is not placed upon the highway.—Lincoln E. Bradt, Assistant Attorney General.

PROPERTY DIVISION

If wife and husband have no joint deed and wife dies leaving property, in her own name, without making any will, who will get a share and what part, children, husband or both? In case husband owns property and dies, without will or joint deed, is it the same as when wife dies leaving no will? What must be done to get a woman's maiden name back after years of divorce? Is a man entitled to a woman's property after she dies if she keeps his last name even though they are divorced? Can woman draw alimony as before if she takes her maiden name?—Mrs. J., Boyne City, Mich.

UPON the death of the wife her children would receive all her real estate and two thirds of her personal property. The husband would receive one third of the personal roperty. Upon the death of the husband, the wife would receive one third and his children two thirds of both real and personal property.

Apply to the court from which you obtained your divorce to get your maiden name back. The man would not be entitled to share in his wife's property upon her death after they had been divorced. Changing her name to her maiden name would not prevent a woman from drawing alimony.—Legal Editor.

KEEPING COON AS PET

Please tell me if I can keep a raccoon for a pet, if I do not kill or harm it? — Subscriber, Unionville, Michigan.

THERE is no law against having a raccoon as a pet, providing it is captured during the open season. The season is now closed on these animals until 1930.

NEED NOT RECORD CONTRACT

I bought farm on a contract and would like to know if it would be necessary to have contract recorded. —Reader, Cedar Springs, Mich.

IT is not necessary to record your contract. It is sometimes advisable for the purchaser to record the contract in order to protect his interest, but it is not necessary to the validity of the contract.—Legal Editor.

MUST HAVE CONSENT

I have given a chattle mortgage on my house and cows. Now, can I sell off enough of my stock to pay off the mortgage or do I have to let the man that has the mortgage close and take it all?—A Subscriber, Sterling, Mich.

YOU would have to have the mortgagees consent to sell the cows on which he holds mortgage. You could probably make a deal whereby the purchaser would pay off the mortgage at the same time he buys the stock.—Legal Editor.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR

I am writing you in regard to the office of supervisor. Can a person hold the supervisor's office if he is not a taxjayer? If he has to be a txapayer, how much land does he have to own to hold the office?—A. D. A., Honor, Mich.

—A person does not have to be a taxpayer to hold the office of supervisor.—Legal Editor.

NOT LIABLE FOR DEBT

If our boy, age 17 years, runs up a bill at a garage, unbeknown to us, are we holding for it if he does not pay it?—Reader, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

—You would not be liable for the payment of the bills of your son in such a case.—Legal Editor.

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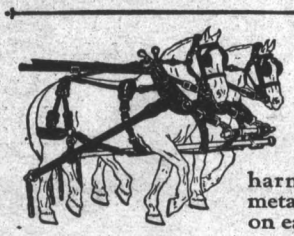

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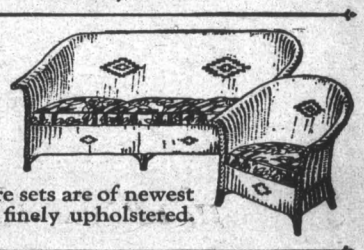

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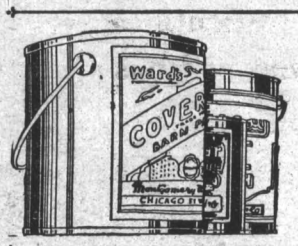

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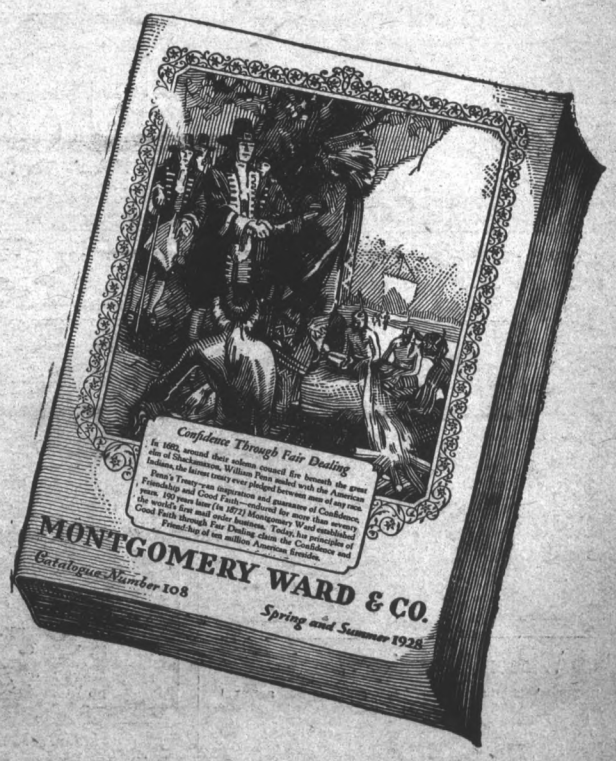

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This new seed potato disinfectant is much more effective than the old-fashioned "two-hour soak" treatment—besides there is not the slightest danger of injuring the sprouts or even cut seed. This season late blight attack in many seed producing areas makes treatment with DIPDUST necessary to prevent seed decay.

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Compare this New Treatment point by point with the older ones:

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1. Requires less than 1 minute. One man can easily treat from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes per day.	1. Require from 1½ to 2 hours. One man can treat only from 50 to 75 bushels per day.
2. Can be used on cut or sprouted seed without the slightest injury.	2. Can not be used on cut or sprouted seed without injury.
3. After cutting, protects the cut surfaces from seed-rotting organisms in the soil. This insures a better stand of stronger plants.	3. Before cutting, gives no protection to the cut surfaces. The seed frequently decays in the ground before the young plants get started.
4. Controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg.	4. Although effective against Rhizoctonia, and scab, do not control black-leg.
5. Improves the stand and growth of the plants, and thus increases the yield 10 to 20%.	5. Frequently decrease the stand, and therefore the yield, to a serious extent.

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Plant a few acres of DIPDUST treated seed in alternate rows with untreated seed. If, at digging time, you are not satisfied, return the empty DIPDUST can to us and we will refund price paid.

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Treat your Corn and Vegetable Seeds too

You can now also disinfect your seed corn and vegetable seeds with DIPDUST and increase your yield by preventing many of the diseases which cause poor germination, weak, spindly plants, and poor quality crop. Simply use as a dust treatment. It is easily and quickly applied and costs but a few cents per acre. One pound of DIPDUST will treat six bushels of seed corn, or from six to eight bushels of vegetable seed.

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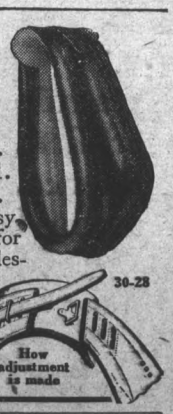

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(Many people write for Mr. Meeks' advice on different problems and he is always glad to give them the benefit of his wide experience without charge. Address him care of M. B. F. and you will receive a personal reply by early mail if you are a paid-up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

Potato Scab

QUESTIONS about controlling potato scab are beginning to come and dozens more of them will arrive before planting time. The treating of potatoes to prevent scab is one of those annual topics which come with as unfailing regularity as the March wind. Potato scab was worse in 1927 than any other year I can remember. Even those who had clean fields and treated the seed, harvested a crop with considerable scab on it. Cause? I don't know. Isn't there a remedy? No, I don't think there is a one hundred percent efficient remedy. A field that has scab bacteria in the soil will cause more or less scab in spite of all the treatment I know of. For these infected fields, Inoculated Sulphur is recommended. However, sulphur will not always be entirely effective and the drawback to its use is the fact that if applied in quantity large enough to be of practical worth, it causes an acid condition of the soil which must be counteracted with an application of lime if legumes are to be grown successfully afterwards.

L. W. Meeks

The College ran an experiment with sulphur on our farm about five years ago and where the sulphur was used in 600 pounds per acre quantity there has never been any clover or alfalfa since. If scab is in the soil there will probably be some scab on the potatoes no matter what you use or do. However, if the soil is free from scab, and potatoes are properly treated before planting, there is little fear of scab in normal seasons—but 1927 was one exception.

All potatoes should be treated for scab whether scabby or free from it. Scab on the potato may be killed by several methods. Formaldehyde is a good treatment. We have used it with great success by putting one pint in fifteen gallons of water and simply dipping the seed (uncut), in it for a minute. Do not let it remain longer. Dry by placing crate of wet potatoes where air can pass around it. Where one pint of formaldehyde is used in thirty gallons of water, they should be soaked for an hour or so. This treating with formaldehyde, or any other method should be done two weeks or more before planting, as it retards the growth of the sprouts and if planted as soon as treated they are too long before showing above ground. If Corrosive Sublimate is used, we put four ounces in thirty gallons of water and soak the spuds about forty-five minutes. This is a more expensive treatment than formaldehyde and no more effective, by our experience. The latter method is required of the certified seed growers, as it is said to control Black Scurf as well as scab.

There are two or three patented scab treatments on the market for this year which are claimed by their manufacturers to have all the other methods outclassed. These new dopes are quite expensive, but are worth their price if they will do what their makers claim, and we are going to try them out and know for ourselves what they will do. In using Corrosive Sublimate, which is Bichloride of Mercury (a deadly poison) one must use care and not let poultry or anything else have a chance to get to the treated seed, or the mixture. Potatoes remove a certain amount of the Mercury, and after two batches are treated we add another ounce of it to every second batch. This is generally effective.

* * *

Good Cooperation in Ohio

There is a county organization of farmers "down" in the central part of Ohio, not far from Columbus, who are using the cooperative system of buying and selling to the best advantage of any I know of. This association was formed by the farm bureau, and has been developed to a very high state of efficiency. They buy nearly everything in quantities large enough for the entire county, and sell in the same way. This county has an agricultural agent. Been there for twelve years and he has had no small part in developing this cooperation. The man is called the "Service Manager" and he sure has a job of no small proportions. He does all the buying and selling for the county. Every town has a local co-op, but they simply look after local business and line up the stuff that is to be sold, and supplies that are needed. These sales or wants are then placed with the Service Manager who deals in car lots or sometimes in train loads. Last year they bought a trainload of fertilizer direct from the factory. The price was, of course, very low on an order of that size. All the stock is shipped under one name and they have a fleet of trucks which go and bunch the stock in grades and lots of sufficient size to make a worth while impression on the market where a price is obtained that small ungraded lots can not touch. After the stock has been trucked together in sufficient quantity, it is shipped by railroad. These farmers are beginning to grow more and more potatoes. We have shipped them a carload of seed each spring, and this spring they are to get another.

* * *

Good Enough for Us

The county agent there, recently put on a three day county festival for the farmers (and city men as well). It included a show of fruit, potatoes, corn, poultry, eggs, etc. For the ladies there were exhibits of sewing, cooking, etc. Each class had a show of its own. Judges and lec-

Where Our Readers Live

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

'Our farm home where we live with our family in Crawford county," writes Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Wehnes, old friends of M. B. F.

turers were called from different places, and James and I found we were on the program as judges and discussion leaders in the potato project. It proved to be a very pleasant trip, and we were able to get a glimpse of a new country, and rub elbows with farmers who seemed to know us better than we did them. They knew us by shipping tags they had seen on their potato sacks! There were many interesting things to be seen on the drive, and one that seemed to me as being different than I expected, was when we passed through an oil section and saw hundreds of oil wells, each well with a pump, and some of them pumping. These wells were anywhere from ten to sixty rods apart, and we learned that the farmer receives as his pay, every eighth barrel of the crude oil. This was said to be worth $2.50 per barrel at the present time. It certainly made a fine income for a host of farmers, and their fine buildings and well kept places showed they had used the income to good advantage. Natural gas was in evidence everywhere, and on farms where gas wells were located, the revenue was extra good.

One thing we noticed on the drive and which we shall remember as long as we do anything, is the absence of signs, giving town locations and distance. You had to have a map in your hand all the time to tell where you were and what town was over there to the right, and what the next burg would be. We were in the suburbs of Toledo for several miles and didn't know it until later, as it did not show on the map. Here in Michigan, all main corners have signboards telling distances and towns in all directions, and as if that isn't enough, enterprising merchants have signboards scattered all along informing the passer-by that it is "so many" miles to Jackson or Lansing, or some other town where you will find the most up-to-date merchandise, etc." You guessed where Mansfield was, and wondered if you would ever get there on that road.

Our stay of three days was altogether too short, and all too soon we were on the trail which brought us back to the Wolverine State. The Buckeye State has many natural advantages we do not have—they have some good land and some mighty poor land—they have some fine cities when you find them—they certainly have fine paved roads connecting every town and city, and if you want to know what city, look on the map and not on the signboard. One thing they have which Michigan might well copy. It is the signboard near every bridge which tells the name of the river. Unfortunately, however, we were traveling by auto, and not by boat!

When we came home we wanted to visit a little place which only boasts of a few homes and only two or three stores. It, however, is in Michigan, and when twelve miles from it a sign on the corner said, "Twelve miles to Sand Creek." Yes, Michigan is good enough for us, and if ever I have a few days I do not have to use for anything else, I am going to go down in Ohio and paint some road signs.

I am in receipt of a letter from the Daily News stating that they have found their error in my father's subscription and that they have credited him with a full year's payment. Thanking you for your help in adjusting this matter.—L. S., St. Charles, Mich.

A BOOST

By Mrs. Nellie Sibley, Cass County

MOST always we're unselfish,
Each thinks of others pleasure;
But when we get the M. B. F.
We're selfish beyond measure.

Father likes the dairy notes
And how the livestock's coming;
Son, he likes to read how you
Get chicken thieves a humming.

He also loves the children's page,
And notes from Uncle Ned;
If he reads them of an evening,
I can't get him to bed.

Of course you know what mother likes,
The page for better homes;
She likes the cook suggestions,
And how she loves the poems.

So take it all together,
There's so much good about it;
This good old Business Farmer,
We couldn't live without it.

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And NOW!—a brand new EASY Payment Plan with the wonderful NEW Low Model Ball Bearing Melotte Cream Separator. A NEW unprecedented plan that graduates your monthly payments to meet the "flush" and "lean" periods of your dairy income. Now—EVERY farmer can own the great NEW Melotte, no matter how small their herd or income. Write today for details of this great NEW *Easy Payment* Plan now offered with the wonderful NEW Ball Bearing Melotte Separator that is fast replacing other separators *everywhere!* Mail coupon NOW—*before this special offer closes!*

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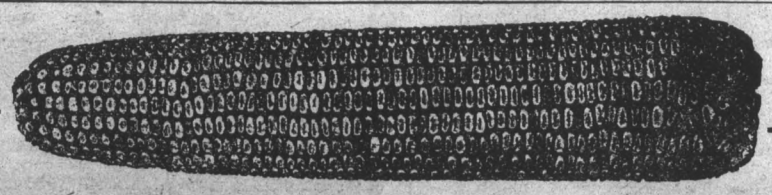

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A dealer for one of the leading brands shown below is near you to serve you. See him about spring fertilizer. He will save you money. The best farmers of your State trade with "The Fertilizer Leaders of America" and recommend these fertilizers to you.

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Fertilized corn grows rapidly, ripens early, and is almost sure to be ahead of the frost. A couple of weeks' delay at planting time can be made up where 300 to 500 pounds of available plant food is applied to insure constant, steady growth.

Get your fertilizer from "The Fertilizer Leaders of America," and use it on your corn crop this year. Use more pounds per acre, and notice the difference. It is your only crop insurance—and the increased yields of better corn will be remembered long after your investment is forgotten.

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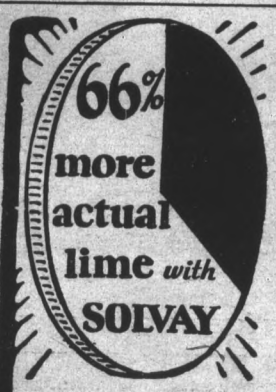

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What the Neighbors Say

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

GIVE THIEF FIVE YEARS

DEAR EDITOR: We take the M. B. F. and like it very well. You have taken a great interest in the farmers' problems and one thing is driving the chicken thief out. Every one that is convicted of stealing chickens ought not to get less than five years in prison and there would not be so many in the business.

I have been in the farming business for a number of years but I think 1927 is the poorest season we ever experienced. Hay and grain were fair crops but not much grain sowed. Corn was a very poor crop. Beans and potatoes about half a crop. The most of the white beans were sold here for from $4.75 to $5.00 per hundred pounds. But now after they are in the speculators' hands they have gone up to $6.50 per hundred. They are paying 65c to 70c per bushel for potatoes and it don't look like we were going to get any more.

What I wanted to know was if there is anything you can do to help the farmer out of the rut. Taxes are very high and when the farmer gets his taxes paid he hasn't anything left. Beef and cattle are very high in price, but hogs are cheap. Why is it? And grain is high. No farmer can grow hogs for $7.50 per hundred with grain as high as it is now. Why have they cut the price of hogs and give it to the butcher and the packer when it belongs to the farmer, the one that has raised them. I doubt if you can buy pork out of a meat market any cheaper than you could a year ago. If the farmer don't get some protection pretty soon some of the people in the cities are going to go hungry for there are but very few farm boys who stay on the farm after they become of age. Two million farmers have left their farms and gone to the city in the last six years. There will have to be a change or the rest will leave for they can't stay.—H. H., Milbrook, Mich.

AGAINST HOOVER

DEAR EDITOR: We have a primary election in April to elect a candidate for president and some folks are coming out strong for Secretary Hoover as candidate on the Republican ticket. I can not see how they can ask the farmers to support a candidate like Mr. Hoover who said the farmers were in the minority class as he wrote me when I wrote him in regard to the potato screen and grading.

All I can see about Hoover, he is a candidate of Wall Street and the business class, and if he is nominated and elected the farmers will be under the yoke of Wall Street and the business class for another eight years.

Wake up farmers and get behind a candidate like Lowden who is interested in the farmers' cause.—Frank DeBoer, Rodney County.

OUR R. F. D. SYSTEM

DEAR EDITOR: What about our rural mail routes? They are unfair and unjust. There are around ten per cent of the rural homes that do not get free rural mail service. Most of this ten per cent have to walk nearly a mile a day to get their mail. This is a great hardship, especially to old people who can not walk nearly a mile daily to get their mail, especially when the weather is bad. About all these old people get out of life is their daily papers. Why should they be deprived of them?

The Post Office Department delivers the mail to everybody's address in every city and town in the United States, if I am not mistaken. Why shouldn't it be delivered the same in rural communities?

The writer knows of a number of parcel post packages that were stolen because they were put in the mail box nearly a half mile away.

I am not kicking on the pay our R. F. D. carriers get but I am satisfied they would not quit their jobs if they were compelled to deliver the mail to every farm home on their route instead of putting it in the box on the corner. Why shoudn't our government treat everybody alike? Would like to hear from others.—Hugh Fosdick, Supervisor, Cass County.

BETTER GAME LAWS

DEAR EDITOR: These are the days of many varied opinions, and some of them due to selfish motives to pursue to kill. With these existing we have a mingled mass of laws, as I view it, from experience. The legislativ committee of our legislature should make through its commitees, not a commission of men, to open or close our laws. If game or fish or furs are plentiful enough to have a short season each year confine this to even dates of opening and closing. Then all hunters will know the law will stand for at least two years, when legislature meets again. Keep the season closed on quail or any other game needing protection.

When a person pays for a hunting license give him a chance to use it by letting him shoot one doe every other year, having open season one year and closed the next. I mean let them shoot does. I saw fourteen nice sleek deers in four days in Iosco county last fall and only got a glimpse of one I could kill. I understand these conditions exist in other places.

I believe the pheasant season is too short. About ten days would be right.

The pests like the mink we should be allowed to hunt by dog and gun during January and December for he kills wantonly our protected game. I say always hunt the mink and we will then have more useful animals that do not kill.

I believe the owner of farm lands should trap the same without the ten cents per trap. As for I myself I own two hundred acres that I do not live on and I think the word "domiciled" in the law should be changed to "owner." Also where a fur buyer takes out a license to buy furs let his license be good for one fur season. As it is, he buys a license for November 15 to December 31. Then he is required to renew by paying same fee for January. Therefore the privilege to buy furs has cost him $26 and he can only purchase two articles, skunk and weasel. I am glad the law requires a bond for the fur buyer so he will not buy only articles of fur during the season.

I like the law as it is that gives us the privilege of spearing a few fish through the ice. It is a nice pastime and provides a few fish for self or sick folks. One might just as well get a few in this way as let our commercial fishermen of the Great Lakes have them.

To preserve and keep a quantity of wild life in the rural sections the landowner should keep a woodlot for the squirrels, not burn over all his marsh land. Also he should teach the boys, young and old, that it is not open season the year around, because they live off Dad's corn.

When I was a boy I hunted mice with a board gun and Dad's bird dog. Father hunted wild turkey, partridge, quail and wood cock for market to pay the mortgage on the farm. In one season he sold 727 pounds of wild turkey at Owosso at a contract price of 22 cents a pound. —Supervisor Verne G. Woodbury, Shiawassee County.

ACTION COUNTS

DEAR EDITOR:—We like the M. B. F. We take three farm papers, but the M. B. F. is the one paper that does not spend all its energy in talking of helping the farmer, but it gets its shoulder under the farmer's burden and lifts, not only with influence, but with the hard cash, especially in the matter of the chicken thief, crooks and fakes, and collection of debts. Long live the Business Farmer! It is doing a great service.—Herman Brown, Antrim County.

OSBORN FOR SENATOR

DEAR EDITOR: The name of Ex-Governor Chase S. Osborn is being mentioned for the important office of United States Senator and perhaps no better man could be found for the responsible duties of that office.

Endowed by nature with a very bright intellect which has been cultivated by extensive travel, he having visited nearly all of the nations of the earth, and being a keen observer of condiitons as he saw them and noting defects needing remedy, by this and in other ways has he become qualified to wisely care for the interests of his fellowmen if called this to do. It is hoped that he will be called to care for the interests of Michigan as a member of the United States Senate.—J. T. Daniells, Clinton County.

FISH LAWS

DEAR EDITOR: We would like to have our views on fish laws published. Talk about protection, do you see any in letting the public spear all they can, and at a time when the females are full of spawn?

It is generally understood that the big sport has the big end of the bargain. Now, friends, the true sportsman takes each day just enough to make a fair meal. But we have the hog who is never satisfied. He salts them down to give to some friends at home, to be a good fellow, you know.

Here are our views. Stop all spearing, netting, set lines and dynamiting for all times.

Does a person who hooks a small fish violate the law willfully? No. But here is where some of the deputies show their power. We favor abolishing the law governing the size and put the small fish as one of count on limit of catch. This would save the public some fish, because when a fish is hooked so that it bleeds it dies whether you put it back in the water on not. And above all have the season on all fish open at the same time. We cannot throw a line in the water and order any certain kind or size to bite.—L. H. P., Rodney, Mich.

LEARNED TO LIKE IT

DEAR EDITOR:—We started getting THE BUSINESS FARMER last June. At first I was only a little interested in it as we get other farm papers but when I started reading a little here and there I became so interested that now I am reading every bit of each issue and always looking for the next one.—S. A., Harrietta, Mich.

Who Stole Beans?—Shiawassee county officials are trying to locate the man who stole six bags of beans from the granary of John Demorest, of Rush township, and later sold them at an Owosso elevator, using a name that has been found to be fictitious.

Bulletin Service

(The bulletins listed under this heading are free. Some are issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, others by agricultural colleges, and many by our advertisers. We carefully consider the bulletins that come to us from different sources and list those which, in our opinion, are of greatest value to our readers. If you want a copy of one or more just list them on a postal card or in a letter and mail to us with your name and address. They will be sent to you without charges of any kind.)

No. 2.—MODERN WATER SUPPLY.
No. 3.—SOIL FERTILIZERS.
No. 4.—SEED CORN CURING.
No. 5.—GOSPEL OF GOOD FEEDING.
No. 6.—BEFORE YOU INVEST.
No. 7.—FARM SANITATION.
No. 8.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
No. 9.—FROM EGG TO MARKET.
No. 11.—MINERALS AND FEEDING.
No. 12.—LINSEED OIL MEAL.
No. 13.—FIGHT THE CORN BORER.
No. 14.—UNDER-GRADE APPLES .
No. 16.—TIRE CARE.
No. 17.—FARMERS' TAX GUIDE.
No. 18.—BARNS AND HOW TO BUILD.
No. 19.—CONCRETE BUILDINGS.
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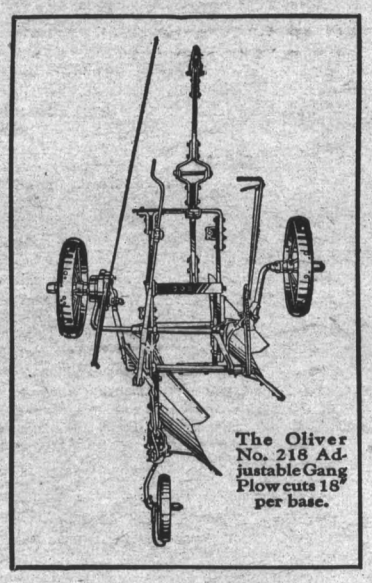
No. 27.—RASPBERRY PLANTATION.
No. 28.—POULTRY FEEDING SECRETS.
No. 29.—FLIES IN DWELLINGS.
No. 30.—MORE MONEY FROM COWS.
No. 33.—CULLING FARM FLOCK.
No. 34.—POTATO GROWING.
No. 35.—PROFITABLE ORCHARDS.

John is All Set for the CORN BORER

John Buck is a real "for sure" dirt farmer who lives near Kingsbury, Indiana. Read John's letter and then study the picture above. It is easy to see why Mr. Buck is all set for the Corn Borer.

A wonderful story is told in the illustration above. Note the height and size of the stalks. It's a two-bottom gang; each bottom is cutting 18 inches. Examine the finished job of plowing. Not a single piece of trash is left on top of the plowed ground. This kind of plowing gets the Corn Borer. It also builds up fertility, for all of the stalks are returned to the soil.



