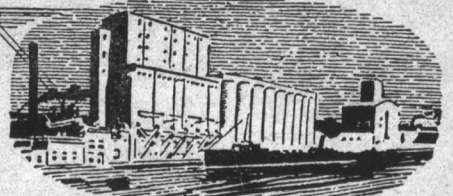


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 12.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1924

TERMS: TWO YEARS \$1
60c PER YEAR—5 YRS. \$2



THEIR SATURDAY JOB

Fordson

A new year dawns on the farm with the coming of spring work.

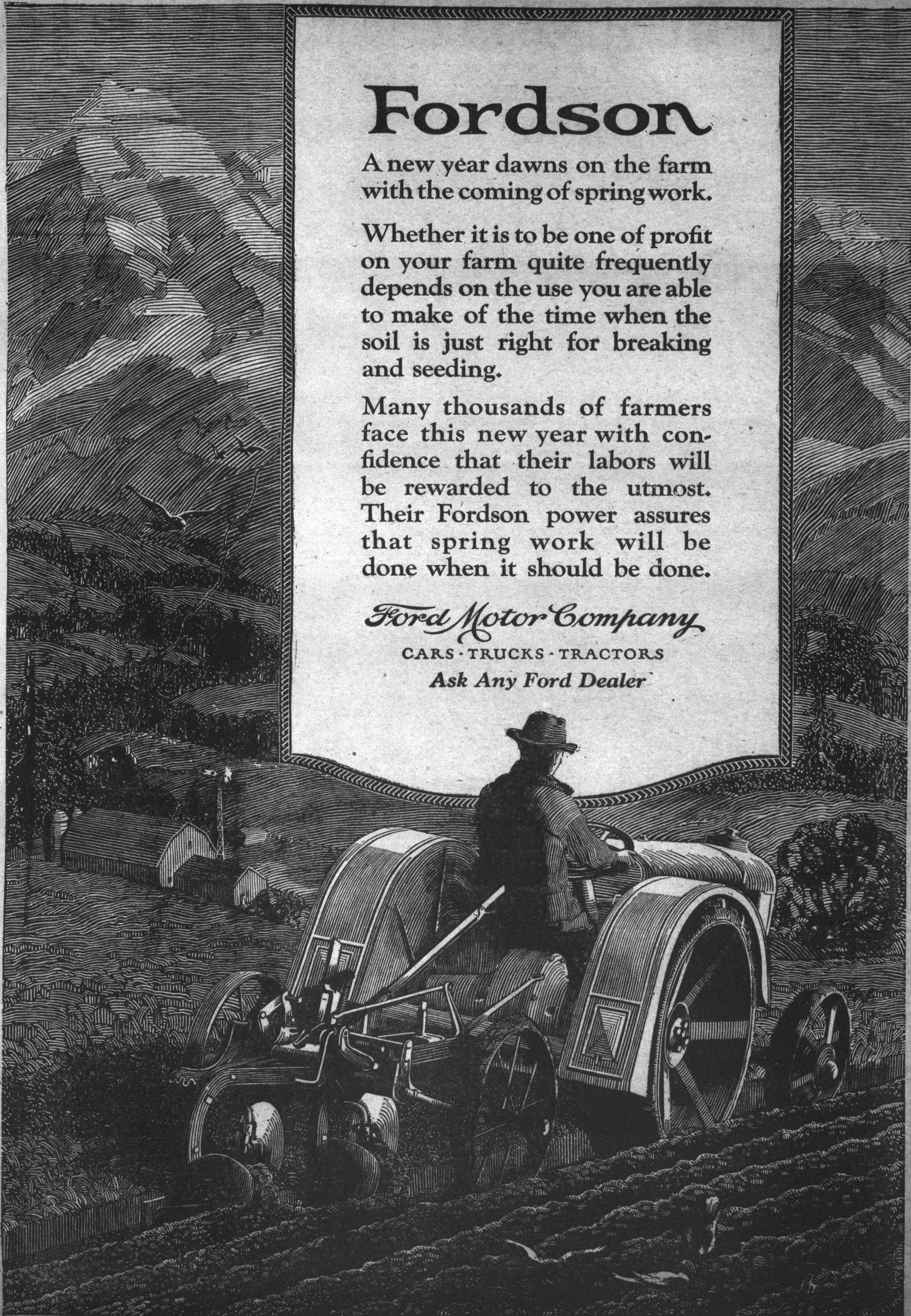
Whether it is to be one of profit on your farm quite frequently depends on the use you are able to make of the time when the soil is just right for breaking and seeding.

Many thousands of farmers face this new year with confidence that their labors will be rewarded to the utmost. Their Fordson power assures that spring work will be done when it should be done.

Ford Motor Company

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

Ask Any Ford Dealer



SATURDAY
February 2,
1924

VOL. VI, No. 12

Being absolutely independent
our columns are open for the
discussion of any subject per-
taining to the farming business.

"How to the fine, let the chips fall where they may!"

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

"The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan"

Published Bi-Weekly
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TWO YEARS \$1

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Michigan Bean Growers Plan to Market Crop

Association of Bean Growers Authorize A. B. Cook to Name Committee of Ten to
Form Marketing Organization

By R. C. GROESBECK

(M. A. C. Correspondent of The Business Farmer)

At a meeting of more than three hundred Michigan bean growers, held in the armory at Owosso on January 18, it was voted to appoint a committee of ten men to formulate a plan for the cooperative marketing of beans in this state.

A. B. Cook, of Owosso, who called the meeting, acted as chairman of the meetings, and will work with the committee which he appoints to formulate a definite plan of action.

R. L. Churchill, manager of the California Lima Bean Growers Association, gave the principal address of the afternoon session. He asserted that cooperative marketing was the only remedy to prevent the dumping of the bean crop on the market, pointing out that eighty per cent of the state crop was put on the market immediately after the crop was harvested.

Mr. Churchill said that the object of the cooperative marketing associations was not to increase the price of the commodity, but to produce an orderly system of marketing the product. When successful the cooperative system does not increase the price to the consumer, but obtains a larger share of the consumer's dollar for the farmer, he declared. He said that at the present time the Michigan bean grower is getting forty-two per cent of the consumer's dollar, while in California the members of the growers associations are receiving sixty per cent.

Churchill declared that the cooperative marketing plan had been endorsed by bankers, economists, and business men of the nation as fundamentally sound, and asserted that the methods of the farmers in marketing their products in the past had been in direct violation of the fundamental principles of business. He also pointed out that when the farmer buys anything he must pay the price set by the man who sells the product, while in selling he must accept the price set by the buyer.

The speaker declared that the California Lima Bean Growers Association, over a period of seven years, has returned to the growers and average price of \$8.10 per hundredweight for their beans, while the independent bean growers have received considerably less.

In financing Churchill said that the California association advances to the growers within a month after they had delivered the beans, between fifty and sixty per cent of their value, paying the balance later. The beans are stored in public warehouses and are supplied to the market in an even and orderly manner. The association itself is able to obtain large loans with the warehouse receipts as collateral, as the title to the produce passes to the association upon delivery of the beans.

Churchill declared that his analysis of the bean situation in Michigan showed him that:

The market now lacks a stabilizing influence; there are too many small elevators, both privately and farmer owned, each bidding against the other; there are too many farmers selling their bean crops individually, and as a result selling on a buyers' market at the buyers' prices.

He also declared that there is too wide a margin between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays, citing as an example a case where several cars of beans were sold and resold seventeen times, each buyer making a profit.

Churchill said that the wholesale purchasers of beans would welcome

the organization because it would stabilize the market and protect them. The wholesalers would then know when they bought beans in the fall that the price was not going to fluctuate greatly later resulting in heavy losses to them.

In closing his address, Churchill urged that the Michigan bean growers follow the example of the California growers and market their beans through a cooperative association, and stated that the California association would be glad to aid them in any ways possible.

Christian Breise, of Lansing, former president of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association, told the growers of the efforts made by himself and others to stabilize the bean market, but said that all the attempts had met with failure.

James N. McBride, of Burton, former state market director, declared that the time had come when the farmers must adopt the same tactics that large business concerns used and set the prices for which their products would sell.

He said that he was opposed to government price fixing, but declared that he believed the farmers could fix the price of beans by cooperative marketing. He said that there were all the favorable elements in the state to make bean raising profitable, and that the problem of the Michigan growers was to coordinate these elements into the best plan for orderly marketing.

J. A. Rose, a representative of the Federal Reserve Intermediate Bank of St. Paul, told the farmers of the purposes of the bank and how cooperative associations such as the California Lima Bean Growers Association were able to obtain large loans on crops to finance their marketing of the products.

Mr. Cook's Address

In opening the meeting Mr. Cook gave the following address:

"It affords me pleasure to call this very important representative body of men to order. We are here today representing one industry unique in the agricultural annals of the state.

"Beans are the only staple agricultural crop in the production of which Michigan holds a command-

ing position and her right to the position is no longer challenged.

"This condition arises from the fact of the peculiar adaptation, both of soil and climate, of about a score of counties here in the central and eastern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan.

"There has been no propaganda by those interested in merchandising this crop or by the manufacturers of machinery used in the production or distribution or consumption or by any other outside agency to encourage the production of beans. Comparatively speaking beans have looked good to the farmer or possibly it would be a more correct statement to say that other crops had looked worse. Beans have been fortunate in being exempted from any form of artificial stimulation. The best and only stimulation needed in agriculture or anywhere is a profitable price. Boosting the production of commodities already underpriced is an economic fallacy. Practically every agricultural product is underpriced today. The vital burning question in agriculture in America is remunerative prices. My next door neighbor and his boy drive 28 miles to Flint and back every day; they help manufacture Buicks. They are farmers born and bred. On every hand the bright and progressive are being driven in the same direction. What are we going to do about it? As patriotic Americans who believe that high standards as to personal and general conditions of our agricultural classes are one of the safeguards of our free institutions, what is it our duty to do?

Credit Is Adequate

"While we do not want to dictate the work of this conference, we do feel that the millions of bushels of beans we are growing indicate that we do not need to discuss the practical side of the growing of beans. Further, we believe the government has done all it can in justice to all by extending credit facilities to producers secured by their product during the 'from farm to consumer' period and in removing the legal barriers to collective bargaining by the producers. We do not believe any of our time need be consumed by appeals to the govern-

ment for further aid. The use of the cotton and tobacco growers and other producers have made of the credit facilities afforded by the government is conclusive proof that ways are at hand so that the grower who needs a substantial payment on his beans can be taken care of, dumping avoided, orderly marketing established. It is little short of a crime the way our bean market year after year is over loaded the first three or four months of the marketing season. It is doubtful if complete recovery ever takes place.

"We do not believe it is necessary to establish new agencies for marketing. We should have a super-organization controlled by the growers, to regulate supply in accordance with demand. By a proper co-ordination of this with the agencies which we now have we believe the desired results can be accomplished. We are here today to investigate and see if some very valuable agencies and opportunities are not being overlooked by us.

Need Orderly Plan

"Would it be unreasonable for us to ask that splendid able body of men in our extension and county agricultural agent forces to assist in organizing us in a way that we may utilize the governmental agencies intended to assist in orderly and remunerative marketing as well as to assist us in increasing production? Increased production should be accompanied by more effective and orderly distribution, or disaster is probable. Any agency assisting in one should in both.

Competition Blamed

"Co-operative marketing has not functioned as a market stabilizer or strengthener. This was needed and expected. It has given us another competitor, in many cases a salutary one, for the business of carrying our products from the producer to the consumer. In the absence of any systematic and comprehensive machinery for orderly marketing, the farmer who feels he must have cash dumps his beans on the co-operative elevator regardless of market conditions. The co-operative elevator does not feel justified in speculating on the future price under the chaotic conditions that exist, its funds and facilities are limited and it in turn pushes the beans onto the elevator exchange or the private jobbing house, when they in turn are placed in a difficult position as the market becomes confused and uncertainty prevails. Day by day the market is put lower in an effort to do business in the face of such unsatisfactory market conditions. Co-operative is underbidding co-operative, private jobber, underbidding private jobber, each against the other, a little lower day by day and week by week, and everyone stands by and wonders where it will all end. Usually it ends when about 80 per cent of the beans are out of first hands.

"So well is the condition recognized year by year that a lot of beans are contracted when they are in blossom at a much lower price than the one prevailing at the time the contract is made. A sold short interest is a burden on the market. This condition is unnecessary and the responsibility for it is on the grower.

Two Dollars Average

"Some injustice has resulted in the public mind, we believe, from the change from the bushel standard of measure to the hundred weight. The hundred weight is the right way and should be adopted for all products. The public hears \$4.50 as the price of beans and

(Continued on Page 27)

INVITATION TO ATTEND FARMERS' WEEK

IN behalf of State Board of Agriculture the Faculty and the Student Body of the Michigan Agricultural College I extend to every Michigan Farmer and Housewife and to all others interested in agriculture, a cordial invitation to attend our Annual Farmers' Week and Housewives' Congress from February Fourth to Eighth. Our new Home Economics Building just completed will be open to the public at this time. The daily meetings of the Housewives' Congress and the Extensive Home Economics Exhibit are to be staged in his building. Speakers of state and national reputation have been secured to appear on the group and general program. All visitors will have excellent opportunities to gain inspiration and information from the comprehensive exhibit and carefully planned speaking program. We invite you to visit us during this week in order also that we may all become better acquainted, that you may visit and see this fine state institution, its herds and flocks and its splendid equipment for educational service to the state.

R. S. SHAW, Acting President, M. A. C.

Muskegon Farmers Put Operation in Cooperation

Farmer-Owned Creamery at Ravenna Made About 400,000 Pounds of Butter Last Year and Over Half of Output Was Marketed by Parcel Post

By CARL H. KNOPF

(Special Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)



Secretary-Manager Harvey Averill, who, stockholders say, deserves much credit for the success of the Ravenna Incorporated Butter Company.

NINE years is a comparatively old age, as cooperative organizations go in Michigan, but such is the length of time that the Ravenna Incorporated Butter Co., has been working on a cooperative basis. This creamery, located at Ravenna, Muskegon county, is a striking example of the way in which quality and cooperation can be combined to form a decidedly successful enterprise.

But there are many other remarkable things about the Ravenna creamery besides its age. For instance, it markets over 60 per cent of its total output by parcel post which means that, each year, tons of the Ravenna butter go to the consumers via Uncle Sam's mail bags—but that is another part of our story.

The Ravenna creamery first started operation away back about 1911. Some 200 farmers formed a co-partnership to finance the venture and for three years everything moved along quite well. Then the creamery burned and, for some reason or other there was no insurance. This, as you may suppose, was a body blow, right to the heart, but the farmers were not disheartened. Instead, they immediately started plans for a bigger and better concern to be organized as a stock company. Each of the 200 members advanced \$36 to meet the obligations of the old company and, in return, each received 2 shares of stock in the new organization.

In September, 1914, the Ravenna Butter Company was incorporated as a stock company with a total capitalization of \$6,000. This was issued in the form \$10 shares, making a total of 600 shares. One share was set as the limit which any one stockholder could own. The original members disposed of their extra shares of stock and so, at the present time there are about 587 stockholders, the few additional shares being held by the company itself to be sold as new patrons make application.

These 587 owners of the creamery meet once per year and elect the officers and directors who are made responsible for the business during the following twelve months. The present officers and directors are as follows:

President, S. D. McNitt, Ravenna; Sec'y-Manager, H. S. Averill, Ravenna; Directors: J. Roy Davidson, Nunica; Roy Haas, Coopersville; Carl Kober, Conklin.

Acorn From Which Grew Oak

Back in 1914 an employe from the Detroit post office came to Ravenna for a visit. There was nothing unusual about such an occurrence but there was something unusual about Ravenna butter. We may conclude that the flavor "lasted" because on his return to Detroit he decided that he must have more of that Ravenna butter. Accordingly he wrote to Manager Averill asking that a couple of pounds be sent him by parcel post. He even sent an empty fiber container for the shipment, the same kind of package which the creamery now uses at the rate of four carloads per year.

From this one shipment has been built up a parcel post business which, this past year, has handled about 400,000 lbs. of butter. And 400,000 pounds is 200 tons so the

reader can appreciate that this is "some" butter to be sold direct from creamery to customer. The total sales of butter from the Ravenna creamery in 1922 were 648,018 pounds so the parcel post shipments represent approximately 62 per cent of the total business.

To ship this butter requires over 100,000 of the fiber containers, or four full carloads as mentioned above.

As the reader can well imagine, the parcel post business from this creamery alone amounts to more than the total business done in a year by many postoffices. Something over 17,000 shipments are made each year and the bill for postage amounts to \$5,000.00 annually. In fact the business from the creamery promises to boost the local post-office into the second class group.

The original list of one customer has grown now to 2,000 customers scattered all over the United States. Butter has been shipped as

for a fixed amount to be shipped at regular intervals.

A Business Built On Quality

And now you are wondering, as did the writer, just what kind of a costly and extensive system of advertising was used to build up such an excellent business by mail. When the question was put up to Mr. Averill he answered, "We have had practically no advertising except the word-of-mouth kind. When a family uses our butter, they like it and tell their neighbors about it. Then the neighbors order. That's the way our business has been built up. Oh, we send out calendar pads each year, but these go just to our present customers! And occasionally we send a shipment of butter to be used at a church supper or a lodge banquet with our compliments. This is good advertising because when the diner has had a taste of our butter he wants it for use on his own table." There you have in a nut shell the reason for the remark-

day. Butter delivered to your door in from 24 to 48 hours after churning! Contrast this with the usual route followed in the distribution of butter from creamery to wholesaler to jobber to retailer to customer. The Ravenna method not only cuts out the many middlemen and their profits, all to the advantage of the farmer, but it also delivers fresh and wholesome butter direct to the consumer at a reasonable price and without the weeks of delay which are usually interspersed between creamery and consumer.

With each shipment of butter is included an invoice giving the cost of butter and also the amount of postage and insurance charges. The customer is to remit on receipt of the invoice. One might suppose that such a method would cause the losses from non-payment to run quite high. However, according to Manager Averill, the percentage of loss is surprisingly low. On a parcel post business in 1922 amounting to over \$160,000 only \$613 was charged off for bad accounts and not all of this came from butter sales. The largest losses, according to Manager Averill, were caused by the bankruptcy of grocery stores which were distributing the butter.

"Before shipping to a new customer we require some reference," said Mr. Averill. "Sometimes writing in on the stationery of the firm is sufficient but, as a usual thing, our new customers come to us with the recommendation of some one of our old customers."

On a Strictly Cooperative Basis

The business of the Ravenna creamery is conducted on a strictly cooperative basis. All patrons in the territory within reasonable distance of the creamery are required to be stockholders. However, the cream routes extend out for long distances and cream is purchased from producers outside of the area. No discrimination is made between stockholders and nonstockholders in the matter of price or returns.

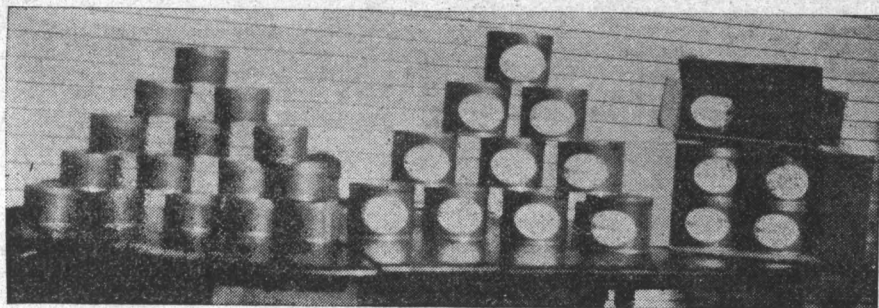
No interest is paid on the shares of stock and no dividends are declared. Any benefit which a stockholder derives must come from the cream which he supplies to the creamery. In other words, patronage is the basis of benefits.

Where then, you ask, is the advantage in being a stockholder? Simply as being one of the group of cooperators who are putting across a successful business, and of having a voice in the affairs of the organization. And these advantages are sufficient to cause a demand for all the shares of stock available.

The creamery buildings alone are inventoried at approximately \$6,000 which represents the amount which the stockholders have invested in the business. This, together with the land, machinery, trucks, and equipment, makes a total investment upwards of \$20,000.

Checks in payment for the cream are issued every two weeks. Payment for cream delivered during one month is paid for on the following month. This gives the creamery about 30 days to manufacture the cream into butter, sell the butter, collect the amounts due, and divide the proceeds among the dairymen.

The cream receipts are pooled for (Continued on Page 22)



Containers in which butter is shipped. Left to right: containers holding 2 pounds, containers holding 5 pounds and packages made up for shipment, one containing two 5-pound containers and one holding four 5-pound containers.

far west as San Francisco, as far east as New Jersey, and as far south as Florida. Averill relates with pride how, a few years ago, a shipment of butter was made, via parcel post, to Germany. It was reported as being in excellent condition on its arrival.

While the customers are thus scattered yet the bulk of the butter is used in Michigan. Detroit gets 95 per cent of the parcel post shipments and it is safe to say that the post office force of that city, following the example set by the postal clerk mentioned above, now eat nothing but Ravenna butter.

Butter for parcel post shipment is packed in waxed fiber containers. There are two sizes, one holding 2 lbs. and the other holding 5 lbs. The smallest amount which the creamery will ship is 4 lbs., made up of two 2 lb. containers. Mr. Averill states that the 5 lb. container is the more popular size and the most common shipment is a 20-lb. box containing four of the 5 lb. packages.

Each week many orders are received ranging from 150 lbs. to 400 lbs. each. These orders are mainly Club orders, i.e., orders for a number of persons which are grouped together by some individual who charges a small amount to pay for his time. A Club order must be for at least 80 pounds.

Club orders as large as 1,000 lbs. and 2,000 lbs. each are not uncommon. J. P. Bacon, employed in the wholesale stamp department of the Detroit post office, sends in more large Club orders than any other person. His orders range from 2,500 lbs. to 3,100 lbs. each, and practically all of this is used by the employes in the post office.

When asked as to the practicability of making long distance shipments Mr. Averill answered that he does not consider it advisable to ship further than the second zone of the parcel post. He has two reasons for this, one is that the butter is not certain to arrive in the best condition, and the second, that it is not possible to insure shipments of butter sent farther than the second zone.

About one-fifth of the parcel post shipments are made on standing orders, a standing order being one

able increase in the business of selling Ravenna butter by mail—Quality! Quality which the consumer recognizes with the first taste and quality which continues through the weeks, months, and years—that is the secret of Ravenna's success.

Many farmers will argue against attempting to sell quality in farm products, saying that "people won't pay extra for it." This argument seems disproven by the experience of the Ravenna creamery. The price of parcel post butter ranges from 8 cents to 11 cents per pound above the average price for creamery butter and the consumer pays, in addition, the postage and insurance charges.

On the day the writer visited the creamery the price of Standards (90 score) butter in Chicago was 48½ cents. The parcel post price on that same day was 60 cents per pound which enabled the creamery to pay its patrons 63 cents per pound for the butterfat delivered on that day.

Fresh Butter that is "Fresh"

The customers of the Ravenna creamery can well afford to pay a premium for their butter. The churning is done in the morning and the butter churned in the forenoon is packed into containers that afternoon. It leaves Ravenna on the late afternoon train and, in the case of Detroit customers, is delivered to their doors sometime the next



The Ravenna Incorporated Butter Company

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



SWEETENING THINGS UP.—Dr. H. C. Gore of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, has discovered that by the simple process of imitating the functioning of the human stomach he can convert corn into sugar. He has been able to get thirty-five pounds of sugar from one bushel of corn. Now, will the price of sugar drop?



CAN ENGLAND TOP AMERICA'S STANDARD OF GOOD LOOKS?—Andre Charlot, well known theatrical man of England, declares that the best looking girls are to be found in England and submits the above as proof. The idea! No country has us beat for pretty girls.



GIVES EMPLOYEES APARTMENT HOUSE A PIECE.—When J. Louis Guyon, of Chicago, went broke ten of his employees pooled their earnings together and turned the money over to him. The tide turned, today he owns 50 apartment houses, and in gratitude he is presenting each one of his benefactors with a thirty apartment building.



COMMANDER OF DIXMUDE.—In the center is Commander Plessis, with his officers just before they sailed away in the ill-fated Dixmude, a huge airship belonging to France.



KING OF MILKERS.—Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace is today a titled man. He is the champion cow milker of the Capitol and he defeated Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota for the honor.



KNIGHTED.—Corey J. Spencer, of Jackson, Michigan, gave the French government 2 pure bred herd sires. Recently he was informed that he was to be knighted.



BETSY ROSS HOME TO BE MOVED.—The old Betsy Ross house at 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., which because of fire hazards, may be moved to one of Philadelphia's many parks.



GREECE'S NEW PREMIER.—General Danglis, chairman of the Venizelist Party, who has been appointed the new Premier of Greece.



TAXI DRIVER IS FAMOUS MUSICIAN.—Samuel Becker, once well known musician in Russia, is now driving taxi in Minneapolis, Minn. In between trips he writes music for a radio broadcasting station.



MAY BRING RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA.—Dr. Eduard Renes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, has done more than any other man to bring about recognition of his country by other countries.



PRESIDENT BREAKS PRECEDENT.—President Coolidge, as far as is known, is the first Republican president to pay tribute to Andrew Jackson. Accompanied by Secretaries Weeks and Denby he walked across to Lafayette Park and laid a wreath at the base to the monument to Andrew Jackson. The photo shows the trio walking through the Park.



HARSH CRITIC OF AMERICA.—Giovanni Papini, famous Italian author, is said to have recently declared America the "land of the millionaire, of the nauseating Longfellow and the intolerable Washington."

Thousand Birds in "Gold Medal" Poultry Show

Cash Prizes Totaling Over \$200, 800 Ribbons and More Than 100 Special Prizes
Distributed at Big Show at Muskegon

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WITH its well-lighted Armory filled nearly to capacity, Muskegon entertained the aristocrats and the workers of Michigan's world during the third week in January. It was a thousand-bird Show, and then some. There were 662 birds entered in the standard classes and 284 birds in the utility division. This makes a total of 946 birds. Add to this a number of turkeys, ducks, geese, pigeons, and nearly 100 rabbits, and you have one of the largest Shows in the state. For quality, as well as number of exhibits, Muskegon ranks with Grand Rapids and Detroit as one of the three leading Poultry Shows in Michigan for the 1923-24 season.

There were 112 exhibitors at the Muskegon Show. The support given by those outside of Muskegon county is indicated by the fact that 63 of the exhibitors were from other counties. Ottawa, Kent, Newaygo, Oceana, Mason, Wexford, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, St. Joseph, Allegan, Shiawassee and Ionia were among the counties represented by exhibits.

It was essentially a Show made up of small exhibits, the average being less than nine birds per exhibitor. As 18 was the highest number of birds shown by any one exhibitor in the same variety class this indicates that the exhibitors were concerned with quality rather than quantity.

Gold and Silver Medals Awarded

A total of more than \$200 was actually distributed in cash prizes to the winners at Muskegon. This in addition to 800 ribbons and more than 100 special prizes, most of the latter being donations from the merchants of the city. The total prizes actually won and distributed amounted to over \$500.

The most coveted awards, however, were the medals offered by the American Poultry Association under the direction of its president, Thos. F. Riggs, who designated the Muskegon exhibit as the official "Gold Medal" A. P. A. Show of Michigan for the year. In addition to the splendid championship gold medal which gives the name to the Show, there were 23 silver medals distributed by the American Poultry Association as championship awards in other classes.

A goodly share of the highest honors of the Muskegon Show were won by E. C. Zoeller of Albion who exhibited a wonderful string of

White Rocks. The much-coveted Grand Championship Gold Medal, offered by the A. P. A. for the best cockerel in the show, was won by Zoeller on a White Rock cockerel. This same cockerel also won the Association trophy awarded for the best bird in the Show. This Association trophy is a massive silver cup, which has been battled for ever since 1912. During the 12 years of competition this cup has been won by 9 different exhibitors. By repeating his wins of 1918 and 1922, Mr. Zoeller becomes the first three-time winner and now is the permanent, and proud, possessor of the Association cup.

A second silver cup, awarded for the best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet, and pen of any one variety was also won by Mr. Zoeller, making his second winning of this particular trophy.

The special prizes for the best cock, best hen, best cockerel, best pullet, the best young pen, in the Show were won by Mr. Zoeller who, as the reader may imagine, had a good week of it.

There were, however, other winners at the Muskegon Show. Wm.

Bassett of Muskegon won a total of 499 points in the White Wyandotte division and was awarded the silver cup trophy given to the exhibitor winning the highest number of points at the Show on any variety. This is the second win for Mr. Bassett on this particular cup.

