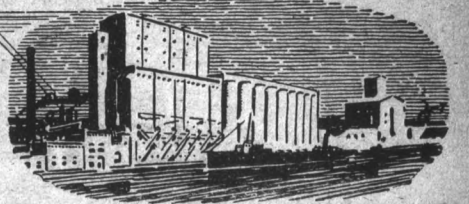


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XII, No. 13

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1925

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"WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND"

**Read in this issue:—Farm Leaders Oppose Changing Name of M. A. C.—Michigan Legislature Votes
Down Child Labor Amendment—Future Looks Bright to Michigan Sheep Men—American
Farm Boy Learns How Hollanders Practice Intensified Farming**

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Current Agricultural News

BIG CROWD AT IONIA FARM MEET

FULLY 2,500 farmers of Ionia county gathered February 18th at the fourth annual farmers' day program, the best attended event of its kind ever staged in a Michigan city the size of Ionia. Three noted speakers who spoke on problems confronting the American farmer today and how best they could be solved, were Aaron Sapiro, Chicago founder of co-operative marketing; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Michigan Agricultural College, and Alfred Vivian, dean of the college of agriculture of the Ohio State University.

Mr. Sapiro defended co-operative marketing and told of its progress in the past decade and its help to the farmers. He said that too many experts were trying to tell the farmer how to grow two blades of grass where one formerly grew and not how to sell them and get a decent price. He spoke in high terms of the success of co-operative marketing and appealed to the farmers to make it one of the vital means of solving their problems.

Mr. Butterfield in his talk spoke of the relation of the M. A. C. to the farmers. He said the college would launch a mammoth program the coming year, if funds were forthcoming on agricultural investigations and studies as he maintains that it is not so much what the farmer produces as it is what the consumer consumes.

Mr. Vivian gave a forceful talk on the "Most Important Spot in the World", and portrayed it as the American farm home. He said the farmer fails to think enough of himself and his occupation, that what he needs is faith in what he is doing. And, furthermore, he said, a farmer should feel mighty proud that he is a farmer, because it takes brains to work in the country that it does not in the city. Anyone can get a job in the city, but it takes intelligence to run the complex machinery on the farms today.

The day closed with a banquet by the Exchange club with farmers as guests, at which Alfred Vivian and Aaron Sapiro spoke.

FARMERS GIVE 10 EWES TO COLLEGE

SEVEN sheep breeders of the state Agricultural College radio broadcasting station, WKAR, will ed Black-Top Merino ewes in an effort to place that strain on a higher rating among the sheep of Michigan.

The Black-Top Merino breed are fast gaining favor. They have heavy fleeces of long fine wool, longer wool than any other fine wool breed. It contains oil enough to give it a black surface so when they are exposed to the storms it protects the wool fibers.

M. A. C. WILL BROADCAST FARMER LESSON

BEGINNING March 2 the Michigan Agricultural college radio broadcasting station, WKAR, will start a series of 10-day radio extension schools on the subject of horticulture, gardening, farm crops, dairy production, animal husbandry and other husbandry and other subjects of interest to farmers. The idea is entirely new in Michigan but it has been tried with great success in Kansas and Iowa.

The first school of the series will consist of a complete course in agricultural engineering with special reference to gas engines and farm conveniences. The schools will run on a regular schedule five nights a week beginning each evening at 7:15

Eastern standard time and continuing until 8 o'clock with two lectures during that period.

All farmers interested in taking the courses are urged to register by mail with Ralph W. Tenny, director of short courses at the college, who is making all arrangements for the schools. All registered listeners will receive printed copies of the lectures with question sheets from time to time and certificates of completion at the end of the course.

TRUCK AND TRACTOR COURSE AT M. A. C.

A SECOND Truck and Tractor Course is being planned at the Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing from March 9 to April 3, according to R. W. Tenny, Director of Short Courses. The first course is progressing very rapidly and the boys report that they are receiving exceptionally valuable training; even more so than they had expected.

The work is divided into four separate parts. The first week is devoted to stationary engines, in which the principle of the gasoline engine is studied together with the trouble finding, and operating of the stationary engine. The second week is devoted to tractors. This work consists of operating, trouble finding, repairing, and assembling of motors. The third week is devoted to ignition systems, in which the student received practical training in trouble finding, adjusting, repairing, wiring, timers, coils, spark plugs, etc. The fourth week is devoted to trucks. Here again the work consists largely of operating, trouble finding, repairing, and assembling of motor, transmissions.

The student should come equipped with a one piece cover-all suit, an adjustable automobile wrench, screw driver and a pair of combination pliers.

The principle expense is room and board which may be secured in private homes in East Lansing for \$7 to \$8 a week. Four weeks training now will undoubtedly save a big delay and repair bill during the coming season.

PLAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MIDWINTER MEET

PROBLEMS of the cherry grower will be given first consideration at the annual midwinter convention of the Michigan State Horticultural Society at Traverse City March 11 and 12, Secretary H. D. Hootman of East Lansing announced recently.

Cultural practices and pruning, spraying and harvesting, and the outlook for 1925 are among the cherry topics listed for discussion here. State and national authorities on cherry growing have been secured as speakers.

The midwinter meeting usually continues for three days, but it is cut to two days this year with one evening session. The convention also is being held 10 days later than in the past.

BERRY AND CHERRY GROWERS TO FORM MARKETING AGENCY

A meeting of berry and cherry growers in the office of Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., representative producers from the Paw Paw, Coloma, Millburg, Benton Center, Riverside, Sodus, Fair Plain and St. Joseph districts voted to perfect an organization which might deal with the marketing problems of the small fruit industry.

EXTEND CLOSED SEASON ON QUAIL

TO the Editor: At this time I might suggest a notice to your subscribers to the effect that they should write to their legislators and ask them to do all in their power to extend the closed season on quail for ten years. The farmers throughout the state seemingly have a uniform idea that the quail is the most beneficial bird in agricultural areas, and therefore should be protected. This would be a particularly bad year to open the season on quail in view of the fact that their food has been covered with ice and snow. There is a bill before the legislature at the present time asking that an open season on quail be declared.—J. W. Stack, Associate Professor of Zoology, Michigan Agricultural College.

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1925

Entered as 2nd. class matter, Aug. 22, 1917.
at Mt. Clemens, Mich., under act Mar. 3, 1879.

Farm Leaders Oppose Changing Name of M. A. C.

"Let M. A. C. Remain College for Farmer, Both in Purpose and Name!" Opinion of Majority, Few

However, Want Change So We Publish Both Sides

"SHALL the name of the Michigan Agricultural College be changed?" is a question that has received much publicity in this state in recent years, but at no time has it been brought so prominently before the minds of the public as at the present. Alumni, students and faculty members have been numbered among those who believe that we should give the college a name that will not only take in agriculture but engineering, art and science.

Do the farmer and his representatives want the name changed?

At the annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau held during Farmers' Week at the Michigan Agricultural College, they adopted the following resolution: "Resolved that it is the sense of this meeting that we are opposed to changing the name of The Michigan Agricultural College."

Other farmer's organizations have taken the same stand on this question, the State Grange having gone on record as opposing any change. Mrs. Dora M. Stockman, lecturer of the Grange declares that the farmers do not want any change made in the college name and this is one of the planks in her platform for renomination as a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

That the Gleaners believe the M. A. C. should continue to use its present name is shown by the statement recently given out by R. L. Holloway, president of the organization. Discussing the movement on foot to put a bill through the Michigan legislature, Mr. Holloway declared, "Evidently some people are possessed of the idea that the designation of the institution as 'agricultural college' is taken only to mean an institution dealing only with a limited line of study that can be of no benefit except to real 'dirt farmers'. We do not believe that such is the case. The Michigan Agricultural College is an institution known the country over as one of the best of its class and one that has turned out

year after year useful men who have taken their places as efficient executors and leaders in the fields of science and educational activities as well as in strictly agricultural enterprises. Its women have gone forth and have made their mark in every phase of activity, socially, economically and in the field of home making. Its courses of domestic art and science bear an enviable reputation.

"The Agricultural Colleges of other states are giving broad and general courses of instruction not only in things pertaining strictly to agricultural activities on the farm, but in the fields of domestic science and art, and in the general sciences including engineering of the various kinds. This conception of what colleges are and what they have to give is general. The people of every state are familiar with these features of agricultural college curricula. In some states the agricultural college is a unit of the state university, as in the State of Illinois. In these cases we do not believe there is any lack of understanding or appreciation. On the other hand we believe that the State of Michigan has taken considerable pride in the College at Lansing as an agricultural and educational institution of the general type, and it will continue to take pride in this particular college. To give the College a new name of no particular

significance would be to rob it, as it were, of its personality and make of it a general institution."

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, the new president of the M. A. C., whose ancestors were pioneers in Michigan, has declared himself in favor of the change from Michigan Agricultural College to Michigan State College. He declares that while he believes the work of the institution is far more important than its name, he thinks the name should if possible stand for the scope of work it does. In a recent statement to THE BUSINESS FARMER he said "About one-quarter of the students are in the agricultural division. About forty years ago the engineering work was added and three years ago home economics. Each of these fields of study command the interest of about as many students as agriculture. If I felt that a change meant any letting up of the development of agricultural work here, I should be against the change for I believe that the first and major task of the college is to serve the interests of the Michigan agriculture and country life."