The Oliver No. 218 Adjustable Gang Plow cuts 18" per base.

Route 1, Kingsbury, Indiana.

Oliver Chilled Plow Works, South Bend, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

My Oliver No. 218 Gang can't be beat. Has the necessary clearance for covering my heaviest growth of stalks, weeds and thrash. Would not be afraid to try to plow any heavy growth of trash or stalks.

The No. 218 is the best plow I've ever owned.

If the Corn Borer Gets over this far, I'm all set to do an absolutely clean job of plowing.

The No. 218 is the all-purpose plow. I use it for every job and find it can't be beat. It does good work when the ground is hard or plowing conditions are good. For marsh plowing its clearance makes it an outstanding success.

(Signed) JOHN BUCK

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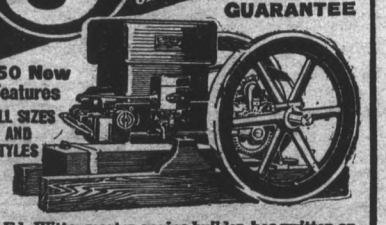

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Kalamazoo

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will not only kill the dread borer, but will *save your crop*. Pays for itself the first year. Save by buying now. Easy terms. Write for free book on silos and building tile.

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That is our slogan. If you do not take advantage of this free service you are missing something.
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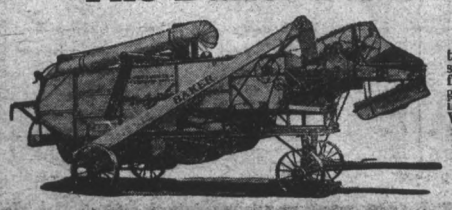

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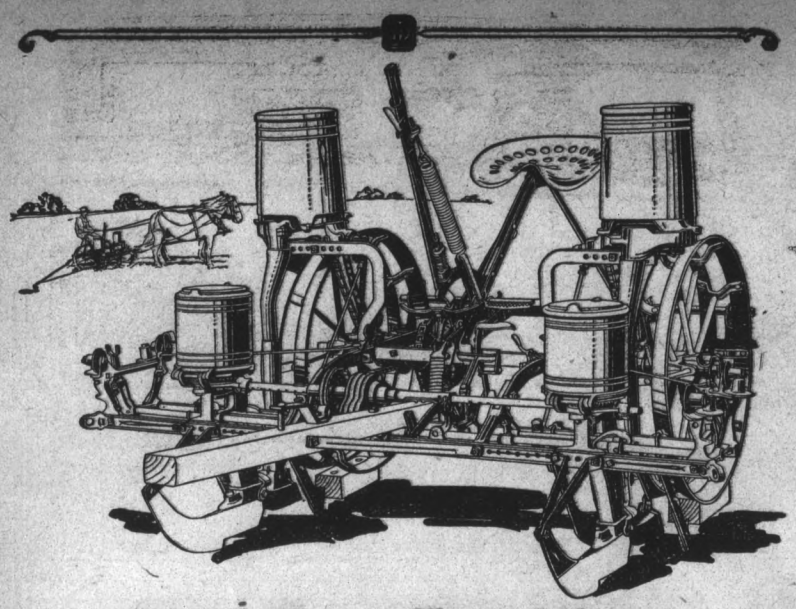

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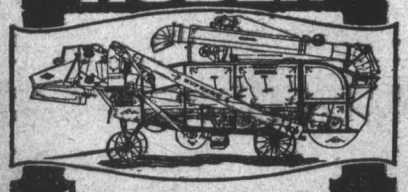

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Galvannealed—Copper Bearing

The Consolidated Rural Church

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY Rev. David F. Warner

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

TEXT: "That they may all be one." John 17:21.

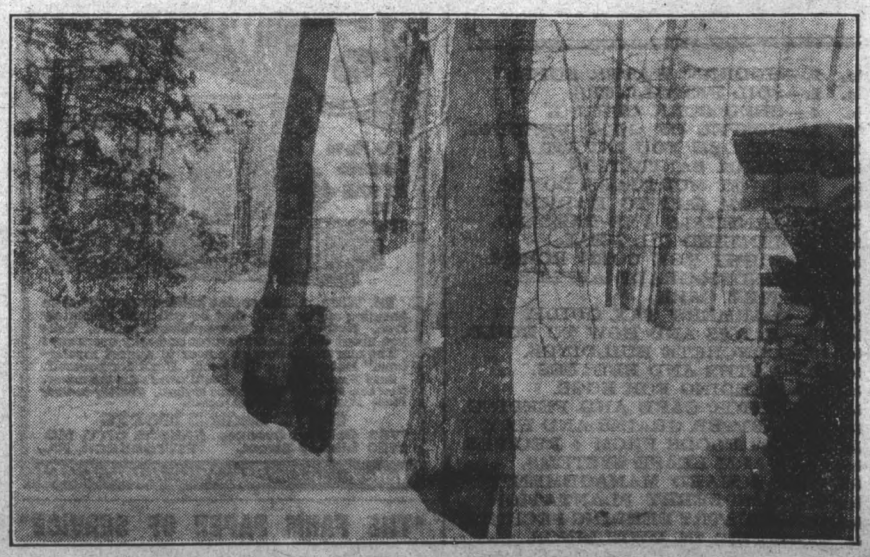
"EVENTUALLY, why not now," is a well-known flour slogan. Its practicability rests upon the power of suggestion. Many housewives have been caught by its subtle appeal. An educator appropriated it recently in his plea for consolidated schools? He said that this centralization was coming eventually, so why not now? If you have this sane and scientific educational creation in your midst, you know of its worth in better teachers, better equipment, and better social arrangements.

This is but to augur what is coming in organized community religion. But it is now here in several hundred communities. It is proving that our text is more than a human suggestion. It is a divine prophecy now in process of fulfillment; a divine finale. Wouldn't you like to have religion harmonized and consolidated in your community? Don't you believe that it would intensify the neighborly spirit, command the respect of young people, and better promote the growth of essential Christianity? Don't you think that when we worship together we can the better work together? A few nights ago the writer was called to a neighboring church to preach. There were Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Saints, Brethren, and Lutherans in the congregation; and several preachers. These preachers, with great ebullition, told of their joy in having there so many denominational friends. And, from all that they said, we assumed that the denominational tags would be removed when we meet St. Peter at the door. Now, really, is that true? And if eventually, why not now? The speaker tried graciously to reciprocate the movement of affection toward him, but gently warned all that we do not get to loving one another too ardently, or it might result disastrously for the status quo. You know when folks really get to loving each other they get together. So, the audience was cautioned to do nothing so serious as to precipitate a movement toward Christian unity. It would be unnecessarily severe on denominational secretaries and boards.

But hold on! That is the very thing we are to consider together. And why? The system! The system! Shall we permit a system to go unchallenged that threatens to ruin the very fabric of democratic society? "Do you mean our religious system?" says some one. "Yes." But we have in mind also other systems that are being aided and abetted by our divided church system. The writer has no delight in inveighing against these systems, but he believes they fructify in the fertile soil provided by nearly two hundred sects and denominations. Had we the impact on our politics of a united, vital religion, it would not be footballing about questions of burning human need. We sat in the galleries at Washington and saw this ignoble play under our eyes. Our political system needs a religion that puts the welfare of humanity above the raucous glorifying of state. And what about the war system that is fed by subtle and powerful causes? The industrial system that counts human values all too cheap and that is heading farm labor toward servitude? The pleasure system that is lavish on selfish expenditures and measures its religious generosity on the church books by a deficit? We must be aroused to this hardness of the system, the cause of which is within; but encouraged by the prophecy that "The kingdoms of the world are to become the kingdom of our Lord." Therefore, it is basic that we treat with the world order religiously. It is at heart a spiritual malady. It always has been. And he who undertakes to turn physician had better first look out a place to land. Long ago the world's Savior said that to attack the system was to pay the penalty of excommunication. It was the heartless system of church and state that nailed the Galilean to the Cross, while it thought it was rendering God service. The present world system is a multicipital thing with its root in religious history. Therefore, adjustments in society rest back upon a readjusted religion. This has proof in the historic fact that the Reformation fruited out into greater international respect, a better social order, political freedom, and advancement of popular education.

But while the Reformation gave rise to modern Protestantism, it incidentally led to many denominations; and we are now in need of a new movement to consolidate the numerous protestant faiths. The present denominational system was greatly strengthened in the migratory days of the church in America. Perhaps there is an old resident in your community who remembers the days of the covered-wagon and the treking to new lands in the West. Let us think honorably of the new settlers because while they were building new homes on the plains and in the forests, they demanded schools and churches. They were religious themselves and would bring their children up so. But this gave occasion for the various denominations to rush in to pre-empt the new field. How energetic they were in this is now seen in our greatly overchurched condition in many places. Most of our rural churches are survivals of that period.

But now, and especially since the late war, we are in a new period. With shifting farm populations, an admixture of races, absent owners,



C. E. Case, of Benzie county, in his 400-tree sugar bush. This was taken one year on the 10th of April when snowbanks in the woods were as deep as eight feet, according to J. W. Saunders, Benzie county.

tenant operators, autos, radios, new inventions and leisure; rural life has been changed socially and economically. This has disturbed local support for the churches. Consequently, some are abandoned, and many are on a bare existence basis due to being fed by home mission money. Do we want to continue this futile and sinful clashing of denominational dollars? The writer believes that it is this competitive machinery that is feeding the schisms in the Protestant faith. Granted that this system has had much to do in bringing zest and power to Protestantism in the past; that it has had a significant part in adding to the religious momentum of yesterday; isn't it about time for the denominations to pool their distinctive contributions and give us honest-to-goodness cooperation? With an essential creed-unity at hand and a spiritual unity professed, why not an external unity? For long we shall have minor diversities, but let us consolidate in worship and work. What folly to continue a system under which men are decaying! Our text is the Master's cry for a great community of spirits. But in a world of order this calls for organization. This is the clue to a consolidated church for human society.

Visited by Thieves

(M. B. F. pays a reward of $50 to the person responsible for arrest and conviction of anyone guilty of stealing poultry from a subscriber, and $25 reward where other livestock, fruit, grain, or fram implements to the value of $10 or more are taken. Write us for complete rules governing payments of rewards.)

Raids Officer's Coop.—Deputy Martin King of Kent county was working night and day to catch thieves who were taking chickens in various parts of his county. Word reached him that three young men had been apprehended. Returning to his home he learned that his own coop had been visited and part of his flock was missing. At the trial of the three fellows it was learned that they were the ones who had broken into Deputy King's coop but they denied guilt of any other jobs about the county.

Take Twenty-two.—Charles Baker, from near Perrinton, recently had thieves enter his chicken coop and carry off 22 of his best chickens.

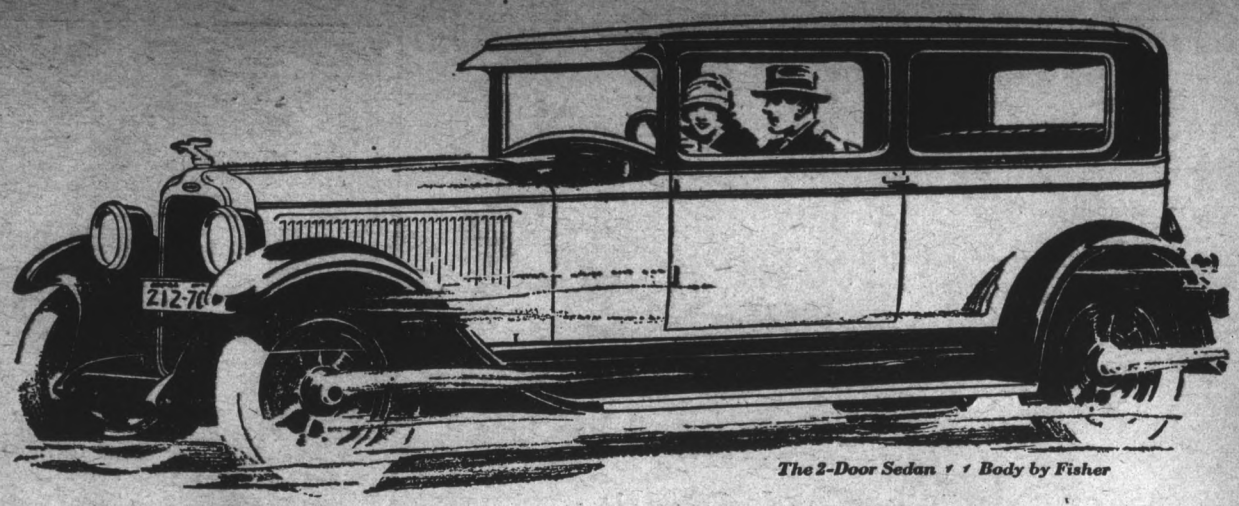
Juror Losses 60 Hens.—Arthur Kinney, a Monroe county farmer, was serving on a jury hearing evidence regarding a case of stealing chickens. After hearing the evidence the jury pronounced the men guilty and the members departed for their homes rejoicing that three more chicken thieves had been sent to prison. Upon reaching home Mr. Kinney learned that his coop had been entered during his absence and there were sixty hens missing.

Leaves His Coat.—Apparently a wolf in "sheep's clothing" visited the coop of Ernest Ritter, Mattawan, recently. Mr. Ritter was awakened before midnight by a noise in his coop. Grabbing a lantern he rushed out only to find that the thief had already made his getaway with 15 chickens, his entire flock. On the floor of the coop laid a sheepskin coat.

Seventy-eight Prize Chickens.—Alva Carpenter, from near Niles, was recently a victim of thieves, who carried off 78 prize chickens. The chickens taken comprised 64 Buff Orpingtons, 13 Wyandottes and one Ancona. No clues were found.

Offers Reward.—Fred Northdurft, who has a farm in Keeler township, Van Buren county, recently reported the loss of about 60 bushels of corn and three or four tons of hay. He offers a reward of $25 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

Two Hundred Chickens.—Thieves continue to work in Macomb county, making their calls quite frequently. Martin Wojcinski, from near Davis, reports thieves took 200 chickens and three ducks from him. During the same night forty chickens were taken from the Henry Bock farm, near Roseville.



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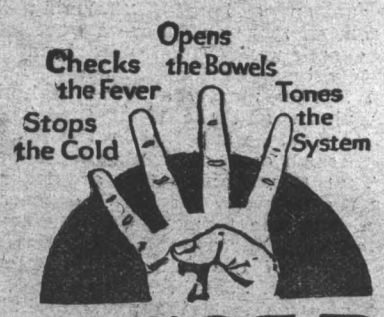

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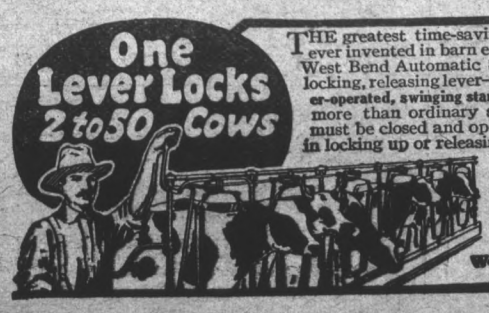

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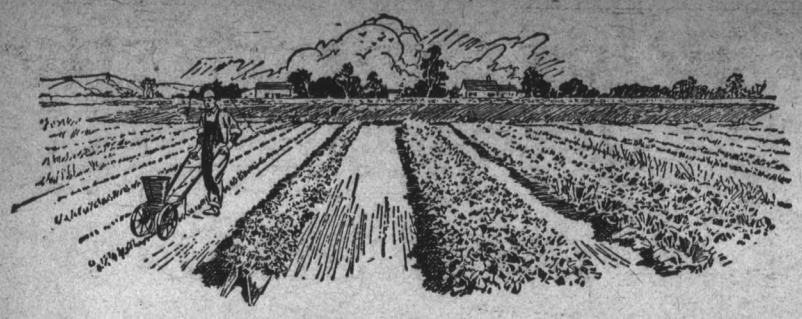

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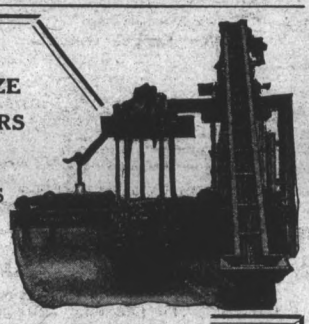

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Box 10, Geneva, O.

FREE CATALOG

Fruit and Orchard

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER, Berrien County

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

HAVE SOME SHORTCAKE

"STRAWBERRY shortcake is the most delicious delicacy known to mankind." These mouth-watering words were spoken by Mr. B. W. Keith, strawberry grower of Sawyer, Michigan, while addressing the Berrien County Horticultural Society at Benton Harbor on February 24. In speaking of varieties the Premier was very highly recommended. It was called an early, heavy bearer of very desirable berries. Its one fault was said to be a tendency to be a light plant maker. Rich ground and spring applications of fertilizers were deemed desirable to get this variety to make a good row of plants. Of the everbearers the Mastodon was called the best. This variety was originated by a farmer in Indiana and is the result of a cross between an everbearer and a late common variety. The originator first called it "The Bull of the Woods" but this name was afterwards changed to Mastodon. The growers were warned however that no variety, not even the best, can grow itself. While many growers produce only 75 crates per acre others produce 400 or more. Soil fertility was called an all-important factor in strawberry culture. The soil should be in rich mellow condition before the plants are set. The best commercial fertilizers were said to be acid phsophate and sulphate of ammonia. The subject of pollination was also discussed. Nubbins or "buttons" were said to be the result of poor pollination, either through weather conditions or lack of bees. Considerable emphasis was laid on the inefficiency of thick matted rows. The speaker declared that more and better berries are produced on narrow rows with the plants thinned to six inches apart, and the tendency toward crowding of plants must be especially guarded against with such heavy plant makers as the Dunlap.

Herbert Nafziger

There are now five thousand roadside stands in the U. S. said Mr. A. H. Walters in his talk on roadside marketing. This speaker made it very plain that he believed in treating his customers fairly and courteously. Over-charging was condemned as injurious to the roadside marketing business. Mr. Walters makes it his business to treat his customers in a way that will make them want to come back. Said he, "One regular customer is worth fifty transients." Neatness and cleanliness were considered prime factors in the success of a roadside stand, and the greatest opportunities were said to lie in the sale of home-grown farm products and fruit and not in hot dogs, tobacco, etc.

Prof. S. A. Smith spoke of soil rejuvenation, and said, "Farming is becoming more and more a question of chemistry." Good new land is rapidly disappearing. Much of our soil is now merely a place to hold the plants and the plant food and water must be supplied by the farmer through correct farming methods.

That towns and cities are learning the necessity for better cooperation with the farmers was the keynote of an address by Mr. Ray Davis, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Joseph, Michigan. His organization is laying plans to hold joint meeting with farmers in which all hands will be invited to give suggestions as to how their interests can best be served. Better marketing facilities and more canneries are among the things to be worked for. While discussing the immense growth of the tourist business in Michigan, Mr. Davis mentioned a demand for real old fashioned farm resorts, and observed that these are rather scarce at present. The speaker stated that many tourists come to his office saying that they want to spend their vacations on a real farm, and oft times, in a world of summer resorts, there is no place to send them.

Officers elected for the coming year are president B. W. Kieth; vice president Arthur Eidson; secretary M. S. Fuller; treasurer Roy Butsbach.

APPLE SYRUP BEATS MAPLE

AN apple syrup which resembles corn or maple syrup but is greatly superior to them in flavor and palatability is described by the Oregon Agricultural College. It is made by neutralizing the acid in fresh cider with calcium carbonate (obtained at any drug store) at the rate of five ounces to fourteen gallons of cider and then boiling.

Action of the calcium carbonate causes a precipitate which is allowed to settle for six or eight hours before the liquid is poured into kettles. A teaspoonful of calcium carbonate again is added and the juice is boiled down to a seventh of its original volume, when it has the appearance of maple syrup. The suspended matter settles while the syrup cools. The product can be poured into either glass jars or tin cans. Before sealing the syrup is sterilized by boiling for 12 minutes.

THE SUMMER TOUR IN CANADA

IT has now been definitely decided that the next summer tour of the State Horticultural Society will take the growers to the St. Catherines district of Ontario, Canada. Though the exact date has not been fixed it will probably be July 27-28 or August 3-4.

WISCONSIN GROWERS TO VISIT MICHIGAN

Wisconsin cherry growers are planning to tour the chief cherry growing regions of Michigan during the coming summer.

TRIM GRAPES

Please give me some information on grapes and how to trim them.—M. F. Owendale, Mich.

TRIM your grapes during the winter or early spring. The shoots which are left for fruiting should be new wood, that is of the previous season's growth. The ordinary system is to have a trunk and four arms, two on each side of the trunk, trained on wires. An ordinary vine which has made a moderate growth should be trimmed so that there are ten buds on each arm, making a total of 40 buds for the plant. The stronger and more vigorous the plant the more buds can be left. If more buds are wanted it is best to leave additional arms rather than to leave a large number of buds per arm. M. S. C. experiments have shown that the best type of wood to leave is that which measures one-quarter inch in diameter when measured between the fifth and sixth bud, and whose buds are spaced from five to eight inches apart.

The object in trimming them so heavily is to thin the crop to a point where the fruit will mature properly and be of good quality, and is also necessary to keep the entire vine from being weakened from over-bearing. A vine which over-bears gets into the habit of bearing only every other year and its weakened condition after an excessive crop also renders it subject to winter injury and disease. A vine which is kept in vigorous condition by good pruning will gradually increase in strength until it can produce heavy crops without injury. These directions apply especially to the Concord variety.

Spoilage may result from canning vegetables and fruit that are not washed clean.

Turkey is not brown enough when cooked in a double roaster, remove the cover during the last ten minutes of cooking.

FARM MECHANICS

ELECTRICAL WIRING HAS TWO PURPOSES

WHETHER new or old houses are being wired for electricity, New York state college of home economics advises the use of wiring which makes housework easier as well as that which gives good lighting. Plenty of floor plugs, outlets for electrical equipment, lights in dark closets, and convenient switches help to ease women's work. The college points out, however, that if there is any doubt as to which improvement—lights or running water and plumbing—to install first, plumbing should be given the preference.

In the kitchen, lights should be located so that they illuminate the work. They should not be located so they shine in the eyes of the worker or throw her shadow on her work. Ceiling units especially devised for use in kitchens, if properly located, provide excellent lighting. Wall service outlets in addition to lights are especially to be recommended and the kitchen should be wired for one or more plugs to suit conditions.

The dining room needs a wall outlet or drop socket from the fixture over the table for electric toasters, percolators, waffle irons, or other electric equipment used for cooking at the table. The outlet may be used for the vacuum cleaner, too, when the dining room is being cleaned.

Several low, wall or base-board outlets are desirable in the living room for bridge lamps and table lamps and for attaching the vacuum cleaner. Having more than one such outlet prevents the need for unsightly extension cords about the room. A low, wall outlet is also desirable in each bedroom and a higher one in the bathroom will permit electric heaters or curling irons to be used.

Shoes and hats do not get lost in the corners of large clothes closets equipped with ceiling lights. Dark hallways and staircases need wall or ceiling lights, and, with convenient switches at both ends, no one need stumble up or down dark stairs.

A switch by the cellar door with a pilot light connected with all the cellar lights will save electricity by indicating when the lights are on. Consideration for both the present and future needs of electricity in the home when the house is being wired will save the expense of additional wiring later and the inconvenience of too few electric outlets.

CREOSOTE

We have had creosote dripping from one of our chimneys. This chimney does not extend into the basement. The pipe from the stove to the chimney is about 15 feet long. What causes this creosote? Is it corncobs or other fuel? How can it be gotten rid of?—R. B., Corunna, Mich.

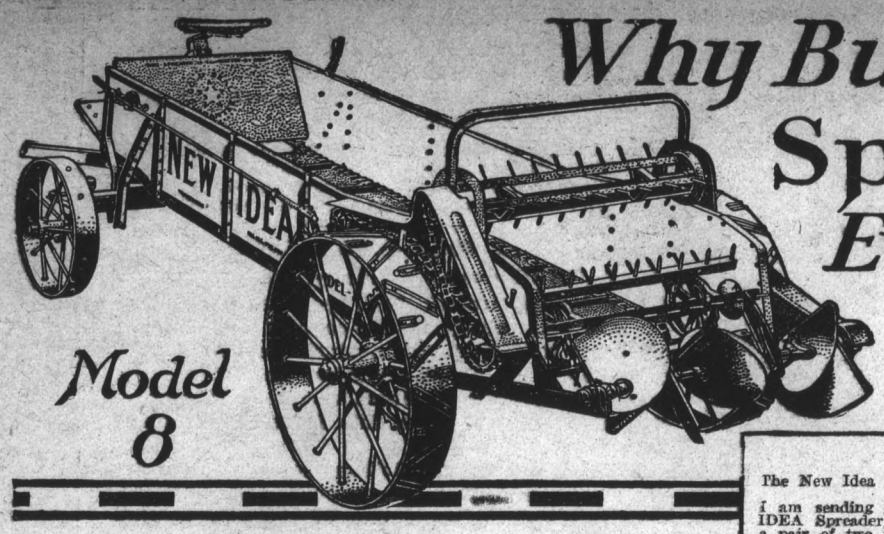
CREOSOTE is a product which comes from burning wood and passes off in gas. It is more abundant in some kinds of wood than others and will give much more trouble with green wood than with dry wood.

In cases where a stove pipe is exposed for a considerable distance before it goes into a chimney and this space is cold, the creosote in coming in contact with the cold pipe condenses. I know of no way that this can be entirely prevented except by shortening the pipe.

You could, of course, use a pipe with a considerable pitch and put the joints together in such a way that creosote running down the pipe could not come out at the joints.