The cup awarded for the best pen in the Show was also won by Mr. Bassett with his White Wyandottes.

Roy Strevel of Muskegon with a pen of Buff Wyandottes, won the cup awarded for the best solid-color pen in the show.

The best pen of parti-colored birds were S. C. Rhode Island Reds, owned by A. M. Wood of Grand Rapids. This trophy is also a silver cup and during its seven years of competition has been won by six different exhibitors.

The Buff Orpingtons owned by H. O. Rieger of Grand Rapids won, for the third time, the cup awarded for the best pen of Orpingtons so Mr. Rieger becomes the permanent owner of that trophy.

L. D. Hyde of Muskegon won, for the second time, with his Himalayan rabbits, the trophy awarded to the exhibitor winning the largest num-

ber of points in the rabbit competition on any one variety. According to the rules governing this particular trophy, the second winning gives permanent possession.

The best rabbit in the show was a Chinchilla, owned by Wilkinson and McGee of Grand Rapids, who thereby won a special silver trophy. A second cup was won by this same firm with a Chinchilla buck which was designated the best junior buck in the show.

Awards in Utility Classes

Best Pen, Francis Kent, of Muskegon, on S. C. White Leghorns. Best Old Pen, Francis Kent, on S. C. White Leghorns. Best Young Pen, James DeGroot, of No. Muskegon, on S. C. Mottled Anconas. Best Cock, K. T. Murphy of Muskegon, with a White Wyandotte. Best Cockerel, Peter M. Hansen, of Muskegon, with an S. C. White Leghorn. Best Pullet, Maurice Vanderwater, of Muskegon, with an S. C. R. I. R. Best Hen, Francis Kent, with an S. C. White Leghorn.

The pen of S. C. White Leghorns which won both best pen and best old pen in the utility division, were raised and exhibited by Francis Kent of Muskegon. The judges gave Mr. Kent much commendation on this pen, both for type and uniformity. As expressed by one judge, "The four hens are as like as four peas."

Two additional awards won in the standard classes were as follows:

A. M. Wood of Grand Rapids, best old pen in Show, with S. C. R. I. Reds.

Jas. DeKoster of Holland, second best pen in show, with Buff Rocks.

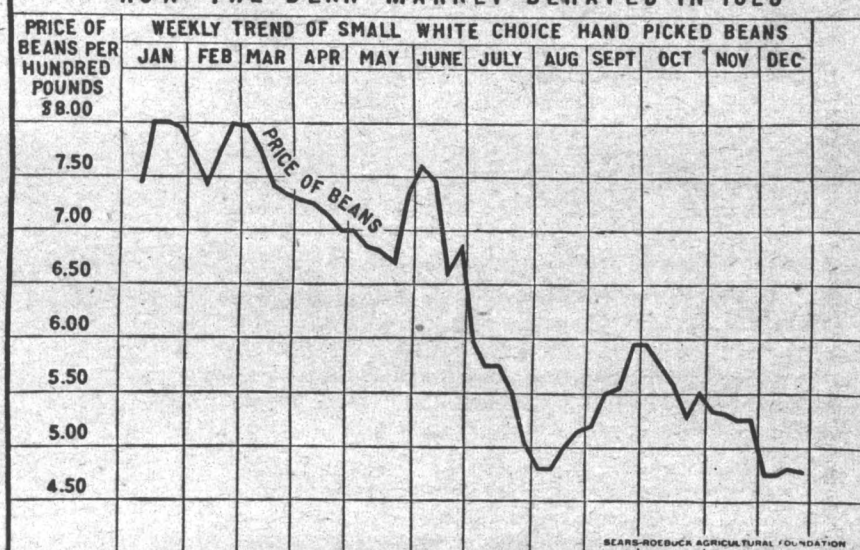
The competition was keen throughout the show. In the utility class of Single Comb White Leghorn pullets, 23 were entered for competition. This class held the attention of the judge for a long time with awards finally made as follows: First, Royal Bratton of Montague; Second, Bert Denman of Muskegon; Third, Francis Kent, of Muskegon; Fourth, Peter M. Hansen of Muskegon; Fifth, Francis Kent.

In addition to the silver medals awarded by the A. P. A. for the best cockerel in each of 17 different breeds, the following sweepstakes silver medals were also A. P. A. awards:

Best Turkey, L. O. Dawson of Muskegon;

(Continued on Page 19)

HOW THE BEAN MARKET BEHAVED IN 1923



Good Care of Brood Sow this Winter Means Strong Litters Next Spring

By W. E. J. EDWARDS

Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College

IN order that brood sows farrow strong, thrifty litters next spring, several factors must be given careful consideration this winter. Occasionally sows wintered in a haphazard manner produce good litters of thrifty pigs, but this is the rare exception.

Several points are of vital importance. The brood sow should be forced to take sufficient exercise; clean, dry, well ventilated quarters should be provided; and the proper food constituents should be given.

Sufficient exercise is very essential in the production of a strong litter of pigs. By no means should the sow be cramped in a small pen where she does not have the run of a lot. If she is so confined, she is very liable to become soft and flabby and usually has considerable difficulty in delivering her young. Under such conditions the pigs usually lack vitality, a larger number of them are liable to die at birth, and those remaining will not get the strong start they need. Sows getting insufficient exercise usually become indolent and often kill several of their pigs by lying on them, whereas sows that have had the run of a reasonable sized lot have much more vitality and heed the cries of their young, getting up when they happen to pinch a little fellow in lying down.

Some brood sows have to be forced to take the exercise they need. This can be accomplished by having the sleeping quarters and the feeding trough some distance apart.

this brings up the question of winter quarters.

No doubt the use of the portable cot is the most satisfactory method of housing brood sows during the winter and in fact during the entire year except at farrowing time, when a community house is usually preferred. There are many styles of portable cots, the size to be recommended being six by eight feet. The cot does not need to be warmly built, one thickness of lumber being quite sufficient. In fact, it is not necessary to put on a door. It should be floored, however, and placed in a dry place and by all means should be kept dry and well bedded.

In planning the hog lots it is advisable that they be made long and narrow, rather than square. They can then be plowed without difficulty and by placing the cot at one end and the feeding trough at the other, the sows are forced to take a fair amount of exercise.

A large number of different food constituents are necessary in the production of a healthy litter. Not only must the demands of the sow be met, but the ultimate development of the litter depends to a large extent upon their being properly nourished before parturition. A strong frame with good muscular development should be produced. This can be done only by supplying

these growth producing constituents in the ration. Bone cannot be built without mineral matter and muscle cannot be developed without protein. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that there be no lack of these constituents in the feed given.

Most of our home grown grains are deficient in growth producing qualities although oats and rye are fairly well balanced in this respect. Oats as a sole ration are not recommended, as they do not contain the variety of proteins necessary, while rye should be fed in limited amounts as it often contains ergot which may cause abortion. Good, second growth alfalfa hay is rich in substances which produce growth and if sows can be induced to consume considerable quantities, home grown grains such as oats and barley with a small amount of corn makes a satisfactory ration. Sufficient alfalfa is seldom eaten, however, unless it is ground and mixed with these grains to the extent of about twenty-five percent of the ration.

A few well balanced rations which meet the needs of the pregnant sow are:

1. Corn, 12 parts by weight; Tankage, 1 part by weight.
2. Barley, 18 parts; Tankage, 1 part.
3. Ground Oats, 100 parts; Corn, 100 parts; Tankage, 8 parts.
4. Ground Oats, 600 parts;

Middlings, 100 parts; Tankage, 5 parts.

Good second growth alfalfa hay should be available with each of the above rations.

Even when alfalfa is fed, additional minerals should be fed to insure proper bone development. Many mineral mixtures are now on the market. Home made mixtures may be used to good advantage. Hard wood ashes and soft coal are very good. Considering cost and results obtained equal parts of acid phosphate, finely ground limestone, and common salt is recommended. This mixture should be placed in a self-feeder and the sows allowed to take all they wish, or it may be mixed with the feed, using about two pounds of the mixture to every one hundred pounds of the ration.

Goiter or hairlessness has been the cause of very heavy losses among new born pigs in some sections of the country for some time. Michigan has been comparatively free from this trouble but an increasing number of hairless litters has been reported by our breeders the past two or three years.

Pigs affected with this trouble are usually farrowed weak or dead. Many of them are hairless and usually show a swollen neck due to an enlargement of the thyroid gland similar to goiter in humans. This is caused by a deficiency of iodine in the ration.

Highly concentrated foods, such as our common grains, are quite deficient in iodine.

(Continued on Page 19)

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if so requested.)

MAKING CEMENT FROM MARL

Will you please state how to make cement from marl?—P. C., Ithaca, Mich.

—The marl is first excavated, usually by means of steam shovels and pumped or conveyed by barges to the plant where it is stored in large tanks. It is then mixed with clay and the other ingredients necessary to produce the proper chemical compound and thoroughly mixed, after which it is passed through enormous drums which revolve and are heated to a very high temperature so that the marl is calcined or roasted into clinkers.

These clinkers are then ground in large revolving drums. It then goes through the process of soaking for storage and shipment. This covers these processes in a general way.—H. H. Musselman, Prof. Agricultural Engineering Dep't., M. A. C.

IS GIRL 18 YEARS OLD OWN BOSS

Has a girl at the age of 18 her right to leave home and work for herself or can her parents take her back home? Is she at that age her own boss? Can they draw her pay? Thanking you, I remain.—B. R., Bay City, Mich.

—Until a child has reached the age of 21 years, the parents have the custody and control over it, so long as they properly discharge their duty as parents, unless such child has been emancipated by the parents.

The parents are under legal duty to support and care for the child, and in return they have the right to collect her wages.—Legal Editor.

TAX EXEMPTION LAW

Please inform us if in Michigan there exists a so-called exemption law. If so, to what amount, man having family to support can claim exemption? Also please name the law or article, if such exists.—A. K., Dundee, Mich.

—A householder is entitled to a homestead exemption of the value of \$1500.00. See Section 12888-12896 of the Compiled Laws of 1915.

Exemption from levy and sale under any execution, or upon any other final process of a Court, of the following property, viz:

1. All sewing machines, not exceeding one such machine for each family, all spinning wheels, weaving looms with the apparatus, and stoves put up and kept for use in any dwelling house;

2. A seat, pew or slip, occupied by such person or family, in any house or place of public worship;

3. All cemeteries, tombs and rights of burial, while in use as repositories of the dead.

4. All arms and accoutrements required by law to be kept by any person; all wearing apparel of every person or family.

5. The library and school books of every individual and family, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, and all family pictures;

6. To each householder, ten sheep, with their fleeces, and the yarn or cloth manufactured from the same; two cows, five swine, and provisions and fuel for comfortable subsistence of such householder or family for six months;

7. To each householder, all household goods, furniture and utensils, not exceeding in value two hundred and fifty dollars;

8. The tools, implements, materials, stock, apparatus, team, vehicle, horses, harness, or other things to enable any person to carry on the profession, trade, occupation or business in which he is wholly or principally engaged, not exceeding in value two hundred and fifty dollars. The word team in this subdivision shall be construed to mean, either one yoke of oxen, a horse, or a pair of horses, as the case may be;

9. A sufficient quantity of hay, grain, feed and roots, whether growing or otherwise, for properly keeping for six months the animals in

the several subdivisions of this section exempted from execution, and any chattel mortgage, bill of sale, or other lien created on any part of property above described, except such as is mentioned in the eighth subdivision of this section, shall be void, unless such mortgage, bill of sale or lien be signed by the wife (if he have any) of the party making such mortgage or lien.

See Section 12858-12872, Compiled Laws of 1915.

Exemption of wages for the personal labor of a householder having a family is 60 per cent of the

amount of said wages, but in no case shall more than \$30.00 be exempt and in all cases shall less than \$8.00 be exempt. See Section 14-365 of the Compiled Laws of 1915.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General of Michigan.

MUST HEIRS SIGN OFF?

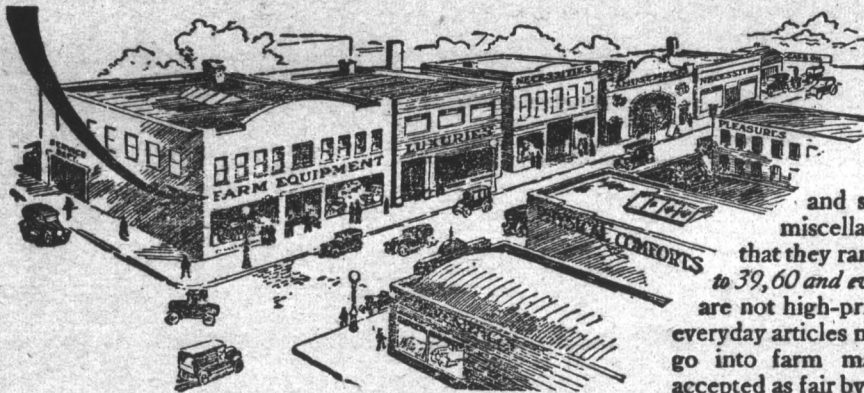
If a man dies and leaves a will have all the heirs got to sign off before they can give a clear deed to a farm?—Mrs. J. G., Wheeler, Mich.

—The answer to your question would depend upon what interest the heirs have in the property, which in turn would depend upon the terms of the will.

When a person dies leaving a will, each legatee or devisee receives whatever property or share of property is bequeathed or devised to him.

Title to the farm would vest in the persons to whom it was devised, and before it could be conveyed all the devisees would have to sign the conveyance. Any person has the right to name what disposition shall be made of his own property at his death, and if he desires to do so and the heirs would receive no interest, and consequently would not have to "sign off." Moreover, he may provide in his will that one heir shall receive all his property and the other heirs nothing, and these disinherited would have no remedy, except to attack the validity of the will in court. If one heir has performed services for the testator, he could not establish a claim for such services unless there was an agreement whereby he was to receive compensation for such services.—Asst. Legal Editor.

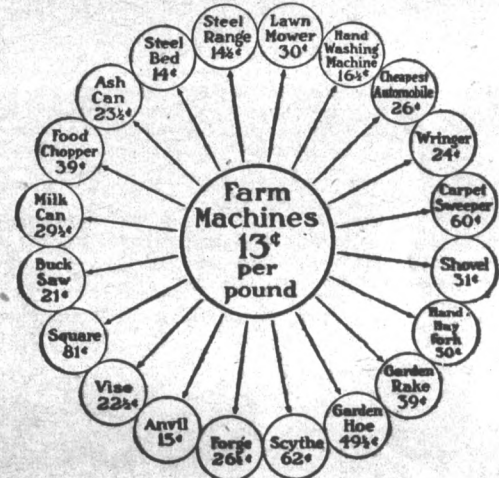
Where the Farmer's Dollar Buys the Greatest Value



The chart below shows the prices per pound of the basic farm machines and other articles the farmer buys.

Ignore for a minute the low figure in the big circle and study the pound prices of the miscellaneous articles. You will see that they range all the way from 14 cents up to 39, 60 and even 81 cents per pound. Yet these are not high-priced goods; they are ordinary, everyday articles made of the same materials that go into farm machines, and the prices are accepted as fair by all buyers. The articles are of a standard line sold practically everywhere.

Now note the low average retail price per pound of farm machines. The average pound price of these basic machines and implements, needed by every grain-growing farmer, is less than the lowest in the other group. Some of these farm machines have com-



plicated parts in their makeup and all of them are built to stand years of hard use, yet the average price the farmer pays for these necessary farm machines is only 13 cents per pound.

The above comparisons, which can be duplicated in any community in this country, prove the statement that the farmer pays less money, pound for pound, for the machines that do his work than he pays for any other similar manufactured article he buys.

This shows what farm machines would cost if they were priced like other articles the farmer buys

- A sulky plow, priced like a wringer, would cost about \$45 MORE
- A peg-tooth harrow, priced like a forge, would cost about \$30 MORE
- A disk harrow, priced like a buck saw, would cost about \$50 MORE
- A grain drill, priced like a food chopper, would cost about \$300 MORE
- A corn planter, priced like a forge, would cost about \$60 MORE
- A corn cultivator, priced like a vise, would cost about \$40 MORE
- A corn sheller, priced like a milk can, would cost about \$20 MORE
- A 7-ft. grain binder, priced like the cheapest automobile, would cost about \$200 MORE
- A 7-ft. grain binder, priced like an ash can, would cost about \$150 MORE
- A 5-ft. mower, priced like a lawn mower, would cost about \$80 MORE
- A hay rake, priced like a garden rake, would cost about \$110 MORE
- A wagon, priced like a hand washing machine, would cost about \$50 MORE

The National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers has issued several bulletins on subjects similar to the above. We will be glad to see that the full set is sent to those interested. Drop us a line.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave.

of America
(Incorporated)

Chicago, Ill.

(Continued from January 19th Issue.)

"THEY do matter, indeed," Miss Maggie was speaking very gravely now. "They matter—woefully. I never say 'It don't matter' to war, or death, or sin, or evil. But there are other things—"

"But the other things matter, too," interrupted the man irritably. "Right here and now it matters that you don't share in the money; it matters that you slave half your time for a father who anywhere near appreciate you; it matters that you slave the rest of the time for every Tom and Dick and Harry and Jane and Mable in Hillerton that has run a silver under a thumb, either literally or metaphorically. It matters that—"

But Miss Maggie was laughing merrily. "Oh, Mr. Smith, Mr. Smith, you don't know what you are saying!"

"I do, too. It's you who don't know what you are saying!"

"But, pray, what would you have me say?" she smiled.

"I'd have you say it does matter, and I'd have you insist on having your rights, every time."

"And what if I had?" she retorted sharply. "My rights, indeed!"

The man fell back, so sudden and so astounding was the change that had come to the woman opposite him. She was leaning forward in her chair, her lips trembling, her eyes a smouldering flame.

"What if I had insisted on my rights, all the way up?" she quivered. "Would I have come home that first time from college? Would I have stepped into Mother Blaisdell's shoes and kept the house? Would I have swept and baked and washed and ironed, day in and day out, to make a home for father and for Jim and Frank and Flora? Would I have come back again and again, when my beloved books were calling, calling, always calling? Would I have seen other girls love and marry and go to homes of their own, while I—Oh, what am I saying?" she choked, covering her eyes with the back of her hand, and turning her face away. "Please, if you can, forget what I said. Indeed, I never—broke out like that—before. I am so—ashamed!"

"Ashamed! Well, you needn't be," Mr. Smith, on his feet, was trying to work off his agitation by tramping up and down the small room.

"But I am ashamed," moaned Miss Maggie, her face still averted. "And I can't think why I should have been so—so wild. It was just something that you said—about my rights, I think. You see—all my life I've just had to learn to say 'It doesn't matter,' when there were so many things I wanted to do, and couldn't. And—don't you see?—I found out, after a while, that it didn't really matter, half so much—college and my own little wants and wishes—as that I should do—what I had to do, willingly and pleasantly at home."

"But, good Heavens, how could you keep from tearing 'round and throwing things?"

"I couldn't—all the time. I—I smashed a bowl once, and two cups." She laughed shamefacedly, and met his eyes now. "But I soon found—that it didn't make me or anybody else—any happier, and that it didn't help things at all. So I tried—to do the other way. And now, please, please say you'll forget all this—what I've been saying. Indeed, Mr. Smith, I am very much ashamed."

"Forget it!" Mr. Smith turned on his heel and marched up and down the room again. "Confound that man!"

"What man?"

"Mr. Stanley G. Fulton, if you must know, for not giving you any of that money."

"Money, money, money!" Miss Maggie threw out both her hands with a gesture of repulsion. "If I've heard that word once, I've heard it a hundred times in the last week. Sometimes I wish I might never hear it again."

"You don't want to be deaf, do you? Well, you'd have to be, to escape hearing that word."

"I suppose so. But—" again she threw out her hands.

"You don't mean—" Mr. Smith was regarding her with curious interest. "Don't you want—money, really?"

She hesitated; then she sighed.

"Oh, yes, of course. We all want money. We have to have money, too; but I don't think it's—everything in the world, by any means."

"You don't think it brings happiness, then?"

"Sometimes. Sometimes not."

"Most of—er—us would be willing to take the risk."

"Most of us would."

"Now, in the case of the Blaisdells here—don't you think this money is going to bring happiness to them?"

There was no answer. Miss Maggie seemed to be thinking.

"Miss Maggie," exclaimed Mr. Smith, with a concern all out of proportion to his supposed interest in the matter, "you don't mean to say you don't think this money is going to bring them happiness?"

Miss Maggie laughed a little.

"Oh, no! This money'll bring them happiness all right, of course,—particularly to some of them. But I was just wondering; if you don't know how to spend five dollars so as to get the most out of it, how will you spend five hundred, or five hundred thousand—and get the most out of that?"

But Miss Maggie shook her head.



THE STORY TO DATE

MR. STANLEY G. FULTON, 50-year old bachelor and possessor of twenty million dollars, calls on his lawyer and they discuss the disposition of this large fortune after its owner's death. The lawyer is in favor of giving the money to colleges or charities while Fulton is opposed to these ideas. He remembers that he has some distant cousins and decides to leave the money to one of them, but first he determines to learn which one will use it to the best advantage. To find out who is the worthy one he, through his lawyer, gives, each cousin \$100,000 to use as they will. Before giving them the money grows a beard and, using the name of Mr. John Smith, goes to the town where they live to find out what kind of people they are. Upon arriving in town he visits James Blaisdell, one of the cousins, where he tries to hire board and lodging. While there he meets Miss Flora Blaisdell, another cousin who is a dressmaker. They decide they cannot rent a room to him and supply him board and refer him to Frank Blaisdell's, the third cousin. He gets a room there and, passing as a writer gathering material for a book on the Blaisdell family in this country, he starts out. He calls on all of the Blaisdells and as they all talk of a relative by the name of Miss Maggie Duff he decides to call on the lady. He finds her living with her father, an old man who seems to have soured on the world. He secures what information he can from her and her father. He then writes a letter to his lawyer discussing the various relatives he has met. The members of the Blaisdell family that each cousin of Stanley G. Fulton has fallen heir to \$100,000 and there is much excitement.

"Nothing. I was just thinking," she said.

CHAPTER XI
Santa Claus Arrives

It was not long after this that Mr. Smith found a tall, gray-haired man, with keen gray eyes, talking with Mrs. Jane Blaisdell and Mellicent in the front room over the grocery store.

"Well—" began Mr. Smith, a joyful light of recognition in his eyes. Then suddenly he stopped and picked up something from the floor. When he came upright his face was very red. He did not look at the tall gray-haired man again as he advanced into the room.

Mellicent turned to him eagerly. "Oh, Mr. Smith, it's the lawyer—he's come. And it's true. It is true!"

"This is Mr. Smith, Mr. Norton," murmured Mrs. Jane Blaisdell to the keen-eyed man, also, for no apparent reason, had grown very red. "Mr. Smith's a Blaisdell, too,—distant, you know. He's doing a Blaisdell book."

"Indeed! How interesting! How are you, Mr.—Smith?" The lawyer smiled and held out his hand, but there was an odd constraint in his manner. "So you're a Blaisdell, too, are you?"

"Er—yes," Mr. Smith, smiling straight into the lawyer's eyes.

"But not near enough to come in on the money, of course," explained Mrs. Jane. "He isn't a Hillerton Blaisdell. He's just boarding here, while he writes his book."

"Oh, I see. So he isn't near enough to come in—on the money." This time it was the lawyer who was smiling straight into Mr. Smith's eyes.

But he did not smile for long. A sudden question from Mellicent seemed to freeze the smile on his lips.

"Mr. Norton, please, what was Mr. Stanley G. Fulton like?" she begged.

"Why—er—you must have seen his pictures in the papers," stammered the lawyer.

"Yes, what was he like? Do tell us," urged Mr. Smith with a bland smile, as he seated himself.

"Why—er—" The lawyer came to a still more unhappy pause.

"Of course, we've seen his pictures," broke in Mellicent, "but those don't tell us anything. And you knew him. So won't you tell us what he was like, please, while we're waiting for father to come up? Was he nice and jolly, or was he stiff and haughty? What was he like?"

"Yes, what was he like?" coaxed Mr. Smith again. Mr. Smith for some reason, seemed to be highly amused.

The lawyer lifted his head suddenly. An odd flash came to his eyes.

"Like? Oh, just an ordinary man, you know,—somewhat conceited, of course." (A queer little half gasp came from Mr. Smith, but the lawyer was not looking at Mr. Smith.) "Eccentric—you've heard that, probably. And he has done crazy things, and no mistake. Of course, with his money and position, we won't exactly say he had bats in his belfry—isn't that what they call it?—but—"

Mr. Smith gave a real gasp this time, and Mrs. Jane Blaisdell ejaculated:—

"There, I told you so! I knew something was wrong. And now he'll come back and claim the money. You see if he don't! And if we've gone and spent

any of it— A gesture of despair finished her sentence.

"Give yourself no uneasiness on that score, madam," the lawyer assured her gravely. "I think I can safely guarantee he will not do that."

"Then you think he's dead?"

"I did not say that, madam. I said I was very sure he would not come back and claim this money that is to be paid over to your husband and his brother and sister. Dead or alive, he has no further power over that money now."

"Oh—h—" breathed Mellicent. "Then it is—ours!"

"It is yours," bowed the lawyer.

"But Mr. Smith says we've probably got to pay a tax on it," thrust in Mrs. Jane, in a worried voice. "Do you know how much we'll have to pay? And isn't there any way we can save doing that?"

Before Mr. Norton could answer, a heavy step down the hall heralded Mr. Frank Blaisdell's advance, and in the ensuing confusion of his arrival, Mr. Smith slipped away. As he passed the lawyer, however, Mellicent thought she heard him mutter, "You rascal!" But afterwards she concluded she must have been mistaken, for the two men appeared to become the best of friends. Mr. Norton remained in town several days, and frequently she saw him and Mr. Smith chatting pleasantly together, or starting off apparently for a walk. Mellicent was very sure, therefore, that she must have been mistaken in thinking she had heard Mr. Smith utter so remarkable an exclamation as he left the room that first day.

During the stay of Mr. Norton in Hillerton, and for some days afterwards, the Blaisdells were too absorbed in the mere details of acquiring and temporarily investing their wealth to pay attention to anything else. Under the guidance of Mr. Norton, Mr. Robert Chalmers, and the heads of two other Hillerton banks, the three legatees set themselves to the task of "finding a place to put it," as Miss Flora breathlessly termed it.

Mrs. Hattie said that, for her part, she should like to leave their share all in the bank; then she'd have it to spend whenever she wanted it. She yielded to the shocked protestations of the others, however, and finally consented that her husband should invest a large part of it in the bonds he so wanted, leaving a generous sum in the bank in her own name. She was assured that the bonds were just as good as money, anyway, as they were the kind that were readily convertible into cash.

Mrs. Jane, when she understood the matter, was for investing every cent of theirs where it would draw the largest interest possible. Mrs. Jane had never before known very much about interest, and she was fascinated with its delightful possibilities. She spent whole days joyfully figuring percentages, and was awakened from her happy absorption only by the unpleasant realization that her husband was not in sympathy with her ideas at all. He said that the money was his, not hers, and that, for once in his life, he was going to have his way. "His way" in this case proved to be the prompt buying out of the competing grocery on the other corner, and the establishment of a good-sized bank account. The rest of the money he said she might

invest for a hundred per cent, if she wanted to.

Jane was pleased to this extent, and asked if it were possible that she could get such a splendid rate as one hundred per cent. She had not figured on that! She was not pleased later, when Mr. Norton and the bankers told her what she could get—with safety; and she was very angry because they finally appealed to her husband and she was obliged to content herself with a paltry five or six per cent, when there were such lovely mining stocks and oil wells everywhere that would pay much more.

She told Flora that she thought she ought to thank her stars that she had the money in her own name, to do just as she pleased with, without any old-fogy men bossing her.

But Flora only shivered and said "Mercy me!" and that, for her part, she wished she didn't have to say what to do with it. She was scared of her life of it, anyway, and she was just sure she would lose it, whatever she did with it; and she most wished she didn't have it, only it would be nice, of course, to buy things with it—and she supposed she would buy things with it, after a while, when she got used to it, and was not afraid to spend it.

Miss Flora was, indeed quite breathless most of the time, these days. She tried very hard to give the kind gentlemen who were helping her no trouble, and she showed herself eager always to take their advice. But she wished they would not ask her opinion; she was always afraid to give it, and she didn't have one, anyway; only she did worry, of course, and she had to ask them sometimes if they were real sure the places they had put her money were perfectly safe, and just couldn't blow up. It was so comforting always to see them smile, and hear them say: "Perfectly, my dear Miss Flora, perfectly! Give yourself no uneasiness." To be sure, one day, the big fat man, not Mr. Chalmers, did snap out: "No, madam; only the Lord Almighty can guarantee a government bond—the whole country may be blown to atoms by a volcano to-morrow morning!"