Is College for Farmers?

A recent issue of the M. A. C. Record contained an editorial on the changing of the name of the M. A. C. and in this editorial the statement was made: "For years the farming element of the state has been led to believe by demagogues for their own

benefit that M. A. C. was their particular property, that it was founded to aid agriculture and that they should retain control of its policies and affairs. Of course this reasoning is faulty."

Mr. Jason Woodman of Paw Paw, Michigan, a man who is as well known among the farmers as any other in the State of Michigan declares that he is one of the demagogues mentioned in the editorial. He writes, "Until it is shown clearly that the Michigan Agricultural College is failing to carry out the purpose for which it was founded, I am not in favor of changing its name."

While Mr. A. B. Cook as an old graduate of the M. A. C. would prefer to have the old name retained he states that "we all want to be entirely fair to the students and the institution and if in the opinion of the legislature the change will be an advantage to the majority of the students and of the institution, we will humbly bow. If there is not too great a sacrifice involved in changing a name which has such great prestige and so much tradition surrounding it as has M. A. C. why 'go to it'."

A 1915 graduate, Mr. H. L. Barnum of Cadillac declares himself in favor of changing the name of the Michigan Agricultural College to Michigan State College but one of our readers Mr. E. G. Patterson, Gregory, Michigan says "no" as in his opinion it would be more confusing to have two state colleges than the way it is at present.

Readers Do Not Want Change

The referendum we have been conducting among our readers indicates better than 95 per cent of the farmers want the Michigan Agricultural College to continue under its present name which is known all over the nation. Farmers as individuals have written us as well as county Granges and other county organizations and their almost unanimous verdict has been "Let the Michigan Agricultural College remain a college for the farmer, both in purpose and name!"

M. A. C. NOT FOUNDED TO AID AGRICULTURE?

NO less an authority than the "M. A. C. Record", the college paper, questions the fact in their current issue! That lets the cat out of the bag, so now we know from where to start. Read the excerpt and our comment on the editorial page of this issue.

**THEN WRITE AND TELL YOUR REPRESENTATIVE IN LANSING
WHAT YOU THINK ABOUT CHANGING THE NAME
AND PURPOSE OF THE M. A. C.**

Michigan Legislature Votes Down Child Labor Amendment

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

ADOPTING by a vote of 61 to 24 the Culver resolution which provides for the rejection of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, the House has passed another milestone in the present session. The decks have thus been cleared for focusing attention on reapportionment, capital punishment, appropriation requests, and the many other important bills now pending.

Members expressed great relief at the final settlement of the child labor question. They confessed it was practically impossible to get much done while besieged by the army of feminine lobbyists who were urging the ratification of the child labor amendment.

Despite the passage of the gas and weight taxes, there remain many perplexing highway problems yet to be solved. House and Senate leaders have held a conference with Governor Groesbeck and it now appears that a definite understanding has been reached and harmonious action will result.

It has been tentatively agreed that after January 1, 1926 all trunk line expenses will be borne by the state, with the counties entirely relieved from this burden. In cases where the counties have suitable engineers and equipment, the state could contract with such counties to have such work done by them, but the state would foot the bill. A measure carrying out the above ideas has been introduced

in the House by Representative Fred Ming of Cheboygan.

In the 1923 session a bill was passed suspending for two years the payments of state rewards on county roads. Now Representative Eugene Kirby of Covert has introduced a bill which would permanently repeal the law under which the state paid such rewards on county roads.

About twenty-five bills to authorize the construction of new trunk line mileage have already been introduced, but it is doubtful if any of them ever get out of the committee. It now appears that a general bill sponsored by Senator O. E. Atwood of Newaygo, authorizing about 500 miles of additional trunk line mileage, will receive favorable consideration. This bill has been reported favorably by the Senate committee and is now up for general action.

Plan Tax Reform

In harmony with the insistent demands of Michigan farm organizations, the Legislature now seems likely to pass bills removing the tax exempt privilege now enjoyed by large classes of bonds and placing annual specific taxes upon this class of personal wealth. Senator Vincent Martin of Fruitport has introduced a bill providing an annual three mill tax on domestic bonds and Senator

Walter Truettner of Bessemer would establish a five-mill tax on so-called foreign bonds, those originating outside of Michigan. Half of the revenue from these two bills would be forwarded to the state and the remaining half would be retained by the cities and townships.

Another proposal agreed upon at this joint tax conference, was the reduction in the number of members of the State Tax Commission from three to one. This will necessitate a reorganization of the State Board of Equalization, which is now composed of the three tax commissioners, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Auditor General. It is now proposed that this board would be composed of these latter two officials and the one member of the tax commission.