The difficulty will be greatest when a small fire is burning since the air around the pipe is likely to be cold. If the stove is operated at full blast all the time, I doubt if you would have any trouble. You may be operating the stove nights when there is a low fire and the draft shut close. The creosote would, of course, condense and run through under these conditions.—F. E. Fogle, Prof. Agricultural Engineering, M. S. C.

A husker shredder increases the efficiency of man labor in husking corn from the shock by 123 per cent, according to a study made by Ohio University economists.



Why Buy a New Spreader Every Few Years?

Coldwater, Mich.

The New Idea Spreader Co.,

I am sending you a picture of my Model 8 NEW IDEA Spreader, which shows my son Harold driving a pair of two year old colts. This same day Harold and Paul Garvin, high school boys, with this pair of colts hauled out twenty-seven big loads of sheep manure, all they could get on. The colts never had harness on until three weeks before this day.

Now I feel like this is some record for the boys, spreader and colts. It is the easiest running spreader I ever used.

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NEARLY thirty years ago, NEW IDEA *originated* the wide-spread type machine. We have been gathering and applying spreader experience ever since—observing, testing, improving. Fifteen years and more of service is a common record for our older models. Their perfected successor, the Model 8, will better even such marvels of endurance, *just as it betters every other existing standard of spreader quality!*

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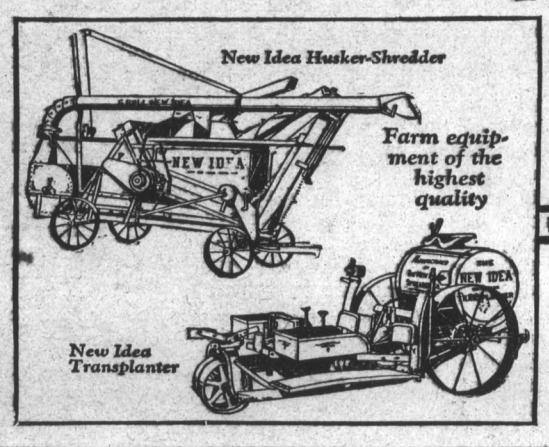

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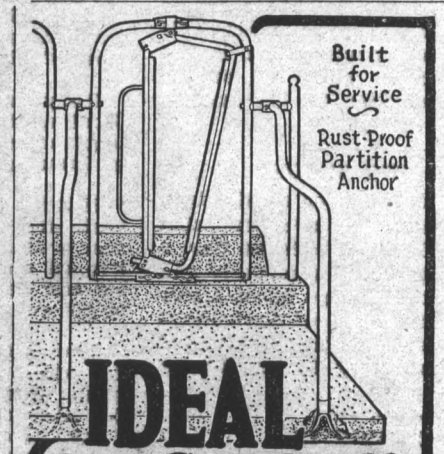

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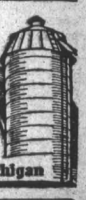

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SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1928

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

“The Farm Paper of Service”

MINUTE MEN AGAIN ORGANIZED

ONCE again the clarion note which called the staunch farmers to defend the bridge at Lexington in 1775 is being heard throughout Michigan! THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER is organizing “The Minute Men” to protect the property—perhaps even the lives of the farmer and his family!

With the coming of good roads and the automobile, there was, up to two years ago, a startling increase in the number of farm robberies. It was easy for a band of crooks to steal all of the poultry, for example, in a neighborhood and still deliver them to a city market fifty or a hundred miles away by day-break. Livestock, grains, even the farmers' automobile, truck or machinery became an easy prey for the motorized bandits.

In September, 1926, THE BUSINESS FARMER posted a thousand dollars to be paid in rewards of fifty dollars each, for the capture of chicken thieves, and later added five hundred dollars additional to cover livestock and grain. More than 200,000 warning signs have since been posted on the farms of its readers.

In the year and a half since THE BUSINESS FARMER pioneered this campaign, more than sixty chicken thieves have been “put in the right coop!” Within the past two weeks we have extended our campaign by posting an additional $2000 and extended the provisions to cover all farm property including automobiles, trucks, tractors, radios, or farm machinery, and increasing all rewards to $50.

Shortly after this campaign was begun, L. J. Wilson, a well known Montcalm county farmer shot and killed a chicken thief found robbing his coops. He was brought to trial for manslaughter. In the meantime, THE BUSINESS FARMER, claiming for the farmer the same right a bank has for defending its property, published a special edition of over 125,000 copies, circulated petitions which were signed by more than 60,000 farmers and collected a fund from which all court costs were paid.

Thousands of farmers from all over the State attended the trial at Stanton. Wilson was acquitted and for a time there was a marked lessening of depredations from the farms, but on the night of December 20th, John McNally, a prominent farmer living near Bay City, was shot and left to perish in his burning barn by three thieves he found stealing his grain! He managed to crawl out and survived, but his barns and cattle were destroyed. THE BUSINESS FARMER immediately offered $100 from the Wilson Fund for the capture of the fiends who perpetrated this crime and three men are today awaiting trial for it.

Now, THE BUSINESS FARMER proposes to organize the farmers of the State into local groups, to be known as “Minute Men,” who will be armed and ready to defend the lives and property of any molested rural community. In many counties assurance has already been given that every Minute Man will be deputized by the sheriff, thus forming a volunteer constabulary of no small size in every locality.

Thus once again, may be re-enacted the stirring poem of Emerson:

> “By the rude bridge that spanned the flood,
> Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
> Here once the embattled farmers stood,
> And fired the shot heard round the world!”

IS IT GOOD JUDGEMENT?

A FARMER owned a clumsy, old draft horse weighing around 2100 pounds. He hired the best jockey in the country and entered his horse in a mile race against the fastest running horses in America. Also, he bet a large sum of money that is horse would win the race. You would not consider this farmer's judgment very good, would you?

The Michigan State College has a poultry department, inadequately equipped and financed, that is trying to serve one of the two leading agricultural industries of the State. No agricultural college in the country can boast of better talent in its poultry department, but the hands of the specialists at M. S. C. are tied because of the lack of funds. The legislature voted $1,140,000 for the current expenses of the college and of this amount only $5,500 was turned over to the poultry department. A prominent poultryman advises that the department is forced to raise poultry commercially to cover a large part of its running expenses in the place of doing research work which would be to the benefit of the farmers of Michigan. Yet it is trying to serve an industry that produced nearly $80,000,000 worth of poultry and poultry products last year.

An expert jockey could make the draft horse run faster than a poor one could but he could not win the race through his own efforts. Neither can the best of talent in a poorly equipped and financed poultry husbandry department serve Michigan's rapidly growing poultry industry as it should be served.

FUNDS FOR CORN BORER FIGHT

AT the time this is written the Purnell Bill making an appropriation of ten million dollars to be used in the control of the European corn borer in the five states infested is being considered by the agricultural committee of the House of Representatives at Washington and probabilities are that, unless real pressure is brought to bear, it will not receive favorable consideration. If it is not passed farmers in Michigan and the four other states under quarantine will not receive any compensation for extra labor performed both for their own protection and to prevent the spread of the pest into the corn belt.

Agricultural leaders in these states are doing all they can to bring about favorable consideration of the bill. Mr. A. C. Carton, director of the Bureau of Agricultural Industry of the State Department of Agriculture, heads a delegation from Michigan, and he assures us that no stone will be left unturned to get the appropriation

The farmers of Michigan and the other four states should not be called upon to perform extra labor, a portion of which is for the protection of farmers in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, and other corn growing states, without proper reimbursement and we believe our neighbors expect and want to contribute their share in making this payment. Further, if the appropriation is not made and the farmers must stand all of the cost of the extra labor we fear for the success of the clean up work this year.

DO WE NEED A NEW SPOON?

THE kettle continues to boil over at Michigan State College and many of us are wondering why. The household editor tells us that a kettle will not boil over if stirred vigorously and steadily. Can it be that the College needs a new spoon? We hope the State Board of Agriculture makes it their busines to find out what is wrong as soon as possible and take steps to correct the trouble.

PETITIONS COMING IN

WE hardly expected to receive any of the gasoline tax petitions for a few weeks at least but we are already receiving them after the issue containing the heading had been out only a week. It plainly shows that folks are worked up over the matter and anxious to do something. As nothing can be done with the petitions in the near future you need not be in a great hurry to send them in. Get all the signers you possibly can and then when you figure you have reached the limit mail the petitions to us. What we need is names and plenty of them.

YOU know that want-ad that I ran, to try and get a hired man? Well, that there want-ad sure played hob, a hundred fellers want that job. They came by bobsled and by car, and all the ones that lived too far, they just sat down and wrote to me, the mail man's all wore out, by gee. I read them letters one by one, and then when I had got that done, I talked with all the ones that come, then shut my eyes and picked, by gum.'

So now we're all fixed up to go down South where all the posies grow, where winter time is warm and nice, and they don't have no snow and ice. I've bought a straw hat and a cane, the best spring suit I could obtain. The way I'm fixed up can't be beat, I'll give them folks down there a treat, I'll show 'em us hayseeds, by heck, ain't got no feathers on our neck. I'll strut around among them swells and eat in all the best hotels!

• PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY •

A John Hopkins University perfessor claims that men and women took to wearin' clothes to pertect themselves from insects. If that's true kinda looks like the women folks thought scientists has just about figured out how to get rid of all our insects and bugs, from the way they're dressin'.

'Cordin' to the paper some college perfessor recently come out with the statement that women never got beyond their baby clothes an' they ain't ever done anything important. He's an old batch all right. Seems like some of them are always startin' something like that to keep us married men in hot water listenin' to arguments.

One of my neighbor, who's a lazy sort of a cuss, wasn't much interested in the corn borer clean-up campaign last spring an' the officials had quite a time gettin' him to do any cleanin' up but since it has been discovered that these borers make good fish bait he is a great booster for the eradication work. In fact, I understand he's givin' most of his time to the work.

Got your 1928 license plates for the flivver yet? 'Bout another week and I'll have enough saved to get mine for the first time since I paid my taxes in January.

Has the enlarged picture agent been to see you yet? It's still a little early but he'll come along soon with all the rest of the insects and pests that live off the farmer durin' the summer. Maybe we can get Congress to make an appropriation to get rid of him.

Ever hear this one? A politician campaignin' for office was talkin' before a group of colored men. One says to another, “Say Sam, who am dis hear man what am talkin'?” Sam replied, “Boy, Ah ain't nevah seed dis man befor', but he sho' do speak mos' highly of his se'f.”

• COMING EVENTS •

April 10-11.—Annual meeting Livestock Loss Prevention Ass'n., Detroit, Mich.
Oct. 30-Nov. 2.—Top o' Michigan Potato Show, Gaylord, Mich.
Nov. 7-10.—Greenville Potato Show, Greenville, Mich.
Nov. 14-16.—Western Michigan Potato Show, Big Rapids, Mich.

The Publisher's Desk

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

"CIVIL SERVICE" COURSES BY MAIL

EVERY now and then we get a letter from someone who apparently believes that correspondence schools offering training for positions with the government can get these positions for them if they will but take one of their courses. This is far from true because vacancies in the classified civil service of the United States are filled through open competitive examinations, and certifications for appointments are made in accordance with the ratings in the examinations. No school or other organization can in any way affect the order of the certification.

According to the Civil Service Commission, if a person desires to become a government engineer he should take a course in engineering at a standard college. If he wants to be a general clerk, post office clerk or carrier, railway postal clerk, etc., he should have a common school or high-school education.

If you are interested in any government position and are looking about for instructions to assist you in passing an examination, keep in mind the fact that the proper training is best obtained in a reputable school which gives instructions in the subjects appropriate to the position in view.

MEETS THE PICTURE AGENT

DEAR PUBLISHER: We received our M. B. F. and of course the first page we turned to was "The Publisher's Desk" and was sure surprise when I read a letter praising the picture agent. I can't understand how anyone could, unless they were treated different than the rest of us.

The first experience I had with them was in the city a few years ago, but I certainly did not bite that day. When the young man presented himself he said he was a student at an art studio and they were distributing their work free as a part of their course and wanted me to draw a ticket. But I was green and a young bride and had no experience so was afraid of agents, so I told him to go but he didn't answer me like a gentleman and I slapped his face and slammed the door on him.

I didn't see or hear anything of the picture agent until we moved up here on the farm and believe me it is the last time I want to because I sure got in "Dutch" with them this time. I wasn't lucky enough to have read about them in the paper before, so when the young fellow called and asked how many acres of potatoes we had planted, and one thing and another about crops, I thought he was the county agent. After he got inside he asked me how we would like to invite all of our friends to our house and give them an exhibit and I thought he meant some kind of a farm exhibit, but then he went on to explain how they were not letting everybody have this chance, that they had picked me to exhibit their pictures to my friends, it all sounded good, until he wanted me to draw from the box. This I refused to do and told him about the young fellow in the city. He said he must have been one of the fakers the company had caught and put out of business.

Anyway he said that drawing those tickets didn't put me under any obligations at all and I finally drew one which said I was entitled to a free picture, then he told me to draw another and that also entitled me to a free picture. He said I was lucky as very few people drew two free tickets, and then asked me to look through my pictures to see if I had any I would like enlarged. He picked our wedding picture and one of our little boy on his kiddy car. Then he asked me to sign my name on a slip of paper agreeing to hold the exhibition for my friends.

Just then our baby woke up and I went to get him. Seeing the stranger made him cross and fussy and I had to hold him. As I was anxious to get rid of the agent I signed my name but just as I was finishing it I saw an amount of money printed on the sheet and I said, "Oh, just a minute," meaning to read it all, but he snatched it out of my hand and handed me a carbon copy which I read right away. When I finished it I asked him to give me the other copy too as he had lied to me but he hurriedly put it in his pocket, grabbed up his belongings and stated out saying the pictures would arrive at a certain time.

My last words to him were to forbid his turning in that order but it wasn't long before anther man came with the pictures. I was firm and wouldn't even look at them or allow him to bring them into the house.

I told him flatly what I thought of the company. He told me to save my words as he didn't belong to the company but was a government collector and he just collected for companies when they put it into the hands of the government. But I was not so easily fooled this time and I showed him the way out. As he left he told me the company would settle with me and it was not long before I got a letter from the company asking me to send the money or they would start suit. That frightened me some but my husband told me to pay no attention.

Well, the next letter we got was sure wild, they said they had put it in the hands of the law but they would wait so many days to give us another chance to settle up. At the same time came the good M. B. F. with a nice piece about the picture agent and we sure were thankful we hadn't bit. After we read the piece we just let the thing go and paid no more attention but we receved a letter stating that the law had started proceedings. We even ignored that and lo and behold we heard no more from them until we received our small pictures back. But we sure were blue until we saw that piece in M. B. F. Mrs. M., Stephenson, Mich.

THANKS

I have received a check from the suit cmopany for $24.50 which I am satisfied to accept as full settlement of the matter. I feel greatly indebted to you for this collection as the letters that I sent had no effect. Assuring you that I will always be a booster of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, and thanking you again for your efforts, I am.—R. J. B., Vickeryville, Mich.

I received a letter from the company and he said that he didn't like it because we wrote to you instead of direct to him, but if we hadn't written to you we would have had to pay him. We wish to thank you very much and I never would be without your paper, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER is such a help in everything. So we thank you again.—J. T., Clare, Mich.

I received today a check for $2.16 from the radio company and wish to thank you for your interest and effort in my behalf. While I feel they should have refunded the express charges both ways, I know you have done all you could to collect. Again thanking you, I am, Yours truly.—Mrs. F. C., Reading, Mich.

In answer to your card received here this A. M. in regard to the money due me from the Chicago Auction Jobbers, will say I received it shortly after you sent them the last notice. Thanking you for the service performed.—R. A. B., Jackson County.

The Collection Box

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

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

1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.
2.—The claim is not more than 6 mos. old.
3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

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

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

Report Ending March 8, 1928

Total Number Claims Filed	3137
Amount Involved	$33,560.17
Total Number Claims Settled	2615
Amount Secured	$31,014.57

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$40,000 maturing Jan. 15, 1932	$50,000 maturing Jan. 15, 1936
40,000 maturing Jan. 15, 1933	50,000 maturing Jan. 15, 1937
45,000 maturing Jan. 15, 1934	55,000 maturing Jan. 15, 1938
45,000 maturing Jan. 15, 1935	55,000 maturing Jan. 15, 1939

$970,000 maturing Jan. 15, 1940

1932 maturity to yield 5.60% *1933 maturity to yield 5.70%*
Remaining maturities, par and accrued interest to yield 6%

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Building is to be 12 stories and basement, of steel construction. The first floor will house 8 stores; the second and third floors will contain shops and offices; the nine upper floors are for offices.

The total security is $2,448,000, making the bond issue less than 56% of the security. The borrower is the Griswold Building Company of Detroit. This Company is owned and controlled by William A. Comstock and Clark C. Hyatt, prominent citizens of Detroit and extensive owners and operators of Detroit real estate.

Based on income obtained from similar buildings in similar locations, net annual income after deductions for taxes, ground rental, insurance and all other operating costs, including an allowance for vacancies, is estimated at $217,900. This is more than two and one-half times the greatest annual interest charge and leaves a surplus amply sufficient to meet principal retirement payments.

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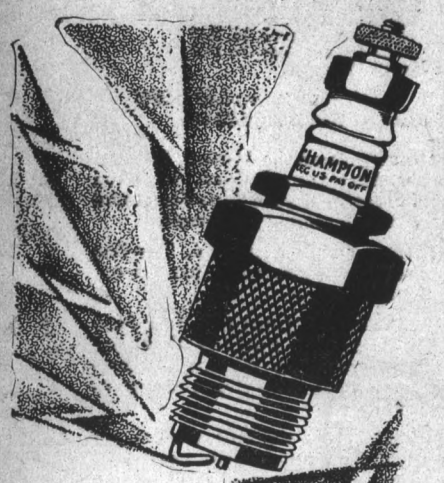

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CATAPULT

By NORRELL GREGORY

Another Tale of the Homestead Country

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 offered 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. The third winter was a terror and it was June before the cattle could be turned out on the range. By that time they were a sorry looking lot. To make matters worse many of them got poisoned on giant larkspur and they died on every hand. It looked as though the folks were going to lose out but they decided to break up some new land and try raising more wheat. They had a steam engine they called "Wild Cat" and Doug and Terry bought a large plow from a neighbor. Returning home with the plow after dark an automobile ran into them but no one was hurt. They learned it was one of their neighbors, Sid Stutgart and his mother and sister. Next morning they got at their work of clearing and plowing. After they got this work done, Doug, Terry and Mort started out to ride the range to see how their cattle were coming along. They found plenty of dead ones.

(Continued from March 3rd issue)

"WORST time is over now," predicted Mort. "Won't be so many losses from now on. The later grass is coming on, and it's sweeter and more tenderer than the larkspur. They'll quit eating it now. You see, a cow has to eat a big bunch of that stuff in a pretty short time to kill them. A few mouthfuls now and then don't hurt them."

"Well," said Terry, "let's get back home and break the news. Dad will about faint when he hears it. It's up to the grain crop now whether we stay on the Bar Z Bar or not."

At the forest gate they met two horsemen riding up—Spence Lossing, foreman for the Bar Slash Bar, and the Texan, Chal Messer.

"Hello," said Spence; then addressed Doug. "Thought you were coming up."

"Been too busy," said Doug.

"Come along with us now," urged Spence. "We run in a bunch of broncs this morning and there's some of them will be pretty cagey. Come on up and we'll have some fun."

Doug hesitated. "Guess there's not much to do at the ranch," he prevaricated. "Can you get along, Terry?"

"Sure," said Terry, over his shoulder. "Go ahead."

Doug turned his horse and rode on up the trail between Lossing and Messer.

Mort twisted in his saddle and said to Terry: "Wish Doug would stay away from that bunch. Nothing delights them half so much as to get a fellow half drunk and then stick him on a bad horse."

"Doug don't drink," said Terry.

"You don't know whether he does or not," retorted Mort. "He's never had much chance. Over't the fair last fall I saw him one day when his legs simply wouldn't behave a-tall."

"Doug's no fool," reiterated Terry. "I guess he can look out for himself. Besides, those Texas people are up there, and Spence won't try to pull anything raw while they're there."

"Not a bigger devil in the hill than that young Sid," declared Mort. "He comes up here every summer just to spree around. He'll be hand in glove with Spence in anything like that."

"Well," said Terry, a bit wearily, "what would you have me do? I talked with Doug, but you know about how much influence I had with him, don't you?"

"Just as well talk to a dehorned bull," nodded Mort, "can't do a thing with him."

"We'll not tell the folks where he's gone," said Terry; "no need of that."

"No," said Mort, "we've got enough to tell them anyhow."

Mary met them at the corral.

"Where's Doug?" she asked.

Mort looked at Mary quizzically. First interest she had shown in Doug since they quarreled. How could she sense anything wrong so quickly?

"We got separated from him," Mort lied cherrfully. "He'll drag in after a while."

Stutgart's summer camp served a dual purpose, primarily as a summer resort and secondarily as a line camp for his punchers and drift fence riders. The puncher quarters were part of the main cabin, an elaborate affair and no separate mess house was provided for them. Everybody ate at the same table. Their democratic method of living was due, no doubt, to the fact that Stutgart himself did not have so far back to look to view the time when he himself was a puncher. Stutgart, himself, seldom visited the camp, but it was used regularly by his son, daughter, wife and friends to escape from the hot Texas summers.

"Summers," Spence Lossing was saying, "you want to make yourself at home with this outfit. Just forget that Sid's old man has stacks of money and treat all of them just like you would anyone else. Up here, they're as common as dirt. Of course, it would be a little different down where you live."

'Don't worry about me," Doug told him. "I can make myself at home with any crowd."

'I was just telling you," said Lossing, "so's you wouldn't get any false notions. This ain't a high-hat party."

"You fellows have it pretty soft up here, don't you?" said Doug. "With a boss like Stutgart I don't imagine you have such a hard time of it."

Lossing grinned knowingly.

"That comes," he said, "by knowing how to pick your boss. We ain't exactly worked to death up here, are we Chal?"

They passed a dead cow. Doug noticed it wore a Bar Z Bar brand.

"Losing any cattle?" he asked, carelessly.

"Plenty," Lossing assured him. "Worst I ever saw it up here. But why should we worry if the boss does not? He's got plenty of money. A dead steer or two, more or less, does not mean any more to him than a dead fly."

"It's hit us pretty hard," said Doug seriously. "Looks like it would clean us out."

"Forget it," advised Lossing brusquely. "You'll never know anything about it a year from now." He slashed with his rope at a white-faced steer that moved tardily off the trail.

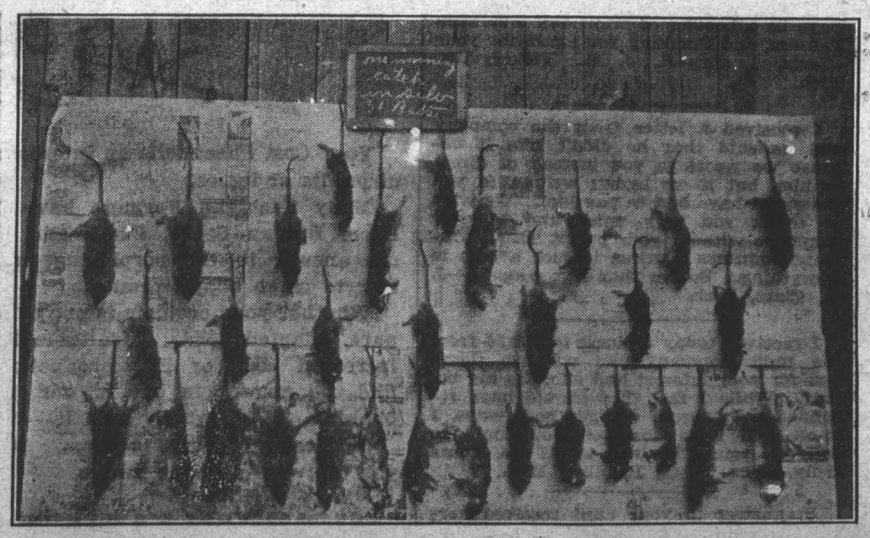
Doug glanced at the fresh brand on its left ribs. It wore the strange brand he had noticed before.

"Whose brand is that?" he asked.

'That's one of our brands," Lossing assured him.

"Yours!" exclaimed Doug. "I thought you people used the Bar Slash Bar."

"We do. But not altogether. We've got half a dozen. Bar Slash Bar is the main brand but lots of this stuff carry the Bar Box X Bar."



ONE MORNING'S CATCH OF RATS

The thirty-one rats shown here tacked to the side of the barn were killed one morning last winter in a silo on the farm of Dora R. Freel, of Wexford county. What Mr. Freel used he does not state but whatever it was it certainly got results. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is recommending powdered squill because it will not injure humans, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, but is deadly to rats and mice.

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"I wondered how you would read it," said Doug. "So's it the Bar Box X Bar, it it?"

"And backward and forward, too, you might say," said Messer. "There's a brand that, no matter how a steer or cow lays, layin' down or standin' up, or standin' on its head, she reads the same."

It was, perhaps, an hour's ride to the camp. Doug learned that there were six inhabitants of the camp at present, Lossing and his helper, Messer, young Stutgart, his mother and sister, Fay, and Kit Chaloner, the cook. Doug was well acquainted with Kit, a garralous old fellow but a rattling good cook.

"Hello," said Sid, "If it ain't the wrecker—I mean the rider, himself."

"Guess you'll remember me in the first capacity longer," said Doug easily, grinning. "Altho I don't believe you can hardly blame us for that."

"No one to blame but Sid," his sister put in quickly. "You mustn't pay any attention to him." She was, Doug noticed, an unusually pretty girl.

Sid grinned at her.

"Still championing the cause," he murmured.

She flushed.

"Summers," Sid continued, "this girl has been dying to see you ride."

"'Fraid she won't see much of an exhibition," declared Doug. "I'm what is commonly called a green rider."

"No begging off," said Sid. "Spence has been promising to bring you up to ride a little thing that has had it all his own way all season. He's getting plump stuck up about it."