She was startled, terribly startled; but she saw at once, of course, that it must be just his way of joking, for of course there wasn't any volcano big enough to blow up the whole United States; and, anyway, she did not think it was nice of him, and it was almost like swearing, to say "the Lord Almighty" in that tone of voice. She never liked that fat man again. After that she always talked to Mr. Chalmers, or to the other man with a wart on his nose.

Miss Flora had never had a check-book before, but she tried very hard to learn how to use it, and to show herself not too stupid. She was glad there were such a lot of checks in the book, but she didn't believe she'd ever spend them all—such a lot of money! She had had a savings-bank book, to be sure, but she had not been able to put anything in the bank for a long time, and she had been worrying a good deal lately for fear she would have to draw some out, business had been so dull. But she would not have to do that now, of course, with all this money that had come to her.

They told her that she could have all the money she wanted by just filling out one of the little slips in her check-book the way they had told her to do it, and taking it to Mr. Chalmers' bank—that there were a good many thousand dollars there waiting for her to spend, just as she liked; and that, when they were gone, Mr. Chalmers would tell her how to sell some of her bonds and get more. It seemed very wonderful.

There were other things, too, that they had told her—too many for her to remember—something about interest, and things called coupons that must be cut off the bonds at certain times. She tried to remember it all; but Mr. Chalmers had been very kind and had told her not to fret. He would help her when the time came. Meanwhile, he had rented her a nice tin box (that pulled out like a drawer) in the safety-deposit vault under the bank, where she could keep her bonds and all the other papers—such a lot of them!—that Mr. Chalmers told her that she must keep very carefully.

But it was all so new and complicated, and everybody was always talking at once, so!

No wonder, indeed, that Miss Flora was quite breathless with it all.

By the time the Blaisdells found themselves able to pay attention to Hillerton, or to anything outside their own astounding personal affairs, they became suddenly aware of the attention Hillerton was paying to them.

The whole town was agog. The grocery store, the residence of Frank Blaisdell, and Miss Flora's humble cottage might be found at nearly any daylight hour with from one to a dozen curious-eyed gazers on the sidewalk before them. The town paper had contained an elaborate account of the bequest and the remarkable circumstances attending it; and Hillerton became the Mecca of wandering automobiles for miles around. Big metropolitan dailies got wind of the affair, recognized the magic name of Stanley G. Fulton, and sent reporters post-haste to Hillerton.

Speculation as to whether the multi-millionaire was really dead was prevalent everywhere, and a search for some clue to his reported South American exploring expedition was undertaken in several quarters. Various rumors concerning the expedition appeared immediately; but

(Continued on page 29.)

DO ANY BUILDING IN 1923?

REPORTS have been circulated that the farmers of Michigan did little building during 1923. We want to determine whether this report is true or not and we are coming to you to find out. We will pay \$1 apiece for all photos of Michigan farm houses or barns built during last year, that we print in The Business Farmer. Take a picture of that new house or barn—a snapshot will be satisfactory if clear enough—have a good print made and then send it to us stating when the building was put up, and the cost. Also be sure to give your complete name and address. If we can use your photo we will pay you \$1 for it but if we cannot you may have it returned if you wish. Try and send your picture in within the next two weeks.

"Buy Early!" says Sharood Advance Spring Styles at the World's Lowest Prices

Women's and Misses' Silk Crepe Frock

\$4.98

You'll be delighted with this lovely frock. It's a new charming style creation and a marvelous Sharood bargain. Skirt, collar, and cuffs are made of heavy all silk crepe. Bodice made of silk and cotton crepe in fancy pattern of contrasting colors. Collar and cuffs edged with rows of ecru lace. Slip-over style. Finished at neck with black velvet ribbon bow. Black velvet sash with bow at waist-line. Comes in unusually pretty shades. Women's sizes, 34 to 44 bust measure. Misses' sizes, 32 to 38 bust. Order Copenhagen Blue by No. 5F7525. Brown by No. 5F7527. Grey No. 5F7529. Send Bargain Price, \$4.98, and 13c for postage. State size. Money Back if Not Satisfied.



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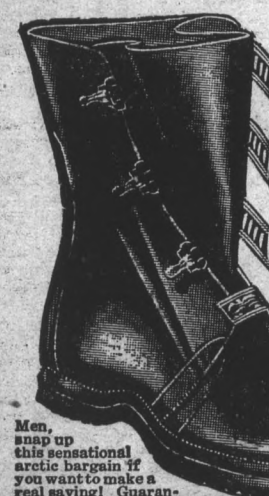
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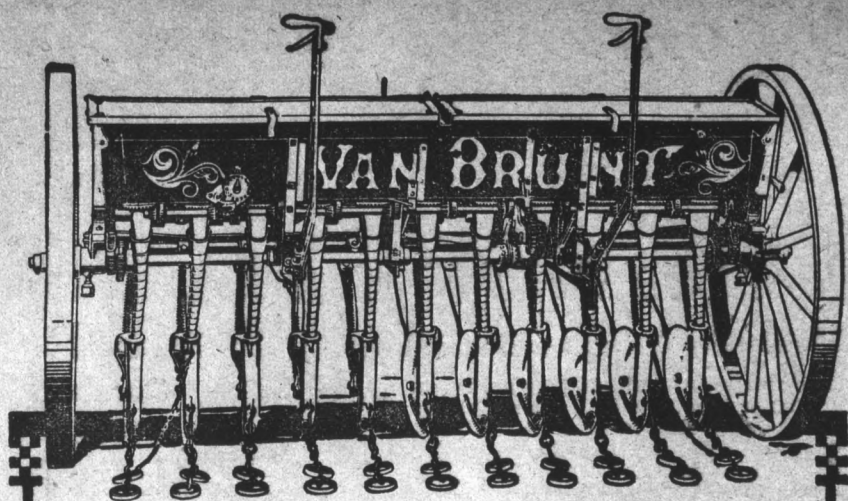
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What the Neighbors Say



SALE OF CHRISTMAS TREES

To stop the waste of Christmas trees let the State Board of Conservation prepare a bill that can be made a state law, and this law would be that no person could sell or place on the market any trees without possessing and showing a certificate to show his ownership of the trees, whether they were produced on his own land or he purchased them from some other party. Such blank certificates would be obtainable at the country treasurer's office and filled out by the owner of such land where trees were cut naming township and county and giving a description of the land. This would stop the timber thieves. They could not sell or show how they obtained possession of the trees.

This lawless type of men broke all records last December. I own a tract of 200 acres, enclosed with a barb wire fence. Where the fence was in their way they tore it down and took what trees they wanted. They even took some of the trees I had cut ready to load and ship. I caught six in one day and there were some I did not get. I supposed they wished me a merry Christmas in not getting caught.—C. H. Anschulz, Iosco County, Mich.

MAKE CLEAN COW BARNS MATTER OF LAW

DEAR EDITOR:—Might I have the use of a little space in these columns in behalf of the dairy industry?

First let us deal briefly with the tubercular testing that is going on in our state. We hear among farmers that there are threats of what they will do when the tester drives in their yard, others tell you that if any of their cattle are tested out they won't get rid of them and will use the milk of condemned cows and so on.

Having been a loser of some of my best cows in the T. B. test all I have to say for these men is that if

they have any reactors they will do just like all the rest of us do.

Second, Mr. Editor, and M. B. F. readers let us turn our attention to the sanitary conditions of the barns and surroundings of the milk producing herds of our state of Michigan.

Where are our laws on sanitary inspection of our dairy business? Have we any laws protecting any herds outside of a few special herds close to the city and town that consume milk from wagons?

What on earth is the matter with our law makers they enact a law that costs the state and farmers a mint of money to clean up the T. B. and in so doing clean up the milk so far as T. B. is concerned which in my mind is all right for if I have a T. B. cow in my herd I am glad to know it so I will be able to get rid of her as soon as possible.

But will it ever dawn upon the minds of our law makers and upon the minds of the consuming public that there is a necessity of cleaning up the milk after it is drawn from the cow? Let me cite one case I know a man that takes his can and pail out to the cow barn in the evening—a barn that to be safe in you must wear rubber boots, flth in a deplorable condition—he sets the can behind the cows, milks and pours, not strains, the milk in the can, lets it set all night, milks the same way in the morning and takes the can to the road for the milk truck. This herd passed the T. B. inspection. Another case close by: here when the cows step around on the plank floor the liquid manure will shoot up between the plank. This man sells milk and his herd passed the T. B. inspection.

Now in my own barn I have always taken pride in its cleanliness. In winter I clean my barn two and three times a day. The manure goes in the spreader and direct to the field; in fact I would rather eat and sleep in my cow barn than in certain houses. The result is that

(Continued on Page 31)

Few Farmers Attend Sugar Beet Meeting

THE third annual meeting of the men interested in the sugar-beet industry in Michigan called and handled by the Michigan Agricultural College during the week of January 21 to and including January 25 was well attended by representatives of factories including men from Canada, Ohio and Indiana. Most factories brought their entire staff of field men and the total number present ran around 400. The total number present last year was 250.

It is a lamentable fact that the men that pay much of the taxes in the support of the M. A. C.; those that need the information furnished, the dirt farmer, was not in attendance and on this account the M. A. C. lost a great chance to give to Michigan the real worth of its efforts, which were given throughout the past year. If the farmers and their organizations had participated in this meeting great benefits besides actual knowledge of beet culture could have been gained. One in particular that I have in mind is that the farmers could have met with the factory men and I am sure that had they done so both would come to the conclusion that the other was not after all such a freak of nature.

The first two days, the 21st and 22nd, were given over to meetings of the experts of the U. S. Government and the several states attending.

Wednesday, January 23, saw in attendance a big representation of factory men and their field men, nearly filled room 402 of the agricultural building. Prof. J. F. Cox, chairman, called the meeting to order presenting Mr. E. B. Hill, M. A. C., who gave the address of welcome. The program was carried out on time and ably handled by the various men having the various topics in charge.

On account of the actual growers of beets not being represented at this meeting I wish to present a few outstanding facts as they appeared

to me. First, it appears that Michigan beets are not infested with curly top a plant disease caused by the leaf hopper which causes great damage to beets in the west, the disease not having been seen east of the Mississippi River. About the only serious disease that Michigan beets are infected with is blight or leaf spot which is a fungi or mold growth which is favored in its growth by damp weather condition. This is also true of the disease known as "Black root" which is spread largely thru the seed from year to year. Good culture, good drainage, and early planting securing an early vigorous growing plant is about the only practical solution of these diseases.

It was shown by Dr. Carson that in the west vast sections had become so infested with curly top and Vematode, a parasite or worm that works in the small beet roots, that the culture of sugar beets had to be given up. The Vematode condition being the worst where beets have followed beets for a period of 10 years or more and the control of which consisted in crop rotation. Very interesting pictures were shown showing the effect of these diseases.

From all experiences in using fertilizers in various quantities, sown in various ways and at various times not much benefit could be seen on the average of the sugar content nor of the purity. Experiments were carried on as to the effect of fertilizers on various soils sown various ways in various amounts from 150 pounds to 1000 pounds per acre, and taken as a whole these tests show that the best results were secured by sowing from 150 to 200 pounds of good fertilizer with the seed, as good or better increases intorage was secured with these amounts as where larger amounts were sown. It was shown that a fertilizer high in nitrogen and Phos. Acid was better than one exceptionally high in potash, and deficient in Nitrogen and Phos. acid.—C. E. Ackerman.



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UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS

HIT AN' MISS ETC.

WELL, now 'at our New Year resolutions, like the baby's toys is mostly broken, let's git right down to carpet tacks an' talk 'bout other an' less serious things. O' course I know the good resolutions wuz made in good faith, 'aint no doubt about it, an' so's the promises of our congressmen—both made to be broken. A baby toy, if it last forever would soon put every toy-maker in the world out o' biz'ness. They break, more has to be made, an' more is bought. An' so the world goes on. If every good resolution made on New Year's wuz kept we wouldn't have to die to get to heaven, an' if there wuz no break-in' of the laws there'd be no use for prisons or jails.

Its fine an' nice to think of all these things after we've made our resolutions, promises an' everything. 'Course, we've seen 'em busted up—broken an' smashed all to flinders an' yit we kind'a cherish 'em 'cause we made 'em. An' folks'es we made 'em all in good faith, didn't we now?

Here's some of 'em: no smoke, no drink, no gittin' mad, no steppin' aside from the marriage vows, no gossip (this applies to one sect only—maybe to the insect—no matter). We know there wuz a quite a few things we could of swore off of an' made us no worse. Well, now for instance, we could of cut out congress an' the special session of our own legislatur'—neither has ever cut much figger. An' then a mother-in-law, she could be elim'nated if we didn't git married. Personally now—its jest me you know—some times I think the mother-in-law is the real thing. Mebbe better'n the offspring—member I sed mebbe.

Oh well, folks, here's a hard thing to write 'bout an' I'm sweatin' awful as I tackle it 'cause its an awful smart man I'm goin' against—Mr. Martin. (If you know who I mean) President of the Common Scoundrels—mebbe they call 'emselves Council—no matter, 'sall the same to me.

Any ways an' always Mr. Martin, of Detroit, president of the what every they are, sez, the dry law is plun'g in the country into a wave of crime. I agree with him absolutely. If there weren't any laws there wouldn't be any crime. Crime is the breakin' of the laws—always.

Mr. Martin sez, "Either amend or repeal the law." I agree with Mr. Martin, who ever he is. Repeal it sez I—repeal 'em all! There's a law agin murder, broken a dozen times a day. There's a law agin bigamy, agin adultery, agin gamblin'. Oh, there's lots of laws! A law agin robbery, a white slave law, a hold-up law—more laws 'an we know what to do with—all broken a hundred times a day. Let's amend 'em or let's repeal 'em. All of these laws are broken—yes day after day. But the prohibition law, poor little thing—broken, yes, sure its broken. But why jump onto this little law an' call for a repeal or an amendment an' let all the bigger laws go on jest as they are?

I wuz out to Amos Spriggins' a few days ago an' we got talkin'—Uncle Amos likes a little swig you know—an' I sez, sez I, "Uncle Amos, what is your candid opinion 'bout the Volstead law an' how do you like it?" "Well," he sez, "I tell you, Rube, I think ol' Volstead wuz jest gittin' over a drunk when he got that law through but he's made a dry man of me alright."

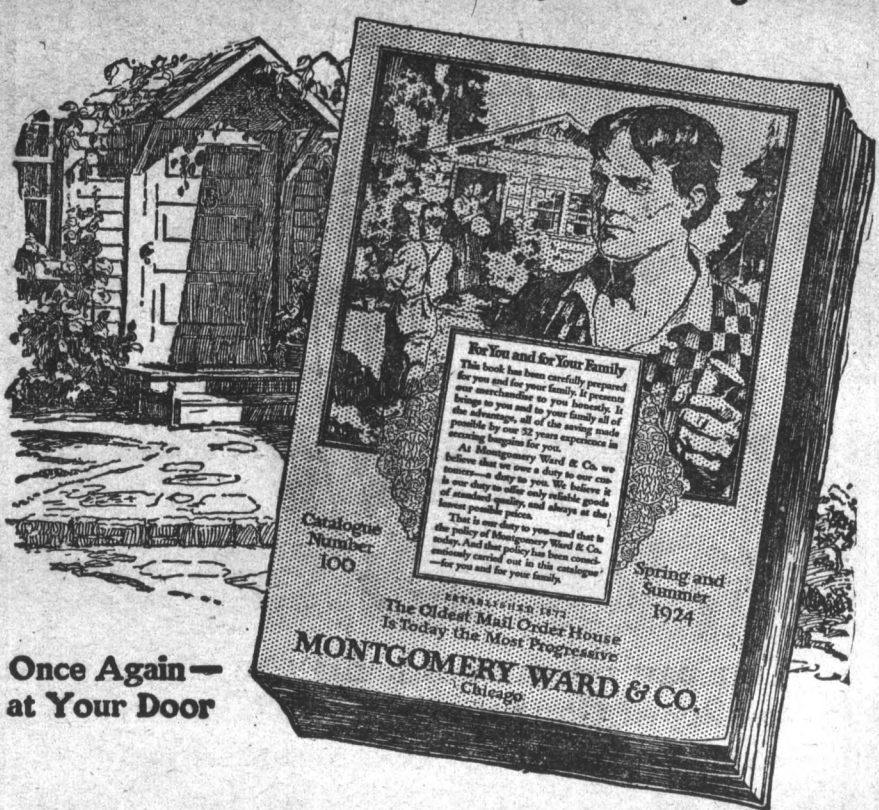
And then I asked him how he would fix things up, an' he said, "Waal, I'll tell you, I'd repeal all the laws, make whiskey free, set it out in barrels with tin cups onto 'em an' cards invitin' everybody to drink all they wanted." With a little wink in his eye, an' pullin' a few grasshoppers out of his whiskers he sez "Don't you see, Rube, 'at 'uld make dry men of 'em in jest no time at tall."

An' folks ain't it so? More drunkenness they tell us then when whiskey flowed everywhere. An' yet it must be in cellars or some place. We don't see it on the street. Let the heart control sez the preachers—some of 'em—set a barrel of liquor out an' let your appetite take you home—Oh—what a task—what a gall a man must have to preach such stuff—By making it plentiful stop consumption. It's to laugh an' laugh hard. Isn't it now? Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.

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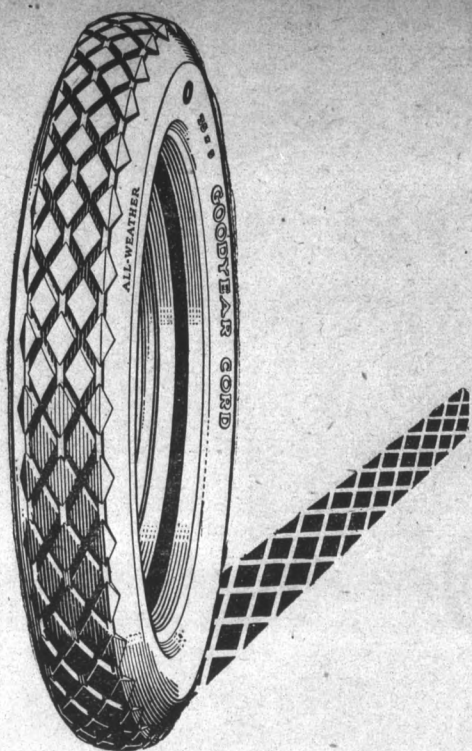
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THE INWORKED LIFE

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "Have this mind in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Philippians 2:5.

"THIS mind in you" is our clue. In the context (Phil. 2:1-11), is stressed, MIND; a loving, compassionate, unselfish mind. This teaching has to do with the inward man. This is primary and creative. Jesus insists on the inworked life. "The Kingdom of heaven is within you," says he. "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind," says Paul to the Romans. This is the only rational way to the unselfish life. But the church would be loath to admit what a large field she is tilling in selfish interests. So would individual Christians. Our civilization has made rid of the open saloon and other of the large evils; but not yet this corporation getting of gain out of the blood and oppression of our fellow men. All this is cruel and colossal selfishness. But this unrenewed mind breaks out in our local business competition, and in the home and community life, where it is most offensive of all. Bad odors in close and intimate quarters become nauseating. And how possible even, to find a selfish love of one's acts in the kindnesses performed along the dusty ways of life!

Having to do with this innate evil, the apostle sets as the corrective, the person and life of Christ. Unlike the proud Herods and Capernaums of his day, Jesus Christ chose to humble himself as a servant, tho it meant death. So did Ghandi of our own day, and now he languishes in an English prison. Verily, what a price we sometimes must pay, when there is a bold, reasoned purpose of mind to keep to the royal way, "taking the form of a servant!" Yet, the world has forged so far ahead in Christian democracy, that to be loved by the people, is to make oneself their servant: to empty oneself for their sake.

"Have this mind in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." "Christ shall be manifest in my body." This was the apostle's ideal of faith and service. Now, the Philippian church had faith. It believed in Christ; but it was a factional belief. Cf Phil. 1:15-17. Paul would expel this spirit of discord by emphasizing "one accord," and lowliness of mind, which is the mind of Christ. Yes, and the American church believes in Christ. But, shame, what factions! And note all this unholy squabble by the so-called Fundamentalists and Modernists over matters upon which Jesus was silent. How unloving and humiliating! And how foreboding, seeing we need the defense of a united church to hold back the chariots of war which we hear rumbling in the distance! The faith of our churches needs yet to be made perfect thru a united service, and this service made perfect thru a "lowliness of mind."

But, you say, we are doctrinally strong. We have an orthodox belief. Yes, but there is no more dangerous unbelief than that which accepts without question, the Christian doctrines, and yet, the life is slack and idle. A foreign missionary recently reported these words from a "well-educated, Hindu gentleman": "You (Christians) not only do not practise the principles of Jesus Christ, but have actually forgotten them, while we India people are proud that we are the real Christians of today." And, says the missionary, "Are we too hide-bound on the one hand, and too cowardly on the other, to win these leaders to Christ?" But, I am sure we are too slothful and selfish. We want a system of belief and discipline that requires little thought and no change, and that carries us along easily to the Paradise of God. This is the tragedy of the church today. Her leaders would have God drive off the Canaanites and all the other "ites," while they battle over cemeteries of dead traditions. And, "Like priest, like people."

Take note, that Paul's point of appeal is, to have the mind of Christ, which according to verse three, is "doing nothing thru faction or vainglory." The animating principle of faction is to set ourselves against a brother or neighbor, to de-

light in contest or combativeness in order to gratify pride. But would you humiliate an opponent? Then don't antagonize. Work into your life the mind of Christ. This mind would pour on "coals of fire." Why, don't you know that heat softens native ores so that the good runs together into one and the slag into its own place? Visit the foundry at once and then fire up the furnace of love, and behold, a miracle has been worked in your "earthen vessels."

"Or vainglory." Don't put too great an emphasis upon yourself. This does well enough for worldlings but not for Christians. Christianity depends for its progress and harmony, upon the carrying out of this principle. Even your opponent has some unseen and unmeasured good. At least it is a precarious thing to get into the habit of judging other folks. Why not wait for a higher judgment? It was the arrogance and high-mindedness in the fair garments of religion that was making trouble at Philippi. And at times today, these things run riot among God's people. It is a terrible thing to thus dissipate the sacred privileges of our holy religion.

Now, the mind of Christ emphasizes unity, "one accord," "one mind." Work these in. But, may we have no honest differences of opinions? Certainly, we have such. Because of differences in temperament and training, differences in opinion are inevitable. And yet, how nearly we might agree were we sincere and loving enough. And this unity is to be brought about by the inworked mind of the Master. The author of our text preserved this ideal for himself even to the last resort of separation. And what were they to do about it? They parted peaceably and understandingly, each to carry out his own plans. They did not break the "right hand of fellowship." See Gal. 2:9. Now, this arrangement was, emphatically, a less offense against Christian charity, than to persist in keeping up bitterness and strife. These men had the mind of Christ inworked.

Whenever and wherever, Christian leaders quarrel over matters of externals, and even to the point of acrimony; then and there, truth is sacrificed, love cools, life dies out, and the world gleefully remarks, "How these Christians hate one another." Instead of spending our energies on useless disputes, let us spend them in behalf of the unsaved masses, who have not yet come into the glories of the Christian day. While sick people are dying all around us, let not the physicians by the bedside, quarrel over the merits of different medical schools.

When the spirit of unity comes into a soul or church, it is inworked. It comes from above. Discord comes from below. The more carnal a Christian is, the more contentious and divisive he is. But the more spiritual he is, the more loving, forbearing, and self-renouncing. Of course, the same is true of a church. When religion is lowest, what happens? Go down to the Atlantic coast when the tide is out. There you will see many little fishes, all snug and content in their little, separate puddles. And so it is when the religious tide is out. There are many sects and divisions—now about two hundred—each counting their communion for themselves as the nearest to the mind of Christ. But the ocean of God's redeeming love is coming in. The tide is flowing. Spiritual unrest is general, and every ripple of influence, and every wave of social progress, is telling us that the great, boundless sea of Christianity is coming in to engulf all the little religious pools, and then all the saints will be at home in the glad waters of eternity. "Where Jesus is, 'tis heaven," says the hymnist. Happy the Christians that are being baptized in the tide of a new love and a new inworking of the mind of Christ.

BE VERY COURAGEOUS:—Only be thou strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law. * * * that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou goest.—Joshua 1:7, 14:6.

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MICHIGAN CROPS

SOYBEANS FOR HAY

We have a clay and gravel soil, and what soys would be best for this kind of soil, and which is the proper way of handling them for hay? At what stage should they be cut for hay? In cutting them for hay should they be raked up before they are cured and put in weather piles to cure or not? Is it best to rake them on windrows to cure? Is it a good feed for horses or for cattle mostly? What is the proper way to sow them for to raise seed flour, drilled or planted in rows? Can they be threshed with a common grain separator? What benefit are they to the soil? Are they as valuable to the soil as red clover? Is there most always an active market on soys raised for seed?—J. A. Y., Burr Oak, Mich.

—Under conditions such as you describe, I am certain that you will find the Manchu soybeans very satisfactory either for hay or seed purposes. In growing for hay, they may be planted at the rate of from two to three bushels per acre with an ordinary grain drill, provided your land is free of weeds, Pigeon grass, or Quack grass. Usually soybeans can be planted in this manner with the greatest success after a carefully cultivated field of corn, potatoes, or beans. On ground which is inclined to be weedy, it is advisable to plant in rows twenty-eight inches apart, cultivating at least twice. A grain drill can be used for planting. Every fourth drill hole only should be allowed to run seed.

The planting time for soybeans ranges from May 15th to June 15th in your locality. The early plantings in that range usually give best results.

Soys should be cut for hay when the pods have formed and are beginning to fill. Soybean hay is cured in much the same way as alfalfa hay is cured. The crop should be allowed to wilt in the swath for from four to eight hours, according to the weather, and thrown into windrows before the leaves have had a chance to be come dry and powdery. In good weather curing can be accomplished in windrows with one or two turnings. During threatening weather, it is advisable to throw into small cocks, which can be opened for drying, if wet by rain, and rebuilt.

Soybean hay makes an excellent feed for cattle and sheep and can be fed with success to horses. It is not as good as alfalfa or clover hay for horses, owing to its more stemmy nature. In feeding horses, from one-fourth to one-half of the ordinary hay ration may be made up of soybean hay with good results.

In handling the crop for seed purposes, it should be planted in rows twenty-eight inches apart, giving clean cultivation in much the same manner as corn is cultivated. The crop is cut for seed, when ripe, with mower equipped with buncher attachment. Care should be taken to handle in the early morning when wet with dew and before the pods have become over-ripe and reach the shattering stage. The common grain separator can be used for threshing with proper adjustments. Usually every other concave is removed when threshing beans.

If a soybean crop is pastured off or turned under, the soil is markedly benefited. The value of turning under a crop of soybeans, which would produce a ton and one-half or two tons of dry hay, is practically equivalent to the value of turning under a good crop of red clover.

There is a good demand for Michigan grown soybeans of the Manchu and Ito San varieties, since growers are learning the necessity of getting adapted seed. Yields of from fourteen to twenty-six bushels can be expected, according to the season and fertility of the soil.

Soybeans provide valuable hog feed, particularly when hogging off in connection with corn, or when ground and fed with corn. I am requesting Professor G. A. Brown of the Animal Husbandry Department, M. A. C., to inform you in regard to a ration, including soybeans, for hogs.

Circular 100 of the Michigan Agricultural College gives full information in regard to the growing of soybeans for hay and seed.—J. F. Cox Professor of Farm Crops Michigan Agricultural College.

A LONG TIME INVESTMENT

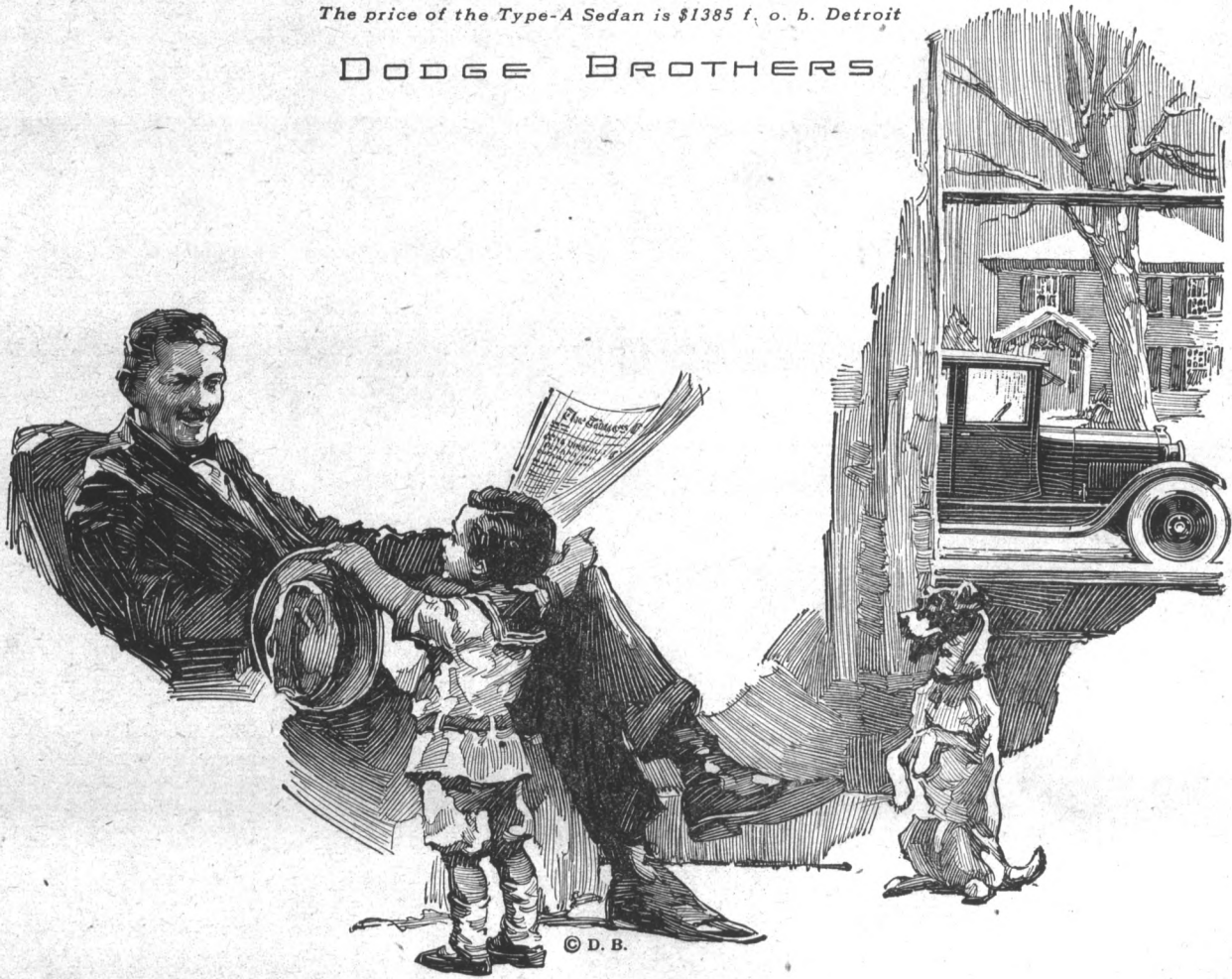
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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1924

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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"

THE TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT

JUST now the newspapers are blazing forth in giant headlines the flagrant abuse of high office, even perhaps the betrayal of our government in the leasing of Tea-Pot Dome and other oil reserves to private corporations. From the facts already disclosed it is apparent that the interests of the government which had lent Secretary Fall high responsibility and trust, were made subservient to his personal interests.

Coming as this does at a time when President Coolidge was building by conservative and modest efforts a respect for Washington which it has not occupied in the public mind for many, many years is most unfortunate. That the disclosures will have a marked effect on the forthcoming election must be apparent.

In time of war, if a soldier on sentry duty guarding only a few hundred dollars worth of government property, were to be found asleep, he would be subject to court-martial and perhaps death. Tired and exhausted tho he might be from the day's march, young and unmindful of his responsibility as he might be, none of these things would protect him from the penalty of his neglect of duty. There are soldiers who fought in the trenches in Flanders who have spent long years in our own government prisons for such petty crimes where the effect was no more actually than the possibility of what might have happened to the property they were responsible for.

How then can we bespeak leniency for the man in high-office who betrays his trust to the government in matters that concern millions of dollars?

And are not those who tempt the public official into such a position making themselves equally liable to punishment?

Giving aid or comfort to the enemy is high treason, in time of war. Those who would profit at the expense of the government in times of peace, are they any less guilty of high treason?

GIVING THE FARMER REAL HELP

IF some of the would-be spokesmen in congress would turn their attention to the actual needs of the farmer today and analyze them they would find, we think, that in the real agricultural heart of the United States, which includes the great central section largely east of the Mississippi river, the real need is in labor for the farm, rather than extended credits.

For some weeks back, on this page, we have been pointing out that the present system of restricted immigration has worked a hardship on the farmers of this country which can hardly be measured, it has been so far-reaching.

With industry issuing the siren-call of high wages, and the available supply of farm labor in states like Michigan, is so negligible that the average farmer has almost given up in despair trying to get efficient help at a fair wage to help him in the arduous work of his farm.

It ought to be apparent that the farmer cannot compete with the factory which offers more money and shorter hours, nor can he attract to the farm men or boys who have been educated in city ways.

There ought to be some means of attracting to this country large families of worthy peasants

from the agricultural sections of Europe, who pressed by present economic conditions there, are begging for admittance to our shores. The type we refer to would not, contrary to what some would have us believe, settle only in the cities and thus compete only with the laborer in industry. The Department of Agriculture could, it seems to us, work out a plan of distribution of these immigrants which would move them directly from Ellis Island to the farms where they are needed.

Quite recently Philip W. Henry, in an address in New York, pointed out the fact that the United States has actually lost more laborers, who have returned to their native lands, than have entered. "In view of the loss," said Mr. Henry, "that our country has sustained during the last 10 years in the emigration of laborers and of the disinclination of our native population, including children of immigrants, to enter this field, it is evident that the present law should be liberalized."

"It is not generally known how much our immigration has fallen off from pre-war days, when it averaged over a million gross and under a million net per year. For the fiscal year 1922 the net immigration was only 110,844, of whom 76,106 were people of no occupation, including women and children. For the fiscal year 1923 the figures were 441,469 and 166,345, respectively."

These figures ought to prove what has been happening to farm labor, in addition to the other attractions which industry has offered to steal the help needed by the farmer.

The fact is also, that the type of peasant who goes to work on the farm has one ambition and that is to own land in America. He adopts quickly the living conditions which his environment, in daily contact with the American farm family, give him in contrast to the segregation among those of his own kind who form their communities in industrial centers.

His children, growing up in the healthy American environment of the rural school, become the citizens of whom we are proud and never know the call back to the country from whence they came. The peasant who comes to us from the agricultural centers of Europe is the best class of immigrant we can attract to our shores and that some recognition of this fact is not made by our representatives at Washington is the worst crime against the farmer of which they are to-day guilty.

COUNTRY FAIRS PROMISE TO CLEAN-UP

FOLLOWING in the footsteps of their illustrious leader, the Michigan State Fair, the county fair managers in their recent meeting at Lansing went on record as promising a clean-up of the mid-way which will mean the complete elimination of the "snake-eater," the "Egyptian dance" and the gambling devices which have long attracted the undesirable attendants and been an eye-sore and a contamination to the better element of every community.

THE BUSINESS FARMER led last year in a concerted effort along this line sponsored by George W. Dickinson, manager of the state fair at Detroit and with the full approval of the board of fair managers. The gratifying results were shown at the 1923 fair and the predicted loss of revenue to the fair was far surpassed by the receipts from more worthy sources.

There were fairs conducted in Michigan last year which were hardly more than traveling carnivals of vice and that they should have been supported in any way by the funds set aside by the state for the promotion of agriculture was a shame and a disgrace.

The fair managers themselves are the ones to insist on a clean-up this year and they alone can make it possible. Their complaint of a digression from the self-adopted rules which they have laid down for the conduct of all fairs in Michigan during 1924 should result in the immediate cutting-off of the offending fair association from the funds provided by the state.

The manner of handling and awarding premiums was also discussed and some of the more flagrant abuses will be abolished this year. The fairs are an institution of which the community should be as proud as of its schools and when they cease to be such, they are not worthy of the name they bear.

A MORE NATURAL ALLIANCE

WE have continually predicted that because of their divergence of interests the so-called Farmer-Labor alliance could never be made a success. Union labor has only one object, which selfishly worthy as it may be, has nothing in common with what the farmer must accomplish if he would protect his own industry.

The farmer, altho a worker, is not a laborer or an employee. The farmer is a manufacturer

and an employer. He is a capitalist, in that he owns his farm-factory and employs labor to make his business profitable. He must invest in raw material and sell it at a profit above his cost of manufacture for the market.

These facts were given significance by the Farmer-Manufacturer meeting held a week or so ago in Chicago and which, though it may not have accomplished all that its promoters would have had it, still laid the foundation for some constructive work which has never before been possible.

In European countries, where the farmer is a peasant, who tills the soil for the benefit of the land-owning aristocracy, there may be some reason for a union between the men who thus are laborers and the laborers who are employed in factories in which they own no interest.

In America, thank God, we have today, no such conditions and with a continuation of American ideal and the proper cooperation of American institutions we shall never have.

That the farmer and the manufacturer found many points of kindred interest is proven by the resolutions adopted at this meeting, for example:

"We approve of cooperative marketing of farm products as offering the most practicable means of stabilizing agriculture on a profitable basis. We urge American universities and colleges, public schools, and especially our state agricultural colleges and agricultural high schools, to establish regular and special courses in marketing and that courses in farm cost accounting be stressed."

With respect to immigration the convention went on record in favor of a "admission of applicants, limited not by numbers, but by quality and in accordance with our economic needs. If a system of national quotas be retained by the present Congress, we favor such flexibility of administration that in time of agricultural and industrial expansion enough may come in, and in time of depression not too many. Selection should be made at the point of origin."

Other resolutions opposed government fixing of prices of agricultural or other commodities; commended the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce for the work they are doing in the foreign marketing field; advocated that in the development of power at Muscle Shoals the production of fertilizer be the primary, but not the sole object; favored reforestation; urged general reduction of taxes by all government units; advocated modification of our laws affecting navigation to enable the American merchant marine to operate successfully in competition with the vessels of other nations; favored the development of the St. Lawrence and Lakes-to-Gulf waterways; opposed government ownership or operation of railroads, mines, public utilities, farms or factories; denounced legislative projects designed to impair property rights; opposed curtailment of the power of the Supreme Court and condemned "the proposal to require more than a majority vote of the court to void any act of Congress, which would give the minority a controlling voice."

GOWDY NEW MEMBER OF BOARD

PARTICULARLY will Berrien county farmers be pleased with the recent appointment of Herbert W. Gowdy of Union Pier, to the state board of agriculture to succeed Jason Woodman of Paw Paw, who was not a candidate to succeed himself.

Representative Gowdy made a good record in the farmers' interests for himself when he filled that office in the state legislature and there is every reason to expect a continuation of this same fidelity to purpose which guided him in then, in this new opportunity which has been awarded him.

The board today faces grave responsibilities and the infusion of new blood will not be amiss, although we do not wish by this statement to cast the slightest reflection on the unblemished record of Jason Woodman, whose life-long service to the farming business in his home state will not be forgotten by this or coming generations. The fact is, impersonally, that boards, like individuals may become ensnared in a mesh of their own making and where the way out may appear simple to the one from the outside, they who are in cannot see it.

We believe the appointment of Representative Gowdy marks a step in the fulfillment of the full service which the board can render to agriculture during the coming year of rapidly changing conditions and THE BUSINESS FARMER on behalf of its readers, wishes him all success and promises him their loyal support.

The personnel of this board is now as follows: Dora H. Stockman, Lansing; L. Whitney Watkins, Manchester; J. R. McColl, Detroit; Melville B. McPherson, Lowell; Clark L. Brody of Three Rivers and Mr. Gowdy.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

FAKE TIRE COMPANY LOSES
MAIL PRIVILEGE

THE Rose Tire Company, The United Financing Syndicate, The Dealers Tire Company, The Low Price Tire Company and The Mail Order Tire Company, all of 1526 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, were the subject of a Fraud Order issued by the Post Office Department on January 5, 1924. This action is the outcome of the National Vigilance Committee's campaign against tire companies whose activities tend to destroy the public's confidence in the entire industry.

The representatives of these companies have been advertising extensively in farm papers offering used tires at fabulously low prices which, when delivered, were found to be in such a state of decay as to be absolutely unfit for further use. When complaint was made the purchaser was advised that he could avail himself of the privilege accruing from the companies' guarantee to sell a second tire at half the price if the first tire was unsatisfactory.

Many publications have already been warned regarding the activities of these people but the advertising was continued by a number of rural paper with the result that many persons in rural districts have been mulcted of small sums.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES IN
SCENARIO WRITING

EVERY few days we receive a letter from some reader who is taking a correspondence course in writing scenarios. They have found that "all is not gold that glitters," that they are not making money like they were told they would. They come to us for help. They want to get their money back, as a rule, and some times we can help while other times it is beyond our power to do anything. Others who are contemplating taking up one of these courses come to us for advice. Many of the letters are published in these columns and you readers know how we advise them.

The Authors League of America, an organization composed of the well known authors of this country, has started a fight against "movie schools" and selling agencies, charging that they are worthless, and that they cannot furnish proof that they or any of their "pupils" have ever had a scenario accepted by a motion picture producer. In an article in a recent issue of their official organ of the League it was pointed out that of 42,020 plots or scenarios sent to producers last year, all but four were returned to the senders as unusable. Of these four no records are available that they have ever been produced.

As a large percentage of the 42,016 useless scenarios had been submitted by "pupils" of movie correspondence schools or by selling agencies they contend that the schools and agencies therefore were merely money-making schemes of the worst type.

According to the article, the art of writing scenarios is not the work of an idle moment, nor does it come of attending a so-called "movie school," where it is charged that none of the information dispensed at fancy prices is in the least helpful to aspiring film writers. Professional scenarists like Peter B. Kyne, Rex Beach, Rupert Hughes

and others dominate the writing end of the film field so competently that it is almost impossible for an amateur to have his efforts accepted, or even considered. The fact only one scenario in 10,000 was accepted by screen companies proved this, the article held.

"The maiden lady in straitened circumstances and a small town environment," the article read, "who attempts to compete successfully with such experienced writers as Peter B. Kyne, Rex Beach, Rupert Hughes and many other well-known authors, stands as much chance as the village blacksmith has of defeating Jack Dempsey after a correspondence course in boxing."

While all writing requires talent, the article continued, scenario writing requires "an intimate knowledge of all literary forms" by reason of the fact it is a highly technical branch of expression. Movie schools, despite the fact that they promise to give in a few weeks the training of several years, are deficient even in providing their "pupils" with the most elementary rules of the business, and in no way whatever fit them to write scenarios which will be found acceptable by film companies. Most companies now do not even read the scenarios sent in to them by amateurs or selling agencies; unless they reflect immediately the specially trained pen.

Thus in a \$25,000 prize contest recently conducted by the Goldwyn Pictures Corp. in conjunction with a Chicago newspaper, not a single one of 27,000 scenarios submitted by unknown writers was taken at a \$500 premium, as offered by the firm for all scenarios worth production although not winners. Of 15,000 submitted in the course of the year to the Goldwyn company, only one story by an unknown writer was accepted. Famous Players-Lasky accepted none out of 4,000, and the Fox Film Co., was equally restrained in considering the 13,000 scenarios submitted to it. Of 1,100 stories sent to the Al Christie Co., 4,800 to the Universal Film Co., 4,120 to smaller producers, one story was accepted by each of the groups.

The published article is in the form of a report and signed by Grant Carpenter, staff writer with Warner Brothers; Bernard McConville, free lance scenario writer; Eve Unsell, scenario editor of Preferred Pictures; Walter Woods, supervisor of production with Famous Players-Lasky, and Arthur Statler, formerly with Universal and now a free-lance writer. Besides condemning "movie schools," the writers strongly recommended that unless amateurs wish to lay themselves open to unending disappointment, they had better keep out of the scenario field, or else get the essential training with a movie concern.

ONE TRAPPER'S EXPERIENCE

"On the 17th of November I shipped 7 coons, 97 rats, and 1 mink to J. R. Hough Fur Corp., Meriden, Conn. According to their price list they sent me, this fur should have brought \$215. They sent me \$19.66 for it and called it all summer caught, which I can prove different. They advertised to pay 5 per cent more for anything over 50 skins. This they did not do. Two days after date of their invoice I received their check and returned it to them, requesting the fur be returned. Five days later it came back stating I had not ordered this fur held separate, that it was mixed with other fur and sold, and they could do nothing. Our postmaster saw me tie a letter with the tag on this bag of furs and I saw him put these furs in a mail pouch and bill it to Meriden, Conn. Also insured it. On their price list was a printed contract, if these furs were to be held separate fill it out, and mail to them with the shipment. That is what was in the letter tied to the bag of furs. I sorted out of this bunch of furs eleven rat hides, culls, kits and otherwise damaged, so as to make them all good hides. I sent these to Perceys Fur House and received \$8.98 for them. I should have received \$144.70 the actual value of this fur here on our local market."

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GEO. M. SLOCUM, Publisher

This phenomenal low price is made to R. F. D. addresses only. Use this order blank and send check, money order or registered letter to

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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

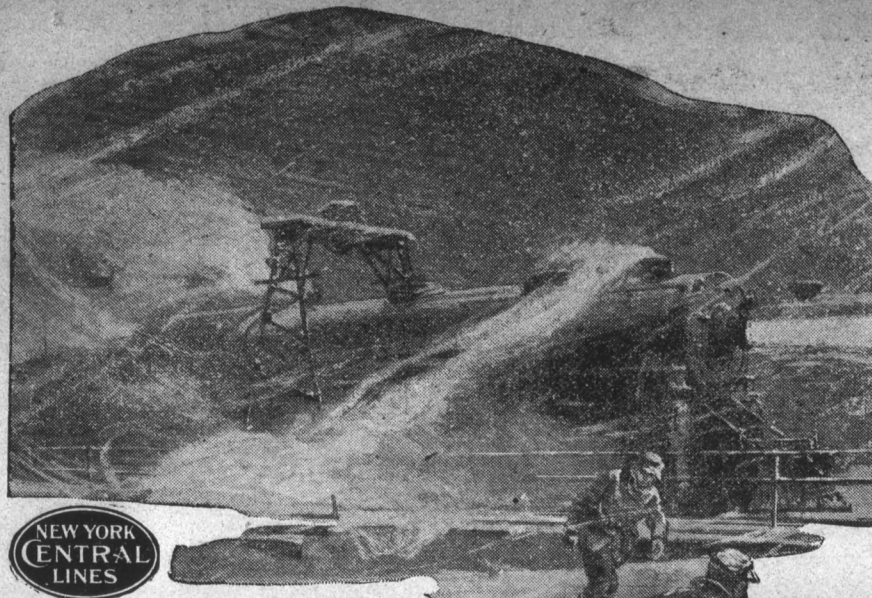
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Address all letters, giving full particulars, amounts, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of any issue to prove that you are a paid-up subscriber.

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

Report Ending January 22, 1924
Total number claims filed.....2417
Amount involved.....\$23,383.19
Number claims settled.....943
Amount secured.....\$22,338.87



An engine terminal on the New York Central Lines in midwinter. Railroad men must keep the heavy traffic moving through all kinds of weather.

Achievement

THE American railroads in 1923 hauled the largest tonnage in their history—and with an efficiency of operation never before paralleled. To this achievement the New York Central Lines contributed a notable measure of public service.

The very heavy program in rehabilitation inaugurated by the New York Central Lines immediately following the termination of Federal control—involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars for new equipment and larger facilities—placed this railroad system in a position to meet the growing traffic demands of the great territory it serves.

While car loadings throughout the country for 1923 showed an increase of 26.7% over 1921, and 15.3% over 1922, the New York Central Lines gained 42.7% over 1921, and 16.8% over 1922.

The New York Central program of expansion—in anticipation of the greater traffic demands of the coming years—is going steadily on.

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RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS

WE WILL HELP YOU

THERE are many of you who would like to build your own sets, yet will hesitate because you are afraid that you will not buy the correct parts to assemble into a complete set. In fact that is a possibility if you should go to a certain class of dealers who think because you are a farmer they can sell you anything. Also some of you who assemble sets may have a little difficulty in making the set work.

To avoid all this, The Radio Department will purchase for you any or all of the parts necessary to build a set. Just write us telling us what you want, enclosing the amount necessary and a few cents postage to cover the mailing charge and we will buy the article for you and send it to you. In this way you will know that the part you buy will work in your receiving set.

We will test out any set that you may build or have bought and make what adjustment is necessary to make it work and return it to you without any expense to you except the postage or expressage for transportation.

USE THIS DEPARTMENT. IT IS FOR YOU.

HOW TO BUILD EFFICIENT AND CHEAP RECEIVING SET

NOW that winter is here at last, and we are confined to the house a little more than we are in good weather, our thoughts have time to turn to the more entertaining and instructive subjects of world happenings.

Radio will bring the voice of the President of the United States to you, music from the best musicians, dance music for those who like it, and many interesting talks from well known people. You can get the market reports and weather forecasts as well.

The chief difficulty in the average farm home is to find the member

follow the diagram given herewith carefully, and be sure that connections are made to the parts just as marked.

If you have not already put up an aerial, a single wire aerial about 100 to 150 feet long, and about 30 feet high will do.

List of Parts and Prices:

150 feet No. 12 or 14 bare copper wire.....	\$1.00
2 strain insulators.....	.20
1 8-inch by 1/2-inch porcelain tube.....	.05
1 lightning arrester (inside).....	1.25
1 Vario-coupler.....	3.00
1 23 plate variable condenser.....	2.50
1 switch lever and 10 contact points.....	.50
1 grid condenser and leak.....	.25
1 socket for WD-11 or WD-12 bulb.....	.75
1 WD-11 or WD-12 bulb.....	6.50
1 set 2000 ohm telephone receivers.....	4.00
6 binding posts.....	.50
1 22 1/2 volt B battery.....	1.50
1 No. 6 dry battery.....	.50
	\$22.50

1 Piece of smooth board 3/4-in.x-10-in.x6-in.

1 Piece of board 1/4-in.x10-in.x6-in.

Soak both pieces of wood in hot paraffin till they will absorb no more, let cool then smooth down with fine sand paper. These are for the base and panel. If the wood is thoroughly dry two or three coats of shellac well sanded will do as well.

The condenser, the vario-coupler, the switch and 10 contact points and the grid leak and 6 binding posts are mounted on the thin piece of wood as shown in Fig. 1. After mounting these parts screw this panel to the thick piece so that it is vertical, Fig. 1.

Now study Fig. 2 carefully, and connect the wires as shown by the heavy lines, be sure that the wires from the outside of the vario-coupler are connected in turn to the contact points. From the switch lever connect a wire to one side of the small grid condenser, and from the other side of the grid condenser to the binding post on the socket marked "grid" or "G." Now from one side of the grid condenser run a short wire to one side of the grid leak, (which is mounted on the panel) also a wire from the other side of the grid condenser to the other side of the grid leak.

Now connect one side of the variable condenser to contact No. 1, the other side of the condenser to binding post on the panel marked "A" (for aerial) Now connect on the back of the panel, binding post "G" (for ground) to binding post "C"

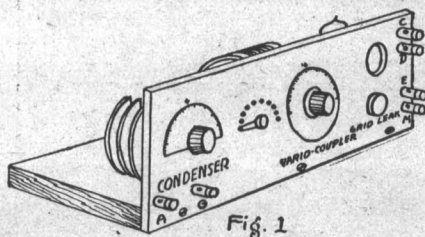


Fig. 1

who has enough spare money to buy one of the expensive receiving sets. Sometimes such sets have been bought and because the one who was operating it did not understand it the results have not been satisfactory or the set did not work at all.

The following described part if bought and assembled will enable any one with a screwdriver, soldering iron and a piece or two of wood to build a receiving set that will bring in clearly and loud many of the broadcasting stations within 500 miles night after night, and under favorable weather conditions bring in stations from greater distances.

The apparatus listed can be bought from any radio dealer or from the large mailorder houses, and the price given after each article is the price of a cheap but serviceable article that will give years of satisfactory service. More expensive parts can be bought if desired and the set can be mounted in a fancy or plain cabinet or on a plain board as desired. Remember that looks are not what make a receiving set operate. The simpler the assembly the better the results.

In assembling this receiving set

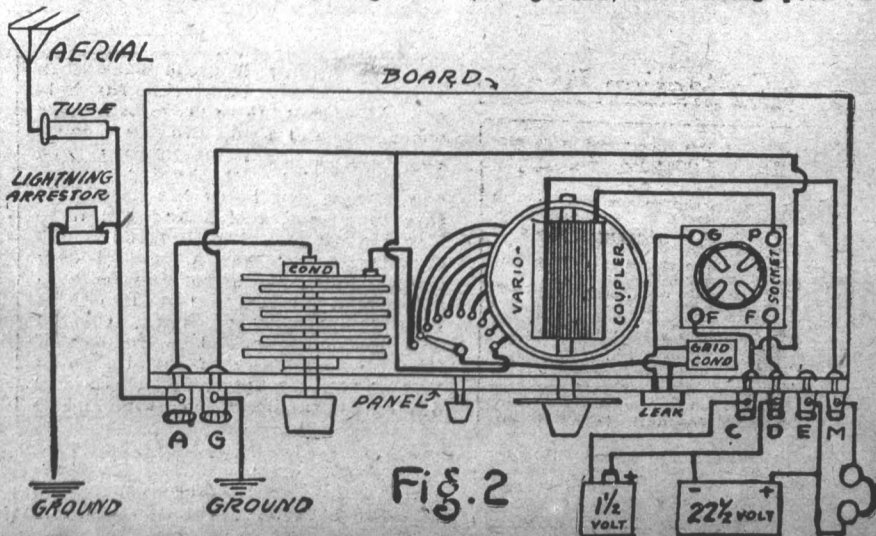


Fig. 2

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE M. B. F.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Station WRC, Voice of the Capital, Washington, D. C.,—8.00 P. M. Wave length, 469 meters.

February 4—"Road Building a Federal and State Obligation," by W. C. Markham, Secretary, American Association of State Highway Officials.

February 11—"Balancing Uncle Sam With His Cities," by Elmer O. Fippin, Chief of the Fippin Agricultural Consulting Service.

February 18—"Financing Agriculture With Special Reference to Long-Term Farm Mortgages," by Robert A. Cooper, Chairman, Federal Farm Loan Board.

which in turn is connected to the binding post on the socket marked "F." Also connect binding post "C" to contact No. 10 or the last wire from the outside winding of the vario-coupler. Connect the other binding post on the socket marked "F" to binding post "D." You will find 2 wires that come from the rotor (moving part) of the vario-coupler, these wires are connected, one to the binding post on the socket marked "P," the other to the binding post marked "M."

Having put up your aerial, bring in one end into the house thru the porcelain tube and connect to binding post "A," also connect the aerial to one of the binding posts on the lightning arrestor, the other post of the lightning arrestor is connected to a wire which in turn is connected to a water pipe or well, now connect a wire to your water pipe or well casing and connect that to post marked "G."

Connect the single dry battery (No. 6) to posts marked "C" and "D," be sure that you connect the positive or carbon to the post marked "D." Then connect your negative (-) side of the "B" battery (22½ volt) to post "D" and the positive side to post "E," connect your telephones to posts "E" and "M." You are now ready to tune in, but try it at night after 7 p. m. the first time.

To tune, set switch lever on contact 3 and with one hand turn the condenser back and fourth slowly, with the other hand turn the rotor of the vario-coupler slowly back and fourth. Listen for a slight whistling, when you hear the whistling sound make your turning movements of the condenser very slowly, and you will hear the music or talk-

ing. When you have once found it adjust very carefully till you get the clearest and loudest music. Do not be discouraged if it does not come in at first, but first trace out your connections and then keep on trying till you hear the music.

Just as soon as you finish listening-in, be sure and disconnect your "A" battery which is the single No. 6 battery.

We will tell how to add amplifiers to your set in a future issue of this paper so that if you wish the additional loudness and are willing to spend the money a whole room full of people can hear the music.

BLIGHT PROOF "SPUDS" LATEST

TWO years ago, when his potato crop was almost a complete failure, W. R. Smith, soldier settler of Byron, Ontario, Canada, discovered a hill of potatoes which had not died down from blight. The balance of the crop was as brown as a berry, and the one hill, which stood green among the desolate looking field of "spuds," showed no trace of late blight.