Kit stuck his bald head in the door and looked around owlishly. He scanned the interior as tho in search of something in hiding.

"Supper," he said, and withdrew his head.

"Kit," said Sid, laughing, "believes in dramatic suspense. I never know, when he pokes his head in like that, whether he is going to announce supper or drop dead."

It was too late for any riding after the meal. The men, with the exception of Kit, who kept his kitchen, retired to the punchers' quarters and pressed Doug into a game of black jack. Doug had been brought up with an inherent abhorrence of cards, but in this case, where he was actually needed, as they pointed out, to fill out the table of four, he cast aside his scruples. As the game progressed, Spence, grinning slyly, winked at young Stutgart.

"Forget something ain't you?" he said.

Stutgart arose hastily.

"Nearly," he said. "Be back in a minute."

He came back presently carrying a wicker enclosed demijohn.

Lossing dug up a double brace of glasses from some mysterious source and smacked his lips. Stutgart filled the glasses. Lossing tossed his off, wiped his lips and sighed.

"A few shots of that," he said "and the hereafter don't bother me a-tall. Put it away, Summers. That came all the way from Texas. A few horns of that and you could ride Catapult without even a surcingle."

Doug drank the fiery liquid, not from inclination, but because he felt he must not act the mollycoddle. It almost strangled him, but he restrained an urgent desire to cough and placed his glass inconveniently for a second filling.

When the game broke up an hour or so later, the room was whirling at a frightful rate and the floor was waving like the undulations in the ocean. Lossing was grinning foolishly and Stutgart had his head in his hands. Messer jerked out a gigantic forty-five and began pumping shots in the ceiling. At the third shot, the concussion put out the light and they tumbled into the beds haphazardly.

Doug was accustomed to awaking early—with the light. The late hour they had kept was not sufficiently to break this habit. He awoke at daybreak and sat up in bed. Slashes of pain shot thru his head, and such a taste he had in his mouth he never knew existed.

Beside him, Lossing snored open-mouthed; across his feet, face down, his face buried in the bed cover, sprawled Messer. Doug wondered that he did not smother. Stutgart was sprawled on the second bed, snoring, but not with the grossness with which Lossing was rendering the air.

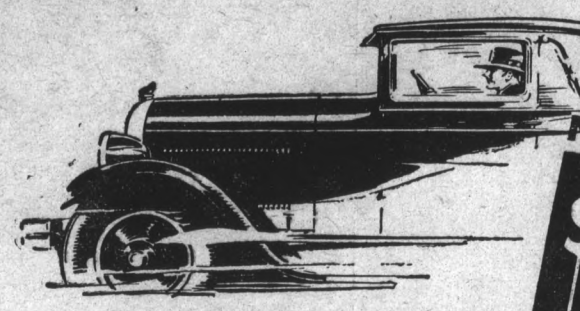
Leaving them to their slumber, Doug struggled to his feet and found his hat—all that needed to complete his attire. Out side the keen, wholesome air, pine-scented, smote like a stimulent.

The camp was erected on the upper reaches of the forks, and Doug had to walk only a rod or two to reach the stream. He stretched flat and plunged his head into the icy, speeding waters and held it there for a time. When he withdrew it, all the fog and most of the ache was gone. He dried his face and hair with a bandana and went around past the barn, where the corral, a sizable, twelve-pole structure, circular in shape, was erected.

There was a number of horses inside, and Doug climbed up on the top pole of the corral and perched himself to look them over. The sun was not up yet, but off to his left, Pyramid peak's needle point wore a golden illumination. All about, the lower country was still shrouded in the soft light of dawn.

(Contined in March 31st issue)

CHRYSLER



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THE FARM GARDEN

By C. H. HARDEN
(Question Gladly Answered)

GARDEN NOTES

THE growing of plants for northern shipment has recently developed into a very extensive enterprise especially in Georgia and the Carolinas.

There is no reason why this project can not be developed into an industry which will prove of mutual benefit to the southern plant growers as well as the northern grower who has no facilities for starting early plants to set in the field. The plants can be grown in the south under open field conditions at low cost and the fact that they are grown under conditions of temperature tending to grow well hardened plants is a strong point in their favor, and adapts them to early spring setting in the north.

However, large numbers of northern gardeners have been sorely disappointed with results attained from these plants. Like any new industry of promise it has been and is still attended with its unscrupulous element of individuals who strive to make a clean-up while competition is not great and they will stop at nothing to gain their end. On the other hand many growers have had excellent results. So it seems advisable to investigate the reputation of a grower before placing an order.

The reputable plant growers are working under considerable handicap due to these outlaw plant growers who pay no heed to the variety or quality of the plants sent out.

Many cases have recently come to my attention where the northern gardener ordered a certain variety only to find at harvest time that he had received an entirely different variety.

Time alone will eliminate this unscrupulous competition but in the meantime those intrusted in purchasing southern grown plants can well afford to spend a little time and trouble to see that his order is placed with a reliable plant grower.

Taken as a whole these plants which are merely rooted seedlings can not be expected to give as good results as plants which have been transplanted once or twice before field setting as the latter always have a superior root development, and are better equipped to stand the shock of a field setting.

However, for the average general farmer who is not equipped or does not care to spend the time and trouble to grow plants for his own use these southern plants fill a definite demand and usually give fairly good results. When good strong transplanted plants can be purchased locally at a fair price they are much to be preferred, but it should be remembered that plants grown locally under glass and usually transplanted will cost more than the southern product but in most cases they are worth the extra cost.

* * *

Hotbed Ventilation

Those using hotbeds should take every advantage of bright sunny days to air the beds thoroughly and also do any watering necessary on

(Continued on Page 34)

OUR RADIO

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

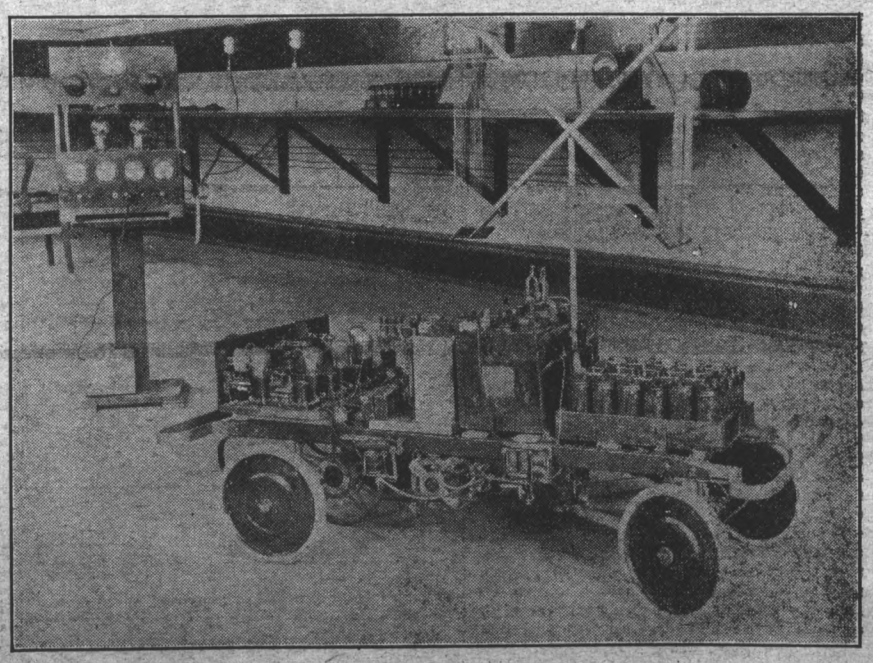
A RADIO CONTROLLED AUTOMOBILE

ONE of the most interesting exhibits on display at the Electrical Show held at Michigan State College during Farmers' Week was a model radio controlled automobile constructed by W. H. Bliss, a senior in the Electrical Engineering course.

The photograph shows the principal parts of the car. Signals are received on the loop antenna and amplified by the superheterodyne receiver seen directly over the rear wheels. Instead of a loudspeaker,, the receiving set operates a sensitive relay which in turn operates a "selector" switch of the type used in a dial telephone exchange. This switch selects one of several control relays depending upon the number of signals received. Under the frame of the car may be seen one end of the driving motor and attached to the side of the frame are the start, stop, and reverse relays which control the motor. Another motor and relay make it possible for the operator to steer the car and blow the horn. Power for the drive and steering motors comes from the 12 volt storage battery in the middle of the car. The 48 volt storage battery over the front wheels furnishes power for the control relays.

On the pedestal in the background is the 10 watt transmitting set which controls the car. The signals are transmitted by dialing numbers on an ordinary telephone dial which may be seen lying against the base of the pedestal.

This model clearly demonstrates the possibilities of radio control of motor vehicles, boats, or airplanes. Such control may find a practical application in military operations, in steering boats and airplanes in fogs, and in providing a safety stop feature for trains.



The electrical engineering department at Michigan State College had many mysteries in its electrical show during Farmers' Week this winter and among them was a radio controlled automobile that obeyed the commands of a young man who stood several feet from the small car.

Chatting with the Agricultural Teacher

Edited by V. O. BRAUN

(Mr. Braun is a farmer, a teacher of agriculture and a writer. He owns and operates a large farm in Branch county known as Spring Water Farm. He is a successful teacher of agriculture in a high school in Shiawassee county. Also he writes for many leading farm magazines of this country. He is well prepared to help farmers with various problems and our folks are welcome to write him at any time. Just address him care of M. B. F. and you will receive a personal reply by early mail.)

IF some of the good readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER have written me letters in the last three or four weeks, and have not received replies as soon as you should have, I offer you an apology and at the same time assure you there has been a very good reason for the delay. I have been very royally entertained in the hospital and most of the time was unable to even dictate a letter. However I think I have all correspondence answered at this time; at least the office girl has found it necessary to work over time on several occasions in getting out letters for me.

V. O. Braun

It seems as if I received more mail than ever before while I was ill. I'm blaming the editor for some of it, as I believe some of those letters should have been answered by Mr. Meeks. Mr. Meeks has had more experience in agricultural work than I have, and is very capable to give advice to the farmer. I hope everyone who subscribes for THE BUSINESS FARMER reads the News and Views from Broadscope Farm written by him.

* * *

Our Community Hospital

I suppose most of the farmers have a sort of dislike for that word hospital which I mentioned in the last paragraph. Well I am here to tell you it is a mighty fine place to be entertained when one is ill. We have in Shiawassee county, a community hospital which is supported in part by the county. It is operated on a non-profit plan and every resident in the county is eligible to secure the best of treatment at a very nominal cost. We are very proud of the Memorial Hospital in Shiawassee county, and it is my hope that in time every county will have such a hospital in order that the farmer can secure specialized aid and treatment in time of sickness, near his home, at a nominal cost. If I were to add some other needs of the farmer as a community aid, I should put first in rank a centralized or consolidated school which would offer the same caliber of training and education offered by the city school.

* * *

Inoculating Alfalfa Seed

I remember receiving a letter while I was in the hospital asking for the best method of inoculating alfalfa seed. I think one of the nurses lost the letter, but as the question is a very good one and the information is valuable to a large number of farmers who read THE BUSINESS FARMER I'll endeavor to answer the question in this department, and trust to luck that the party who is cussing me for my negligence will read this issue.

There are several methods of inoculation which may be used by the farmer. The two most practical ones in use at this time are the soil method and the pure culture method. The soil method is the older one and consists of inoculating a field by simply taking some of the top soil of another field which contains the necessary bacteria and scattering it over the field which is to be inoculated.

The soil is taken from a field which has proven to be inoculated by the growing of the certain legume successfully on that field.

Several bushels of soil are scattered over the new field per acre, and dragged in. This is a rather crude method and takes more labor and time than the newer pure culture method which is recommended.

The pure culture method consists of inoculating the seed before it is sown. This is done with a culture which may be obtained by any reliable seed company or from the Michigan State College. The cultures should not be kept for a long period of time and certain precautions must be observed in using them. The culture which comes in a small bottle should first be broken up by striking the bottle against the palm of the hand, or by using a wire or stick.

Shake the contents into a quantity of water and mix thoroughly, rinsing out the bottle with the water. The amount of water used should be enough to moisten the seed, varying of course with the size and nature of the seed. A pint to a quart of water is usually enough. Sprinkle thoroughly the water in which the culture has been dissolved over the seed. If the seed is too moist to sow allow it to dry in a shady place. The culture should not be heated and the seed should be thoroughly mixed before sowing. Cultures may be obtained from the bacteriological department of the Michigan State College for 25c. One culture is enough to treat one bushel of seed.

From a bulletin describing inoculation edited by the Extension Division of the College the following points are given:

1. It pays to inoculate legumes, especially alfalfa, soy beans, sweet clover, cow peas and vetch.
2. Successful inoculation where needed means bigger crops and more fertile soil.
3. When in doubt inoculate. Always inoculate alfalfa, soy beans, and vetch when grown on a new field or if considerable time has elapsed since the same crop has been on the field.
4. Practical methods are by pure culture and the soil method.
5. The pure culture method is easy, convenient and practical.
6. Estimate the success with artificial inoculation by the presence and abundance of nodules.

* * *

Minnesota Seed Corn

I am in receipt of a letter from a farmer residing at Linwood, Michigan, who wishes to know if it would be advisable to buy his seed corn from Fariboul, Minnesota. It is the old question of adapted seeds again, and the rule to follow in such a case is to plant only those seeds adapted to your own localty or region. This seed corn from Minnesota may grow all right in Michigan and it may not. I haven't taken the time to look up the weather reports of the territory near Fariboult, Minnesota, so I do not know how their temperature and growing season compares with that of Linwood, Michigan. If they vary only a trifle the corn may do well, but why take a chance on this corn when we know we can get adapted seed here in Michigan from a neighbor of from the Crop Improvement Association at East Lansing, Michigan. I wouldn't take the chance on planting this seed on Spring Water Farm, I can assure you that.

HINTS ON SIZE OF SILO

BEFORE constructing a silo the farmer should know approximately the number of animals he intends to feed, amount of silage to be fed daily and the number of days it is to be fed. The diameter of the silo should depend on the amount to be fed daily and height should depend upon the length of the feeding season.

FROSTING LOWERS QUALITY OF HAY

FROSTED alfalfa hay is of low quality and poor feeding value because of the large leaf loss sustained either in mowing, stacking or moving hay to feed racks. Those feeders who chop such hay will find that the leaves shatter badly.

American Steel & Wire Company's Banner Posts

The Post With a Backbone

Keep Good Live Stock

and they will keep you

Millions of farmers are proving this with the help of American Steel & Wire Company's Zinc Insulated Fence and Banner Steel Posts. Zinc Insulated Fences are supplied in *American, Royal, Anthony* and *Monitor* brands. Made of full gauge wires and are protected against rust by being heavily insulated with a UNIFORM coating of zinc.

Banner Steel Posts are the posts with the backbone. Note their special features, especially the

NEW DROP LOOP CLAMP

which holds the line wires securely, yet allows "play" to equalize strain. Easy to attach and easy to clinch around the post. Large slit-wing anchor provides immediate anchorage.

GUARANTEE

Our dealer will hand you a written guarantee with each purchase of American Steel & Wire Company's Fences and Banner Posts. Ask him about it.

Zinc Insulated

American Royal Anthony Monitor Fences

American Steel & Wire Company

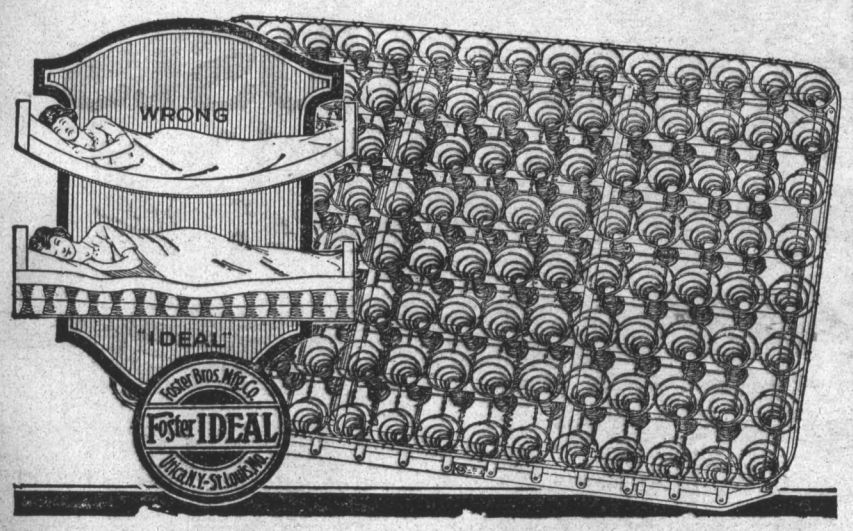
Sales Offices: Chicago - New York - Boston - Atlanta - Birmingham - Cleveland - Worcester - Philadelphia - Pittsburgh - Buffalo - Detroit Cincinnati - Baltimore - Wilkes-Barre - St. Louis - Kansas City - Minneapolis-St. Paul - Oklahoma City - Memphis - Dallas - Denver - Salt Lake City *San Francisco - *Los Angeles - *Portland - *Seattle. *United States Steel Products Co.

Sleep is far more important to your nerves than food

PROTEINS may build tissue, but sleep is nerve nourishment without which you cannot live a week.

When you stretch out on the FOSTER IDEAL SPRING you get real nerve rest because you get perfect spine support, and there's a real reason why. It lies in the FOSTER IDEAL'S 120 super-tempered spirals and the IDEAL'S loose linked buoyant chain top. You will find other springs built like the IDEAL but if you're wise you'll count the spirals, look for the chains and make sure of seeing the genuine FOSTER TRADE-MARK.

FOSTER BROS. MFG. CO.
UTICA, N. Y.
Western Factory, St. Louis, Mo.



Made in Ten Styles
Breechingless, Side-Backer, Express, etc.

9 MONTHS TO PAY

I Will Ship You

a Walsh Harness for a 30 day free trial on your own team. See for yourself that my harness is stronger, handsomer, better fitting, handier in every way—a proven success for over ten years. If not convinced that it is the best harness you ever laid eyes on, send it back at my expense.

Three Times Stronger Than Buckle Harness

Buckles weaken and tear straps. Walsh 1⅛-inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with buckles will break at the buckle at about 350 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles. Easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness. Packers' Northern Steer Hide leather—best that can be tanned.

SAVES REPAIRS—LASTS TWICE AS LONG

The Walsh Harness costs less because it saves many a dollar in repairs. Users show average repair cost of only 9 cents per year. No patching, no mending, because no rings to wear straps in two, no buckles to weaken and tear straps. Greatest advance in harness making. Easily adjustable to fit any horse. Write today for new reduced prices.

9 MONTHS TO PAY. 30 DAYS' TRIAL FREE

Write today for free book, prices, easy terms, 30-day free trial offer, and also how to make money showing Walsh No-Buckle harness to your neighbors.

James M. Walsh, JAMES M. WALSH CO.
123 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 428 Milwaukee, Wis.

Over 50,000 Users Praise the Walsh

Endorsed by Agricultural Colleges, Government Experiment Stations, leading horsemen and thousands of users in every state.

My Free Book gives hundreds of letters and pictures from users and other interesting information. Write for your copy today. 15-27

WRITE TODAY FOR MY FREE BOOK

The Children's Hour

Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS: I have a lot to say this time and not space in which to say it. I want to announce the winners of our latest contest and start a new one all within as short a space as I can because Our Page is rather crowded.

First, the winners of our "Read and Win" contest are: 1st, Christine Zech, Algonac, won a beautiful pair of ship book ends; 2nd, Clothilda Jacobs, R. 2, Bay City, got a lovely dresser set of comb, tray and powder or hair box; 3rd, Willis J. Ecker, Clarion, won a fancy pencil box containing several pencils; 4th, Anton J. Brassinger, Jr., won a skating or hockey cap.

The answers to the questions were: Case tractor; J. C. Penney Co.; S. M. Isbell & Co.; Dr. DeLaval; Major Phillips; Paul C. Clement; Armour Fertilizer Works; daughters of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Welker, of Jackson county; Legislature meets in 1929; made record by feeding linseed meal in ration; and Goodyear. How many did you get right?

Second, the new contest. To compete in this one you will again have to read the advertisements because I am going to quote six sentences from ads in this issue and the first four to find them and get their letters to me will be awarded as there will be four prizes—"Mystery Prizes." Here are the sentences:

1. "Can be used on cut or sprouted seed without the slightest injury."
2. "Without fertilizer he grew 12 bushels per acre."
3. "Her son decides to investigate and quietly pulls the cloth off the bowl."
4. "Made by America's best mills."
5. "In no other way can you obtain such outstanding value."
6. "This has been our method for 56 years."

Now, find the ads in which these sentences appear and then write me a letter telling the names of the advertisers and the pages on which they appear. The first four to reach me that are correct will receive prizes.—UNCLE NED.

Quotations

(Our President suggests that we publish some quotations, as well as riddles and tongue twisters, and she starts off with the ones printed below. I think that it is an excellent idea and hope you will all send in your favorite quotations for this department.—Uncle Ned.)

"Good, better, best; never let it rest. Till the good is better and the better best."

"Pride goeth forth on horseback, grand and gay. But cometh back on foot and begs its way."—Eathel Fay Sharp, Akron, Mich.

Tongue Twisters

A tutor who tooted a flute, taught two young tooters to toot. Said the two to the tooter, "Is it harder to toot, or to teach two young tooters to toot?"—Hope Fowler, South Haven, Mich.

He built a nice house by the lake and shouted "Ice cream for young ladies?"

Shave a cedar shingle thin. What, shave a cedar shingle thin? Yes, shave a cedar shingle thin.—Dorothy G. Leynema, R. 3, Hopkins, Mich.

Riddles

What does a man get who marries a widow with two daughters? He gets a second hand Lizzie and two runabouts.—Pearl Faist, R. 3, Reed City, Mich.

Where does the jellyfish get its jelly? From the ocean current.—Joy Stepnitz, R. 6, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Scouting for Farm Boys

Boy Scouts of America, Department of Rural Scouting.

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

LONE SCOUT TRIBE TO BE FORMED

Our First Lone Scout Registrations
(Listed in the order received)

Elton Hickmott, Birmingham
Claude Empery, Millington
Harold G. Merrill, Dansville
Geofrey Holmwood, Milford
Bruno Jacob Pajula, Brimley
Charles Flower, Birmingham
John James Cameron, Croswell
David Allen Maule, Cement City
Harold H. Snyder, Trenary

THESE are the first boys in Michigan to be registered as Lone Scouts through the joint efforts of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER and Macomb Council, Boy Scouts of America, whose headquarters is at Mount Clemens, where this paper is published.

Who will be the next boys to take advantage of this method of having the same benefits of Scouting as those enjoyed by boys in the cities and towns? These nine boys range in age from 13 to 19 and their homes scattered from the southern part of the state to the northern peninsula.

The next step is to organize "Michigan Business Farmer Lone Scout Tribe." This tribe has its officers who are elected by the members every year and will keep its members in touch with each other through "round robin" letters. The "Guide" at Mount Clemens will start the chain by writing a letter to the first

RURAL SCOUTING APPLICATION

(Only boys twelve years or over are eligible)

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

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

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

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

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

I wish to register as a Lone Scout. .....

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

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

If registering as a Lone Scout, enclose 50 cents.

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

Town ..... County ..... State .....

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

FIGURE THESE OUT

DEAR Uncle Ned:—Here are a couple of examples for the Children's Hour. First—A fish's head is 3 feet long. Its tail is is as long as its head and half of its body. What is the total length of the fish?

Second—A frog fell in an open well 21 feet deep. It climbs 3 feet each day and falls back 2 each night. How many days will it take it to get out?

The answers will appear in the next issue.—Charles Morrison, Jones, Mich.

Scout on the list. He reads this letter and sends it on to the second Scout together with a letter he has written, the second writes a letter and sends them all on to the third, and so on until the letters have been the rounds.

When the last Scout on the list gets his letters, he writes one and returns the bunch to the Guide. The Guide then writes a new letter and takes out his old one, sending the bunch on to Scout No. 1. He takes out his old letter, puts in a new one and sends the "round robin" on its way.

In this way every member of the tribe will get acquainted with every other member and each can keep track of what the others are diong.

Now, the first thing we must do to have a tribe is to elect officers. The officers of a Lone Scout tribe are: Chief, Sachem, Scribe, and Wampum Bearer, all of whom are elected from among the boys. The Guide is a man who bears the same relation to a tribe, that a Scoutmaster bears to the troop.

Make your selections from the above list and mail them in to the Scouting Editor, Michigan Business Farmer, Mount Clemens, Mich. Only registered members of the tribe may vote.

It is not too late to become a charter member of this tribe! If you send in your applicatioin and your fee of 50 cents within two weeks after the publication date of this issue, you will be registered as a charter member of the M. B. F. Tribe.

Attention of all Lone Scout applicants is called to the fact that you are not a Scout until you pass your Tenderfoot test. Just sending in your name and paying your fee is not enough. Get a Scout handbook in the nearest city, or send to us for one. They cost 50 cents. Then study up on the Tenderfoot requirements, get a school teacher, Sunday school teacher, pastor, county agent, or other interested adult to examine you and if they pass you, have them sign the Tenderfoot test card which we will furnish you.

After the Tenderfoot card is received, you will get your certificate of membership and your badge.

A Game to Play

GARDEN SCAMP

ALL but two of the players form a circle which is the garden. Within this the one who is the scamp takes his place, the one who represents the gardener remains on the outside. The gardener says to the scamp inside, "Who let you into my garden?" The scamp answers, "I let myself into your garden." The scamp then must dodge in and out through the circle with the gardener following through every place the scamp goes, not being permitted to go through any other place. When the scamp is caught he becomes gardener and chooses another player from the circle to be the scamp. The scamp may do anything that he pleases, jump over the clasped hands, play leapfrog with one of the players, or anything that he thinks of to keep the gardener from catching him.