Believing that he could raise seed from this potato which would be immune from blight, Smith saved the potatoes from this hill, and next spring cut them up into small sets and planted them apart from his other potatoes. Last fall he had over two bags of the seed, and by cutting these into small sets was able to plant a considerable plot.

The potatoes in this field have reproduced exactly the same "blight-resistant" qualities that he found in the lone hill two years ago. Smith now feels he is on his way to the realization of a dream he has entertained for two years, that of being able to produce blight-proof potatoes.

Government field crop experts have visited the field of potatoes at Rayburn farm and declare them to be typical Dooleys, and furthermore, say that it is the healthiest crop of potatoes which they have ever seen. In the whole field not one leaf shows any signs of blight, or any other disfigurement. Some of the vines, when held at full length, measure over 38 inches, and are of a dark green color.

In the feeding of pigs an acre of clover or alfalfa pasture will save 1,149 pounds corn and 468 pounds of tankage as compared with dry-lot feeding, research in the Animal Husbandry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture shows.



Kodak on the Farm

Winter sets the stage for picture stories you will be glad to get with a Kodak. That's pleasure.

But Kodak plays part in the business side of life on the farm, as well. There are pictures that *sell* cattle, horses, sheep, hogs; there are pictures that *record* crops, equipment, buildings—pictures worth the making, all of them.

And the Kodak way is the easy way and one that's fun from the start.

Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up

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New York Girl Wins Grange Essay Contest

THE winner of the Grange Highway Safety Essay Contest, Miss Mildred Soper, the 14-year old daughter of E. G. Soper, Lecturer of Seneca Castle Grange, near Seneca Falls, N. Y., was presented to President Coolidge at the White House on January 16, accompanied by National Master Louis J. Tabor of Columbus, Ohio, and a number of the Masters of State Granges who were in Washington at the same time on other business. President Coolidge presented a certificate of this award to Miss Soper in the presence of several Senators and Congressmen, officials of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the Highway Education Board and the National Grange.

The essay contest was conducted by the Grange in co-operation with

the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and the Highway Education Board on the subject of increasing the safety of highway traffic and preventing the loss of lives.

This is one of three contests conducted annually, one for children of the Granges, one for all children of elementary school age, and one for teachers. Children of the Granges are also eligible for the elementary school contest. There are local and state prizes and a national prize which includes a trip to Washington for the first prize winners.

Anybody interested in this contest can get further details by writing the Master of the National Grange, L. J. Tabor, 970 College Ave., Columbus, Ohio, or the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, New York City.



This picture was taken in front of the White House after Miss Soper had been presented to the President. Front row, left to right, E. A. Eckert of Illinois, National Master Louis J. Tabor, Miss Mildred Soper, Mr. E. C. Soper, Dr. T. C. Atkeson, and Mrs. T. C. Atkeson; Back row, J. F. McMullen of Kansas, J. A. McSparran of Pennsylvania; W. J. Thompson of Maine; Arlando Martin of Vermont, A. S. Goes of Washington State, David Agans of New Jersey and A. M. Loomis of Washington, D. C.

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For 30 years our skilled shoemakers have been satisfying the middle states farmers with Dress and Service Shoes combining good looks with exceptional wearing qualities. A complete line for men and boys, including the H-B Hard Pan that wears like iron. Fairly priced, easy on your feet and pocketbook. HEROLD-BERTSCH SHOE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich. Handsome booklet free.

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How to Make Money Raising Foxes

If you get the right start, fox raising will pay you enormous profits. We show you how—we start you right. On a small investment you can start on the road to fortune.

The Big Secret of Success

in the fox raising business is getting the right foundation stock from reliable breeders. We have the finest stock in the country—animals with show records—Don't take chances—get your foundation stock from us and be on the safe side. Let us start you right. Write today for full particulars.

DeLuxe Silver Fox Ranch, Manistee, Mich.



HEAVES

Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50. Money back if not satisfactory. One can at \$1.25 often sufficient. NEWTON'S Compound for Worm Expelling, Conditioning, Heaves, Indigestion, Distemper, Coughs. 65c and \$1.25 cans. At dealers or post-paid. The NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

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—it depends on the baking powder you use. You must use a heaping spoonful of many brands because they do not contain as much leavening strength as

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Level spoonfuls are all that are necessary when you use Calumet—it makes more bakings which means a real saving on bake-day.

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Isbell's Seeds will do it. 45 years of experimenting and proving, selection and development of the hardiest, best yielding strains—building resistance to severe weather conditions—have made these seeds the thoroughbreds of the seed world, able to give you the utmost in return from your garden. Every ounce of Isbell's seed is tested—you know that it is all Michigan-grown, hardy and of high germination.

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It will bring the 1924 Seed Annual, brim-full of information. It can add hundreds of dollars to your income.

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Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. (2)

The Children's Hour

DEAR girls and boys:—A whole month of the new year has passed and we have just crossed the threshold of the second month, February. And the birthday of Abraham Lincoln is on the 12th. Whenever I think of Abraham Lincoln I am reminded of the story of the little girl. She had been told that Mr. Lincoln was a very homely man, and one day her father took her to see him. Mr. Lincoln took her upon his knee and chatted with her for a moment in his merry way, when she turned to her father and exclaimed: "O, pa! He isn't ugly at all; he's beautiful!"

Yes, he was beautiful. It is true that his features were irregular but after the first glance they passed unnoticed. It was his eyes that immediately told you that he understood human nature, that he was sympathetic and kind, and then you forgot his irregular features. I hope you all study about Abraham Lincoln and his life. Mr. Lincoln was an example of what a poor boy, with many handicaps, can do if he wills.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? We take the M. B. F. enjoy it very much. I am in the 8th grade at school. Now I will describe myself. I am 5½ feet tall and have blue eyes, and brown bobbed hair, and am 13 years old. I live only 25 miles from Mt. Clemens. I live on the main road from Detroit to Port Huron. I have been in Mt. Clemens and think it is a pretty place. I saw Helen Darr's letter and I think she is 15 years old. I hope she will see my letter in print, that is, if it does not reach the waste paper basket. I also hope she will write to me and describe her place, for I never was in that part of Michigan. I have no sisters or brothers and my mother died when I was 10 years old. Uncle Ned, please excuse me for using so much of your space for this letter. I remain, your niece,—Marie Wagner, Memphis, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I read the Children's Hour and enjoy it. This is the first time I have written and I hope to see this in print. We live on a farm of fourteen acres, one mile from Caro, and we have 2 horses, 3 cows, and a dog named Trixie. The river runs past our place and in the summer we go boat riding and bathing. I am going to describe myself. I have blue eyes, blonde hair, and a light complexion, and am four feet three inches tall. I am ten years old. My birthday is the sixteenth day of August. My name is Edna but my father calls me Pete. I guess I will close, hoping some of the boys and girls will write to me. From your loving niece,—Edna Rickwalt, R. 4, Caro, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I decided to start the New Year by catching up on my correspondence, but when I went through my address book, I nearly gave up in despair. They are nearly all answered now, though I haven't thanked you for your lovely pencil case yet. I'm sure you knew when you picked it out that I'd be wonderfully pleased with it. A gentleman in northern Michigan wrote to me and asked if I had ever heard of a man by a certain name, because he was his uncle who had disappeared some 20 years ago and his name was Adolph and he saw my name with my drawing, he wondered if I might be of kin to the lost uncle. I never heard of such a man and so let the matter drop, until a short time ago, a lady in West Virginia wrote to me stating that she had seen my drawing and wondered if I had ever heard of a man by the name given, as the gentleman in Michigan had inquired for. She said that this was her father and that he had never mentioned of having any relatives or parents, and she wondered if I had ever heard of him. I sent both people each other's addresses and hope that I shall soon hear from them saying that they are lost cousins. I think that it is very strange and amusing that I should hear from both, don't you? Daddy just came in and sat down on the puppy. I think that's very amusing too, don't you? Our puppy is a French Bull dog, and its name is Vanity Fair. (Please don't blame me, my sister named it). Among my many lovely Christmas gifts I received a basket ball and a "Mah Jong" set. Has the "Mah Jong" craze struck you yet? I love to play both. I have a sister who teaches geography in Detroit and a brother who teaches agriculture in St. Clair. I am the baby of the family. I've been corresponding with several girls and boys thru the M. B. F. and I'll certainly enjoy corresponding with many more, if they can stand the strain of reading my letters. Now don't heave a sigh of relief

for finishing reading this letter, for if you don't publish it I'll write another. (I probably will write anyway.) Your loving niece,—LaVendee Adolpn, Union City, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well, now don't faint, because I've made another attempt. I wrote to you a few months ago, but guess Mr. Waste Basket was somewhat of a pig and ate it up, but here's hoping he won't be as hungry when this arrives. I am a girl 15 years old, have brown eyes, brown bobbed hair and am 5 feet 4 inches tall, and weigh 119½ pounds. Am taking the 8th grade again this year. There are about 28 pupils in our school. My birthday is August 22nd. Have I a twin or triplet? Ha! Ha! I live up in northern Emmet county, near Petoskey, Mackinaw City, Harbor Springs, and many other very pretty places. I saw Elsie L. Mahler's letter and she sure gave a perfect description of the scenery around here. I got my hair bobbed about a week ago and like it fine. For a long while I couldn't decide if I wanted it bobbed or not, but finally I did, and am not sorry. I once wrote to a girl whose name was Wilma Olmstead, of Sherwood, but for some unknown reason we drifted apart and never wrote again. I also correspond with a boy right along. Well I will close now with a few tongue twisters: Doris does daddy's daily dinner dishes daintily. Fred fried fresh fancy fat fish for Fan. Bob bought Brother Bill's bicycle by Benson's. Selma stopped sewing silk stockings Saturday. Must stop now and leave room for the rest. I hope Mr. Waste Basket won't get this letter. Will try to answer all letters I receive if the cousins will write to me. With love and best wishes to all.—Miss Ruby E. Fletcher, R. 1, Pellston, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here is another farmerette who wants to join your merry circle. May I come in? How are all the cousins? Well, I hope, I better describe myself before I go any further. I am about five feet two inches, weigh 98 pounds. Have light brown hair (which of course is bobbed) light blue eyes and in the eighth grade at school. I am not going to tell my age but the one that guesses it will receive a long letter from me. My age is between 11 and 16. I think the answer to Helen S. Janetski's riddle is: It's time to get a new pair. Have you ever been up north to Roscommon? If you haven't you certainly ought to go. It is a nice drive. Will all the boys and girls write and I will answer all letters received. Write to Miss Louise Ferguson, R. 1, Birch Run, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am very much interested in the M. B. F. and would like to join your merry circle. I am a farmer's girl and am thirteen years old, and am a blond. I like the country life very much. I have always lived on a farm. We have a large woods, in the spring I love to go flowerling. I love to write stories. I would enjoy it very much if we could have a story contest sometime, Uncle Ned, and I am sure that some of the other merry circleers would too. Well my letter is getting long so I will close for this time, with a riddle: What is round at both ends and high in the middle? Will some of the other boys and girls write to me? all letters I receive. Goodbye, from a friend,—Leone Cadwallader, R. 4, Coleman, Michigan.

RIVALS



The handsome man at the top is ARCHIBALD. No wonder there are two pretty young ladies after him. What are their names? Simply trace each letter to a vacant square, and print the letter there, and you will have the names of the blonde and the brunette. What are they?

Answer to last puzzle: A HEN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER

OVER THOUSAND BIRDS IN GOLD MEDAL POULTRY SHOW

(Continued from Page 6)

Best Duck, Russell Kampenga of Muskegon;

Best Goose, Bert Denman of Muskegon.

Club Boys Win Many Prizes

Five boys, all members of a Boys Poultry Club, exhibited in the various classes and were consistent winners throughout. Older exhibitors, who had been accustomed to seeing the juniors exhibit in special classes, learned to have a whole-some respect for the boys when they came in direct competition with the boys and saw them win a large share of the awards.

Judges of the Muskegon Show were: Henry C. Dipple, of Indianapolis; Prof. E. C. Foreman, of East Lansing; D. Mieras, of Grand Rapids.

A very interesting thing occurred toward the close of the show. Prof. Foreman of the M. A. C. Poultry Dept., who had been placing the awards in the utility classes, was called back to East Lansing for a special meeting. He was unable to return on the following day and so the management of the show was obliged to secure Prof. O. L. Sanford of the Ferris White Leghorn Farms, Grand Rapids, to place the sweepstakes awards on the utility birds. After Prof. Sanford had completed his awards and the winners had been announced, a letter was received from Prof. Foreman directing the placing of the sweepstakes awards. To the surprise and delight of the show officials, these awards, made entirely separately by the two judges, corresponded throughout. As one official remarked, "It shows that they are both darned good men and know their business." It is indeed seldom that such a check has been given on poultry show awards and with such satisfactory results.

The Annual Banquet

Always one of the features of the Muskegon Show, the Annual Banquet this year was attended by more than 200 people making it one of the largest gatherings of its kind ever held in the state. Poultry people representing many sections of western Michigan were present to meet with the Muskegon folks and enjoy their hospitality.

In addition to local speakers the presidents of the Holland and Grand Haven Associations, on behalf of their organizations, responded to toasts.

The guest of honor was Thos. F. Riggs, president of the American Poultry Association. Pres. Riggs complimented the Muskegon people on their excellent exhibit saying that it was one of the best he had ever visited and much better than he had expected to find. Mr. Riggs described the aims and purposes of the American Poultry Association and defended vigorously the standard types of fowls as described in the official Standard of Perfection.

"We need fanciers in the poultry game to develop the poultry breeds to the highest degree possible," asserted Pres. Riggs. "The Jersey cow and the Holstein cow were developed by the fancier and not by the milkman. The Shorthorns and the Herefords are products of the cattle fanciers and not of the butchers. So the poultry varieties need fanciers also."

Mr. Riggs deplored the tendency

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, A. R. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on a 10 day's FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month. (Adv.)

toward the so-called "utility" fowls with no regard to their appearance. He asserted that the standard requirements called for such body conformation that the fowls were certain to be profitable producers as well as beautiful in appearance.

Utility of fancy. Which? To this question Muskegon's answer is, "BOTH." In other words the sentiment is towards a combination of both the present standards, fancy and utility, in the same bird.

Additional Show Features

Special poultry meetings were held afternoons and evenings in connection with the show. Prof. Foreman spoke on "Culling" and on "Type in Relation to Production." Dr. H. J. Stafseth, also of M. A. C., discussed "Poultry Diseases."

At these meetings, and also at the evening show, some special poultry motion picture films from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture were shown by the County Agricultural Agent, Carl Knopf.

A poultry show can be successful only as it has the support of a live organization. The Muskegon and East Shore Poultry and Rabbit Fanciers Ass'n, with as much poultry pep and enthusiasm as its name is long, is the reason for the success of the Muskegon shows.

This Association has 94 members all of them interested in poultry and all of them willing to boost both standard and utility poultry although most of them are fanciers and "back lotters."

The officers of the Association are:

Pres., Thos. Erickson;
1st. Vice Pres., J. E. Marvin;
2nd. Vice Pres., Daniel Wurtz;
Sec'y., H. S. Nobel;
Treas., Lambert Hoeker.

The Secretary, H. S. Nobel, has had much experience with poultry exhibitions and it is through his efforts that the Muskegon Show runs very satisfactorily and smoothly. A special system of records, entry tags, and shipping tags, has been developed by Mr. Nobel. A new feature this year, which received the endorsement of all, was the use of white tags to designate the "standard" entries and of pink tags for the "utility" birds.

So, while Muskegon's 14th. Annual Poultry Show was the largest and best which the Association has every held, plans are already being made to insure an even-better show for next year.

GOOD CARE OF BROOD SOW MEANS STRONG LITTER

(Continued from Page 6)

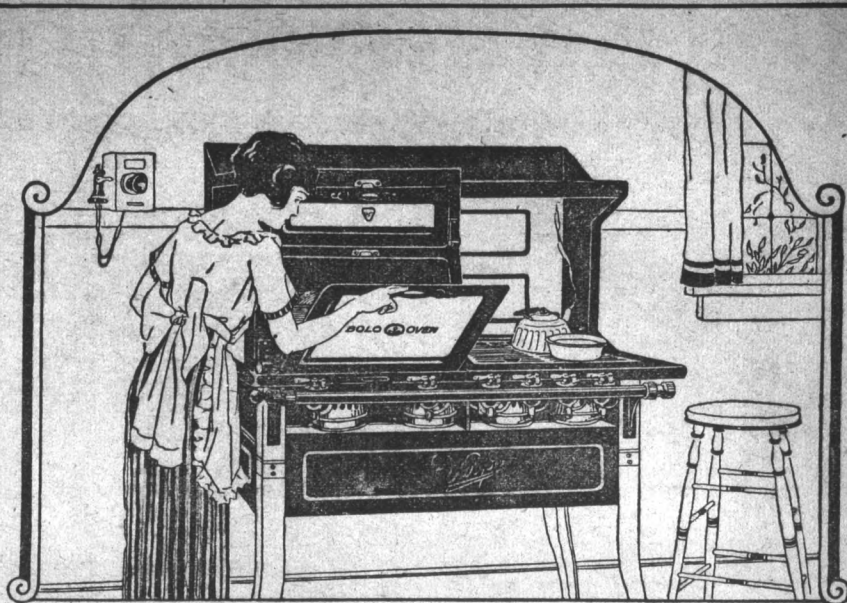
ficient in iodine, but experiments have shown that the addition of a small amount of this substance to the ration enables the sow to produce a healthy, normal litter.

Either potassium iodide or sodium iodide may be used. For a sow of medium weight a daily dose of two grains given in the ration throughout the gestation period is sufficient to prevent the trouble, or a larger dose of three or four grains daily given for eight or ten weeks before farrowing has been found to be satisfactory.

Dry potassium or sodium iodide is not easily mixed with the ration so that each sow will get the required amount. It should be dissolved in water and a small portion of this solution mixed in the water that is used to make the slop. While daily doses are given by some breeders, the dose may be doubled and given three or four times a week. Considerable labor is thereby saved and practically the same results obtained.

A simple method of administering potassium iodide or sodium iodide is as follows: Dissolve two ounces of the solution, each ounce of which contains 30 grains of iodine. This amount of solution is sufficient for five sows for a period of two months. A herd of this size should be given one fluid ounce four times a week. Each sow will then get 24 grains of iodine per week.

As roughage contains somewhat larger quantities of iodine than do our common concentrates, when the sows are on pasture or when good alfalfa hay is fed, however, and especially if this trouble has been suspected previously, the feeding of the amount of iodine suggested is a cheap insurance against what might result in heavy loss.



No Odor—No Wicks

No Noise—No Smoke

Cook your meals in comfort on a Vapo Oil Range

It burns just like a gas range because it burns Gas made from Kerosene

Thousands saw the Vapo Oil Range demonstrated at State Fairs; perhaps you saw it too. Housewives everywhere say it is the finest, cleanest and most convenient oil range they have ever used. It is built for a lifetime of year-around service.

Each burner a miniature gas plant

Every Vapo burner is a complete gas plant. It generates hydrocarbon gas from kerosene. This gas burns with a hot, blue flame that is sootless, smokeless and odorless. No wicks to trim. No chimneys to bother with. Cooks faster and better because its flame is hotter and can be adjusted to several heats including simmering heat.

32 to 36 hours on one gallon of kerosene

A single burner will operate 32 to 36 hours on a gallon of kerosene when turned on full. At simmering heat, it will give from 50 to 60 hours' service. Users tell us that 7 quarts of kerosene last the average family for a week.

The automatic lock valve prevents accidental shifting of the flame and is a safeguard against playing with valve. When you find a cooking heat that suits

you, you can keep it and turn to it at once next time.

Marvelous built-in Bolo Oven can be made big or little

This oven is equipped with an adjustable Bolo plate which makes the oven big or little as you desire. This intensifies the oven heat and enables you to do both slow and fast cooking in the same oven. It gives you two ovens in one. The odor from one oven does not affect what is in the other oven. Perfect ventilation insures light pastry, bread and cake.

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Send for my big new free harness book. Tells how I send Walsh No-Buckle Harness on 30 days free trial. Use it—prove for yourself that it is stronger, easier to handle. Outwears buckle harness because it has no buckles to tear straps, no rings to wear them, no buckle holes to weaken them. Amazing success—thousands in use in every state.

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Saves repairs. Walsh special 900 steel test leather, which is explained in big free book. Easily adjusted to fit any size horse. Made in all-weather back pad, side backer, breechingless, etc. \$5 after 30 days trial—balance is paid monthly. Return to me if not satisfactory. Write today for my big free book, prices, easy terms. Sold direct to you by mail only.

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Write the Why and How
TODAY

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Big Reduction in Prices. Same high quality we have supplied our customers for nearly 40 years.

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Our catalog tells the secret of growing wonderful crops from Everbearers. Gives cultural instructions for all small fruits. It's worth much but is free. Write today.

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Printed Ruled Stationery For Business Farmers \$1.00

200 sheets good quality ruled letterheads, 5 1/2 by 8 1/2, with 100 envelopes printed with farm name, owner's name and address, or any three lines desired. Paper put up in tablets. Sent to any address on receipt of \$1.00. Write plainly name and address.

ALLEGAN STATIONERY COMPANY
Department M Allegan, Michigan.

MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

A VALENTINE.

By Margaret E. Sangster.

THE valentines we used to get—they'd silver hearts upon them,
And golden arrows, ruby-tipped,
And yards of paper lace;
And softly tinted envelopes with
little verses on them,
And, in the center of it all, a cupid's
chubby face.

You sent me one, my first one,
When I was only nine—
The postman left a letter;
They told me it was mine—
And I, with cheeks a-tingle,
And rounded eyes a-glow
Said—"Why' who could've sent it?"
And some one said—"You know!"

It seemed all scrolls and flowers,
And little birds with wings,
And slender, smiling angels
And other pretty things.
And, 'way inside was printing
And blue forget-me-nots,
And written in, with pencil,
"I love you lots—and lots!"

They laughed at me, the grown-ups,
They did not understand—
I stood before them, silent,
The letter in my hand—
But oh, my heart was pounding
For "Be My Valentine—"
Was written straight across it.
And I was only nine!

The Valentines we used to get—they'd silver hearts upon them,
And golden arrows, ruby-tipped, and
yards of paper lace;
And softly tinted envelopes with little
verses on them,
And, in the center of it all a cupid's
chubby face!

—Christian Herald.

A VALENTINE SHOWER

IF any member in your community is being married during the month of February or if your social center, church or meeting place needs some kitchen furnishings, a good idea is to have a combination valentine party and kitchen shower.

The invitations made on heart-shaped cards could be worded as follows:

"Instead of your heart bring a frying pan,

A dish or a plate or some kind of a can,

A towel or tablecloth, either will do,

To furnish our kitchen so empty and new."

To provide entertainment you could number each package as it came in and pile all the packages on or around a large table before unwrapping. Guessing what each parcel contains proves great fun. Music and recitations would be lovely for the church or music, cards or sewing something special for the bride-to-be, will pass a very pleasant afternoon. Heart-shape, Sandwiches and cakes with coffee for refreshments.

A CHILDREN'S VALENTINE PARTY

THE Invitation—For a children's party use a candy kiss. Write the invitation on a long narrow strip of white paper, with a red border. Wrap it around the kiss, which already has a waxed paper wrapping and cover with a wrapper of red tissue. Wrap and twist in appropriate kiss style. As it probably will not stay twisted without being tied, tie with colored baby ribbon at each end. To one of these ribbons tie a wee card, with the child's name.

The Invitations

"Come to my Valentine Party do! All sorts of sweet things will be waiting for you,

To admit you, the price is a kiss; But that must be given to Cupid, my dear,

This isn't the ticket—the one you see here,
And so you, of course, may eat this."

This may be delivered by the child who gives the party.

All invitations for young people can be written out on a piece of paper cut the shape of a spoon with the following words written on it.

"Soon, oh soon,

By the light of the moon,

Come to my balcony

And spoon."

For an old folks' party, use the old fashioned lace valentine, if you can get them. Insert an extra leaf, on which write the invitation.

"For times sake this comes to you. Do come and play real hearty.

Your youth will come again I'm sure,

If you come to my Valentine Party."

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—It does not seem possible that a whole year has gone by and Farmers' Week is here with us again. I almost feel like saying "All who are going, please raise up your hand." I cannot tell how many of M. B. F. readers are raising their hands, but I do want to feel that the women of Michigan's rural homes will be in Lansing strong this coming week.

There has been a great deal of preparation and hard work done just to serve you and me and every day will be a profitable one for those of us who make this effort.

Our January 19th issue printed the program for the week. See if you cannot see your way clear to go. This issue is really our Valentine number and I hope my efforts will help you plan "a good time for all."

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

Or a heart would make a pretty invitation.

"We're getting old,
Or so I'm told,
But I'm not down in the dumps.
There's a party due
For me and you,
And the watchword is 'Heart's are trumps.'"

The Decorations

Every ten cent store carry the colored paper suitable for Valentine parties. The color scheme thruout should be in deep pink and white and red. Hearts cut out and either pasted or pinned is the chief decorations. Hang little cupids around on the curtains and stuck in the pictures.

A plate of red hearts numbered should be given the boys and a plate of white hearts numbered should be given the girls. There should be two alike a red and a white heart to match couples up for the first game. This idea is pretty and appropriate for any of the parties suggested.

For the table, do not use too many kinds of decorations. If it is a heart party, have festoons of varying sized hearts, in pink, around edge of table. The place cards if used should be of hearts. Candies should be of hearts.

Sandwiches, cookies, and tarts should all be heart shaped. You can buy the heart-shaped cookie cutters in any hardware store. Arrows may be used in connection with some of the hearts. These should be white, gold or silver.

For the Spoon Party, use pretty souvenir spoons, in connection with any one of the motifs suggested. Every thing on the table must be "spoon vituals," to be eaten with a spoon. This will cause much merriment.

Games

As each is given his souvenir or red heart, he must kiss the giver's hand, and bow allegiance. After taking off wraps, they find partners by the numbers written on the hearts. Each pair is given a candy kiss on a long string, one end of which is to be taken between the teeth. Each then draws in the string and the pair disposing of their kiss first wins. The hands must not touch it.

Another game is to have quotations written on hearts that have been broken or cut and then mixed up. Pass these out and each finds his partner by matching halves.

Then in couples, they pin darts on a large red heart, after the style of "Falling the Donkey." These should be a prize, for everything, especially for a child's party, all of little value.

"Who Kissed Me?" is an amusing stunt. Several, in the secret, go into another room. A girl is brought in, blindfolded, turned around, then led to a chair. When seated, some one kisses her. She is asked, "What boy kissed you?" And on guessing wrong, she is told she is a captive and is kept, the blind being removed. Then a boy is called in, to go thru the same proceedings, and fail

to guess correctly, when asked "What girl kissed you?" They always fail to guess correctly, since it is always a girl who kisses a girl, and a boy who kisses a boy.

CORRECT CLOTHING FOR WINTER

NEXT to overheating our houses, our principal Winter sin of commission is wearing clothes that are too heavy or too tight, or both. Most buildings are maintained at a Summer temperature throughout the year, and it is obviously absurd for any one who is going to occupy such buildings to pile on clothing heavy enough for a polar expedition. The safe way to do is to wear clothing of light—or, at most, moderate—weight which in the winter and then to put on a heavy coat or wrap when going outdoors. The skin must breathe as well as the lungs, and for this reason clothing should be such as will permit free circulation of air. Underclothing and suits or dresses should be made of material sufficiently porous to admit the air freely to the body. Thick, heavy wools, suits lined with an impervious material and outer clothing made with a very tight weave should be avoided. It is perfectly possible to keep warm without packing the body in wrappings such as a mummy might wear. In fact, because of the healthier skin condition that will result from lighter and more porous clothing, you will find that you do not suffer with the cold nearly so much as when you bundle up. Garments that are too heavy not only induce perspiration but hold it and force you to go about all day in a clammy state that is both uncomfortable and unhealthy.

Personal Column

Grandma's Idea of Modern Clothes.—We elderly ladies like pretty fussy dresses, but oh, those narrow skirts. Buy one that has the flying panels and set in skirt to make them wider. It can be done if skirt and waist are joined at the waistline, with three-fourth length sleeves or longer, and a V-neckline, filled in with lace. We can have a comfortable dress. One has to use their own judgment in buying, or get on accommodating clerk interested to please we elderly heavy weight matrons. Even small, elderly women like wider skirts. Why don't the manufacturers of ladies hats and dresses cater to us? We grandmas like to feel dressed up and comfortable.—Grandma.