A BOY'S AMBITION

I'd like to be a little bird, and hop about the trees,
And soar around the waters, and flutter in the breeze,
And sit amid the branches, and sing a nice lot, too,
But I don't care a bit for worms, now honestly, do you?—Colin B. Miller, Comstock, Mich.

What was the President's name 20 years ago? Calvin Coolidge. It has always been his name.

What has four wheels and flies? A garbage wagon.

What is the difference between snow and Sunday? Sunday falls on the first day of the week and snow can fall anyday.

Genuine Plate Glass *in every* Body by FISHER

THERE is nothing which more clearly reflects Fisher quality than the fact that genuine, selected, polished plate glass is used in *all* closed Bodies by Fisher.—You will quickly realize the higher quality of Fisher bodies if you compare the richness and clearness of the plate glass used, with the lesser attractiveness of "crystal plate"—which is not plate glass at all.—The plate glass used in Fisher Bodies differs from common glass in that it is thoroughly ground and polished on both sides, providing clear, true vision. It is, of course, far more expensive. "Crystal" glass sometimes distorts the vision. To the eyes which look through it, objects appear distorted, taking on a wavy or misshapen appearance. Distortion of this kind is unpleasant, and sometimes dangerous.

BODY by FISHER

The glass used in Fisher windows and windshields is manufactured by the National Plate Glass Company, a Fisher unit, one of the world's largest producers of genuine plate glass. Its main factory is amid the white silica sands in Ottawa, Illinois. Silica sand is the chief ingredient of plate glass.—All edges are ground and polished with special machinery to eliminate all roughness.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

When in Chicago

Enjoy Your Stay—at the Superb New

MORRISON HOTEL

Corner Madison and Clark Streets

Tallest Hotel in the World
Forty-six Stories High

Closest in the city to offices, theatres, stores and railroad depots.

1,944 Rooms
$2.50 Up

All outside rooms, each with bat' ing ice water and Servid n gives added protection to guests with its grille feature.

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

Learn How to Heal Your

RUPTURE

FREE

Ruptured people are amazed at the miraculous results of a simple Home System for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable invention is one of the greatest blessings ever offered ruptured persons, and is being pronounced the most successful self-treatment ever discovered. It brings instant relief and does away with wearing trusses forever.

Thousands who formerly suffered the tortures of steel trusses are now rejoicing in this freedom from the danger and discomfort of rupture. There is nothing like it anywhere and hosts of ruptured persons are astounded at the ease with which their ruptures are healed.

Free trial treatment of this Muscle Strengthening Preparation are being mailed to all who write. It is an original painless Method. No operation, no danger, no risk, no absence from work or play. Send no money; simply write Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., 133M Collings Bldg., Watertown, N. Y., for free home treatment with full information and it will be mailed you in sealed package.

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

AN "IF" FOR GIRLS

By Elizabeth Lincoln Otis

If you can dance, without a craze for dancing;
Play, without giving play too strong a hold;
Enjoy the love of friends without romancing;
Care for the weak, the friendless and the old;

If you can master French and Greek and Latin;
And not acquire a prim and priggish mien;
If you can feel the touch of silk and satin;
Without despising calico and jean;

If you can ply a saw and use a hammer;
Can do a man's work when the need occurs;
Can sing, when asked, without excuse or stammers;
Can rise above unfriendly snubs and slurs;

If you can make good bread as well as fudges;
Can sew with skill and have an eye for dust;
If you can be a friend, and hold no grudges;
A girl whom all will love, because they must;

If you sometime should meet and love another,
And make a home with peace and faith enshrined;
And you its soul—a loyal wife and mother—
You'll work out pretty nearly, to my mind.

The plan that's been developed through the ages,
And win the best that life can have in store;
You'll be, my girl, a model for the sages—
A woman whom the world will bow before.

IN LIEU OF BATHROOM

THERE was no bathroom in the old farm house and no immediate possibility of having one. But the fact that toilet arrangements had to be maintained in each bedroom added greatly to the care of these rooms, and both mother and children longed for the time when they could have a "sure-enough" bathroom.

Over the kitchen was a small cozy bedroom that seemed most suited for the purpose. "Why not start a bathroom right now, even if we cannot have everything for it?" someone suggested.

Mother proposed a "family" washstand in this room instead of individual ones in each bedroom. Father said he could easily connect an upstairs "drain" to the one operating in the kitchen so that wash water need not be carried downstairs in a bucket. A pipe was brought through the wall from the upstairs water tank which was connected with the eave-troughs on the roof.

A small oil stove and a large teakettle make it possible to heat water right in the room . A large galvanized laundry tub functions as bath tub.

Of course this is very primitive. But it is also wonderfully convenient and comfortable. All the "splashing" is done in one place and the work of caring for the bedrooms is greatly reduced. Linoleum has been placed on the floor and pretty paper and curtains make the room neat and attractive. Meanwhile the family do not find it nearly so hard to wait for the really-truly bathroom.—Dairymen's League News.

ORGANIZING A COMMUNITY CLUB

YOU will remember that in the last issue I asked you to be thinking about a community club for your neighborhood. Well, now I am going to assume that you have turned the matter well over in your mind, talked about the prospect with some of your friends, and decided that it would be "nice to try anyhow."

What is the first thing to do to organize such a club? Get in touch with all the women of your community that you can, by telephone, mail, or personal call, and ask them to be at a certain place at a certain time on a certain day. It might be well to have something in the way of social entertainment planned beforehand by way of a special and immediate inducement. Delegate yourself or some other capable woman as a temporary chairman to take charge of the gathering and steer the discussion in the way it should go. You should also have a temporary secretary to take the minutes.

The principal thing to accomplish at this first meeting is to interest the women in the community club idea, pointing out to them first how they will personally benefit by the contact with each other, and then indicating the good that can be brought about in the community by such an organization.

It might be well to postpone the election of officers until the following meeting of the club, so that the women may have the opportunity to give careful thought to their selection of leaders. However, the offices to be filled should be discussed at this time.

I would suggest here an organization which should work out in most instances; it may, of course, be altered to suit differing needs. President, Vice-president, Secretary-Treasurer. Executive and program committee, to consist of the officers and committee chairmen. Four standing committees: Committee on Home Making, Committee on Educational Affairs, Committee on Civic Affairs, Social Committee.

The time and place of the next meeting should be decided.

A suggested constitution and by-laws for the community club will be mailed to anyone applying. This will not only outline the purpose and program of the organization, but also the duties of officers and committees. In undertaking your community club, keep always in mind that the Farm Home Department stands behind you, and is ready and willing to help you in every way it can.

Watch for the article on programs in the next issue! And let us hear from you!

THE FARM HOME

A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: The other day a letter came to my desk from a woman who asked my opinion of "boys and girls who frequented roadhouse." This is just another form of the popular, "What do you think of modern youth?"

I replied that in my estimation whether it was wrong depended upon the circumstances. First and most important is the make-up of the young men and women themselves, and closely linked with this is the kind of amusement they seek there.

If I had confidence in my son and daughter, if I knew that my teachings had sunk home, I would not be greatly concerned about their "frequenting roadhouses", when this probably does not mean more than once or twice a week, if I also were reasonably certain that the rest of their group was on the whole a good lot of boys and girls. All roadhouses are by no means "dens of sin"; quite a few of them are fairly respectable places of entertainment. Many young folks who like to dance scruple against public dance halls because of the class of people they are forced to rub shoulders with at these places. They claim that it is much more pleasant at a roadhouse, because they are not so crowded, because one can sit comfortably at a table when not dancing, and because each party enjoys a semi-privacy which means that it can turn its back upon the undesirable elements, which are more or less always present wherever one goes.

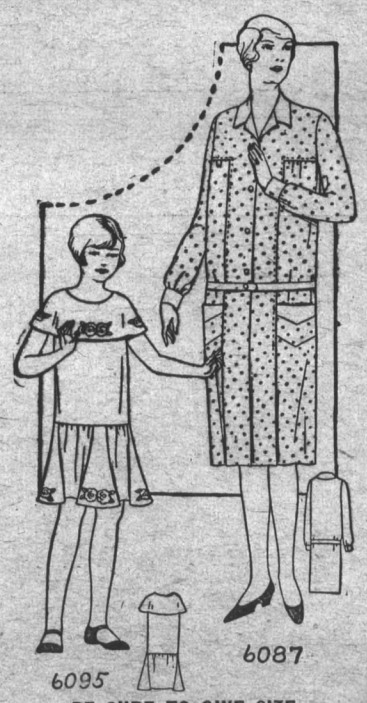
On the other hand, if I were doubtful about the nature of the amusement in which my children were indulging, I would find means to substantiate my opinion before I took any steps. In no case would I make any accusations; that makes young folks stubborn and only serves to drive them further in the wrong direction. But I would very quietly set about finding other, more wholesome forms of entertainment for them. Very often the reason that boys and girls "frequent roadhouses" and other places in search of a good time is that very little if any pleasure is provided for them within their own homes. I would encourage them to bring their friends home and permit them to have occasional parties. Family "sings" around the organ or piano and games after supper go a long way toward promoting a family feeling, and good magazines, a victrola, or a radio help a great deal in keeping the young folks interested in home.

If we want to keep our boys and girls away from harmful entertainment, we must provide something good in its place. Young folks must have their good times, and it is up to the older folk to help determine the nature of these.

Your Friend,
Mrs Annie Taylor

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

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING



6[illegible] Boys' Suit.—Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1¾ yards of 36 inch material for the blouse and 1⅛ yards for the trousers.

6055.—Misses' Dress.—Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires ¾ yard of 27 inch lining, 3⅝ yards of figured material 35 inches wide and ⅝ yard of contrasting material 35 inches wide, for facing on vestee, cuffs, and underfacing on cascade. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1⅛ yards.

6095.—Girls' Dress.—Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 10 year size requires 3⅜ yards of 39 inch material.

6087.—Ladies' Morning Frock.—Cut in 9 sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size requires 4⅝ yards of 36 inch material together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 yards.

BE SURE TO GIVE SIZE

ALL PATTERNS 13c EACH—
2 FOR 25c POSTPAID

ADD 10c FOR SPRING AND SUMMER 1928 FASHION BOOK

Order from this or former issues of The Business Farmer, giving number and sign your name and address plainly.

Address all orders for patterns to

Pattern Department
THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Personal Column

Many Songs Requested.—I have several requests for the following songs and hope that some of you folks can supply me with these: "Where Do You Work-A John?"; "When the Red Red Robbin Comes Bob, Bob, Bobbin' Along"; "I'm Looking Over, A Four Leaf Clover"; "On a Dew, Dew, Dewy Day"; "Ain't She Sweet"; "Bye Bye Blackbird"; "I Love a Lassie"; "Lucky Lindy"; "Answer to The Prisoner's Song"; "The Run Away Train"; "I Love to Call You My Sweetheart"; "The Broken Engagement"; "The Old Rocking Chair."

In sending these songs to me I will be pleased to take care of any requests that you have. Also I will be pleased to receive any of your favorite songs.—Mrs. Annie Taylor.

Make Corn Pop.—What can you do to to popcorn to make it pop, if it won't?—Mrs. R. L. M.

—Set corn that will not pop in a cold place and let it get thoroughly chilled. If it will not pop then, it never will, and about the only thing it is good for is feed for the pigs.

Poem Wanted.—Can you get through your paper the poem entitled, "When I Was Young"? It starts like this, "When I was young, young gals were meek, and looked 'round kind of shy, and when they were compelled to speak they did so modestly."—C. E. H.

Keeping Meat.—I have read in the M. B. F. about keeping meat from souring and I am going to give you my way of keeping it.

When we first butcher we cut the meat up while warm and salt it right away but do not put any water on it. We cut it up and put it in a barrel. Then put dry salt on every layer until we get it all in and then cover with salt and it will make it's own brine and will keep for years. If you want it smoked, smoke the barrel before putting the meat in. If you want it sugar cured put one cup of sugar to 10 cups of salt.—A Reader, Pullman, Mich.

Increase Weight.—Is there any food or remedy I could take to have more blood. I am cold all of the time especially my hands and feet. I am 5 feet 5 inches tall and yeigh 110 lbs. I like to be a little heavier than what I am. I am 33 years old and have two children.—Mrs. O., Hamilton, Mich.

—It is very probable that your weight can be increased and your blood color index improved by the proper kind of food and diet. There are other things to take into consideration before such a diet can be prescribed. It would be necessary for you to have an examination by a good physician to determine whether there is a reason for your not gaining weight and if so, that cause should be removed. Our advice to you would be to consult a good physician.—Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., State Commissioner of Health.

Folks at Our House Like—

Baked Squash, Southern Style.—To one quart of baked and mashed squash add ¼ tsp. pepper, ½ tsp. salt, ¼ cup butter, ¼ cup sugar, ½ cup cream. Turn into buttered casserole and dot with marshmallows and heat in the oven until marshmallows are browned.—E. M. C.

Klever Kiddies

Kenny was very much interested in a new manure spreader and followed Daddy all over the field. Daddy had warned him about getting too close, but he got near enough to get pretty well sprinkled anyway. Looking up at his father, he asked,

"Now, Daddy, will I be richer?"—Mrs. C. M. C.

Favorite Songs

THE PRISONER'S SONG

Oh, I wish I had someone to love me,
Someone to call me their own;
Oh, I wish I had someone to live with,
For I'm tired of living alone.

Oh, please meet me tonight in the moonlight
Please meet me tonight all alone,
For I have a sad story to tell you,
It's a story that's never been told.

I'll be carried to the new jail tomorrow,
Leaving my poor darling alone,
With the cold prison-bars all around me,
And my head on a pillow of stone.

Now I have a brave ship on the ocean,
All mounted with silver and gold;
And before my poor darling should suffer,
Oh, that ship should be anchored and sold.

Now if I had wings like an angel,
Over these prison-walls I would fly,
And I'd fly to the arms of my poor darling,
And there I'd be willing to die.

What To Eat

Recently a woman asked me, "What can I use as a substitute for milk?" There is no known substitute for milk in the diet. It is one of the most important foods, in spite of the fact that it is about seven-eighths water. Milk, instead of bread, should be called "the staff of life." If you do not like to drink plain milk, there are many appetizing ways of working this food requirement into the diet. Here are a few.

Cream Soup.—Thin white sauce is the basis of any cream soup. Measure 1 level tablespoonful of flour and the same amount of butter to each cup of milk, season with salt and pepper. Melt the butter, add the flour and stir until smooth: slowly pour in the milk and stir constantly until the sauce boils. Although most vegetables may be used for cream soup, the highly flavored ones are more desirable, such as tomatoes, onions, celery, spinach, asparagus, and peas. One cup of cooked vegetable pulp to two or three cups of white sauce is the usual proportion. A slice of onion and a bit of baking soda is added to the tomato pulp while cooking, and a slice of onion also adds to the flavor of cream of celery soup. Rub the vegetables through a strainer into the cooked white sauce. Serve with crisp crackers or toast. A generous portion of this is substantial enough to constitute the main dish of the meal.

Chowders.—Fish chowders are an appetizing way of serving milk. The proportions are 2 cups of milk, 1 cup of potatoes cut fine, 1 pound of fish, and four large crackers. Onions and fat from salt pork are usually added for flavor. Good chowder can be made with less fish, if desired.

Other dishes that resemble chowders can be made by substituting for the fresh fish small portions of salt codfish or dried beef. The so-called vegetable chowders have corn, lima beans, sliced carrots, or other vegetables in place of the fish.

Milk Sherbet.—Juice of 3 lemons, 1½ cups sugar, 1 qt. milk, 1 egg white. Mix sugar and lemon juice, stirring constantly while slowly adding the milk. Pour into the freezer, add the egg white beaten stiff, and freeze.

Cornstarch Pudding.—4 tbsp. cornstarch, 1 qt. milk, 3 eggs—white and yolks separate, ¾ cup sugar, nutmeg and cinnamon, 1 tbsp. butter. Disslove the cornstarch in a little cold milk, and having heated the rest of the milk to boiling, stir this in and boil three minutes, stirring all the time. Remove from the stove, and while still very hot put in the butter. Set away until cold; beat the eggs very light, the sugar and seasoning with them, and stir into the cornstach, beating thoroughly to a smooth custard.

Cafe au Lait.—1 pint very strong made coffee—fresh and hot. 1 pint boiling milk. Pour coffee off the grounds through a fine strainer into the table coffee pot. Add the milk, and set the pot where it will keep hot for five minutes before pouring it out.

For the Movie Fan

London After Midnight.—This is the latest picture starring Lon Chaney that I have seen and I think it is almost as good as 'The Hunchback of Notre Dame," "The Phantom of the Opera," or any of his other recent pictures. For a change Mr. Chaney appears without one of his famous disguises in a leading part in this picture, but he does have a chance to show his mastery of the art of makeup in a second part as a hypnotist. It is a mystery tale that keeps one guessing right up to the very end. The plot centers around the finding of the body of a man who is supposed to have committed suicide. A gun and a note stating that he took his own life are found near the body. Foul play is suspected but it takes the officers five years to finally get their man, and he is found through the aid of hypnotism.

Homespun Yarn

Stuff wet shoes with crumpled newspaper and dry them slowly to keep the leather soft and to keep the shoes in shap.e

* * *

Two light-weight garments—a coat and sweater, for example are often warmer than one heavy garment.

* * *

About four square feet of floor space per fowl is allowed for the average flock.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

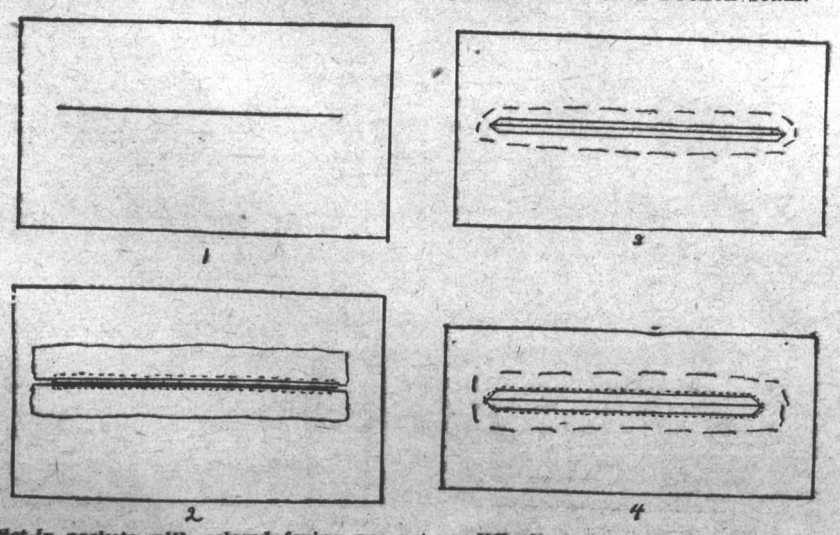
164.—Dahlias or other flowers for shamrock-leafed, yellow-flowered oxalis.—Mrs. G. B. Marshall, Route 1, Pullman, Mich.

Tricks in Trade of Home Dressmaking

By MRS. DORA R. BARNES

SET-IN POCKET WITH COLORED FACING

CUT two bias strips one inch longer than slit for pocket and two inches wide. Fold these in the center making two bias folds. Mark with lead pencil the exact length of the pocket slit (Fig. 1). Place these bias folds on the right side of the blouse, the folded edges coming together on the mark for the slit. Baste to place and stitch about ⅛-inch from the mark the exact length of the mark for the slit (Fig. 2). Slit and turn the bias folds through to the wing folds, leaving piping to show on edge. Baste down. (Fig. 3). Baste pocket in and stitch on right side all around close to edge of pocket. (Fig. 4). This pocket may be made with a French seam or leave the edges raw and overcast them. Figure 5 shows pocket made with French seam.



Set-in pockets with colored facing are not so difficult once you learn just how the work is done.

You Get Two Fine Hand Towels FREE

—with every bushel of "Pine Tree" Farm Seeds packed in the new style bushel towel bag. The fine grade of face toweling from which the new "Pine Tree" bags are made, lends an added interest to these famous quality farm seeds. Each bag, when cut apart, makes two attractive hand towels worth 25c to 35c apiece. The ink markings are easily washed out.

PINE TREE FARM SEEDS

Can Be Depended Upon To Produce Good, Clean Crops

Your crops can be no better than the seed you sow. Note carefully these assurances of "PINE TREE" quality:

1. Only the cream of the crop selected for PINE TREE brand.
2. Cleaned and re-cleaned to the famous PINE TREE standards.
3. KNOWN ORIGIN. Certificate with every bag.
4. Sealed by Dickinson so you get what you pay for.

"Pine Tree" Farm Seeds are sold by good dealers everywhere. There is a "Pine Tree" dealer near you. Get his prices.

Chase Pain Away with Musterole

Just Rub It On

When winds blow raw and chill and rheumatism tingles in your joints and muscles, rub on good old Musterole. As Musterole penetrates the skin and goes down to the seat of trouble, you feel a gentle, healing warmth; then cooling, welcome relief.

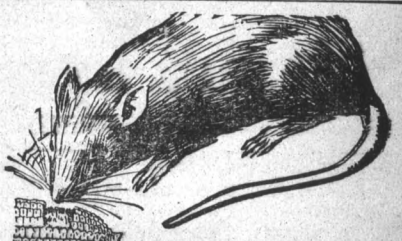
For croupy colds, sore throat, rheumatism, aches and pains in back and joints, rub on Musterole. Don't wait for trouble; keep a jar or tube handy.

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

Jars & Tubes

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that is Absolutely Safe to use Anywhere?

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

Poisons are too dangerous

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

"One of our good customers just told us he gathered 105 dead rats on his farm from using a 2-ounce package of K-R-O. We hear of many finding 30 or 40 rats after using K-R-O, which is highly successful and should please you." Wolgamot's Drug Store, Richwood, O.

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

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New FREE book quotes Reduced Factory Prices. 5-Year Guarantee Bond on Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. 200 styles and sizes. Beautiful porcelain enamel ranges and combination gas and coal ranges. Mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves. Cash or easy terms. 24-hr. shipments, 30-day free trial. 360-day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26 years in business. 650,000 customers. Write today for FREE book.

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"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

Teach Children To Use **Cuticura**

Soothes and Heals Rashes and Irritations

Cuticura Soap Keeps the Skin Clear

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.

Your Crop Rotation!

THE farmer's biggest problem is not only to maintain the fertility of his soil, but also to improve it. A good crop rotation which includes winter grain crops and clover hay will help any soil improvement program. Yet—a rotation alone is not always profitable. This is due to the fact that while the clover adds organic matter and nitrogen to the soil, it takes out large quantities of other plant food elements. Clover is a "potash-hungry" crop.

Experiment station results show that a suitable fertilizer, containing potash, applied in the fall to wheat, will help the entire rotation by increasing the yields of clover.

Increased yields of clover hay increase the amount of feed on the farm at very small cost, thus reducing feed bills. More hay per acre also increases the amount of nitrogen and organic matter returned to the soil, thereby helping the other crops in the rotation.

Fertilizer mixtures containing 4% to 6% potash are recommended for mineral soils, while on peat and muck soils 10% to 32% is used with profit.

Our Agricultural and Scientific Bureau will be glad to help you with your fertilizer problems without charge or obligation. Communicate with our nearest office.

Agricultural and Scientific Bureau
N. V. POTASH EXPORT MY.
of Amsterdam, Holland

19 West 44th Street, NEW YORK — Hurt Building, ATLANTA
McCormick Bldg., CHICAGO — Lampton Bldg., JACKSON, Miss.
445 S. 15th Street, SAN JOSE — Citizens' Bank Bldg., BALTIMORE

Potash Pays

Thought She Would Always Have Asthma

Had lost all hope. Tells how she regained health quickly.

Those who seem making a hopeless fight against asthma and bronchial cough will be encouraged by a letter from Miss Sara Ellis, Route 1, Delphi, Ind. She says: "When a child, I had asthma, and seemed to outgrow it, but 12 years ago it came back and I have had the disease ever since. I tried serum treatments and everything I could hear of, but the trouble persisted. Last June I had flu, and my asthma became so severe I gave up hope. A friend, reading about Nacor, asked me to try it. Finally I did, and promptly had a change for the better. In a week I could breathe freely, and soon my cough stopped entirely. I have now gone through the winter with no asthma, so I feel sure I am at last entirely well."

Hundreds of other sufferers from asthma, bronchitis and chronic coughs have written just such letters as the one above, telling how their troubles left and never returned. These letters will gladly be sent you free by Nacor Medicine Co., 590 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., together with a booklet of valuable information about these diseases. No matter how serious your case, write for this free information. It may be the means of bringing back your health.—(Adv.)

I will condition a Horse or 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

The Farm Paper of Service—
That's us, folks

If we can be of service do not hesitate to write in. Advice costs you nothing if you are a paid-up subscriber.

—*The Business Farmer,*
Mount Clemens, Michigan

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Hillsdale (N. W.).—Having regular March weather; rain, snow, sunshine and wind all the same day. Farmers buzzing wood and overhauling tools, getting ready for the spring work.—C. H., March 5.

E. Huron.—Cold wave, bare ground some ice on fields. Good wheeling. Very little doing on farms. Wood scarce. Old fences and shade trees are being moved from between fields and made into much larger fields, and larger farms are being planned. A few farms changing hands. One 40 acre tract as an oil station, $75 per acre. Unusual good price. T. B. test for cattle this coming year. Stock dealers are not in very good hopes for the coming season. Quotations from Bad Axe: Milk, $2.00 net.—E. R., March 5.

Genesee.—Auction sales are billed for nearly every day this month in this county. Cattle are bringing high prices. Poultry also. Has been cold and stormy weather past few days. It is hard to tell how many farms will be nontenanted this year. Winter wheat that had been early sown looks good. Later seeding varieties from fair to poor. Quotations from Flint: Wheat, $1.46; corn, 95c; oats, 57c; rye, 98c; beans, $7.35; potatoes, $2.50; butter, 48c; eggs, 33c.—H. S., March 6.