Little Helps.—When you have broken isinglass in your auto curtains, save pieces for your stove and cut to fit, cut rubber bands out of your inner tubes and use in place of strings on packages and boxes. Use the velvet from old hats to polish your shoes, also to line your man's mittens.—Subscriber

Oat Sprouter.—I made one out of 3 old colanders, the flat ones like a milk pan, or one can use old pans and punch holes with a nail all over bottom. The main object is to let the water drain out after sprinkling. I wet about a peck of oats with luke-warm water and let stand 24 hours in a pail. Then put in colanders. Set one pan on pail then put

sticks across and then another, and so on, and set in a warm place a few days, also sprinkle each day. Keep oats moist. Then when sprouts have formed an inch or so, feed the chickens and see how they will enjoy the oats and sprouts in the cold snowy weather. One could use the flat flour sieves or old window screens.—Mrs. M.

Who Has One of These Attachments?—I am a Business Farmer reader and like it real well. I would like to hear from some of the women who are also readers, if they know any sewing machine company, who makes and sells hemstitchers that fit any machine. I saw the advertisement in our home paper, but mislaid it, and now I am out of luck. The price was \$2, if not satisfied return and they would refund the money. I would like to hear from them in the next paper.—A Reader.

Knitting Socks.—Could any of the business Farmer readers send directions for knitting socks. Am sending a cookie recipe. It is as good as Christmas candy. Four cups brown sugar, four eggs, well beaten, one cup shortening, one tablespoon (scant) soda, one tablespoon cream tartar, one teaspoon salt, eight cups flour, Seasoning of any kind. Mix and form into a loaf. Leave over night, and then slice of medium thickness, and bake.—Mrs. A. D. M., Olivet, Mich.

What I Think of Birth Control.—Dear Mrs. Taylor: Would you please tell me through your personal column, where I could get literature on Birth Control. What is your opinion on the subject? Your paper is wonderful, I can hardly wait for the next issue. Thank you,—Mrs. J. S.

—This is a very hard question to answer because of its personal character, but I will brave the wrath or good will of my readers.

I feel that it is every woman's duty to produce at least two children to help propagate the race if she is mentally and physically strong enough to produce healthy children, and if not, try all means possible to bring this about.

If a woman is sickly and weak and it makes her home a hospital most of the time, I feel it is only right that she should use her head and try and see that her husband sees it in the same light.

I do not feel it is right for one woman to bear all the sickness and struggle and poverty that go with having large families. Sometimes it is better to have fewer children and bring that few up in a clean wholesome atmosphere with good, wholesome food and clothing. These conditions only make for unhappiness and ill health and should be avoided.

If a family with moderate means and good strong bodies want a large family, I would praise them for their love and courage in the glorious of all states, MOTHERHOOD.

We are trying right now to get a Mother's pension through so every woman who will ask for it can have an allowance for every child born to her. I heartily advocate this.

Our communities should have a special trained nurse to help show us how to properly take care of our children.

After all, Birth Control is a personal problem that should be given a great deal of thought and good clear thinking. It rests with each individual and should be considered a matter for both husband and wife to decide.

—if you are well bred!

Children are men and women in the making, and a child's acceptance as a member of human society at large begins with its christening, when it is received in the religious community as an individual. Hence, tho the child does not, in practice, begin to learn the rudiments of manners from association with the adult members of the family until, perhaps, the age of four or five, its christening does not mark the beginning of its social life.

The Birth Announcement.—Cards engraved are the proper form, but for those of us who cannot afford this luxury a simple note announcing the birth with the word "Son" or "Daughter" and the name. Many stationers have stock cards that are very pretty and very good.

Menu for February 1st

Prune Cocktail
Brown Fricassee of Chicken
Baked Rice Baking Powder Biscuits
Apple and Celery Salad
Mince Pie
Coffee

Brown Fricassee of Chicken.—Draw, singe and joint chicken. Put four tablespoons of fat in saucepan; when brown, put in chicken. Stir until every piece is nicely browned, then add two tablespoons flour, stir again, add one pint of boiling water or stock, stir until it boils; add one teaspoon salt. Cover and let simmer gently until tender then add one teaspoon onion juice, and little black pepper. Put neck piece, heart liver, gizzard, and back pieces in center of dish; put two pieces of breast on top, second joints, on one side of plate, legs crossed on other, and wing at each end of plate. Pour sauce over, sprinkle with chopped parsley, and serve.



RECIPES

Valentine Lollipop.—One cup of sugar, one cup white corn sirup or glucose, and one-third cup of water stirred over the fire until completely dissolved and mingled, and then gently boiled to the soft ball stage. If you want your sugar lumps to be red, throw into the partly cooked sirup two tablespoons of the little red cinnamon candies, the smaller the size the better. Such colors fade with cooking so should not be put in at the start. Take a large flat pan and lay sticks upon it in regular line. Pull the candy just enough so that it can be dropped upon these sticks and it is surprising how well you can shape it into hearts.

Eggless Milkless Fruit cake.—Two cups white sugar, one cup butter and lard, two cups hot water, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, one pound raisins. Cook all together three minutes and cool half cup chopped citron, one teaspoon soda, sifted with flour, five or six cups flour. Bake in a square pan one hour in a slow oven.

Spanish Macaroni.—1 cup cooked macaroni, 1 cup grated cheese, 2 onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 1 qt. tomatoes, 2 red peppers. Make a sauce by frying onions chopped fine in one-half cup of butter. Add a quart of tomatoes and the pulp of 2 red peppers. Simmer until reduced to half. Butter a baking dish, put in a layer of the sauce, then a layer of macaroni and grated cheese, and so on until the dish is filled. Bake over one-half hour.

Scalloped Chicken.—Two cups finely minced chicken, one onion, one-half cup rice, one quart chicken stock, three sweet peppers, one tablespoon butter, salt and pepper, one cup white or cream sauce.

Wash the rice well, and cook until ten-

der in the boiling stock. Season to taste with salt and pepper; a little celery-salt may be used, or some minced parsley if desired. While the rice is cooking, boil the eggs hard, chop up fine and stir with chopped peppers or pimientos into the rice. Fry the minced onion in the butter until a light brown and add. Arrange rice and chicken in alternate layers in a bake dish, covering the top with a few buttered bread-crumbs. Bake for twenty minutes in moderate oven. Chicken is very nice scalloped with bread or cracker crumbs. In this case use more sauce, making it with part of the chicken stock and cream. Mushrooms are minced, celery may be used to season, or a few oysters may be added to the sauce.

One-Egg Chocolate Cake.—Sift together one and one-half cups flour, one cup of sugar, one teaspoon of baking powder and three tablespoons of cocoa, beat one egg very light, add three tablespoons of melted butter and one-half cup of milk and add to the dry mixture and beat well. Flavor with one teaspoon vanilla extract. This is quickly made and good.

—Alma E. Augusta, Michigan.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Forgive and ye shall be forgiven. Take heed unto yourself; if thy brother sin, rebuke him; and if he repent, forgive him. And if he sin against thee seven times in the day, and seven times turn again to thee, saying, I repent, thou shalt forgive him. (Luke 17-3-4.)

All evil must be forgotten, whether it be in you or your brother. To hold perpetually in remembrance your brother's faults and sins, is to create an imperfect, a distorted pattern from which you will be fashioned.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

4626-4418. A Stylish Suit.—Broadcloth or velvet would be attractive and seasonable for this model. It is also suitable for the new mohair suitings. The coat has the fronts in double breasted style, and with a collar that may be rolled low to form revers, or turned high in choker style. The skirt is in "wrap" model. The Coat Pattern, 4626, is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years for Misses and Small Women. The Skirt Pattern, 4418, is cut in 7 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years, and 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure for Ladies. The width at the foot is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards. To make this Suit for a medium size will require 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40 inch material.

4611. A Good "Cover All" Apron.—This attractive model may be finished to close at the centre back, or on the shoulders. The belt is slipped under the tab extensions on the pockets. Percale in a neat pattern, or unbleached muslin may be used for this design. It is also good for gingham, lawn or satin. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36 inch material.

4608. A Quaint and Youthful Model.—For a youthful figure there is no style more charming than that of the fitted waist and full skirt. This is a splendid model for taffeta and other silks also for wool or silk crepe. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

4632. A Dainty "Party" or Dance Frock.—Voile in a pretty shade of apple green with a pattern of embroidery to match, is here shown. Georgette crepe or crepe de chine in orchid or white with the tucks hemstitched would also be pleasing for this style. The dress may be finished to slip over the head or to close to centre back. The puff on the sleeves may be omitted. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 32 inch material.

4622. A Dainty Frock for Mother's Girl.—Voile or batiste, China silk, or taffeta could be used for this design. The sleeve may be a short puff, or the popular bishop style. This Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 4 year size requires 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 32 inch material.

4621. A Simple Frock.—Collar and cuffs of this neat model are checked white and yellow gingham, the frock and sleeves are of yellow poplin. This is a good style for challie, poplin, or linen. It could also be of batiste with collar and cuffs of embroidery. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 27 inch material. For collar and cuffs of contrasting material $\frac{1}{2}$ yard is required.

4630. A Set of Pretty Caps.—Scraps of lace, silk, satin or similar material may be used for these pretty bonnet accessories. No. 1 is pretty with the crown of satin or soft silk shirred to net or lace and trimmed with tiny ruffles or plaited frills. Ribbon or elastic run through a casing holds the cap to the head. No. 2 is made with a wide band which forms a facing, that is to be edged with lace or may be bound with ribbon or bias material. Embroidered net is pretty for this style. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large. A Medium size in either style requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 27 inch material. For the crown of No. 1 in contrasting material $\frac{1}{4}$ yard 9 inches wide will be required.

4623. A New and Stylish Blouse.—Reseda green satin would be pleasing for this design. The buttons could be of crystal or covered with the material of the blouse. This is a good model for crepe, crepe de chine and the new printed silks. The vest, collar and cuffs could be of contrasting material. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 32 inch material. For collar, vest and cuffs of contrasting material $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 40 inches wide is required.

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RECIPE

Raspberry
Bavarian Cream

Wash one box of berries; sprinkle with four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Dissolve a package of Raspberry Jell-O in three-fourths pint of boiling water; when cold and still liquid, whip. Then fold in the raspberries and juice. Set in a cold place to harden. Serve with whipped cream and garnish with fresh berries.

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New York

MUSKEGON FARMERS PUT OPERATION IN CO-OPERATION

(Continued from Page 4)

each two weeks period. The operating expenses are deducted, the sinking fund is maintained at about \$1,000 and the remainder is paid back to the patrons in their cream checks. This gives the dividends earned by the business each two weeks, directly to the man who milks the cows.

The success of this method is shown in the butterfat prices which the Ravenna concern is able to maintain. Below are the comparative figures for the past five years showing the margin received by the farmer per pound of butter fat over the average price received by the creamery for the butter:

Year	Ave. price butterfat	Ave. price for butter	Margin b. f. over butter
1918	53.30c	49.20c	4.10c
1919	66.00c	60.50c	5.50c
1920	67.20c	60.50c	6.70c
1921	47.70c	43.20c	4.50c
1922	45.30c	40.50c	4.80c

A total of 648,018 lbs. of butter were sold in 1922 for a total of \$262,914. The sales of buttermilk brought an additional \$2,200. It is interesting to note that the quality of the buttermilk is such that the greater part of it is sold for table use.

The operating expenses during the past year of this \$265,000 business were only about \$20,000 representing a manufacturing cost of less than 8 per cent. Considering the amount of labor involved in buttermaking, and with the additional packing and wrapping of parcel post shipments, this represents a remarkably low cost.

The Ravenna creamery is not making a mistake which is made by so many cooperative concerns, namely that of paying out all of the proceeds leaving no reserve for financial backing and strength. The trial balance of September 27, 1923, shows a surplus of over \$21,000.

Twice per week the cream is gathered on 17 cream routes which extend out into all parts of Muskegon county and even into the adjoining counties of Ottawa, Kent, Newaygo, and Oceana. Four trucks are required for these routes, two of the trucks being owned by the creamery and the other two are hired.

400 Per Cent Increase In Number of Patrons

A splendid growth has been enjoyed by the creamery ever since its reorganization. From a total of 150 patrons in 1918 the number increased to approximately 600 patrons in 1922. This means an increase of 400 per cent in 8 years, all of which goes to show that the Ravenna creamery is a growing concern as well as a going concern.

The sales of Butter in that period likewise increased from 237,000 lbs. to 648,000 lbs. and the amount paid to the farmers jumped from \$97,000 to \$219,000.

Harvey Averill has been manager ever since the reorganization. He is, to use his own expression, "just an ordinary sod-buster farmer" and he expects to go back to the farm when his period of usefulness for the creamery is at an end.

While Harvey Averill may be an "ordinary" farmer he is certainly an extraordinary creamery manager and much of the success of the Ravenna institution is due to his business ability. A leader in community enterprises, a good "mixer," liked and respected by all, and possessed of an abundance of common sense and good business judgment, Harvey Averill just about fills the bill.

Mr. Averill is ably assisted by two clerks in the office and by a butter-maker and three assistants who handle the manufacturing end.

"Quality"—Always "Quality"

During his whole nine years of service Manager Averill has worked unceasingly to improve the quality of the Ravenna product. At every opportunity he has urged the patrons of his creamery to "produce better cream so we can make better butter and thereby pay you more for your butterfat." All of which is the "better quality—better product—larger profits" lesson which farmers are learning so slowly.

"Seventy-five per cent of the poor butter comes from cream which was

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30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—and the wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator is yours.

No Money Down!

Catalog tells all—WRITE! Caution! U. S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream to settle. The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't tremble cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake. Bowl chamber is porcelain lined.

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Feb. 5—Poland Chinas, Detroit Creamery Farm, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.
February 8—Shorthorns, Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., East Lansing, Mich.
February 20—Angus and Poland Chinas, E. A. Clark, St. Louis, Michigan.
February 20—Holsteins, Forest Deatsman, Lake Odessa, Michigan.
Feb. 20—Duroc, Detroit Creamery Farm, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CATTLE

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FOR SALE—Two Registered Holstein Heifers. One born Dec. 20, 1922 and the other May 28, 1923 from good producing stock and well developed. Price \$184.00 for both. Geo. Church, 1 mile south and 1 mile west of Imlay City, Mich.

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Can also show you other choice quality bunches. All are dehorned, deep reds, good stocker order. Well marked and show their breeding. If in the market for real quality, one car load or more your choice. Write stating number and weight preferred.

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(Continued on Page 25)

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Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost 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 to ruptured persons, and is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered. It brings instant and permanent relief and does away with the wearing of trusses forever.

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Have You LIVE POULTRY For Sale?
An Ad in THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER Will Sell It!

spoiled before it left the farm," declares Mr. Averill. He has an idea that the trend of the future will be toward skimming stations to handle the farmers' milk. And the reason Mr. A. has this hunch is the tendency of farmers to avoid separating the milk and the dislike of the farmers' wives to wash the separators. They want to sell whole milk and the creamery must meet the situation.

If skimming stations do again come into style they will not only reduce the labor on the farm but they will effect a great improvement in the quality of the cream and of the resulting butter.

Every day in every way it is getting better and better, is Manager Averill's opinion of the dairy business. As proof he displays the average price paid for butterfat during the first six months of 1923 by the Ravenna creamery, 55.7c per pound is the figure for the six months and the average for the entire year will undoubtedly be higher.

Notice the average butterfat prices for the preceding five years which plainly show the rise during the war and the subsequent depression: 1918, 55.3c; '19, 66c; '20, 67.2c; '21, 47.7c; '22, 45.3c—and now up again—55.7c.

These figures support Mr. Averill's argument that dairying has been one of the most profitable lines for the farmer. Dairy prices never dropped as low as did other farm products and they are among the first to recover. It will be pleasing news to Michigan's dairymen to learn that dairy product prices have reached the bottom of the depression and are again on the upgrade.

Demand Exceeds the Supply

And so, as we have attempted to outline, quality is the basis for the success of Ravenna butter and selling direct by mail is the reason for the success of Ravenna creamery. During the last few months the demand for Ravenna butter, both locally and from mail orders, has greatly exceeded the supply.

On several evenings Mr. Averill has reported as follows, "There isn't enough butter left in the creamery tonight to spread a single slice of bread." All of which goes to prove that people know good butter when they taste it and that they will buy it if they can get it.

That there are real cash rewards in cooperation is shown by the Ravenna creamery. The manager estimates that the average price paid for butterfat during the year is from 5c to 11c per pound above ordinary butterfat prices.

Take, for example, the day which was mentioned before in this article when Standards were quoted in Chicago at 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The usual practice is to pay for butterfat 1c per pound under Standard quotations, or 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound on that particular day. Compare this with the Ravenna returns of 60c for butter and approximately 63c per pound for butterfat.

Can It Be Possible?

No story is at its best which does not carry a moral. In addition to emphasizing quality and cooperation, this account closes with a warning against treason. It is treasonable to "aid or abet the enemy." What then shall we say of the dairy farmer who gives assistance to oleo, that arch enemy of the dairy business?

It is stated on good authority that 75 per cent of the patrons of the Ravenna creamery use oleomargarine on their tables. We can well hope that this figure is placed much too high, but it shows a danger which exists in all parts of Michigan as well as at Ravenna.

The farmer who uses oleo in preference to butter may save a few cents per week on expenses but in other ways he loses fearfully. He loses in the strength and vigor of his growing children who have been deprived of the vitamins so necessary to their development. He loses in the health of the adults of his family who have been given an inferior food product. And, furthermore, he is a traitor to his own business.

No one will dispute the fact that anything which aids the sale and use of oleomargarine injures the dairy business to the same extent. Furthermore, that anything which injures the dairy business has an effect on all other lines of farming because they all are interdependent.



Prepare YOUR HORSES for Spring Work

Time will mean money to you, Mr. Farmer, one of these days

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The acres you plow, or harrow, or sow, each day will depend entirely upon the good condition of your team.

Condition them now with a course of

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Feed your workers Dr. Hess Stock Tonic and you will soon discover that you have a team before you that can do an honest day's work, without a pant or a tremble of the muscle. They will be there for business—and willing.

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DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

DECLINE IN HOG PRODUCTION

THE pig survey taken by rural mail carriers throughout the United States on December 1 shows some very interesting comparisons between different sections of the country, says V. H. Church, Agricultural Statistician for Michigan. The report indicates that there was an increase of 4.7 per cent in the number of sows farrowing in the fall of 1923 as compared with the previous fall, and a decrease of 10.6 per cent as compared with last spring. Wisconsin and North Dakota were the only other corn belt states reporting an increase compared with one year ago. For the corn belt as a whole the number is 6.1 per cent less than one year ago and 43.6 per cent less than last spring. The number of pigs saved in the fall of 1923 in Michigan is 5.8 greater than in the previous fall and 9.8 per cent less than last spring. For the corn belt, the number saved is 3.8 per cent less than one year ago and 43.1 per cent less than last spring.

A decrease of 2.0 per cent in numbers of sows bred or intended to be bred for spring farrowing in 1924 in the State, and 5.4 per cent in the corn belt is also shown. The average number of pigs saved per litter last fall in the state was 6.0 as compared with 5.8 last spring and 5.9 the previous fall. The corresponding figures for the entire corn belt were 5.02, 4.93, and 4.90 per cent. Experience with previous surveys has shown that actual farrowings have fallen considerably short of expressed intentions.

The decline in production and tendency for a further decrease is due to the lower prices that have prevailed for some time, and the relatively better price of corn. Receipts of hogs at stock yards during the last few months have been the heaviest in many years.

DON'T MIX THEM UP

A SHORT time ago I heard a story about a friend of mine who had a little experience in introducing animals of another breed into a herd of purebred cattle. I want you to enjoy the story so will tell it as I heard it.

This particular man had a herd of purebred Holsteins which he had been breeding for about twenty-five years. They were very good producers and probably averaged between 8000 and 10,000 pounds of milk for the year. However, everyone was talking percentage of fat on the milk check from the milk station and it did seem to him that he might be getting a little more money if he could increase the fat percentage. Therefore, he purchased a grade Guernsey cow to put in with his herd of about twenty Holsteins. He turned her out in the pasture with the other cattle and his neighbors noticed her as they passed by on their way to the milk station. There was considerable comment at the milk station and the proprietor remarked that this man had purchased a Guernsey cow to raise his fat content.

A month went by and one morning a neighbor asked how he was coming with the Guernsey cow. He replied, "Very well indeed so far. My fat test went up 1 per cent this month and she hasn't even freshened yet. I do not know what it will do when she does."

This story set me thinking. The

first question I asked was,—just how much can one Guernsey cow in a herd of twenty Holsteins affect the milk? I sat down and figured a little.

If the Holsteins average 40 lbs to the cow and the Guernsey 30 lbs., there would be produced 800 lbs of Holstein milk and 30 lbs., of Guernsey milk per day. If the Holstein milk tested 3.3 there would be 26.40 lbs. of fat produced by the Holstein and if the Guernsey milk tested 4.4 there would be 1.32 pounds of fat produced by the Guernsey, a total of 27.72 lbs of fat. Now dividing the total pounds of fat by the total pounds of milk, we find the average percent of fat 3.34 and this would be called 3.3 percent on the milk sheet unless the dealer was generous.

This gives a pretty good indication of the affect that one cow can have in a herd of twenty cows. You see quite readily that the affect is almost negligible. This, however, is not the gravest error and I believe that many of our farmers are shortsighted in mixing breeds for this reason:—that they are sure not to keep a purebred bull of the breed from which they introduce one or two cows to increase the fat content. This means that they will be using a purebred Holstein bull on a Guernsey or Jersey cow and that in the first generation they will have a half-blood or hybrid. This carries us back to the time we started with native cows with no particular description fifteen to twenty years ago or longer and which we have eliminated by persistent effort through use of purebred bulls. One attempting to use this system argues that he does not raise the calves and consequently there is no disastrous affect. However some are pretty sure to sell a heifer calf from this mating if the dam is a good producer, to a neighbor and this neighbor will carry on the work of crossing and breeding to his own disappointment and loss.

Disasterous results have been obtained through many years by this system of breeding, and breeding policies and methods are just as important as the careful selection of producers and therefore we should keep either one breed or another, building up gradually from good grades to purebreds, for the greatest producers come with the purest blood. We should analyze our business very carefully before making a change. We have sensational and fashionable things in farming as well as in ladies' clothes and many farmers must look carefully into these things before spending much money.

Choose your breed. Work toward your ideal through careful grading up. Eliminate the blood of all other breeds so far as possible and work steadily into a purebred herd being sure to practice as careful selection with purebreds, as you should with grades. At any rate, "Don't mix them up."—M. C. Bond.

A LITTLE FEED, A LITTLE LABOR, RETURN GOOD PROFITS

"THERE is a horse that I would give \$200.00 for," said a well known dealer who is shipping to the eastern markets, "if he were in good flesh and short haired. As it is, I dare not pay more than \$140.00 for him, and even at that I take a chance of losing money. Long



BREAKING NO SPEED LIMITS

Reading from left to right, this jolly group is composed of: Alvin Lind, Edwin Mund, Allen McDonald, and last but not least, Topsy, all of Chase, Michigan.

Which Road for You



For 23 years Blue Valley has given farmers a high direct cream market. No useless profit takers between them and Blue Valley—between Blue Valley and retailers. Blue Valley butter, the National brand, brings farmers bigger cream checks direct.

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"I want to thank you sincerely for the way I have been treated ever since I have shipped cream to you."—Andrew Skeba, Cedar, Michigan.
Thousands of B. V. B's (Blue Valley Boosters) will tell you it pays to ship your cream yourself direct to Blue Valley.

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Will prevent and overcome bloating, stoppage and paralysis of the bowels in cattle. Salts or Oil are Dangerous.
Never Drench Cattle
Give Dr. David Roberts Laxotonic dry on the tongue. For sale by dealers or post paid 50c. Ask for FREE copy of The Cattle Specialist and how to get The Practical Home Veterinarian without cost.
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BE COMFORTABLE—
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Unhulled. Grow Sweet Clover. Cheaper and better than Red. Grows anywhere. Best fertilizer, wonderful pasture and hay. Big money maker. Crop often worth \$50 per acre. Sow our superior, scarified seed
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American Field Seed Co., Dept. 327, Chicago, Ill.

haired, thin horses are much more susceptible to disease, must be held in our stables for some time until they get in better condition, and the risk and expense, and the fact that they are not saleable until they are in better flesh, makes a horse of that kind less desirable to me at \$140.00 than the same horse would be at \$200.00, if he were in fit condition."

Other dealers corroborated his statement and added that while it was unprofitable to put feed into a \$50.00 horse, it would certainly pay to put 30 days' feed and some grooming on horses weighing 1500 pounds or over. Twelve quarts of oats per day, plus plenty of good forage and a little oil meal, (say one half teacupful at each feeding time with the oats), will put horses in a much improved condition for sale in 30 days' time, if they are kept in clean stalls, well bedded, and given a thorough grooming every day.

Fifteen dollars worth of feed per horse, plus some work, will make \$50.00 to \$60.00 difference in the

THE COW

THERE is virtue in the cow; she is full of goodness; a wholesome odor exhales from her; the whole landscape looks out of her soft eyes; the quality and the aroma of miles of meadow and pasture lands are in her presence and products. I had rather have the care of cattle than be the keeper of the great seal of the nation. Where the cow is there is Arcadia; so far as her influence prevails there are contentment, humility and sweet, homely life.—John Burroughs.

selling price in any good horses that are to be sold this spring; and while horses are a by-product of the farm, it is worth while having such by-products in fit condition to bring a top price.

SHEEP RAISING PREFERABLE TO GOAT RAISING

I have about 340 acres, about 50 acres cleared. At present 15 acres is in hay. River flows along one side. Would you think it advisable to try raising Angora goats, so they would help clear the brush and at the same time bring in some profit, or would you advise raising sheep? Would the wool be heavier per sheep in this northern country? I have a good barn where I could store hay and house sheep or goats. Expect to rotate crops from hay to small grain, then back to hay for feed, small grain like oats, rye, wheat and barley. Is there a very good market for Angora wool? How do prices compare with that received for sheep wool?—C. F., Cathro, Mich.

—I would advise you to engage in the sheep business rather than in that of raising Angora goats. In the first place, the young lamb is a great deal harder and easier to raise than is the Angora kid. The lamb grows much faster and will weigh a great deal more than the kid at marketing time in the fall and will bring about double what the kids will.

The sheep will also shear a heavier fleece of wool than the goat will of mohair. Where one specializes in the production of mohair, gives his goats especially good care and produces a high quality of mohair, it will bring more per pound than will wool, but under ordinary farm conditions the clip of wool from a sheep will bring more than the clip of mohair from a goat.

If you desired only to clear this land and then engage in some other form of livestock production, it would be alright to purchase a sufficient number of goats on some of the markets and take them out to the farm and keep them until the brush was destroyed, but as a business on the farm, to be continued year after year, the raising of sheep is undoubtedly preferable to the raising of goats.—Geo. A. Brown, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

Practices on de Seat

"Aunt, what do you do when your children practice deceit on you?"

"What you all call dis here dey practices?"

"Deceit; tell you lies, you know."

"In dat case, Ah practices on de seat?"

A Self Centering Bowl in the new De Laval

**A
Better
De Laval
For Fewer
Pounds of
Butter**

**\$660
to \$1430
Down
the Rest in
Easy Monthly
Payments**

Greater Value. Present-day purchasers of De Laval Cream Separators are getting more value than was ever before possible. In 1913 it took 231 pounds of butter to pay for a popular-sized De Laval. Now it requires only about 188 pounds (average prices for years 1913 and 1923) to pay for the same machine—43 pounds or 18% less butter. In addition, the present-day De Laval is at least 20% better, having 10% more capacity, a bell speed-indicator, self-centering bowl, and many other improvements and refinements.

Self-Centering Bowl. The De Laval Bowl is so designed as to center and balance itself when it attains separating speed, which causes it to run smoothly, without vibration, and adds to the efficiency and life of the machine. It also gives the least possible resistance in being revolved, which together with the automatic oiling system and superior design and construction of the driving mechanism, causes the De Laval Bowl to require the least power (per pound of capacity) to drive.

All-Around Superiority. A combination of the fore-

**The
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Milker.**

**Ask Your De Laval
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If you milk ten or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. Besides saving a great deal of time and drudgery, it produces cleaner milk and by its pleasing, uniform action usually causes cows to give more milk. More than 15,000 users will tell you so. Send coupon for complete information.

going features, together with superiority of De Laval design, workmanship and materials, enables a De Laval to separate more thoroughly under all conditions of use, deliver a smoother cream capable of making better butter, to separate a richer cream with less loss of butter-fat, and to separate with greater efficiency at lower temperatures.