Kent.—Everybody busy butchering, sawing wood and such like. Dairy feed pretty expensive. Not much snow, only along roads. Mild weather has started to green up wheat in sheltered places. Reports from New York state, mildest January and February a 75-year-old resident near Binghamton, N. Y., could remember. Not much snow to even cover ground and only a few cold nights. Michigan is just as good as California or Florida, so why go 3,000 miles for fair weather. There are still quite a number of auctions.—S. K. W., March 5.

Montcalm.—Pretty tame weather for March. Hay selling for about $15 per ton. Spuds selling at $1 and $1.10 per bushel. Quite a number of auctions. Number of people sick with the flu. Clover seed sells for about $18.00. Ice harvest finished. Quotations at Staunton: Wheat, $1.35; oats, 55c; rye $1.00; white beans, $7.50; red beans, $8.25; potatoes, bushel, $1; butter, 46c; eggs, 23c.—Mrs. C. T., March 5.

St. Joseph.—Farmers buzzing wood and getting tools and tractors ready for spring work. Too cold alternated with rainy spells for fertilizing or other work. No epidemics among stock near here. However, no profit in hogs as they now bring 7c live weight and corn in $1 per bushel. The farmer says he might better sell the corn and not raise hogs this year. Quotations frm Sturgis: Wheat, $1.42; corn, 90c; oats, 55c, rye, $1.07; potatoes, $2.50; butter, 50c; eggs, 23c.—C. H., March 5.

Saginaw.—We are having a cold and windy spell. Not much doing only chores. Having a few auctions and well attended; things don't go very fast or high. No snow to speak of and a few are getting their chicks. There will not be as many this year as last. Hens have not layed as good this winter as last. Too much soft corn. Quotations from Hemlock: Wheat, $1.41; corn, $1; oats, 60c; rye, 90c; beans, $7.45; potatoes, $1.75; butter, 47c; eggs, 26c.—F. D., March 5.

St. Joseph.—Wheat and young clover seem to be suffering from the winter weather. Farmers are getting the winter work to one side so as to be ready for spring work. Brooder houses will soon be filled wih 1928 chicks.—A. J. Y., March 6.

Sanilac.—Farmers busy hauling manure and buzzing wood. Ground bare. Hard on wheat, these windy days with no cover. Stock moving; three carloads of fine beef cattle shipped from Decker Saturday which will bring shippers some real money. Plenty of auctions, good prices brought. Eggs being sought to fill incubators. Corn brings from $1 to $1.50 at sales. Horse buyers are busy; better prices than for some years. Alfalfa and sweet clover steadily gaining favor as this is a dairy section. Quotations from Decker: Wheat, $1.36; corn, $1.00; oats, 57c; rye, $1.04; beans, $7.50; potatoes, $1.05; butter, 55c; eggs, 25c.—A. C., McK., March 6.

W. Lenawee.—March started out with a roar. Windy and blustry. Side roads mostly rough and rutty where not worked. Spring politics beginning to appear. There is going to be a change in most precincts. Farmers hauling manure and getting ready for spring work. Some moving. Little grain moving at high prices. Cadmus quotations: Wheat, $1.49; oats, 54c; butter, 48c; eggs, 24c.—C. B., March 5.

Monroe.—Fine weather but rather cold. Robins have been seen though spring is not yet here. Speech making is in the air. In view of no shortage farmers are advised not to greatly increase production. However the farmers are not told how to meet coming taxation without producing more salable produce, and increasing his income. High salaried officials continue to seek ways to raise taxes. We are on the way but where are we going? Quotations from Monroe: Cabbage, carrots, turnips, 1½@2c lb.; wheat, $1.48; corn, $1.40; oats, 57c; rye, $1.00; potatoes, $1@1.10; eggs, 27@28c.—Mrs. F. H., March 6.

Midland.—Fine time to cut wood if you have any to cut. Can soon go fishing and not long before we can go to farming too. Quotations from Midland: Wheat, $1.42; corn, 90c; oats, 60c; rye, $1.05; beans, $7.45; potatoes, $1.00; butter, 46c; eggs, 27c.—B. W. C., March 5.

Oakland (N. W.).—All stock doing well. Have not lost a sheep so far this winter. Cows are high priced around here. There seems to be a good many for sale. Quotations from Fenton: Wheat, $1.39; oats, 60c; rye, $1; beans, $7.40; butter, 40c; eggs, 33c.—J. D. C., March 7.

Defiance (Ohio).—Cold and dry. Very little moisture past two weeks. Ground is still frozen, thaws a little at night. Farm work is slack at present. A few sales, not many changes. Getting fuel, drawing manure, and getting tile and fencing. Roads are good for time of year. —W. E. B., March 7.

WIDE-BOTTOM PLOW GETS CORN BORER

WIDE-BOTTOM plows are better than narrow-bottom plows in clean plowing to control the European corn borer. Standing corn or long stubble are easier handled by wide-bottom plows, for such plows do not clog easily and they cover the trash well since they turn more soil than do narrow-bottoms. Also, to do a good job, the adjustments of the plow hitch and of the coulter and jointer must not be badly worn, says the state college of agricutlure at Ithaca, N. Y.

It is best to plow corn stubble so that the furrow cut is one-half or one-third of the width of the distance between rows. The first furrow should be as close to the stubble row as possible, then it is easier to turn the stubble under with the next furrow.

A trash wire also helps. This usually is about eight or ten feet of number nine wire hitched to a convenient point on the front of the plow. Trash wires on gang plows have been found to be more effective than chains because they do not clog so easily. When the free end of the wire drags through the furroy slice it has enough tension to hold stubble and corn refuse down so than it will be covered completely by the furrow. Additional wires are sometimes used to advantage, in the same way, by attaching them to the beam, clevis, and evener.

A chain is better than a wire on walking plows. A half-inch or five-eighths-inch log chain with one end fastened to the plow beam and the other to the furrow end of the evener is commonly used. A chain has a better gathering effect than the wire; it also breaks over stubble better, but it has a greater tendency to clog.

Single-bottom plows are better than gang plows to cover stalks and stubble. Efficient plowing is a means of controlling the European corn borer, but farmers must take the pains necessary to do a thorough job if they want to assure themselves of control and yet not have to depart from their usual farm practices.

This pleasant OINTMENT *Can't* taint the milk

A clean, pleasant ointment that heals and restores without leaving its mark in the milk—that's Bag Balm, the great healing ointment. Treating injuries of the udder or teats need not affect purity and cleanliness. Bag Balm leaves no flavors or odors for consumers to detect. The milking goes on without a halt while the healing progresses.

For most cuts, chaps and injuries to udder or teats Bag Balm effects a healing between milkings. It has wonderful power of penetration and healing, being compounded especially for use in the delicate tissues of udder and teats. For all inflammation, caked bag, bunches, cow pox, cracked teats, teats stepped on, etc., the relief is quick and complete. Bag Balm makes full-time milkers of every cow—keeps milk-flow steady by insuring comfort to the cow and ease to the milker.

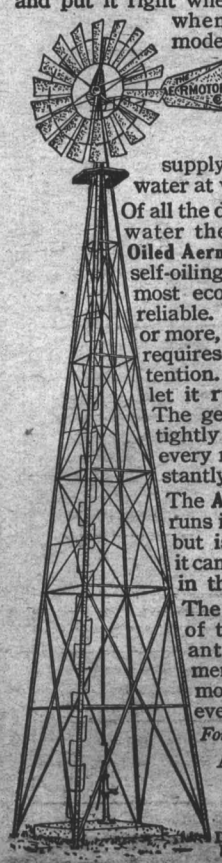
Big 10-ounce package 60c, at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Mailed postpaid if hard to obtain locally. Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles" mailed free.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

Power for Pumping Water

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 Aermotor**, 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 constantly lubricated.

The **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** runs in a breath of wind, but is so strongly built it can be safely left to run in the severest storms.

The **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** of today has important added improvements which make it more decidedly than ever the best of its kind.

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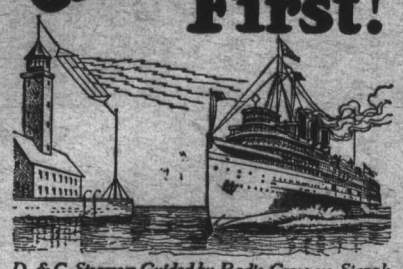

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Summer is just around the corner, and it is in order to suggest a cruise on the Great Lakes as part of your vacation.

We would be pleased to help you plan an outing of two, four, six or eight days duration on the Lower Lakes, and supply you with pictures and descriptions of pleasant places: Niagra Falls, Mackinac Island and others.

If you contemplate an automobile tour, plan to make part of the journey by boat. Our overnight service between Buffalo and Detroit; Cleveland and Detroit, is used extensively by automobilists. If you desire a longer voyage our line between Cleveland and Chicago, via Detroit, Mackinac Island and St. Ignace, will appeal to you. Dancing, concerts, radio entertainments, deck games on shipboard —— not a dull moment.

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Fast freight service on all divisions at low rates.

A SMILE OR TWO

THOUGHTFUL

Macdonald: "I dinna ken why Sandy laid over on his side when he saw the steam roller about to run over him. It was very peculiar."

Macpherson: "Aweel, he wanted his pants pressed for the funeral, and was afraid the creases would be the wrong way."—Nor'West Farmer.

NOT WORTH IT

A colored man took out a marriage license. A few days later he went back and asked the clerk to substitute another woman's name for the one on the license, as he had changed his mind. He was told that he would have to buy another license and that it would cost him another $1.50.

The applicant was silent for a few minutes, thing hard. Then he said with an air of determination: "Never mind, boss, this ol' one will do. Thar ain't $1.50 difference 'tween them two nohow."

SEVENTEEN HOUR FOR MEALS

A countryman presented himself at the clerk's desk in an American hotel, and, after having a room assigned him, inquired at what hour meals were served.

"Breakfast from seven to eleven, luncheon from eleven to three, dinner from three to eight, supper from eight to twelve,' 'recited the clerk glibly.

"Jerushy," ejaculated the country man, with bulging eyes, "When am I going to get to see the town?"

POSSIBLY

The city girl was visiting her Uncle's farm for the first time and she was very much interested in watching her uncle milk a cow.

"Isn't that wonderful," she exclaimed, and noticing a calf nearby she continued, "and I suppose you get cream from that small cow."

MUST HAVE BEEN COLD

He was telling his pretty friend what a great man he was and what wonderful things he had done. "My life has been a most active one," he said. "I have sailed the seas and hunted big game in the wilds. I have had many adventures. Just this last fall while I was in Canada I hunted bear."

"My goodness!" exclaimed his companion, "but didn't you get awfully cold?"

CENSORED

The class was asked to write a 200-word story about an automobile and one boy turned in the following: "My uncle bought a used automobile. He was out riding in the country when it busted going up a hill."

Below this appeared the following paragraph: "That is twenty words. My uncle said the other 180 words as he was walking back t otown, but I do not want to repeat them."

HIS LUCKY NIGHT

The sleight-of-hand performance was not going very well. "Can any lady or gentleman lend me an egg?" asked the conjurer, coming down to the footlights. "If we'd 'd one," shouted a man in the audience, "you'd 'ave got it long before this."—Boston Transcript.

AGE OF CHICKEN

"How can you tell how old a chicken is?"

"By the teeth."

"Why, you poor prune, a chicken has no teeth."

"No, but I have."—Utah Farmer.

AIRING HER VIEWS

Mandy—"Rastus, you-all reminds me of one of dese flyin' machines."

Ratus—" 'Cause I'se a high-flyer, Mandy?"

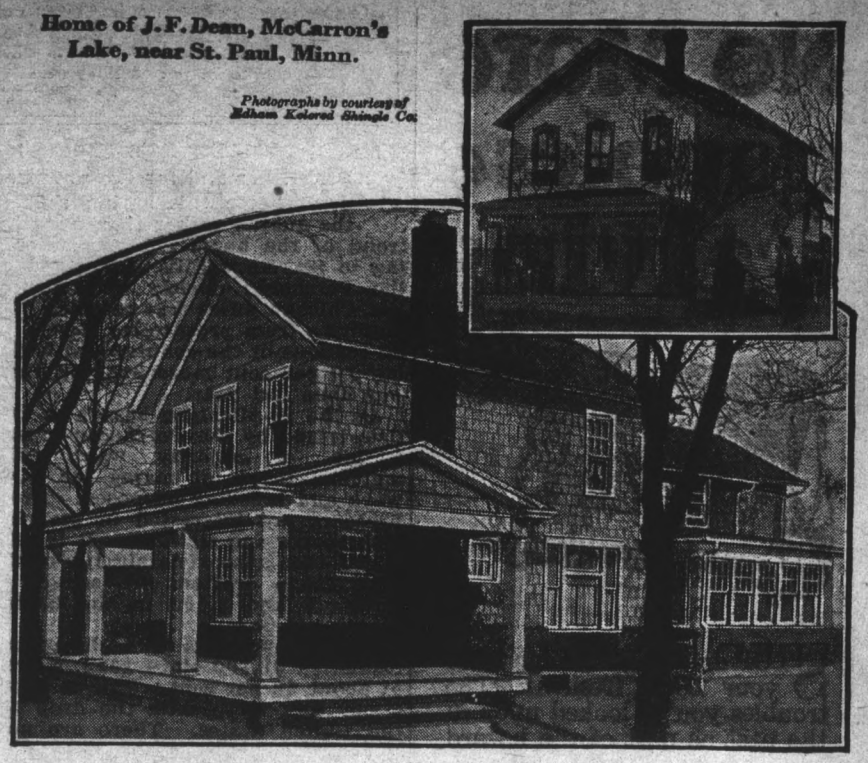
Mandy—"No 'cause you ain't no good on earth."—Progressive Farmer.

DOINGS OF BLACK JOE

It just can't be done.

Home of J. F. Dean, McCarron's Lake, near St. Paul, Minn.

Photographs by courtesy of Edham Colored Shingle Co.



—and it cost Mr. Dean only $1418!

THAT'S all it cost, for materials, labor and everything, to remodel the old house shown in the small photograph above—and now look at this charming modern home!

Only a home built of *Wood* could be remodeled so completely, so easily, at such small expense.

Thousands of old farm houses will be changed into attractive up-to-date homes this year. Could you bring so much added happiness and comfort to all your family in any other way?

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Helpful suggestions—FREE—from your dealer or direct from us. Mail the coupon.

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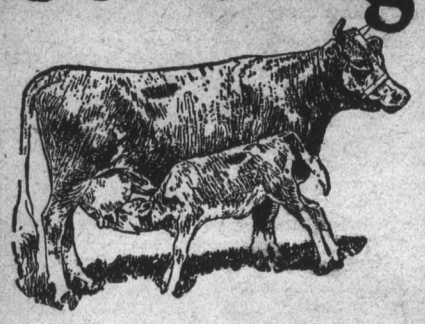
No More troubles at Calving



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

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

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

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KOW-KARE

FAMOUS CONDITIONER OF MILCH COWS

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

Write for free book, "The Home Cow Doctor"

6

SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK

or bursitis are easily and quickly removed without knife or firing iron. Absorbine reduces them permanently and leaves no blemishes. Will not blister or remove the hair. Horse worked during treatment. At druggists or $2.50 postpaid. Horse book 6-S free.

Surprised user writes: "Horse had largest shoe boil I ever saw. Now all gone. I would not have thought that Absorbine could take it away so completely."

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For horses, cattle, hogs

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

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

MORE DEMAND FOR HORSES

FARMER demand for the purebred draft horse this spring reflects the quality rather than quantity trend of the horse industry according to Secretary Ellis McFarland of the Percheron Society of America. His Chicago office has received 700 inquiries from prospective buyers in all sections of the country and is doing 10 per cent more business than was done last year.

Of the 16 Michigan buyers on two lists issued by the Percheron organization, a majority want well-matched teams of mares for farm work and breeding purposes. Three breeders are interested in securing both mares and stallions. It is estimated that approximately 100 of the high grade drafters are sought in Michigan and 2,000 in the United States and Canada.

Horse population in Michigan has decreased 98,000 since 1923, a drop of about 18 per cent. This is about 3 per cent more than the drop for the United States. There are now 509 stallions, all purebrds, enrolled with the registry board, and their average age is a little over 11 years. About three years ago this average was 14 years so that young stallions are evidently replacing the old ones that are passing.

AMERICAN WOOL PRODUCERS FACING GOOD FUTURE

WITH little prospect of further expansion of wool production in New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa, there is "opportunity for American wool growers to place their industry on the best financial basis in history," according to J. F. Walker, consulting specialist of the Division of Cooperative Marketing, United States Department of Agriculture, who has just completed a year's study of the wool industry in many countries visited on a trip around the world.

"Wool production in New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa, already has reached the saturation point, and can not be further examined because of limiting climatic and geographic factors," Mr. Walker says. "Australia now is carrying more sheep than at any previous time except in 1891, the leading wool State in Australia carrying 10,000,000 more sheep than is conservatively estimated as safe. No further expansion may be looked for there, except possibly in West Australia.

"South Africa is carrying 35,000,000 head of sheep, which, according to best agricultural authorities there is 5,000,000 over safe carrying capacity. There have been two years of very bad climatic conditions in one of the leading sheep-producing sections embracing about one-fourth the total area of South Africa, with no relief in sight. There are no grounds to believe there will be much further expansion of the sheep industry in South Africa. Production in New Zealand is limited by lack of space."

Mr. Walker pointed out that despite this heavy increase in foreign production, "world production apparently has not kept pace with consumptive demand. Wool stocks today are extremely low, with no apparent surplus of wool anywhere in the world. Wool is being taken at the sales as rapidly as it is offered."

FOR PASTURE

I am going to seed about fourteen acres to sweet clover for pasture this spring. Would like to ask you what kind of seed would be best and how much per acre and what time should I sow it?—R. P., Greenville, Mich.

FOR pasture, I would suggest the use of the ordinary biennial strain of sweet clover. The ordinary strain is later in maturity and produces more top growth than the dwarf strain. For this reason it is considered, by many, to be superior for pasture purposes.

From 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre is sufficient and early spring seedings usually give better results. In case the seed bed is such that it can be prepared early, I would suggst that you seed with a small grain crop. The seed bed should be well firmed and the seed should be inoculated.

Sweet clover is quite sensitive to soil acidity.—C. R. Megee, Assoc. Prof. of Farm Crops., M. S. C.

USE FARM MANURES

FARM manures are regarded as the basis for soil fertilization. They should be returned to the soil before there is any chance of loss through careless handling or poor storage. Farmers cannot afford to waste this farm by-product and then purchase commercial fertilizers. Farm manures should be supplemented, however, with purchased materials in order to increase the supply of fertilizer and balance up any deficiencies which these manures contain.

How Wool Should Be Handled

UNLESS one is experienced in the handling of wool he is apt to overlook some of the more important factors which will insure quality and hence a greater net price for the product.

Benjamin F. Creech and E. L. Shaw, livestock specialists of the extension division of West Virginia University have spent considerable time studying the wool situation, its market, its grades and prices so that they are unusually well informed concerning the wool problem of the West Virginia farmer.

In order to obtain the most money for the fleece they believe that the following fourteen points should be followed insofar as one may be able:

1. Ordinarily sheep should be shorn between May 1st and 15th, or just as early as the weather will permit. (Fine wool sheep that are to be exhibited should be shorn by February 1st and th utton breeds by April 1st.)

2. It never pays to wash sheep before shearing. Sheep should never be shorn when the wool is damp unless the fleece is dried out thoroughly before it is tied up.

3. Tag the sheep and pick the burrs out of the fleece, if there be any, before starting to shear. Always shear in a clean, dry place.

4. In order to have the sheep most comfortable while shearing do not have them too full of feed.

5. While shearing hold the sheep in such a position that the fleece will not be torn apart.

6. A better job can be done by the use of a machine shearer than by hand shears.

7. Avoid the second cutting of the wool when shearing as this will reduce the value of the clip several cents per pound.

8. Tie the fleece when removed from the sheep with the inside out using a good grade of paper wool twine.

9. Never tie the tags in with the fleece unless they have been washed and thoroughly dried.

10. A wool tying box is very easily made and convenient to use. Fleeces that are to be exhibited or that you wish to present an attractive appearance should be put up with the use of a wool tying box.

11. After the fleeces have been tied up neatly they should be packed tightly in a clean wool sack which has been turned inside out and thoroughly shaken.

12. Sack all black, gray, dead, merrin, and tag wool separately. Clean feed sacks will usually serve this purpose.

13. After the wool has been sacked and the bags well tied, it should be stored in a clean, dry place until marketed.

14. It is recommended that the wool be pooled and sold through county and state cooperative wool growers' association. In this way the grower will learn the market grades that he is producing and also the grade sthat are bringing the highest prices per pound.—Dairymen's League News.

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NEMA WORM CAPSULES

(*Chemically-tested Tetrachlorethylene*)

For Killing Roundworms, Hookworms and Stomach Worms in Hogs, Sheep, Goats, Poultry, Dogs and Foxes

Safe and Sure
Quick Action — No Losses
Inexpensive

Nema Capsules at your Drug Store
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Sound again

and ready for long days of toil—lameness goes quickly, under this easy home treatment:

SAVE THE HORSE

Guaranteed for **Spavin,** thoropin, splint, curb, and injured tendon, all shoulder, hip, leg and foot troubles. **FREE** "Symptom Book" describes all lamenesses, and tells how to end them **while horse works.** Write **today!**

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

April 18.—Holsteins—Joseph H. Brewer, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CATTLE

GUERNSEYS

SPLENDID GUERNSEY BULL 10 MONTHS Sire Westview Ultimas. Dam finishing 600 pound record. Other calves Langwater breeding Priced reasonable.
W. T. HILL, East Tawas, Michigan

REG. GUERNSEY YEARLING BULL READY for service. Sire is Grandson of Imp. King of the May. **E. A. Black, Howard City, Mich.**

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

GUERNSEYS. 4 BULLS, AGES RANGING from 4 to 16 months. Priced cheap for quick sale.
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BULL CALF

Born July 1, 1927

At Traverse City State Hospital

Sired by Sir Bess Ormby Fobes 50th whose dam made almost 1100 lbs. butter in a year and over 32 lbs. in 7 days.
Dam, Traverse Marathon Rag Apple a tested daughter of Marathon Bess Burke 32d the great son of Wisconsin Fobes 6th who made 1105 lbs. butter in a year and 38.58 lbs. in 7 days.

Write for pedigree of Tag No. 703

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J. E. Burnett, Director,
Lansing, Michigan

PRODUCTION SALE
45 Registered Holsteins

West Michigan Fair Grounds,
Grand Rapids, Michigan
APRIL 18th, 1:00 P. M.
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All animals from the Herd of Blythefield Farms owned by Joseph H. Brewer.
Write for Catalog

Veterinary Department

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

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

SUCKS EGGS

I have a pup that sucks eggs. I would like to know if there is any way to break her of the habit as I would like very much to keep her. —O. C., Isabella County.

GET an egg and break a very smal hole in one end of it with a pin and work a quantity of cayenne pepper into it; have some one hold the dog tightly for you and then lay the egg in his mouth and force his mouth shut and break the egg and hold him for a few minutes; sometimes this will do as they figure that all other eggs will be hot; you might give him a second treatment if he needs it; it might do to do this anyway to be sure that he has the lesson learned well enough.

FAST SOW FIFTEEN HOURS

I have a sow that farrowed nine pigs last spring. They grew fine for a while then, in spite of good feed, became runts. On killing one today I found worms, great long ones, in the intestines and think that probably was the trouble. The sow is poor and stays that way. Do you think she has worms? Can you tell me what to give her?—R. A., Standish, Michigan.

I DO not think that your sow has worms as few of them do, but if you want to give her a dose of worm remedy would suggest that you fast her for 15 hours and then give her a teaspoonful of oil of chenopodium mixed with 4 ounces of castor oil which should be mixed in a small amount of light slop; feed lightly a couple of days. You should clean and disinfect the quarters where the sow farrows then take her and her pigs to a clean lot when the pigs are a couple of weeks old.

GOT RESULTS

DEAR MR. CONN:—We started feeding our pigs tankage, bone meal and cod liver oil as you told us in your letter of January 29.

We noticed some improvement in four days after feeding them. In a week they were all well but one and that one is much better than it was, but isn't entirely well yet. We will keep up the feeding.

We want to thank you for your advice and for your promptness in replying to our letter. The Business Farmer cannot be praised too highly.—G. R., Cedar Springs, Mich.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS

I have nine little pigs, two months old, that fall over and act like they had fits when I feed them. We feed them about three gallons of milk three times a day, also boiled potatoes. Are they getting enough milk? What is the matter? I have a four year old cow that was bred last August and is with calf. She has been in heat for last 4 or 5 weeks steady. Veterinarian doesn't know what to do for her. How much hay should an idle horse eat? How much hay will a milking cow eat a day if she gets no other roughage? —G. F., Grant, Mich.

THE pigs are getting enough feed but would suggest that you get 100 pounds of tankage and mix 15 pounds of bonemeal with it; then mix 2 pounds of this into each feed that you are giving the pigs. For a couple of weeks better give these pigs ¼ pint of cod liver oil in the night and morning feed.

Your cow has nymphomania or perisistent heat and if your veterinarian cannot do anything for her better sell her as she will not likely breed again.

An idle horse will eat from 15 to 20 pounds of hay daily.

A good milking cow will eat from 20 to 25 pounds of hay a day if she gets no other roughage.

UNRIPE

Mrs. City—"Those eggs are too small."

Grocer—"They're just fresh from the country."

Mrs. City—"That's just the trouble—those farmers pick their eggs before they get full size."

If you smoke for pleasure

—you're out of the beginner class.

Camels are made for smokers who know their cigarettes

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Per 100	Per 200	Per 500	Per 1000
$13.00	$26.00	$62.50	$122.50

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Barred Rocks	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
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Heavy Mixed	3.75	6.50	12.00		

Mixed Chicks $10.00 per hundred

10% down books your order—100% live delivery prepaid. Get our free catalog. It tells all about Our special mated grades. Write for it. It is time to order your pullets now. Get our latest prices.

HUNDERMAN BROS., R. 3, Box 45, Zeeland, Mich.

Babion's Pure Bred Chicks

BREED TO LAY CHIX

TRAPNESTED MATINGS add 3c, BLUE RIBBON PENS add 4c each

100% Live Delivery guaranteed, and Postage paid on	25	50	100	500
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$58.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas, White Wyandottes and Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	68.00
Silver Wyandottes and Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	78.00
Mixed all heavy Broilers, No Culls	3.25	5.50	11.00	53.00

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WINSTROM POULTRY FARMS and HATCHERY

Proven Layers. Michigan Accredited. Heavy Laying Type **ENGLISH AND TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS, BROWN LEGHORNS, ANCONAS, BARRED ROCKS AND S. C. R. I. REDS.** Also Mixed Chicks. Order NOW for preferred delivery dates. We guarantee 100% Live Delivery.

FREE Circular gives full details. Write for copy and learn at first hand about these Big Profit Producers.

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Accredited White Leghorn Chicks

HOLLYWOOD and HOLLYWOOD SIRED from 200 to 290 egg stock, and Commercial stock.

	50	100	500	1000
Star Matings	$7.75	$15.00	$72.50	$140.00
Utility Matings	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Commercial Matings	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00

Left over $8.00 per 100. Order direct from adv. Send 10% with order, balance one week before delivery. We guarantee 100% live delivery by Prepaid Parcel Post. Prompt shipment on date desired.

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BABY CHICKS

Now Our 100 Percent Pure Hansen

White Leghorn mating. 500 W. Leghorns now under the trapnest on our own Poultry Farm. 300 under Michigan R. O. P. now making records. Records as high as 103 eggs for 4 winter months. Also Barron and Tancred foundation W. Leghorns. Large type heavy laying Barred Rocks and Sheppard strain Anconas. All Michigan State Accredited. You can't fail with our chicks as they are bred and hatched right. Don't place your order until you have received our large free catalog and price list. We ship C. O. D.

MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM Box 1 HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

BABY CHICKS FOWLS EGGS

68 Breeds fine pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, fowls, eggs, chicks at low prices. 27 years with America's most profitable poultry, tested heavy egg producers. 10,000 prizes. Large catalog free. A. A. ZIEMER, AUSTIN, MINN.

BOS QUALITY CLASS A CHICKS

From healthy heavy layers of large eggs. S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds, and Assorted chicks at reasonable prices. No money down. Pay full amount 10 days before chicks are shipped or C. O. D. Special discounts. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalog free. **BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R. 2 B.**

Fifty Years of Progress in Dairying

FIFTY years ago, in 1878, Dr. Carl Gustaf De Laval, a Swede descended from a Frenchman who fought with Gustavus Adolphus in the seventeenth century, produced the first continuous-flow milk separator, which he put on the market in this country in 1881. The hand separator was first introduced in this country in 1890, the year Dr. Babcock invented and gave to the public the Babcock test. Dr. C. W. Larson, Director of National Dairy Council, who knew Dr. De Laval, has written an interesting account of the progress of the dairy industry during the past half century and from it we quote:

"When it is realized that the change from the gravity method of obtaining cream for butter making and other purposes to the continuous separator resulted in the saving of labor, a better quality of cream and butter, a skim-milk superior for feeding purposes and available for the manufacture of by products, and a great saving of the butterfat that was lost in the skim-milk, the value of this ingenious invention can scarcely be overestimated.

"If all the cream that was used in this country last year for making butter alone had been separated by the deep-setting system, which was the best method known at the time the centrifugal separtor was invented, more than 35 million dollars' worth of butterfat would have been left in the skim-milk. This does not take into consideration the enormous quantity of cream that was used as cream and for making ice cream. By this old method much more labor would have been required in the homes and in the factories, and the present high quality of products could not have been made.

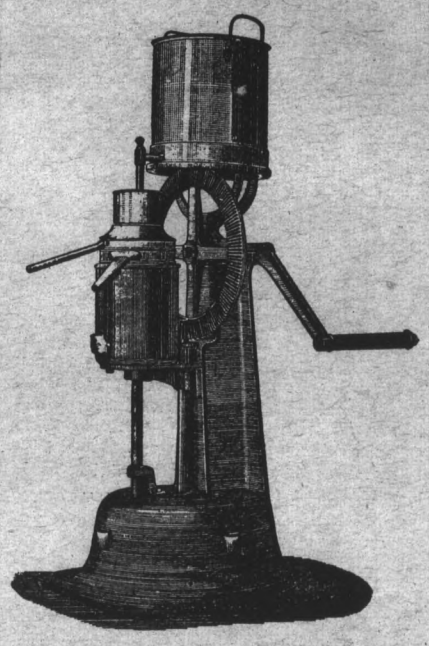
Other Developments

"It is rather remarkable that at the time of the coming of the centrifugal separator other inventions and notable progress in dairying took place. In the same year that Dr. De Laval invented the continuous flow separator rennet extract for cheese making was first introduced in this country. About the same time Drs. Atwater and Armsby introduced the Wolff standard for feeding cows. This gave the approximate amount of protein and digstible nutrients required for cows in milk. The American Guernsey Cattle Club was organized about this time; the Ayrshire Cattle Association about two years before; the American Jersey Cattle Club, which had been organized ten years before, was incorporated two years later; the Dutch Cattle Breeders' Association was organized about this time, but approximately six year later combined with the Holstein Association to form the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. For about fifteen years before the invention of the separator creameries had been in operation using a dash churn, some creameries having a battery of them run by steam power. The cream, however, was separated by gravity. A few trench silos had been built at the time the separator was invented, but it was not until two years later that a wooden silo built above the ground was used in this country. It was not until 13 years later that Dr. Babcock of Wisconsin invented a simple test for determining the quantity of butterfat in milk and cream. These two inventions, the continuous-flow separator and the Babcock test, have influenced, more than any others, the development of our dairy industry and have put it on a sound business basis.

The Coming Half Century

"The most important need in the dairy industry during the next 50 years is to increase the efficiency of the average cow. The studies of the Bureau of Dairy Industry have shown that the quantity of production per cow is the most important factor in economy of production. On January 1, 1927, there were in this country 837 groups of about 25 farmers each in dairy herd improvement associations. Since that time the number has increased to about 900 associations. Each of these groups employ a trained man to make the necessary tests and weighings every month in order to determine accurately the profitableness of each animal in each herd. Of the 22,000,000 dairy cows in the United States, nearly 400,000 are now in these associations, and the average production of these cows is about 7,500 pounds of milk a year. The records of these cows are available for study and provide an excellent basis from which the production situation in the country and the possibilities and opportunities for improvement can be determined.

"The 360,000 cows in these associations during 1926 produced as much milk as 584,000 average cows and returned as much income over cost of feed as 640,000 average cows.



AN EARLY MODEL

This cream separator, a De Laval, is an early model, built for hand operation and known as the bevel gear type. Many of our readers will probably recall having seen or owned one. Some difference between this and the present day type, isn't there?

"High-producing cows are economical in the use of feed. A tabulation of more than 100,000 individual cow records shows that cows producing 9,000 pounds of milk per year did not eat twice as much as cows producing 4,500 pounds, which is the average production of the cows of the United States. Instead they ate approximately 40 per cent more in dollars' worth of feed per cow to produce twice as much milk and butterfat."

LENAWEE DAIRYMEN TO CONTINUE TEST

VOTING to continue the testing association after having completed two years of this type of herd improvement work, Lenawee county dairymen laid the plans for further development and improvement of Lenawee County dairy cattle.

Willard Syers, tester for this association during the past two years, reported how the herds had produced during the past year and showed that a slight gain in butterfat production had been made by the average herd in the Lenawee D. H. I. association.

J. B. Smith of Adrian was the owner of the high herd and high cow. His herd average this year was 498 pounds butterfat and 12,340 pounds milk against 409 pounds butterfat in 1927.—A. C. B.

PARMA C. T. A. MEMBERS PLEASED WITH WORK

SIX years ago a few dairymen met at Parma, Michigan, and organized a cow testing association. Fred Leonard was appointed to do the testing work. This organization is now closing its sixth year and Fred Leonard can look back over six years of successful testing activities.

The goal set at the start to have the average of the 300 cows placed under test return at least $100.00 or more above the cost of feed has been realized this year. Now that this goal has been reached, the dairymen are fully aware of the further progress that may be made through continuing their testing work.

It usually pays to spray potatoes even though there may not be any conspicuous blight on them.

Apples or apple pomace may be fed to dairy cows as a substitute for corn silage.

Blatchford's
ESTABLISHED IN 1800

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
$4.25
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(offer good only if your dealer cannot supply you)

Blatchford's Other Steps to Poultry Success:
Step 2. Growing Mash Lowest feed cost during period of non-production.
Step 3. "Fill the Basket" Egg Mash No equal as egg producer. Top layer. Low cost.
Send for **free envelope sample** (specify which mash) and valuable poultry information—**free.**
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from Michigan Accredited Flocks

FREE! Get our big catalog before you buy! It tells why Knoll's **Michigan Accredited** poultry pay you better. Large, heavy, carefully selected birds. godd winter layers.

BARGAINS in White Leghorn, Heavy Type Brown Leghorn, Barred Rock **Chicks. 100%** Live delivery guaranteed. Strong, healthy chicks that live and grow.

BIG CASH DISCOUNT if you order this month—10% deposit books your order—for delivery when wanted. **Shipped C. O. D.** Pay balance on arrival. **Write today.** Get ready now for bigger profits next season.

Knoll's Hatchery and Poultry Farm
R. F. D. 12, Box B. F., Holland, Mich.

PURE BRED CHICKS

Michigan Accredited
Try some Silver Ward Select Chicks this year and see the difference. They are chicks that will develop into high record money makers. Of course, they are Michigan Accredited. Such strains as **Barron** and **Tancred Leghorns, Sheppards Anconas,** etc., have been blened in their making.

GET THEM C. O. D.
You can now pay for your chicks when you get them. Absolute confidence in our chicks and faith in your honesty makes it possible for us to ship you your chicks C. O. D. Our free catalog tells all about the details. Get it today.
Silver Ward Hatchery, Box 30, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS
From Egg-Bred Northern Grown Laying Stock

Culled for years for higher egg production. Let our new 1928 Catalog tell you ALL THE FACTS about our White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, and R. I. Reds.

Send for copy at once. Many orders now being booked for spring delivery. We guarantee your satisfaction, and 100% Live Delivery of your Chicks.

GILT-EDGE POULTRY RANCH
Box 12 Zeeland, Michigan

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 Accredited Leghorns exclusively. Place orders for April and May now. Write for prices.
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Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Quality Breeding Counts
FAIRVIEW Day Old Chicks, 3 Weeks Chicks, Pullets, Hens and Pedigreed Cockerels have paved the way to bigger Poultry Profits for hundreds. Send today for Big, New, 1928 Catalog that tells you all about how to raise poultry for profit, and get our Live and Let Live Prices. Michigan Accredited.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY AND FARMS, Box B, Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS INSURED 30 DAYS
Grow Them To Lay

Baby Chick Life Insurance plan guards you against many losses. "State Farms" Chicks are from healthy, bred-to-lay stock. White and Brown Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys.
Get free Catalog. STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, 307 North Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The Experience Pool

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

MILK GOATS

DEAR EDITOR:—We note that in the February 4th issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER you used my article on milk goats. We are very sorry that you misquoted me as saying that a California doe had a record of "four hundred pounds" of milk in a year. This of course was a typographical error as it should have read "four thousand pounds," but, due to the prevailing ignorance as to the milk producing ability of good goats, we would like very much to see these figures corrected.

W have recently looked up the record and find that this Toggenburg doe Polly-Mac No. 1263 A. M. G. R. A. actually produced 4350 pounds in twelve months or an average of six quarts daily for the entire year. The present world's record for milk production by a goat is held by a Saanen doe, "Panama Louise" of California with a record of twenty pounds and eleven ounces in twenty-four hours.

Thank you for printing any articles on milk goats as we are sure that you will receive letters from many others who are interested in these valuable "pure food producers."
—K. Olin, St. Joseph County.

SOURCE OF DOMESTIC CALF SKINS

LEATHER is a commodity most essential to the people of the United States yet very little is said about it. Who knows that the pelts of 125,000,000 animals are used to make the 350,000,000 pairs of shoes sold annually in the United States.

The so-called "aristocrat" among the leather-producing pelts is the calf skin, about 17 million being consumed in the United States each year in the production of dress shoes for both men and women. The best skins come from animals fed on milk, fatted, well matured and developed. Under these conditions the skin is properly nourished, develops a fine grain and becomes plump and supple. It is the kind of skin that the tanner seeks because it makes the most enduring leather, is both strong and flexible, takes a fine finish and gives the best service in shoes.

Of the 17 million calf skins consumed 9½ million are produced in the United States, the remainder being imported. The domestic supply, if all consisted of first-grade skins, would be adequate for the production of uppers for nearly 50 million pairs of shoes. But the calf tanners find that a large part of these skins is damaged by scratches, cuts and faulty curing before they reach the tannery. A nation-wide campaign has been started to reduce the loss as much as possible, and this article will be followed by others directing attention to definite and money-saving methods for improvement.

Calf skins come from one part of the country and cattle hides from another. Fully 80 per cent of the calf skins come from dairy industry in states east of the Mississippi River, the predominating sources being New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. More than 80 per cent of the cattle hides come from points west of the Mississippi River, notably in the West Central and Mountain sections. Since the cattle is intended for beef, in general the animals are not slaughtered "in infancy" but are carried forward to maturity.
—Edward A. Brand, Sec'y Calf Tanners' Club.

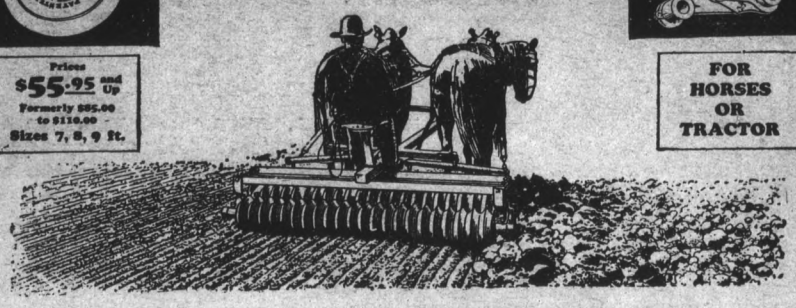
CANCER—FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST
Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.—(Adv.)

The CULTI-PACKER is made only by DUNHAM

EXCLUSIVE DUNHAM FEATURES
Quick Detachable Wheels. Easily removed for straddling corn or other row crops.
Automatic Pressure Control. Adjusts itself to all crop and soil conditions. Insures easy riding.

Prices $55.95 and Up
Formerly $85.00 to $110.00
Sizes 7, 8, 9 ft.

FOR HORSES OR TRACTOR



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IT CULTIVATES. Breaks crusts, hinders weeds, resets roots, makes growth more rapid, saves one or more shovel cultivations.

IT PACKS. Wheels penetrate deeply, close up air spaces, makes compact firm seed bed. Helps control **Corn Borer.**

IT MULCHES. Rear wheels split ridges made by front wheels, plowing and replowing the field to form a loose mulch, saves moisture.

Lumps hinder plant growth. Roots, which cannot penetrate them, must go around. This loses time and energy which results in small crop yield.

A Culti-Packer grinds these clods into fine mellow particles ready to supply food to the plant.

The Improved Culti-Packer is sold to you on a MONEY BACK GUARANTEE by

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
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FREE Write for "Soil Sense" book—many helpful farming hints.

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It is entirely new—built to give you the capacity specified—with a new hover which spreads a uniform heat to ALL your chicks.
Complete, dependable, automatic regulation, an extra-large coal magazine—minimum cost for fuel and care.
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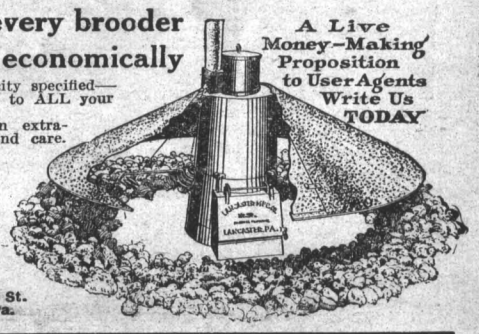

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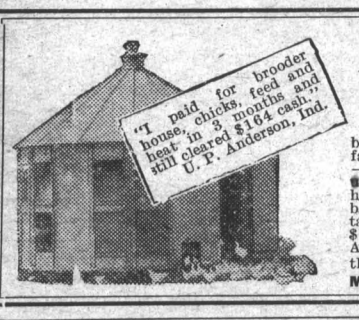

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No more gambling with poultry profits! No more heart-breaking chick losses! For now an old, well known manufacturer makes the most startling offer in poultry history —a surprising new development in brooder houses, backed up by a complete poultry raising plan so remarkable that hundreds have already received their entire investment back in 2 to 3 months. There are no "strings" or "red tape." Absolute money-back guarantee protects you. Makes $500 to $2,000 a year extra income from poultry easy as A-B-C. Liberal time payment plan. Write today and get the amazing details without obligation.
MARTIN STEEL PROD. CO., Dept. 10-A, Mansfield, Ohio

HIGHLAND LEGHORNS

Every breeder carefully selected for size, type and egg production. Mated to males of 200 to 300 egg pedigreed ancestry.
CHICKS SHIPPED C. O. D.
Pay for your chicks when they arrive. We know you will be pleased and we are willing to take all the risk. This assures you of 100% live delivery and shipment exactly when you specify.
GET OUR LOW PRICES
Before you order your baby chicks, write for our new low prices. Our new valuable catalog gives complete detail of these big values. Write for your copy today.

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM, R. 9, Box S, Holland, Mich.

ENGLISH TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS
MICHIGAN ACCREDITED
All Birds on our farm Trapnested. Pedigree work done from these records. The Big, Deep-Bodied Hens with Large Combs that produce large, white eggs. Your success with poultry depends on your foundation stock. Start right. Our new 1928 Catalog tells how and what to do to raise chicks profitably.
Send for Your Copy before you Buy any Chicks
OTTAWA HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM
ROUTE 10, BOX 42-B HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

1/3 of a silo of Corn for $1.50

Up in Remsen, N. Y., Webb A. Browne & Son plant about 7 acres of corn, to fill a 30 x 18 ft. silo. They were troubled with crows, and looked around for something that would rid them of the loss they suffered each year from crows and other pests. So they tried Stanley's Crow Repellent. And this is what they write us:—"No more touble with crows. Would not plant corn without it. The crows never light on the field after they have tried it. Saves us from 1/5 to 1/4 of the crop. Stanley's Crow Repellent banishes the bugbear of replanting. And if a certain acreage will fill your silo, you don't have to plant from 1/3 to 1/2 more to cover the loss by crows."

Think of it! From 1/5 to 1/4 of your corn crop saved by expending only $1.50 for a can of

Stanley's Crow Repellent!

Prices: Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed, $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. If your hardware, seed or drug store does not have it in stock, order direct from us.

Further, they save the time they formerly wasted in having to plant over again. And a farmer's time at planting season is worth MONEY! Mr. Browne further says:—"It is my personal opinion that seed corn treated with Stanley's Crow Repellent showed a higher per cent germination."

Your Money Back!

We know just how Stanley's Crow Repellent will rid you of the crow nuisance. But, if you are not willing to take our word for it, or if you doubt the truth of Mr. Browne's and hundreds of other unsolicited letters we have from corn-raisers who have tried it out and know, then we are willing to back up our faith in it by as liberal guarantee as was ever made by any concern. If Stanley's Crow Repellent does not do exactly what we claim it will do, then we will gladly refund you what you paid for it. You are to be the sole judge! Could any concern be fairer than that?

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Box 500 B New Britain, Conn.

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Quality-Bred and Quality-Hatched

Lakeview chicks grow rapidly into real money. We win and hold our customers by supplying only stock bred for profits.

The Best Strains of Money-Making Breeds

are represented in our laying flocks. Dependability and production proved by test. Official Records up to 252 eggs at Michigan egg contest, 1925. Our Barred Rocks won silver cup, Holland Fair, 1927. 215 egg hen at Natl. Egg Laying Contest, Mountain Grove, Mo., 1927. All our flocks are *Michigan Accredited* and regularly approved by authorized state inspectors. Chicks are Smith-Hatched, lively and vigorous. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Get Our Big FREE Catalog It tells all about the famous strains from which Lakeview chicks are hatched. S. C. W. Leghorns for egg production. Your choice of standard-heavier breeds prize-winning Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, or S. C. Rhode Island Reds—all high grade stock. WE WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Don't delay your reservations—1 cent per chick books your order. Write TODAY for catalog and special price list.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Box 3-A Holland, Michigan
M. J. KOLE, Prop. *Member International Baby Chick Association*

A Solid Foundation for Success with Poultry—Lakeview Business Breeds

WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

BLOOD WILL TELL — 100% SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED — MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

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.

We Can Deliver Chicks to most points in from eight to ten hours.
100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED
WOLVERINE HATCHERY AND FARMS
H. P. Wiersma, Owner and Breeder, Dept. 4, Zeeland, Mich.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

It will pay you otinvestigate one of Michigan's oldest and best hatcheries. Twenty years' experiences. Every chick hatched from rugged free range breeders officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Large percentage of business to satisfied old customers.

WHITE LEGHORNS - English Type and American. BARRED ROCKS, ANCONAS.

"Never a Bum Ito in Sixteen Consecutive Years"

so writes a customer who has been purchasing chicks from us for sixteen consecutive years. Some record, you'll agree. Your Michigan Accredited chicks bought of this old reliable concern with an established reputation for square dealing are sure to please. Get our Free catalog that tells all.

HOLLAND HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM
Van Appledorn Bros. R. 7-B, Holland, Mich.

DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT

And will do it for you

Your DILIGENT CHICKS became DILIGENT LAYERS and beat them all in our neighborhood, enter order for 500 March delivery, a customer just wrote us. Do not hesitate to send your order. You will be satisfied. Thirteen years of honest dealing behind us. Pullets after May first.

Please note our NEW LOW postpaid prices:

	50	100	200	500
Single Comb White Leghorns	$5.75	$11.00	$21.50	$52.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.25	14.00	27.50	67.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	7.25	14.00	27.50	67.50
Mixed (Heavys Only)	6.25	12.00	23.50	57.50

DILIGENT HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Harm J. Knoll
R. R. No. Holland, Michigan

Farmer Predicts Combine Here To Stay

(Continuel from Page 4)

succeeding trial was worse than the one before. I was able to cut and thresh the seed from the straws all right but there was so much moist and green seed mixed together with the ripe that I could not separate.

Green Grain

Grain can be cut and stored much greener than most people think. This barley which I harvested for my neighbor had some green oats in it. He was advised not to cut but answered, "Go ahead and cut." He stored all this 650 bushels of barley in one bin. The grain heated but very little, which surprised me very much. This neighbor says that it is not green grain that heats but wet grain. I am inclined to believe that he is right.

I was afraid to cut my barley so green. When I did cut it it crinkled so badly that I lost about 15 per cent by cutting the heads off and losing them.

Questions Asked

The most common questions asked are: How are you going to pick up down grains? What will you do in a wet season? Where are we going to get our bedding?

Down grain is no trouble at all. I do not believe there will be any more trouble with a combine in wet weather than with a binder. Of course last season was dry and time will be needed to prove this.

The bedding problem has a number of solutions. These combines are equipped to leave the threshed straw either in a windrow or scattered. When left in a windrow it can be gathered up with a hay loader. I think that it would be better to scatter the threshed straw and mow the stubble than to rake the straw into windrows and gather it because the combines do not have straw capacity enough to cut it real low. Also more corn might be raised and used the shredded stalks for bedding. Many large farms even now use large quantities of baled shavings from lumber mills.

When Is It Profitable?

Some ask how many acrs of grain should be harvested in order to make it profitable to purchase a combine. Each purchaser is better qualified to decide for himself. The Engineering Department of M. S. C. has made checks of the costs of this method of harvesting. They had a representative collecting costs data on every machine in the State.

My 12-year-old son and I harvested 15 acres of barley and binned the grain in 10 hours. We would thresh a truck load of grain then shut off the motor and go to the house and unload the grain.

With the type of machine that I have the table can be removed easily. The remainder can be stored in a space where a wagon with its flat rack and standards might be stored. It took two men about two hours to take the combine apart and store it on the barn floor.

Twenty-foot gates and passage ways will be necessary to accomodate combines large enough to do any great amount of custom treshing.

GARDEN NOTES

(Continued from Page 22)

these days, preferably in the morning. On days where the straw must be kept over the sash all day, the temperature should be kept moderately low. Observance of these rules will reduce the tendencies of the fungus disease called "damping off" to become established. High temperatures and damp conditions in the bed are congenial to this disease and should be avoided.

* * *

Soil Preference of Vegetables

Various crops show decided preference to soils as regards acidity or alkaline conditions. Those of our readers who are having trouble in raising certain vegetables would do well to have the soil tested as to its acidity and let the following rules govern their plantings. The "soiltex" treatment as recommended by M. S. C. may be used to determine the amount of lime required to adjust acidity.

Vegetables that show preference to acid soil are: Watermelons, strawberries, tomatoes, beans, radishes, corn, potatoes and turnips.

Neutral soil: Cabbage, cauliflower, egg plant, cucumbers, carrots, kohl rabi, peas, squash and kale.

Alkaline (sweet) soil: Asparagus, rhubarb, beets, spinach, celery, onions, lettuce, muskmelons, and peppers. Where "club root" of cabbage is prevalent it might be advisable to include this crop in the last group.

If the soil is found to be acid it may be limed and planted to the crops of the third group followed by the neutral soil group and these followed by the first group.