Remarkable Record. Not only was the De Laval the first continuous centrifugal cream separator ever made, but ever since it has been first in popularity, in numbers in use, in efficiency and length of service. All of the thousands of De Laval Separators entered in the "Oldest Users Contest" held last year, averaged over 20 years of use. Any De Laval is capable of giving equal service.

Pays for Itself. There are many worn-out and inferior cream separators in use today, wasting enough cream to pay for a new De Laval in less than a year. You can buy a De Laval on such easy terms that you can use it while it is paying for itself.

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catalog (check which).
Dept. 538

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State R. F. D. No. Cows.

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ARROW R.R. RAIL SECTION T-STEEL POSTS

American Fence is made of full gauge wire, full weight and full length rolls. Use American Fence for economy—long life service and more dependable stock and crop protection.

Ask your dealer for Arrow Tee Steel Fence Posts—built like a Railroad Rail—with larger anchor plates which lock the post into the ground as driven. Frequent notches provide means for attaching every line wire if desired.



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(Continued from Page 23)

SWINE

O. I. C.

O. I. C'S: 75 LAST SPRING PIGS, PAIRS not akin. From 3 good strong sires. Also fall pigs. Recorded free. 1/2 mile west of depot.
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RAISE A TOPMAST SENSATION

LITTER
and raise the best.
We are offering bred sows and gilts. Let us quote you prices on a real boar pig sired by TOPMAST SENSATION. Write us your wants.

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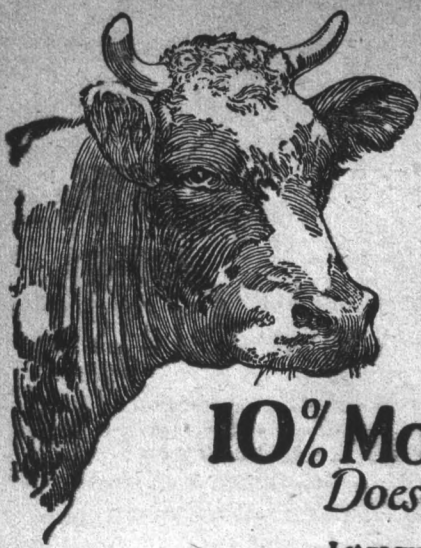
AT THE STATE FAIR WE SHOWED ONE of the largest boars. He won 3rd in his working clothes (no fitting). He is back home and we want you to have a gilt or sow bred to this fine Colonial Boar. Write us.
SCHAFER BROS., R. 4, Oxford, Michigan.

DISPERSION SALE! MICHIGANA FARM MUST sell all Durocs. We are offering bred sows and gilts, also fall pigs, either sex at bargain prices. Write your wants.
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WE GUARANTEE OUR REG. HAMPSHIRE satisfactory. Ask for literature and price.
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Write your wants to
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you can double dairy profits

The net profit from your cows can be *doubled* by increasing your total milk production only 10%! Eminent dairy experts are authority for the correctness of this surprising fact.

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Doesn't it seem possible?



How to use KOW-KARE

Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor," tells how to use Kow-Kare in treating various cow diseases. It also tells of its use as a disease-preventive and stimulant to greater milk-flow.

The usual method is to feed one tablespoonful twice a day one week out of each month. Costs only a cent a day per cow.

Let us suppose your profit last month from your cows was \$100. If by a little more intensive methods you can get even 10% more milk this month, your net profit would be at least \$200!

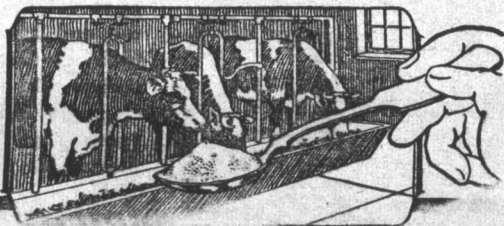
Surely such a result is worth trying for. It is the poor milkers in the herd that eat up the profit made by the good producers. Usually they are poor milkers because of some impaired condition of the genital functions—the milk producing organs.

The medicinal properties of Kow-Kare affect just these organs. Its toning, stimulating action is quickly apparent. Sluggish cows have improved appetites and assimilation and better milk flow is sure to follow.

In the treatment or prevention of Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, Kow-Kare has a reputation founded on successful use for over twenty-five years. You, too, can realize greater profits from dairying through the judicious use of Kow-Kare. Try it.

Kow-Kare, large package, \$1.25; medium size, 65c—at feed dealers, general stores and druggists. If your dealer is not supplied, we will send postpaid on receipt of remittance.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.
Makers of Bag Balm, Grange Gargle Remedy, Horse Comfort, American Horse Tonic.



A supreme offering of Big Type
Poland Chinas and Aberdeen Angus
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1924

This is superior to any sale we have held in the past.

40 - HEAD - 40

The sows are bred to a son of Liberator out of a Peter the Great sow. Smooth checkers, and Domino a grandson of Peter Jones. He will sell as an attraction one of the greatest daughters of Ambition ever sold in the state. This state will be full of attractions. Write for catalogue.

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GOATS FOR SALE

Swiss Saanen and Toggenburg milk goats all bred to Elain's Boy 1745, his dam Elain 1021, an 8 qt. milk. Sire Andrew Holder 177 (imported). Due to freshen soon. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars. F. J. HELM, SWISS MILK GOAT DAIRY, Grand Lake, Michigan.

If you have poultry for sale put an ad in the

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FOR SHROPSHIRE RAMS WRITE OR CALL ON
DAN BOOMER, R. 4, East, Michigan.

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German Shepherd, Airedale, Collie, Old English Sheepdog dogs, Puppies, 10c illustrated instruction list. W. B. Watson, Box 27, Mason, Mo.

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Registered Holstein Cattle
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20 head of exceptionally well bred registered Holstein cattle. 15 head of good cows and two-year-old heifers, nearly all fresh or near springers. 10 well bred yearling heifers and good heifer calves. 5 high class bulls and bull calves. A buyers opportunity to secure very desirable cattle at a dispersal sale where the best ones are sold.

Good A. R. O. cows with A. R. O. butter records up to 23.14 lbs. 20 lb. junior two-year-olds, 23 lb. junior three-year-olds, a two-year-old daughter of a 29 lb. junior three-year-old daughter of a 34 lb. bull. Young bulls and bull calves out of 34 lb. sires and from A. R. O. dams up to 25.75 lbs. A sale where you can buy the good ones. If interested, write for a sale catalogue.

FOREST DEATSMAN, Owner, Lake Odessa, Michigan.
W. B. HARPER, Sale Manager, Middleville, Michigan.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER

SPOTTED POLAND BREEDERS TO FORM STATE ASSOCIATION

On Monday, February 4th, of Farmers' Week, the Spotted Poland breeders of Michigan are planning to hold a meeting for the purpose of organizing a State Association of Spotted Poland Breeders. This meeting will be held in Room 110 of the Agricultural Building, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, and will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All of the swine breeding associations are meeting on Monday and all join together at 3 o'clock in a meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association in Room 402, Agricultural Building.

Spotted Poland breeders throughout Michigan should make it their duty to attend this meeting, and also, to help in getting all the breeders in their county or immediate community interested in attending, and help boost the State Association.

CULL BEANS GOOD FEED FOR DAIRY COWS

I wish to know if there is any danger in feeding cooked cull beans to cows giving milk or those soon to freshen.—W. C., Morley, Mich.

Cull beans, apparently, are good feed for dairy cows, if not fed in too large amounts. At the present time we have very little information relative to the amount of beans which can be fed successfully. Cull beans are a good protein feed and should be fed as such in the dairy cow's ration. I would recommend about three pounds per day of raw beans or their cooked equivalent, to milk cows. I would not advise feeding beans to cows about to freshen. Cull beans can be fed either ground or cooked. In feeding raw cull beans I would recommend that they be fed with a mixture of other grains so that the beans do not make over 25 per cent of the ration and that the other grains be palatable to the cow, as one of the difficulties in feeding beans is that the cows do not care very much for them. Cooked beans differ from raw beans in that the protein is not quite as available in the cooked form.—J. E. Burnett, Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Mich. Agricultural College.

Veterinary Department

RING BONE

Can a ring bone on the hind foot of a five-year-old mare be killed? What is the process of treatment? The growth may be plainly seen but the horse is lame only after a long drive.—Reader, North Branch, Mich.

A great many ring bones can be cured if properly treated. The swelling can never be removed but the lameness can be gotten rid of in some cases. Where there is no lameness it is best to let them alone. Where lameness is present point firing no doubt is about the best treatment that can be applied. This should not be attempted, however, by no one except a qualified veterinarian. If the lameness does not disappear in four to six months time the animal can be fired again. Some cases take from one to three years before the lameness entirely disappears then there are cases that are incurable. These cases where the bony swelling comes in such a way that it mechanically interferes in the working of the joints of the foot. Let an experienced veterinarian make an examination of your mare and he will be able to give you the desired information relative to a prognosis.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surg. and Med., M. A. C.

"A man who believes in the old saying, 'See a pin and pick it up, and all that day you'll have good luck,' saw a pin in front of the post office the other day. Bending down to get it, his hat tumbled off and rolled into the gutter, his eyeglasses fell and broke on the pavement, his suspenders gave way behind, he burst the buttonhole on the back of his shirt collar, and he all but lost his new front teeth. He got the pin."

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper, (Adv.

RHEUMATISM

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It.

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely, and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Do not send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

MARK H. JACKSON
No. 265-K Durston Bldg.
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S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. and R. C. Black Minorcas. Must make room before cold weather. About ready to lay.

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High Grade, Utility Cockerels For Sale—April hatched—White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. C. W. Heimbach, Big Rapids, R. 5, Michigan.

FOR SALE—3 JERSEY BLACK GIANT
Roosters \$5.00 each.
MRS. BESSIE JACOBS, Linden, Mich., R. 2.

LEGHORNS

LEGHORNS

S. C. Buff Leghorn Hens, Pullets and Cockerels. Hens and pullets \$2.50 each; cockerels \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Show birds a matter of correspondence. LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich.

TANORED, HOLLYWOOD AND WYCKOFF
Males head my carefully selected breeding pens. Choice eggs \$3.00 and \$2.00 per 15. My stock is of the very best. Write me.
F. ARTHUR MARTIN, Indian River, Michigan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

RHODE ISLAND REDS TOMPKINS STRAIN
to make room for young stock. I will sell after November 1, 1923, 50 2 year old hens at \$2.00 each; 25 1 years old hens at \$3.00 each; cockerels at \$2.50 and up. All these cockerels are from my best 3 year old hens that layed 205 eggs or better in their pullet year. Quality breeder of Rhode Island Reds.
WM. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, Mich., R. 1.

S. C. R. I. REDS, MANHOOD STRAIN.
Fine dark birds. Price \$3 apiece or two for \$5. ALFRED DEICKMANN, Pigeon, Mich., R. 3.

S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, PURE BRED
Dark and even color. \$3 and \$5 each.
LOUIS MORRIS, Mt. Morris, Mich., R. 1.

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE.
Cooks Strain.
A. J. BREWBAKER, Elsie, Michigan.

WYANDOTTES

White Wyandotte Cockerels, \$3 each
Wayne Chipman, R. R. 2, Washington, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS
from America's best prize-winning laying strains. Winners of 18 first prizes at Detroit and M. A. C. the last two seasons. Low prices.
TOLLES BROS., R. 10, St. Johns, Mich.

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COCKERELS, THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED
Rocks, dark matings, April Hatched, weight 7 lbs. from good layers, \$3.50, 2 or more \$3.00 each.
MRS. FRED KLOMP, St. Charles, Michigan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS BRED FROM
Holtermans Pedigreed Aristocrats direct. Both Light and Dark. Price \$4.00, two for \$7.00.
N. AYERS & SON, Silverwood, Michigan.

BRAHMAS

A FEW FINE LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS
for sale \$5.00 each while they last.
DR. E. R. FENN, V. S., Pottersville, Mich.

TURKEYS

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. GET STARTED
right and have success. We have been shipping from this one farm for 38 years and have developed a large hardy strain that stands the test. Address stamped envelope for quick reply.
ALDEN WHITCOMB, Byron Center, Michigan.

GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.
Very large birds. Their sire weighs 40 lbs. Toms, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$15.00; Hens, \$7.00-\$9.00.
MRS. WILL DILLMAN, Cassopolis, Mich., R. 5.

Michigan's Best Giant Bronze Turkeys. America's best strains vigorous breeders, both utility and fancy. Extra good values in young toms.
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PURE BRED GIANT STRAIN BOURBON
Red Turkeys.
MRS. RENA MEEK, Belmont, Michigan.

BOURBON RED TOMS, SPLENDID PURE-
breds \$10. Order direct from this ad.
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LARGE VIGOROUS BOURBON RED STOCK
Turkeys. Axtell Strain.
MARY BEACOM, R4, Marlette, Michigan.

Pure Bred Mammoth Bronze Toms One 2 Year
old hardy beautiful well marked birds. Write for prices. Mrs. F. Griffin, Riverdale, Michigan.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS FROM PRIZE
Winning birds. Large, healthy, unrelated stock furnished. Mrs. La Verne Brownell, Belmont, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, LARGE
beautiful birds. Write for prices.
MRS. BEN JOHNSTON, Onaway, Mich., R. 1.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Goldbank Strain.
Unrelated stock. Vigorous healthy birds. Write for prices. Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LIVE AND
Dressed Poultry, Veal, Rabbits, etc. A square deal always. Write to
C. E. McNEILL & CO.
325 W. South Water St., Chicago

HAVE YOU POULTRY FOR SALE?
AN AD IN M. B. F. WILL SELL IT.

SOYBEANS FOR HOG FEED

Are soybeans of any value for hog feed? If so, explain in which way they should be fed for best results.

—J. A. Y., Burr Oak, Mich.

—Soy beans are an excellent protein supplement for feeding hogs. In other words, they play the same part in the ration that would digester tankage, skimmed milk, or oil meal. Experiments have shown, however, that soybeans do not contain the mineral matter such as is found in the skimmed milk or tankage and for satisfactory results, hogs fed soy beans as a protein supplement should have access to mineral matter continually. The following mineral mixture is satisfactory: Pulverized limestone, 10-lbs.; 16 per cent acid phosphate, 10-lbs.; Salt, 1-lb.

The soy beans may be ground and fed in a self-feeder, or they may be ground and mixed up with the ration where the same is being fed in a slop.

Where the soy beans are ground and mixed with a grain ration consisting largely of corn, in the neighborhood of one-sixth to one-fifth of the ration should consist of the ground soybeans.—Geo. A. Brown, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

MICHIGAN BEAN GROWERS PLAN TO MARKET CROP

(Continued from Page 3)

thinks this means a bushel and being unfamiliar with the average shrinkage resulting from the picking process believes the price is a high one. The fact that the average bean grower of this state has received less than \$2 per bushel for his beans, machine measure, this year, indicates the measure of misunderstanding liable to occur in the minds of the uninformed public.

Advertising Advisable

"A wonderful field almost entirely unworked is the advertising of the pea bean as a food. We believe that the consumption of beans could be increased 25 per cent at a cost entirely insignificant by efficient advertising. Foreign inferior beans should not be permitted to compete on even terms. There is a tremendous amount of work in the interests of this crop, the promotion of which would be the best investment the Michigan bean grower makes.

"There is no reason why a high quality of white pea beans should at any time be a glut on the market. The means are all at our hands to prevent it. Beans of this character should never sell at a price which will not repay us for our investment in them and a profit. Our present tariff is high enough to make this possible without encouraging importation. We believe beans are the only agricultural product of which this could be said of Michigan, working independently. Vast fields open when we consider co-operation along this line among the states. A certain farmer organization has a committee of seven at work now in Washington on a proposition of this kind.

"We will make no suggestions, but hope and expect that much light will be thrown on these subjects of orderly marketing, adequate price, advertising and protecting the reputation of our incomparable or at least unexcelled, Michigan pea bean.

"In common with many others, we have felt that a meeting of this kind should be held. Mr. Churchill, offering to come on this date, brought things to a focus. It is late to be effective to any degree for this year's crop, is certainly somewhat belated, but a start must be made some time, somewhere. Is this the time, is this the place? We expect this conference to be friendly and effective and constructive.

"We believe every one here is honest in his desire to serve and is measurable unselfish. We ask your co-operation in making this meeting a pleasing and profitable one from start to finish. Many angles are to be presented and we ask courtesy and consideration for all. If, after a careful consideration, the conclusion is reached that it is possible in fairness to all and in the interests of economic efficiency to take steps which promise to put the Michigan pea bean on a more satisfactory and uniformly profitable basis to the grower, we hope to see the preliminary steps taken before the final adjournment of this session."

Fertilizer must be "cured"

Great bins of Royster Fertilizer "cure" or "age" for months so that your results from its use will swell the earnings from your land.

PERHAPS you didn't know that fertilizer should be "cured." Such "details" as this represent the difference between Royster's Fertilizer and less carefully prepared foods—and the difference between profitable crops and crops that are not so profitable.

To keep vast quantities of fertilizer for months represents an enormous supply and a tremendous capital. Therefore, only a large company like Royster's can offer this more effective "cured" fertilizer.

Rid yourself of the idea that all fertilizer is alike. This is no more true than that all land is alike. The truth of this can be proven—not alone by the enthusiastic praise of successful farmers who have used Royster's, but by your own experience.

Grow better and larger crops by using fertilizer that has been "cured"—that is free from lumps—that has been proven chemically correct—and that has established a record for good works over a long period of years. Look for the name "ROYSTER" on the bags.

F. S. ROYSTER GUANO CO.

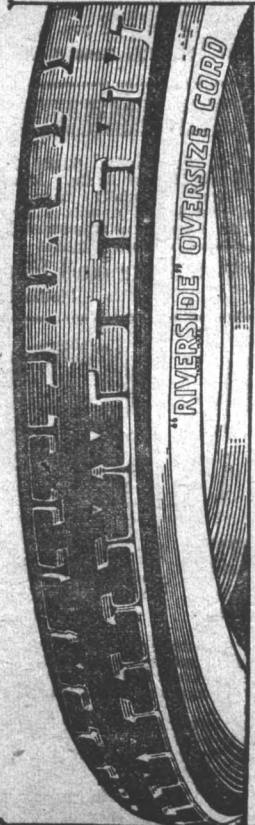
Toledo, Ohio

ROYSTER

Field Tested Fertilizers

10,000 miles guaranteed and yet you save 1/3

Riverside OVERSIZE CORD Tires



Riverside Oversize Cord Tires are guaranteed for 10,000 miles and in actual performance give up to 18,000 miles. Can any other tire do more?

So why not save one-third and use Riverside Cords? What more will any other tire do? Then why pay more?

And this 10,000 miles service is backed by a guarantee that has stood for fifty-one years. Does any other tire carry a better guarantee?

Quality is built into Riverside Cords

This guaranteed mileage is built into Ward's Riverside Cords. High treads, thicker and stronger, of tough, live rubber.

This exceptional quality of Ward's tires alone has made us the largest retailers of tires in the country. The tires themselves have convinced thousands that Riverside Cords are best.

You Don't Risk One Cent

Before you buy any tires send for Riverside. Inspect them. Compare them with tires selling for \$5.00 or \$15.00 more.

Send them back if you do not find them the equal of any first-quality oversize cord made. We will refund your money. These prices buy 10,000 miles of service—and more.

CATALOGUE No. 464M00—Be sure to give size.

SIZE	PRICE	POSTAGE	SIZE	PRICE	POSTAGE
30 x 3 1/2	\$ 9.75	28c	32 x 4 1/2	\$20.95	45c
32 x 4	16.95	42c	34 x 4 1/2	21.95	48c
33 x 4	17.45	43c	33 x 5	28.75	58c
34 x 4	18.25	43c	35 x 5	29.95	61c

"I have used two Riverside Cords on the rear wheels of my car for two years. They have gone over 12,000 miles now and have never been off the wheels—and they still look fine."
August W. Schmidt
8-56-22
Van Horn, Iowa

Wire your order. Orders received by telegraph will be shipped the same day C. O. D.

Free Write today to our housecar-cast you for free Auto Supply Book. Address Dept—11-T



Montgomery Ward & Co.

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Cal. St. Louis New York Atlanta, Ga.

10¢ A TREE

could easily cover the cost of any Hardie sprayer, considering low first cost spread over many years of service. Hardie has reduced prices and is at the same time putting better materials than ever into his machines. You simply cannot afford to be without one. Sizes to fit your needs. Write for prices and learn about many new ideas incorporated in the light-weight, light-running, powerful

DEPENDABLE HARDIE SPRAYERS

Complete line—power and hand

HARDIE MFG. CO. Hudson, Mich.

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

ALBION

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only mass production bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Governed by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your down hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. S. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to

Union Steel Products Co. Ltd.
Dept. 34
Albion, Mich., U. S. A.

PURE BRED CHICKS

Tom Barron Imported and Hollywood strains S. C. White Leghorns, Shoppard's Famous S. C. Mottled Anconas and Park's Bred to Lay Barred Rocks. All free range flocks, carefully culled and certified by experts and bred many years for high egg production. Pedigreed males from 250 to 280 egg strains and from hens that produced leading pen in Michigan's International Laying contest, head our flocks. Eggs from these famous strains hatched with scrupulous care in our Modern Mammoth Incubators produce strong, husky, peppy chicks that are easy to raise and become marvelous layers. Chicks are shipped postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for our big free illustrated catalog.

Silver Ward Hatchery, Box 30 Zeeland, Mich.

Pure Bred Chicks February and March Prices.

Broiler Chix.....12c	W. Wyandottes.....18c
W. or B. Leghorns.....14c	White Rocks.....18c
B. Rocks or Reds.....17c	Buff Orpingtons.....18c
Shoppard's Anconas.....16c	Black Minorcas.....18c
Extra selected standard bred chicks \$4.00 per 100 more. Add 35c if less than 100 ordered. Good bank reference. Circular free.	

Lawrence Hatchery, BF R. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.

TESTED BABY CHICKS

February, March prices. Heavy broiler chicks 12c. Barred Rocks or Reds 17c. Anconas Black Minorcas 16c. White or Brown Leghorns 15c. White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 17c. Extra selected chicks, built directly from contest winners. 4c per chick more. Add 30c if less than 100 wanted. Hatching eggs. Catalog. Good reference. Beckmann Hatchery, TMBF. 26 Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—REMARKABLE FOR SIZE and strength. Reasonable prices. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Spanish, Brahmas.

TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fonton, Michigan.

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

Ads Under this Head 10c per Word, per Issue

MISCELLANEOUS

EARN \$110 TO \$250 MONTHLY, EXPENSES paid on Railway Traffic Inspector. Position guaranteed after completion of 3 months' home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet G-165 STAND. BUSINESS TRAINING INST., Buffalo, N. Y.

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, FURNISH car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. BIGLER COMPANY, K682, Springfield, Illinois.

AGENTS SELL WOLVERINE LAUNDRY Soap. Wonderful repeater and good profit maker. Free auto to hustlers. WOLVERINE SOAP CO., Dept. B32, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FREE TO INTRODUCE OUR PEDIGREED Strawberries we will send 25 fine plants free. PIEDMONT NURSERY CO., Piedmont, Mo.

FOR SALE MOLINE TRACTOR AND PLOWS nearly new. Also imported Percheron Stallion weight one ton. Write for particulars to S. A. LETSON, Lake, Michigan.

PRICES WANTED AT ONCE ON A FEW cars strictly first class alfalfa hay. R. D. BAILEY, County Agricultural Agent, Grayling, Mich.

WE ARE IN POSITION TO SUPPLY YOU at all times with good second-hand egg crates, including fillers and covers, complete for shipping at the following rates: Carload lots F. O. B. Detroit, 14c each; less than carload lots, 16c each. WM. SPITZ & SONS, 3250 Chene St., Detroit, Michigan.

the crop, although it does perform some service along that line.

It's chief function is to furnish lime, which is necessary in the formation of shell for the eggs which the hens are expected to lay. Lime is in more available form for this purpose in oyster-shell than in any other form in which it can be fed. Some people attempt to supply it through lime added to the drinking water, but this has not proved satisfactory. Water dissolves but a very small amount of lime.

Where a fine egg is desired either for market or hatching purposes, oyster-shell in sufficient quantities must be before the hens all the time. Hens that have plenty of oyster-shell are going to lay better eggs, and more uniform eggs than those that are denied it. Rough shells on eggs are sometimes a hereditary characteristic in certain hens, but more often are due to a deficiency of lime in the ration than to anything else.

We have demonstrated in our own experience that oyster-shell plays a very important part in the ration for both layers and breeders. The hens eat greedily of it, if deprived of it for a time, and one must be alert to keep the shell hopper full at all times. If the shell runs out for a while, the egg yield is certain to reflect this fact, unless the hens have access to lime in some other form.

OH, MONEY! MONEY!

(Continued from page 8.)

none of them seemed to have any really solid foundation. Interviews with the great law firm having the handling of Mr. Fulton's affairs were printed but even here little could be learned save the mere fact of the letter of instructions, upon which they had acted according to directions, and the other fact that there still remained one more packet—understood to be the last will and testament—to be opened in two years' time if Mr. Fulton remained unheard from. The lawyers were bland and courteous, but they really had nothing to say, they declared, beyond the already published facts.

In Hillerton the Blaisdells accepted this notoriety with characteristic variation. Miss Flora, after cordially welcoming one "nice young man," and telling him all about how strange and wonderful it was, and how frightened she felt, was so shocked and distressed to find all that she had said (and a great deal that she did not say!) staring at her from the first page of a big newspaper, that she forthwith barred her doors, and refused to open them until she satisfied herself, by surreptitious peeps through the blinds, that it was only a neighbor who was knocking for admittance. An offer of marriage from a Western ranchman and another from a Vermont farmer (both entire strangers) did not tend to lessen her preoccupation of mind.

Frank, at the grocery store, rather welcomed questioners—so long as there was a hope of turning them into customers; but his wife and Mellicent showed almost as much terror of them as did Miss Flora herself.

James Blaisdell and Fred stoically endured such as refused to be silenced by their brusque non-committalism. Benny, at first welcoming everything with the enthusiasm he would accord to a circus, soon sniffed his disdain as at a show that had gone stale.

Of them all, perhaps Mrs. Hattie was the only one that found in it any real joy and comfort. Even Bessie, excited and interested as she was, failed to respond with quite the enthusiasm that her mother showed. Mrs. Hattie saw every reporter, talked freely of "dear Cousin Stanley" and his wonderful generosity, and explained that she would go into mourning, of course, if she knew he was really dead. She sat for two new portraits for newspaper use, besides graciously posing for staff photographers whenever requested to do so; and she treasured carefully every scrap of the printed interviews or references to the affair that she could find. She talked with the townspeople, also and told Mr. Smith how fine it was that he could have something really worth while for his book.

(Continued in February 16th Issue.)

Mr. Gassam—"Yes, I suppose I can claim to be a financial success, and just think, I started business with a shoe-string."

Miss Green—"Mercy! It's genius! A man who could get anybody to buy one shoe-string couldn't help but succeed."—Boston Transcript.

A ROPP'S CALCULATOR FREE

We cannot help but call the attention of BUSINESS FARMER readers to the offer made by the Keystone Steel & Wire Company, to send a Ropp's New Calculator, that book that figures instantly interest rates, capacity of bins, cribs, silos and hundreds of other farm questions, absolutely free. Thousands of copies have been sold at 50c each and yet in order to introduce their Galvannealed fencing they will send Ropp's Calculator with their catalog, to any reader of our magazine who will ask for it on a postal card addressed to the company at 4826 Industrial street, Peoria, Ill. (Adv.)

KARSTEN'S QUALITY

BABY CHICKS

From Stock—That is Bred With the Laying Habit

Hollywood & Barron English Strain Matings Single Comb White Leghorns

250-300 Egg-Bred Line

Careful breeding, typetesting and trapnesting has produced our world-famous Karsten's Quality Laying Hen—A Utility Bird With Standard Requirements

Our Leghorns are long, deep-bodied, wedge-shaped birds, with wide backs and low spread tails, big lopped combs and alert eyes. Birds that lay those large white eggs that bring the high prices on the New York Market. Our Baby Chicks cost no more than you would pay for common stock.