200 FRUIT GROWERS ATTEND MEET AT PONTIAC

(Continued from page 6)

school girls were found to be excellent help in thinning apples. Giving the sprayer an overhauling before the season starts was given importance in aiding timeliness in spraying. A breakown in the midst of the spraying season is far more serious than a mere loss of time. It may mean scabby apples. The general plan of production was mentioned. Shall a grower plan a maximum production of low quality fruit and depend on extra volume and lowest cost to make a profit? Or shall he aim at extra fancy fruit and depend on extra price to offset lower volume and higher cost? Mr. Farnsworth believes in the happy medium of high production of good standard quality. Neither quantity nor quality should be forgotten in a modern production program.

SEEDSMEN AND THE FARMER

FARMERS seldom stop to consider the vast amount of time, thought and money being expended by various agencies in order that they may be better able to obtain good seed. "Making seed safe for Agriculture" is the idea that is responsible for changing the relatively simple seed business of Yesterday into the highly organized and complex seed industry of Today. Seed laws, research work, extension seed programs, seed certification, seed verification, seed staining and seed laboratories have combined to materially increase the duties and services of the seed dealer, who strives to supply his customers with seed of the standard demanded, All of these new wrinkles on the face of the farm seed business are the result of the conscientious efforts; 1st to protect the consumer and his community from the spread of weeds; 2nd, to protect the seed consumer from sowing seed of low germination; 3rd, to assist the consumer in procuring seed of the proper variety or from the proper territory, best suited for his local conditions of soil and climate. The adjustment of the seed business to these new demands has been going on for some time. The wholsale seed dealers have, however, recognized the need for a more concerted program through a central organization managed by an executive devoting his entire time to the welfare of the association and in the improvement of the service to its members. The Farm Seed Association of North America has come into existence with a large and representative membership, pledged to carry out a program of expansion wherein better relationships and understandings will play an important part. This is not going to be a "paper" organization. It is now prepared for action. On April 1st, the Executive Secretary will assume his duties with offices in Chicago. In selecting the man to direct the activities of the Farm Seed Association of North America, the board of directors gave evidence of its sincere desire to cooperate with other agencies interested in a sane seed program. A. J. Ogaard, the new executive secretary has attracted national attention through the constructive contributions he has made to a better seed program for the country.

I wish to thank you for the careful attention you gave the inquiry I sent the Farmers' Service Bureau. The information received was satisfactory and a great help.—J. F. Walker, Eaton County, Michigan.

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Michigan Accredited Chicks that are bred from proven blood lines. Every breeder wears a sealed leg band indicating official approval by authorized state inspectors. Immediate shipment.

BIG DISCOUNT NOW! PAY $1.00 DOWN—BALANCE C. O. D.

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

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STOCK ALL BLOOD-TESTED FOR WHITE DIARRHEA FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

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If you are not, then we would like to show you how you can do so. If you are then let us show you how to increase that profit.

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Write for information on our B. P. ROCKS, R. I. RED, S. C. W. LEGHORN and P. ROCK BABY CHICKS.

Also—CHINCHILLA, FLEMISH GIANT and NEW ZEELAND RED RABBITS.

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With the Farm Flocks

DO YOU KNOW?

THAT if one fowl with tuberculosis is found in your flock the ENTIRE flock has been exposed and without doubt there are many others with the disease.

That a fat hen is often found to be rotten with tuberculosis.

That culling will not remove all tuberculosis fowls from a diseased flock.

That a large percentage of tuberculous fowls do not produce eggs.

That the egg production of all flocks is greatest during their first year.

That the largest return from sale of fowls for slaughter is soon after close of first laying period.

That to dispose of your entire flock annually and build a new flock from young chicks, provided that a frequent cleaning of the coops and yards is practiced, will not only bring you a LARGER INCOME from your fowls, but will remove 75% of all diseases, including tuberculosis from your flock.

Why wait? Start the new plan now and reap the reward.—T. S. Rich, U. S. Inspector in Charge Tuberculosis Eradication.

CHANGE RATION

Have been feeding a laying ration to my hens but do not get any eggs. They seem healthy, then over night I notice one or two will act as though they can not see and sit around. Their combs will be red and their eyes seem to be red, but they can't see and seem to rattle in their throats. They appear to be weak but have no bowel trouble. Haven't had any die but they seem to get weaker all the time.—Mrs. S., Battle Creek, Mich.

I THINK that part of your trouble has been due to your feeding; your flock did not have a complete ration. The addition to a good mash containing about 15 pounds of meat scraps and 5 pounds of bonemeal of 2 pounds of cod liver oil I believe would have prevented this trouble. I think that your feed could be made much better by adding this amount of bonemeal and cod liver oil to it right now. I would remove all affected birds to other quarters and clean and disinfect the feeders and fountains twice each week . I would look carefully to the ventilation as this is often the cause of the colds and the roupy troubles that affect many flocks. I think that your chickens have developed a slight attack of cold or roup.

HEAVY FEEDING

I am writing to find out what is the cause of my chickens dying. I lost one rooster and hen with an enlarged liver and I would like to know if there would be any help for it. I cut them open and the liver was twice as large as it ought to be. —Mrs. A. F., Eaton Rapids, Mich.

YOUR poultry trouble nearly always occurs late in the winter or in early spring; it is caused by too rich feeding; such birds usually are very fat and in high condition. It is also helped along by the birds not getting enough exercise. Cut down on the feed and turn them out to exercise. If you have been feeding heavy of corn, discontinue it for a while.—Dr. Geo. H. Conn.

HAVE TROUBLE RAISING TURKEYS

I have tried for the last two years to raise turkeys but am not able to do so. When they get about a third grown they get what is called white cholera and I can not find anything that will check it. Can you advise me what to do for it?—Mrs. B., Shelby, Mich.

I WOULD advise you to keep your young poults on ground where no other poultry has been kept for at least one year; they no duobt get the infection from the ground that has been previously contaminated. I would suggest that you feed them just the same as you would baby chicks. Better get some chick starting feed and use it according to the directions of the manufacturer.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

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

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 532, Waterloo, Ia., for a $1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose." —Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 532, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had any sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

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

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 532, Waterloo, Iowa

64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese. Choice, pure bred northern raised. Fowls, eggs, chicks, incubators at low prices. *America's great poultry farm.* At it 35 yrs. Valuable 100-page book and catalog free.

R. F. Neubert Co., Box 819 Mankato, Minn.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned. although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, carpenter, 133A Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.—(Adv.)

THE BUSINESS FARMER TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT!

HATCHING GEESE EGGS

I have been hatching chickens in a 100-egg incubator and would like to hatch geese in the same incubator and would like to know if you can tell me how to handle or run the incubator if there are different regulations for hatching geese eggs.—D. B., Oak Grove, Michigan.

IT is possible that the incubators should be operated the same for the hatching of geese eggs as for the hatching of chicken eggs except if it happens to be a hot air machine, extra moisture must be added. We also advise that the temperature be about one degree higher for geese eggs than for chicken eggs.—C. G. Card, Prof. of Poultry Husbandry, Michigan State College.

TURKEY EGGS

Would like to ask a question about turkey eggs. I have four hens that started to lay the 18th of March and one is about ready to set. Now I do not want to set them until the first of May. Do you think the eggs will hatch good if I keep them until then? I have raised turkeys many years but have never had them lay so early. I do not like to have them hatch so early on account of the cold weather in May.—Mrs. F. L. W., Coopersville, Mich.

I WISH to state that Turkey eggs saved for a period longer than 14 days are very likely to evaporate to such an extent that the germ will not have sufficient strength to hatch. I would advise that you set your eggs at least the third week.—C. G. Card, Prof. of Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.

HOW TO MAKE A GONG ALARM FOR THE CHICKEN COOP

(Continuel from Page 4)

tion on the wall that the switch lever will be closed by the brass trip block when the plunger rod is released by opening the door. Care must be taken that the plunger rod does not interfere with the switch lever and that all parts work freely. The trip block H may be adjusted to the exact position desired by loosening the set screw. Next place your lock in such position that the bolt prevents the trip block and plunger being released when the door is opened. Before fastening the lock in place bore a hole through the outside wall of the building to allow the use of the key in turning the lock.

5. Your bell and battery may be placed in any convenient position. Wire with insulated wire from post M of switch to S of the bell—from N on the switch to X on the battery—from Y on the battery to T on the bell.

6. The trip, batteries and bell should be protected with boards to prevent thieves stopping the alarm after entering the building.

Care must be taken to have all the parts work freely. When the door is opened and the plunger rod released the switch lever will at once make a contact and start the alarm. If properly adjusted the switch will remain closed even though the plunger bar should be blocked back.

During the day the plunger bar may be locked so that the door can be opened as desired without operating the alarm. At night close the door, and unlock the plunger bar from the outside. This leaves it in position to give an alarm should the door be opened.

We recommend attaching the alarm to the door only, although it can be wired to the windows if desired. It is better to bar the windows with strap iron bars or heavy wire screen, so that they can be left open in warm weather. If the poultry house has more than one door, bar one of them on the inside with a two-by-four.

The gong should be placed between the studding or rafters and boarded over. Wires leading from the trip to the gong should also be covered. Turning a key from the outside of the poultry house after the door is shut at night sets the alarm. Then if the door is opened the gong will start to ring. It will be necessary to remove the boards which are nailed over the gong in order to stop it.

Mature apple orchards should be cultivated until the middle or latter part of June, depending on the load the orchard is carrying and on the rainfall.

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THEY SATISFY and yet THEY'RE MILD

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LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

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Royal Leghorns are known as the strain backed by contest winning bloodlines. Winners of the Michigan Contest in 1925. Record of 303 eggs in the American Contest in 1926 and already this year making excellent records at Bergen, N. J. and Quincy, Ill. You can rest assured that this strain is bred of high, production individuals.

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ROSS METAL GALVANIZED — ROSS BROODER HOUSE PREVENTS LOSSES

Near round—no corners for crowding—rat and vermin proof. New exclusive idea in cross ventilation. Combination ventilator and flue. Glass windows. Diameter 12 feet. Capacity 500 chicks. Built sectional — easily enlarged. Buy Now — Pay Later — Write Today.

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Pay the postman when you get your chicks. Pure-bred selected stock with fine breed type and laying ability. Big Catalog Free.

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Write today for complete information about our Large English type S. C. White Leghorns and heavy laying Barred Rocks. Carefully bred strains that are produced to make good winter layers on your farm. Every breeder carefully selected for size and egg production.

FREE CATALOG GIVES LOW PRICES—WE SHIP C. O. D.

Before you order your chicks get this free catalog that tells all about these money makers. One cent per chick down books yur order. Balance C. O. D. Live delivery guaranteed. On previous years we have sold fully 80% of our chicks to customers within 20 miles of us who know our square dealings and have seen the quality of our stock. VILLAGE VIEW POULTRY FARM, Harry Ter Harr, Owner, R. 3, Box 3, Zeeland, Michigan.

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MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

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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To get our free Catalogue and prices on DEAN QUALITY CHICKS. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes. All Michigan Accredited. Some Certified. Established 1911—Better this year than ever. Dean Egg Farm & Hatchery Box 7, Birmingham, Mich.

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Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
White Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$23.50	$57.50	$110.00
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LIVESTOCK

DUROC GILTS—BRED FOR APRIL FARROW $30.00 each. Pigs $10.00 each. One Holstein Bull Calf 2 mos. old $35.00. Registered stock. Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co., Hermansville, Mich.

NURSERY

XMAS TREES SCARCE! GROW AND SELL! 100 3-year twice transplanted, sure, fast growers, $9. Dozen $2. Five $1. Postpaid, lower Michigan. Gobles Nurseries, Gobles, Mich.

MARKET FLASHES

Prices Have Held Well So Far In March

Oats, Rye, Barley and Soft Winter Wheat Reach Top Price

By Market News Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

(Special to THE BUSINESS FARMER)

PRICES have marched with firm step so far this month. Grain and live stock made slight gains the first week. Fruits and vegetables have continued to advance. Cotton prices stand fairly steady. Even butter, cheese and eggs, the usual weak features of the spring months, have held their own for the time. The whole farm market acts well.

Grains

The grain market held generally firm during the first week of March. Oats, rye, barley and soft winter wheat sold at the highest prices on the crop at the principal markets for these grains. Corn feeds and high protein feeds were quoted practically the same on an average at the principal markets at the close of February. Active export demand for rye for shipment well into the summer, together with only moderate receipts and light commercial stocks, was principally responsible for the new high quotations on rye. An urgent demand from local malsters and shippers for current offerings of barley caused a continued advance in prices of that grain.

Wheat

The firm domestic wheat market in early March was largely the result of unfavorable crop prospects in the soft winter wheat area and private estimates which place farm stocks the same as last year indicating a relatively large domestic disappearance this season. Premiums for high protein wheat continued firm for both hard winter and spring wheat.

Corn

Demand for corn continued active and prices were practically the same as a week ago. The cottonseed meal market continued firm, but trading was restricted by relatively high prices. Linseed meal was very firm at Buffalo but the market was dull at Minneapolis.

Feeds

Demand for flour middlings and red dog continued dull. Gluten feed prices held practically unchanged. Hay markets showed a slightly firmer tendency during the week. The continued light receipts as a result in part of bad road conditions and recent unsatisfactory prices became insufficient for current trade needs and prices were advanced about 50 cents to $1 per ton in several markets.

Hogs

Considering the sharp decrease in supplies of hogs, the price gains at Chicago were relatively unimportant. Fresh pork supplies continued in excess of immediate trade requirements, forcing packers to continue to freeze pork on a liberal scale. The week's receipts showed a wide range in quality, strictly choice offerings commanding a substantial premium over medium and good grades which predominated in the week's offerings. Top for the week was $8.50, closing top of $8.40 being paid for 185 to 200 pound weights.

Sheep

Fat lambs going to $6.65 on choice handyweights were standing at the highest since June 15. The supply, however, was even smaller than a week earlier. Colorado and Nebraska were responsible for the week's increase in numbers, a considerable share of the receipts at Chicago arriving on direct billing from Denver, with smaller numbers from Omaha. The Corn Belt supply has been practically cleaned up. Sheep closed strong to 15c higher.

Feeding and shearing lamb supplies have been meager, with a broad outlet at 15 to 25 cents higher prices for feeding lambs.

Cattle

A sluggish dressed beef trade, attributed in part to the influence of low priced pork, was a weakening factor in the beef cattle trade early in March. With the exception of the better grades of weighty fed steers, which closed strong to 25 cents lower in all classes and grades. Vealers were mostly 50 cents to $1 lower, closing at $14.50 to $15.50 to big packers, with shippers paying upward to $16 to $17. Country demand for stocker and feeder cattle was narrow at Chicago in early March, due to the unevenness prevailing in the fat cattle market, advancing corn prices, the cost of replacement stock and other factors.

Wool

The Boston wool market was quiet, buyers continuing to look around but bids were infrequent. With the exception of fine wools, stocks were very limited and dealers were not inclined to push sales. Definite trends in the goods market were apparently lacking, and consequently mill buyers were not particularly interested in purchasing. Fleece wools were slow, with offerings on all grades except 64s and fine wools much restricted. Small sales of Ohio fine Delaine at around 49 cents were reported, but most offerings were held around 50 to 51 cents, grease basis. The fine grade in territory lines is about the only group of western grown wools offering any selection, and demand for these lines was slow. The mohair market continued dull.

Potatoes

Further advances of 5 to 10 cents per 100 pounds on potatoes were reported in northern Maine and western New York, while declines ranging from 5 to 25 cents occurred in the North Central potato region and in western potato shipping States. Some city sales of Maine Green Mountains were made at 10 to 20 cents above the preceding week's level. Pennsylvania Round Whites were strong in Philadelphia.

BEANS

Two weeks ago the bean market was going through a spell of slowness which was believed to be temporary. Since that time demand has shown some improvement and prices have worked higher but the market seems to be somewhat quieter at this time. We are informed there is a liberal supply of Michigan beans on many of the markets outside the State and wholesale grocers are buying on the hand to mouth basis. At two or three points Michigan beans are being offered at less than current quotations here in the State. There seems to be considerable confidence in the market, however, and present prospects are that there will be a steady demand at good prices. Light red kidneys are quoted at $7.50 and dark reds at $9.25.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

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

Live poultry firm generally; hens weak. Hens, colored, medium, 28c; heavy, 5½ lbs. up, 27c; leghorns, 24c; cocks 17c. Springs, 4 lbs. up, 31c; leghorns, 24c; coarse and staggy, 26c. Capons, fat, 8 lbs. up, 36@38c; small or slips, 30@34c. Ducks, 4½ lbs. up, 32c; smaller, 28c. Geese, 21c.

DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

Butter steady; creamery in tubs, 88 to 90 score, 46@49c. Eggs steady, fresh firsts, 28@28½c.

DETROIT LIVESTOCK

March 13.—Cattle receipts, 253; market steady, but slow; fair to good yearlings, $11@12.50; fair to good heavy steers, $11@13; handyweight butcher steers, $10.50@11.50; fair to good heifers, $8@9.50; best cows, $8.50@9; butcher cows, $7@8; cutters, $5.75@6.25; canners, $5@5.50; light butcher bulls, $8.50@9.75; bologna bulls, $7.50@8.25; stock bulls, $7 8.25; feeders, $9@10; stockers, $7@10; milkers and springers, $75@115.

Veal Calves.—Receipts, 481; market steady but slow; best, $16.50@17; others, $8@16.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market steady; best lambs, $16.50@16.75; fair lambs, $12.50@14.25; light to common lambs, $10@12; fair to good sheep, $6@8.75; culls and common, $3@5.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,745; market prospects, mixed hogs, $9; roughs, $8.

MARKET REPORTS BY RADIO DAILY

THE Michigan Business Farmer was first to broadcast farm market reports in Michigan (January 4, 1926). Market reports and farm news are now available as follows: WGHP (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.

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

	Detroit March 13	Chicago March 13	Detroit Feb. 28	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	$1.61		$1.55	$1.37
No. 2 White	1.60		1.52½	1.38
No. 2 Mixed	1.60		1.52½	1.36
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	1.04		1.04	.76
No. 3 Yellow	1.01	.98@.98½	1.01	.73
OATS				
No. 2 White	.63½	.57@.59½	.62½	.51
No. 3 White	.61½	.56@.57¼	.60½	.48
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.23		1.20	1.06
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	8.15		7.95	4.25
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	2.50	2.20@2.35	2.16	2.30@2.50
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	13@14	17@18	13@14	17@18
No. 2 Tim.	10@11	15@16	10@11	15@16
No. 1 Clover	11@12.50	17@18	11@12.50	17@18
Light Mixed	13@14	17@18	13@14	16@17

Tuesday, March 13.—Wheat, rye and beans steady. Corn and oats off some. Potatoes in demand. Livestock steady.

Week of March 18

THE week of March 18th opens in Michigan with general storm conditions. Temperatures will be moderate with probably more rain than snow storms, at least in southern counties. and more or less high winds. These conditions will soon pass so that by the middle of the week the weather will have turned more or less fair with north winds and colder temperatures.

The balance of the week temperatures will remain cool for the season and the sky generally free from any severe storm clouds.

Week of March 25

The cold weather of last week will be moderating somewhat at the beginning of this so that the first day or so will be pleasant generally throughout the state.

Rain or snow, however, will soon appear and in some sections there may be sleet. By the middle of the week temperatures will turn colder and the winds increase.

Until about the last day of the week the conditions will be more settled with considerable more sunshine but low temperatures.

April to be Cool and Dry

Over the greater part of the State we are expecting that precipitation will not meet the usual average, although there will be some local sections receiving enough if not too great a quantity. Temperatures will be deficient over most counties.

Farm Probabilities

Egg prices are expected to stiffen slightly in the larger cities due to expected bad road conditions during the above two weeks. This condition may also slightly affect potatoes in this state. Florida potatoes will not come on the market as early nor as heavy as usual judging by the expected weather trends for that state and this may also help the northern potato price.

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

LOW BLOOD PRESSURE Is As Dangerous As HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Some of the symptoms of Low Blood Pressure are poor circulation, cold, clammy hands and feet, weak heart action, irritable let-down feeling, loss of appetite, loss of weight, sleepless nights, —a general run-down condition of the system, usually caused by an IMPURE BLOOD STREAM.

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Bank's Famous Blood Tonic "NEW DISCOVER-EE"

that builds up and renews the blood, bringing back a sufficient supply of rich red blood cells to the Blood Stream.

"NEW DISCOVER-EE" acts gently on the bowels, stomach and liver, eliminating the poisonous waste accumulations from the system.

Send ten cents to cover cost of packing and mailing liberal sample of "NEW DISCOVER-EE." If you cannot obtain this medicine from your druggist, send to

BANKS AND NEAL MEDICINE CO., Ltd.
Dept. M. B. F.
120 West Shiawassee St., Lansing, Mich.

AT YOUR SERVICE We are here to serve you to the 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.

DETROIT SEEDS

Clover seed, cash, imported, old, $14.75; March, 15.75; domestic cash, $16.80; March $16.80; October, $15.50. Alsike cash, $15.95; March, $15.95. Timothy, cash, $1.90; March, $1.90.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Generally steady trade; little here; market largely nominal; best light fed steers, $14; no heavies offered; few loads scaling 970 to 1,008 lbs., $13.65; bulk, $12.25@13; clearance good; most fat cows, $7@9; sprinkling, $9.50@10; low cutters, $5.50@5.65; undertone common cows, cutters and bull trade weak; only scarcity holding up bull market; best vealers, $15; choice kinds, $14@14.50, according to weight; good to choice light vealers, $13@14. Hogs: Closed active; light and medium weight hogs steady with yesterday's best prices; heavy butcher and packing sows steady with yesterday's average; spots 5@10c higher at close; top, $8.40 paid for selected 180 to 210-lb. weight; bulk better grade 170 to 220-lb. averages, $8.20@8.35; good and choice 220 to 270-lb. butchers, $8@8.25; desirable 280 to 320-lb. weight largely $7.80@8.10; choice 140 to 160-lb. weight in broad demand up to $8.25; bulk, $7.50@8.25; pigs largely $6@7; few up to $7.25; bulk packing sows, $6.75@7.24; shippers took 16,000; estimated holdover, 3,000. Sheep: Fat lambs fairly active, 10@15c higher, quality and lighter weight considered; handy weights with finish absent; good to choice medium weights, $16.15; bulk wooled lambs, $15.75@15.85; choice 90-lb. clippers steady, $13; good 96-lb. yearlings, $14.25; sheep and feeding and shearing lambs scarce, strong; good fat ewes, $9@9.25; medium to good feeding lambs, $14.25@14.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Dunning & Stevens live stock report: Cattle—Steady. Hogs: Steady; mediums, $8.90@9; heavies, $8.50@8.75; yorkers, $8.75@9; pigs, $6.75@7.25. Sheep: Strong; top lambs, $16.75; yearlings, $10@14.50; wethers, $10@10.50; ewes, $8@9.50. Calves, $17.

CROP REPORTS

Hillsdale.—Auctions are numerous and very well attended. Hogs and horses do not find much interest in them. Sheep, cows and tractors are more in demand. Feed is scarce on most all farms. Many are buying all they feed. The question is, will the hogs pay out? Cows do and seem to be the best part of the farm program at present.—L. W. M., March 8.

Shawassee (N. W.).—Nice weather but not much doing every one waiting for spring work to begin. No extra acreage of beans intended now. Many sows being fatted for market. Feed getting scarce, both rough and grain. Daylight chicken thieves working in this community.—G. L. P., March 8.

Saginaw (S. E.).—We have had some real March weather, the past week. Sunday, the fourth, we had a real blizzard with several inches of snow. Today it is quite moderate. Snow nearly all gone again. Auction sales held about every day in the community. Cows and poultry bringing good prices. Not much produce to sell. Money a scarce article. Quotations from Saginaw: Wheat, $1.44; corn, $1.00; oats, 60c; rye, $1.07; beans, $7.65; potatoes, $1.00; butter, 50c; eggs, 26c.—E. C. M., March 8.

Alpena.—This report will very likely reach you a day or two behind time. Roads are drifted almost impassable for horses. Worst storm here for several years. No chance to move produce. No auction sales billed here yet. Quotations from Spratt: Wheat: $1.22; oats, 58c; rye, 84c; beans, $7.25; potatoes, 80c; butter 45c; eggs, 32c.—R. H., March 5.

FARM STOCKS OF GRAINS

FARM stocks of corn, wheat, and oats on Michigan farms were all less on March 1, this year, than on this date last year, according to a report issued by Herbert Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, Agricultural Statistician for Michigan. Following the very short corn crop of 1927, the stocks of this grain were only about half as large as on March 1, 1927.

The total stocks of corn amounted to 8,579,000 bushels compared with 16,249,000 bushels the year before, or 22 per cent in 1928 against 30 per cent in 1927. Only two per cent of the 1927 crop was shipped out of the county where grown whereas three per cent of the 1926 crop was so shipped. The wheat stocks on March 1 this year, on farms were 17 per cent of the total 1927 crop compared with 13 per cent on the same date the year before and a ten-year average of 20 per cent. These wheat stocks amounted to 3,276,000 bushels this year compared with 3,940,000 bushels held on Michigan farms on March 1, 1927.

Oat stocks on Michigan farms amounted to 18,960,000 bushels of 35 per cent this year compared to 20,206,000 bushels or 39 per cent last year.

1,335 DEATH CLAIMS

About 30,000 Personal Injury Claims by Automobiles in Michigan each year

Mr. Automobile Owner, the death rate by automobiles in Michigan and the United States averages about one per thousand, and the personal injuries average thirty per thousand. Therefore, about one thousand are killed by automobiles each year in Michigan. In case you have a serious accident, causing personal injuries or death, it is important to be insured in a company that specializes and has its home office in the state. About twenty thousand claims were settled last year by this company without litigation. A local agent and adjuster will give you service on all small claims. If it is of sufficient importance, you can drive to the main office within a few hours and know that your matter is receiving proper attention by experienced men.

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Secretary

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