WE WANT TO PROVE THIS TO YOU. SEND FOR FREE CATALOG it describes our wonderful breeding establishment, it tells what and how to feed your chickens for profit, it will show you how you, too, can double your poultry profits. **WRITE TODAY AND GET YOUR COPY.**

Quality Stock Without The Fancy Prices

KARSTEN'S FARM—Box **—ZEELAND, MICHIGAN**

Special Low Prices NOW!

Pure Bred Baby Chicks

Baby chicks from strains internationally famous for egg laying and prize winning records now offered at bargain prices! Pure bred from trap-nested pedigreed Tom Barron and Hollywood imported White Leghorns. Not just a few 300 egg birds but a high flock average egg production—that's where you make your profit. Hatched in the largest and finest hatchery in Michigan at the rate of 150,000 eggs to a setting.

Send for Big 24-Page Catalog Today

This handsomely illustrated book sent free for the asking—contains valuable information on chick raising and full description of all chicks hatched by us—Tom Barron and Hollywood White Leghorns—Barred Rocks and other popular breeds. Send for this catalog and prices today. Live deliveries and complete satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Write today.

Superior Poultry Farms, Box 201, Zeeland, Mich. U. S. A.

HUNDERMAN'S FIRST-CLASS CHICKS \$10 and UP

We are heavy producers of first-class chicks. Flocks on free range. Culled by expert. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order today from this Ad and get chicks when you want them.

English S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$36.00	\$57.50
Barred Rocks.....	8.50	16.00	48.00	77.50
Single Comb R. I. Reds.....	9.00	17.00	50.00	82.50
Mixed Chicks.....	\$10.00 per 100	100 straight		

Blue Hen Incubators. Reference: Zeeland State Bank. Order today. You take no chances. Catalog Free.

HUNDERMAN BROS., POULTRY FARM, Box 30, Zeeland, Michigan.

400,000 CHICKS

BIG, STRONG, FLUFFY CHICKS hatched from well-bred and well kept, heavy laying hens insuring good growth and PROFITS.

White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.....	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$59.00	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas.....	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	8.50	16.00	77.50	170.00
Silver Wyandottes.....	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Mixed, all varieties, \$12 per 100 straight. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Order right from this ad. Best Bank Reference. You take no chance. Free Catalog. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio Assn.

MODERN HATCHERY, Box 62, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY

Chicks are produced under my personal supervision. Hatched from select, pure bred, heavy laying hens, well kept to insure vigorous chicks.

White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.....	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$59.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, R. and S. C. Reds, Anconas.....	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas.....	8.50	16.00	77.50	170.00
White and Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes.....	9.00	18.00	87.50	170.00

Mixed, all varieties, \$12 per 100 straight. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid. Order from this Ad. Bank Reference. There is no risk. Free Catalog. Member I. B. C. A.

H. B. TIPPIN, Box E, Findlay, Ohio.

MEADOW BROOK

One of the Founders of the Chick Industry

21 Years in Business

An old reliable hatchery which has been putting out guaranteed chicks for years. Our flocks are the result of careful breeding and culling over a long period. When seen, our chicks recommend themselves.

WHITE LEGHORNS. Headed by males of 275-303 egg record breeding. **BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS and WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Each breed carefully developed. **BROWN LEGHORNS,** Netherlands Strain. **BUFF LEGHORNS,** extra special breeding. Heasley's egg-basket catalog. Write for illustrated catalog.

MEADOWBROOK FARM

Pure Bred Baby Chicks

We have been carefully developing our flocks for eight years. Every chick pure bred and from stock carefully culled, for type and production. Our chicks give satisfaction. Order today and get chicks when you want them.

	Prices on 50	100	500
W. Leghorns.....	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$52.00
B. Rocks, R. I. Reds.....	8.00	15.00	72.00
W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks.....	8.50	16.00	77.00

Postpaid. 100% live delivery. You take no chances. Ref. Farmers & Mechanics Bank, this city. No Catalog. Order from this ad.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY
Geddes Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich.

BEST CHICKS at Low Prices

Send for free catalog describing best bred chicks in the country. Tom Barron and Tanager White Leghorns, Michigan's Champion Winter Laying Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. No better chicks anywhere at any price. Satisfaction and 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed.

Brammer-Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 28 Holland, Mich.

CHICKS, BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH Rocks. Bred to lay M. A. C. strain. Pedigreed since used from 258-302 egg hens. Have good size and early maturity. Get my circular.

J. V. SHEAP, 1115 N. Adams St., Owosso, Mich.

65 VARIETIES of Fine pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, fowls, baby-chicks. Large catalog 5c. **A. A. ZIEMER, Austin, Minn.**

DUNDEE CHICKS

PURE BRED CULLED FLOCKS

Our chicks are from pure bred flocks carefully culled by experts. Anconas are direct from Shoppard. Leghorn flocks headed by males from Michigan. Rocks are from a 250-302 egg strain. Reds are Liddicoat's best. Write for catalogue and price list. It will save you money. Reference, Dundee State Savings Bank, this city.

Dundee Hatchery, Box B, Dundee, Mich.

WYNGARDEN'S "EGG-BRED" BABY CHICKS

Best laying strains on earth. Genuine Barred English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Backed by 19 years actual breeding on our own farms. Will set 30,000 active, healthy, well hatched baby chicks weekly. Hundreds of our customers making big profits. It will pay you to buy our "EGG-BRED" varieties. Write at once for our handsome 1924 catalog—4c free.

WYNGARDEN FARMS & HATCHERIES
Zeeland Mich. U.S.A.

BABY CHICKS

Send now for descriptive matter and price list of our **PURE BRED PRACTICAL POULTRY**

10 LEADING VARIETIES

Some fine breeding this year in improved egg quality stock; customers' egg records from stock last year.

COCKEELS—A few unsold in Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, and R. O. Reds. \$3.00 and \$4.00.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Masonic Temple, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

CHILSON BARRED ROCK—HATCHING

Eggs and Baby Chicks. Winning pens all heavy breeds Mich. international egg contest 1923. Nugent's greatest eggs and color strain. Write for price list today.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chilson, R1, Grandville, Mich.

BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE GET OUR prices on White and Brown Leghorns and White Rocks. Prepaid Parcelpost. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

De Koster's Hatchery, Box B, Zeeland, Mich.

Whittaker's Red Chicks and Eggs for Hatching. Rose and Single Comb. Bred from Fourteen Generations of Winter Layers. Write for Free Catalog of Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

BABY CHICKS FROM BRED TO LAY S. C. Buff Leghorns. First hatch March 3rd.

J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Michigan.

PUREBRED CHICKS: BARRED ROCKS, BUFF Orpingtons, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for special reduced prices. **Joseph Amster, Paw Paw, Mich.**

MARKET FLASHES

FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

Aid for Northwest

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has sent a special message to Congress on the acute situation in the northwest wheat growing sections, and reference is made to the numerous bank failures, the many foreclosures of farm mortgages, and the inability of the farmers of the wheat growing districts to finance the necessary purchases of live and other stock which will enable them to diversify their products. "Bills have been introduced," to quote the presidential message, "providing for the lending by the federal government of moneys directly to the farmers for purposes of assisting them in conversion of their farms on the basis of diversified farming." One such, introduced by Senator Norbeck and known as the Coulter bill, would allow a farmer to borrow not to exceed \$1,000 at reasonable rates of interest, for the purpose of live stock, poultry and similar necessities on the well-balanced farm. In certain sections where the financial situation is worst, the President suggests that it may be necessary to strengthen the capital resources of the country banks, and to create "new financing institutions such as have been organized with great success in the live stock territory." It is evident, however, that the insecure collateral of the wheat districts stands in the way of new financial institutions such as the live stock pools.

Mixed Farming Conditions

Despite the many gloomy reports coming from agricultural districts, numerous reliable reports are received every day of fair profits derived by small farmers who have

made the best of their opportunities, and have not purchased tracts of land at war-time inflated prices. These lands as a rule are mortgaged at high rates of interest, and in most instances they could not be sold for anywhere near the cost price. The average farmer who owns his own farm and owes no man money is the fortunate one, and he can face the future courageously, the essentials being well diversified crops, plenty of manure for his acres, first-class seeds and raising so far as possible such things as his family consume. Michigan farmers have learned the importance of abandoning the dangerous one crop system, and many are taking up dairying and sheep raising, both of which are highly profitable. Michigan farmers are also greatly skilled in growing fruits, grapes, berries, etc., and these find a market in Chicago and other nearby cities. Our domestic trade is on a large scale for January, and the railroads are doing an enormous freight carrying business, their increased operations calling for vast sums to be expended for new equipment. They are paying much higher wages than a decade ago and claim that at existing cost of operation considerable reductions in carrying charges are impossible. The foreign trade of the country is slow to im-

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat, corn and oats steady after advance in price on opening day of week. Rye and beans firm. There is a good demand for butter and eggs. Apples firm. Potatoes steady. Cattle steady but dull. Hogs steady. Sheep active to higher.

(Note: The above summarized information was received AFTER the balance of the market page was set in type. It contains last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.)

prove because of abnormal business and financial conditions, and it seems hardly probable that any marked change will take place this year, although our exports of provisions are extremely heavy, due to low prices. For the same reason the consumption of fresh and cured hog products in the United States is the largest ever known.

Light Trading in Wheat

Trading in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade recently was the smallest in a year, while there was good speculative trading in corn. It is encouraging to note that prices for wheat seem to have touched bottom, but it does not look as though any marked improvement will take place in the near future, with rival exporting countries still underselling us. Only a short time ago when Liverpool was selling wheat about 20 cents lower than a year ago, Chicago wheat was selling only ten cents lower than at that time. The visible wheat supply in the United States is decreasing at the rate of more than 2,000,000 bushels a week, but it aggregated 70,495,000 bushels, comparing with 48,829,000 bushels a year ago. Bradstreet's reports 209,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States and Canada, in addition to large supplies owned by the mills. Much wheat has been sold in the northwest by farmers who could not obtain credit, but much remains. May delivery wheat sells in Chicago close to \$1.10, comparing with \$1.17½ a year ago.

Corn and oats have advanced to the highest prices of the season, and corn sentiment is still quite bullish despite sales above 80 cents a bushel. Cold weather has greatly increased the consumption of corn on farms, and this is naturally a bullish factor, with the supply in markets unusually low. Rye prices are very low, yet the export demand lags. A great deal of trade is transacted in corn, and it is recalled that a little more than two years ago it sold at 52 cents. May corn sells on the Chicago Board of Trade around 81 cents, comparing with 72½ cents a year ago; May oats at 48½ cents, comparing with 44½ cents last year; and May rye at 74 cents, comparing with 87½ cents a year ago.

The Bean Market

The news service of the Bean & Pea Journal says: "Michigan beans can be laid down in a territory extending from New York to Kansas City at a lower figure than perhaps any other bean other than the California pinks. Foreign beans are not causing any great concern among domestic shippers as yet, though they are coming in right along. New York state, as usual, controls her own conditions. Idaho reports a growing popularity for Great Northern."

Hogs Plentiful and Active

The hog market of late was quite a remarkable one, with receipts in Chicago close to the largest on record, while the wonderfully large local and shipping demand kept prices steady day after day. Eastern shippers were usually liberal buyers, taking the choicest hogs, and this outside buying proved of great help to sellers. Because of the enormous marketing of hogs, prices are far lower than in recent years, with prime butcher hogs selling the highest and 15 cents over the best light bacon hogs. Receipts are gaining in weight, late Chicago receipts averaging 233 pounds. Late sales were made of hogs at a range of \$6.50 to \$7.35, the top being 15 cents higher than a week earlier. Most farmers appear to be favor-

ably disposed to feeding the usual number of cattle, despite the advance in the price of corn, and this seems to be sensible. A successful Indiana cattle feeder remarked recently that he never made any money feeding cattle when corn was cheap, and doubtless many other stock feeders have had similar experience. When corn is selling at low prices there is apt to be a scramble to buy cattle to fatten, and the business is likely to be overdone. If corn sells high, farmers are apt to stay out of cattle feeding, and in the end cattle go higher. At the present time cattle feeding is normal, and fat cattle are expected to make fair profits for owners. The recent severely cold snaps resulted in large marketing of half fat cattle, lots which had been fed from 60 to 120 days, and selling in the Chicago market for \$8 to \$9.75 per 100 pounds. Fat light weight yearlings are the best sellers, with heavy long fed steers selling at a discount. Recent sales of beef steers were largely at \$8 to \$10.25, the very best steers going at \$10.25 to \$11.25 and the best yearlings at \$10.75 to \$11.75. The common steers sold at \$6.50 to \$7.75, aside from inferior little canner and other cheap lots at \$4.50 to \$6.40. Most butcher stock had a good sale at \$3.50 to \$8.50 for cows and heifers, and stockers and feeders have a fair sale at \$5.25 to \$7.25, while calves bring \$4 to \$13. It is interesting to know that before the war, in 1912, beef steers sold at \$4.75 to \$9. The late decline in beef cattle was from 25 to 75 cents.

Premium For Lambs

John Clay, the new president of the International Live Stock Exposition, announces that to encourage competition in the car loads of lambs to be exhibited this year in the big show he will donate \$250 to be presented to the owner of the champion load. He suggests that farmers prepare a car load of prime lambs and help themselves and also the International. Many sheepmen are in the habit of marketing prime fattened lambs, but it is surprising how many half fat flocks are shipped to market and sold far below the finished lots. Heavy lambs are still discriminated against by the packers, and the demand is mainly for fat handyweights, objections being raised against flocks averaging over 80 pounds. Not many feeding lambs are being offered on the Chicago market, recent sales having been made at \$12 to \$13.25 per 100 pounds, while killers paid from \$12 to \$14. Not many breeders are offered, and a short time ago a single-deck of choice yearling ewes, bred to lamb in April, found a buyer at \$11.

WHEAT

A steady demand for Michigan soft winter wheat caused a firm tone to prevail in the Detroit market during last week. Receipts were not large and buyers were on hand for everything that was offered. Millers reported an increased demand for flour. Reports come in that a fairly large quantity of wheat is being fed on the farms.

CORN

In spite of fact that corn weakened on many of the large markets of the country it held firm at Detroit. An increase in receipts caused other markets to decline but demand at Detroit took care of all that came to hand. Many of the leading market observers declare that there is a bullish outlook to the future of this grain.

OATS

On nearly all of the larger markets oats followed the trend of corn; where corn was higher oats were higher, and when corn declined oats followed suit.

RYE

There was no change in the rye market, the market remaining steady in tone. There has been an

THESE FACTS MEAN "SAFETY" TO YOUR INVESTMENT

154 Michigan Cities and Towns served.

37 Waterpower and Steampower Plants, totaling over Quarter-Million Horsepower.

8 Gas Plants.

252,000 Electric and Gas Customers.

2,000 Industries served.

38,000 Customers added in 1923 alone.

Actual Working Assets in the Service of Michigan day and night—back your investment and assure your income.

Share with your fellow-citizens in the progress and prosperity of your state.

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Complete information and free literature gladly given at any of our offices, or ASK ANY OF OUR EMPLOYEES.

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

Securities Department

JACKSON, MICH.

increase in price of one-half cent during the last fortnight.

BEANS

The bean market at Detroit is experiencing an improved demand and the price is some higher than it was two weeks ago. Eastern markets are quiet and receipts light. An increase in demand is anticipated by eastern dealers.

POTATOES

The potato market is easy at most points and trading slow. Prices show some decline.

HAY

Continued large receipts in practically all markets weakened hay prices somewhat last week. The demand has been quite good but was not equal to the supply and values in consequence show an easier tendency. Western markets show a good demand for best alfalfa, which is strong.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Wheat

Detroit—Cash No. 1 red, \$1.14½; No. 2, \$1.13½; No. 2 white, \$1.14½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.13½.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.12½; No. 2 hard, \$1.08@1.13.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, \$1.35; No. 2 white, \$1.33.

Corn

Detroit—Cash No. 3 yellow, 84c; No. 4, 82c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 2 mixed, 78½c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 yellow, 76½c; No. 3, 75c.

Oats

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 52c; No. 3, 51c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 48@49c; No. 3, 47¼@48¼c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3, 47½c.

Rye

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 74c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2, 72½c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 90c.

Beans

Detroit—C. H. P., \$5.00 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$7.70 per cwt.

Potatoes

Chicago—\$1.25@1.40 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$1@1.10 per cwt.

Hay

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$24.50@25; No. 2, \$22@23; No. 1 clover, \$21.50@23; No. 1 clover mixed, \$21.50@22.50 per ton.

Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$26@28; No. 2, \$24@25; No. 1 clover, \$25@26; light timothy & clover mixed, \$25@26 per ton.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 1 timothy, \$16.50@17; No. 2, \$17@18; No. 1 clover, \$14@15; No. 1 clover mixed, \$14@14.50 per ton.

MAKE CLEAN COW BARNS MATTER OF LAW

(Continued from Page 10)

I had two reactors, therefore I can not believe that T. B. comes from filth.

Some will say T. B. is bred from one generation to another. I can not believe that. I had a fine, well-bred heifer react and her sire, grand sire, dam and grand dam, all registered stock, were T. B. tested with never a reactor.

If Mr. B. J. Killham, chief veterinarian, or some other authority would through the M. B. F. give the cause of T. B. in cattle I am sure the readers would be grateful for it.

Mr. Editor, I don't want to take any more space but let me ask one question. Is milk from T. B. cows any more injurious to the human race than milk drawn from filthy cows with filthy surroundings? Now M. B. F. reader, lets get our heads together and clean house in our cow barns and pull for a law that will force every cow barn in Michigan to be cleaned up. Other states do it, why not us?—O. R. Richard, Clinton County, Mich.

New Rule for Our Employees

All requests for leave of absence on account of toothache, severe colds and minor physical ailments, and on account of church picnics, weddings and funerals and the like, must be handed to the foreman in charge of your department before 10 a. m. on the morning of the game.

—Houston.

Railroading in Winter

Especially in Michigan, Railroad transportation is subject to sudden periods of extreme cold and heavy snow. Such weather lowers the efficiency of steam-driven machinery, imposes severe hardships on men, and makes necessary abnormal expenditures for fuel, wages and special equipment.

To vanquish these obstacles—to accept and deliver freight and passengers in the teeth of a midwinter blizzard, when necessary—is an annual battle for each of Michigan's 24 steam Railroads.

Even in a comparatively open winter, the Railroads must always be equipped and ready. On certain northern runs, a snow plow precedes every train throughout the winter, regardless of weather.

Winter railroading in Michigan is seldom possible at a profit. Often it can be accomplished only by large financial loss. Yet, despite the handicaps of climate, the cars move, and Michigan continues warm, well fed and prosperous.

Do you appreciate the foresight, determination and fortitude which, year in and year out, make Railroad transportation so sound a reliance. The Railroads will be pleased and helped to know that you do.

Michigan Railroad Association

505 Railway Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Mich.



Detroit Beef Company

offers its services to the Farmers of Michigan as a high class, reliable commission house for the sale of *Dressed Calves* and live poultry. Write us for information how to dress and ship calves to market. \$250,000 capital and surplus. 34 years in business in the same place and same management.

Address

DETROIT BEEF CO., Detroit, Mich.

HENRY T. FRASER

Western Market, Detroit, Mich.

Ship us your poultry, veal or farm produce of all kinds.

References: Detroit Board of Commerce, Wayne County and Home Bank.

FARM LANDS

84-ACRE INDIANA FARM WITH STOCK, tools, crops; only \$5500. Money maker in section \$100 acre value; city markets; on improved road near live RR town; 70 acres level tillage, creek watered pasture, 44 apple trees, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, 2 acres berries; comfortable house, barns, poultry house, garage. \$5500 gets it, horses, cows, heifer, poultry, full implements, tools, corn, hay, rye, potatoes, apples, etc. in-cluded to settle immediately. Part cash. Details page 23 illus. Catalogue Request—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427A J. Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CHICKEN BROODER STOVES

COAL BURNING—REAL ONES, BIGGER, better and cheaper than you can buy elsewhere. 1000 chicks size \$11.50. All cast iron stove, 62 in. galvanized heater, shipped promptly from warehouse in Ill. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order from this ad, or write for folder. GEORGE J. WETTSCHUMACK, Lafayette, Ind.

Shorthorn Show and Sale!

By Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at Michigan Agr'l College, East Lansing, Mich. Friday, February 8, 1924

48 Females, 14 Bulls—Show 9 a. m., Sale 11 a. m.

Every animal guaranteed, tuberculin tested and sold subject to 60 days retest. The BEST BREEDERS IN MICHIGAN are offering many from their SHOW HERDS. A few were shown at the 1923 INTERNATIONAL.

This is an exceptional opportunity to get show animals of best blood lines. Write for Catalogue W. E. JUDSON EDWARDS, East Lansing, Michigan.

Auctioneers: CAREY M. JONES, DR. J. P. HUTTON

SAWMILL FOR SALE

Sawmill in good shape, just as dismantled. Includes one solid saw—about 32"; and one Atkins 60" inserted tooth saw. Left Hand Mill. Have no more use for same. First check for \$500.00 takes it. The 60" saw alone costs \$200.00 today wholesale.

A. M. TODD COMPANY, Mentha, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, FIVE POUNDS Cheving, \$1.75, tm. \$3.00, twenty, \$5.25; Smoking five pounds, \$1.25, tm. \$2.00, twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and Recipe free. Send no money. Pay when received. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., Paducah, Ky.

TO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE. Fishel Strain. Q. F. PETERS, Big Rapids, Michigan.

S. O. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS FROM Demonstration Farm flock under the supervision of Extension Department, M. A. C. Price \$15.00 per 100. Ralph S. Totten, Pittsford, Michigan.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

RESULTS COUNT!

I am getting lots of letters regarding my turkeys and I do not think there will be any need of putting the ad in any more.—Alonzo Pratt, LeRoy, Michigan.

Olde-Tan Team Lines

20 Feet-Long
1 Inch Wide

\$5.45
A Set

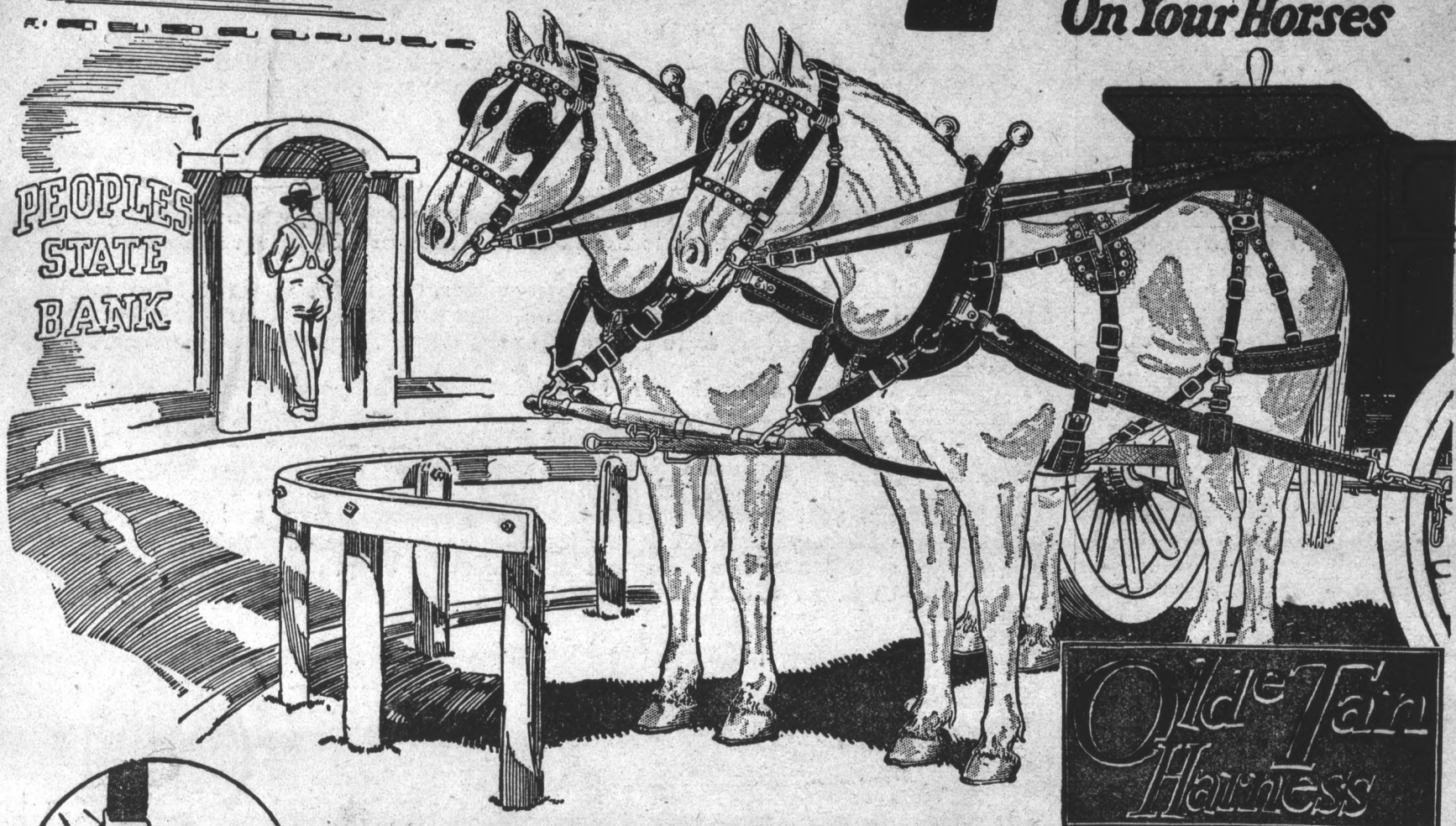
These lines are offered to you at price which represents only the actual cost plus mailing. We are making this offer to put a sample of Olde-Tan leather in your hands. We want you to see and feel this real old fashioned white oak bark tanned leather, the very same leather used in Olde-Tan harness. This offer will not appear again except as an advertising offer so take advantage of it now before it is gone. Write now. Ask us to send you a set of lines.

Main Line Double and
Stitched at Center



Thorp, Wis.
Babson Bros., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: We received the harness Thursday. We took it home and the next day went to the Peoples State Bank where we had the money deposited and told the banker to send you your money in full. Your harness is O. K. Yours very truly,
HERMAN DERVENSKI
Thorp, Wis., R. 1

\$7.50
*Puts This Harness
On Your Horses*



**"Am Sending Payment
Your Harness Is O. K."**

Says Olde-Tan User

"Never saw its equal—it could not be better—beats anything I have seen in 30 years—people here just crazy about it—there's no wear on leather at all—one of the best harnesses ever put on a team in Oregon—it makes the harness here look slim—will outlast two ordinary sets—if it's as good as it looks, it will last as long as I live—saved \$15 or \$20."

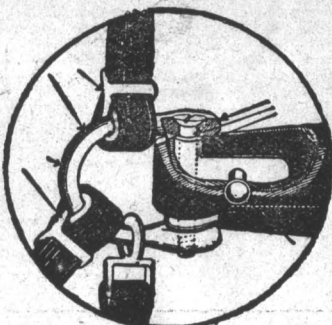
Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal harness has aroused real enthusiasm from coast to coast. The foregoing extracts are a few taken from hundreds of letters. Practical harness buyers see its superiority at once. Metal-to-Metal is so simple and so superior everyone wonders why it was not used before.

With real, old-fashioned tanned leather, backed by

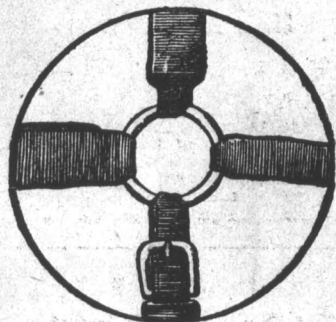
70 years of tanning skill, and then with the leather protected by metal, so that metal rubs against metal and not against leather, it is no wonder that buyers believe it will last as long as they live. You, too, will be amazed at this practical, sensible harness with no round rings wearing against the straps. All square strap surfaces

Metal-to-Metal

See the Metal-to-metal illustration we show you here. Figure it out for yourself. You know straps wear when they see-saw against metal. Well, they can't see-saw in this harness because wherever there is wear, it is metal upon metal. You can put a set of Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal harness on your horses for only \$7.50 down. If you don't like it, you can send it back. We want to be sure that you see Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal harness. This is why we have made it so easy for you to get it. Be sure to know all about Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal harness before you buy your next set.



Metal-to-metal construction. Metal bushing. Leather held tight without play or friction. Note special riveted metal extension in breeching.



Never this in metal-to-metal construction. All pull strain and wear is on metal.

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If I am } enclosing \$5.45 for lines (Print Name and Address Plainly)
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