Feeling that too much real estate is being exempted in Michigan under the guise of belonging to religious, charitable or benevolent organizations, Representative Charles Evans of Tipton has proposed a bill to subject such exemptions to the very close scrutiny of the proposed one man tax commission.

"There is now \$515,000,000 of property belonging to churches and so-called benevolent and charitable organizations that is exempt from

any taxation in this state," said Representative Evans Tuesday after his bill was introduced. "That some considerable part of this property is used and operated at an actual profit commercially there seems to be no room for any doubt. When that is the case it should pay taxes as levied upon any other property. Under my bill the state tax commissioner will determine what property should be exempt as used solely for church, benevolent and charitable purposes, and what part of it now exempt should be taxed."

When the measure to reduce the tax commission to a one man department, and one other bill to place restrictions and regulations on public bonded indebtedness, are introduced the complete taxation program will be before the legislature.

The regular annual tax levies would be collected on the actual cash value of the stock of investment companies that deal in stocks, bonds, mortgages and other securities in the financing business, outside of banks, trust companies, deposit and security companies, and building and loan associations, according to a bill introduced by Representative John Espie of Eagle.

Re-Districting Fight Looms

It is predicted that the matter of legislative reapportionment will hold the center of the stage in the near future. Bills have been introduced (Continued on Page 31)

Future Looks Bright To Michigan Sheep Men

Substantial Increase in Sheep Census of Michigan Expected to Continue

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

OPTIMISM reigns among Michigan flock masters. The somber hues of the war depression which resulted in reducing Michigan's sheep population from 1,545,241 in 1910 to 1,209,191 in 1920, and then to 1,115,000 in 1922, have given way to a considerably more rosy aspect, as wool and mutton production has been placed on a much more satisfactory basis. Official government statistics for this year place the Michigan sheep population at 1,171,000 with an estimated wool production of 8,000,000 pounds.

One of the most outstanding features of the readjustment in the sheep industry in Michigan is the fact that the recent increases in sheep population have been represented almost entirely among the flocks of two hundred or less. Before the war there were several large sheep ranches in the northern part of the state, but most of these were liquidated and have not since been reestablished on anywhere near their former scale. However, more numerous and larger flocks are reported on the average diversified Michigan farms.

It appears that a substantial increase in the sheep census of Michigan will continue, and breeders of pedigreed sheep in this state report a very good business on breeding stock. Practically all of them have disposed of all of their surplus rams and the demand for breeding ewes has far exceeded the supply.

On Sound Basis

Agricultural leaders of Michigan feel that the sheep industry in this state is on a very substantial basis. Mrs. Dora H. Stockman, member of the State Board of Agriculture and Lecturer of the Michigan State Grange, gives the three following reasons for her attitude toward sheep for Michigan farms:

In the first place she points out that this country produces only about half enough wool for its requirements.

In the second place, she calls attention to the large amount of waste land in Michigan which is quite suitable for sheep production but which

is not so well adapted for general agriculture or growing other types of live stock.

In the third place, she shows that the growing of sheep either for mutton or wool is one of the best ways of solving the very perplexing labor problem which confronts the farmers of Michigan.

It must be remembered that within the last twenty-five years Michigan has experienced a decided industrial revolution and that it has changed within this generation from a state that was two-thirds agricultural and one-third industrial, to a commonwealth about one-third agricultural and two-thirds industrial. The phenomenal growth of the manufacturing industry, particularly as regards automobile manufacturing, has made the farm labor situation very acute in this state, and Michigan farmers are finding the production of farm flocks one of the most efficient aids in keeping down weeds and making economical use of pasture and home grown feeds. It is a fact commonly appreciated that sheep require far less man labor than dairy cattle, swine or poultry.

Michigan flock masters are largely interested in the production of dual purpose sheep which will produce both mutton and wool. It is evident that they are annually becoming more interested and intelligently in-

formed as regards the quality of the wool produced.

Perhaps one of the big factors in causing this state of affairs has been the annual wool pools conducted by the Michigan State Farm Bureau. From their experience in selling wool on a graded basis, Michigan wool producers have discovered that not only does the quality and grade of wool vary considerably from flock to flock, but also within any given flock there are often several grades of wool. The realization of this fact has led the growers to a more careful study of the sires used and of the selection of the breeding ewes.

In the spring of 1924, a school for sheep men was held at the Michigan Agricultural College at which a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was present and gave instructions as to the Federal wool grades and standards. The interest among the Michigan sheep men on this subject was so great that Mr. Vern Freeman, Extension Specialist in Animal Husbandry, of the M. A. C., has announced that during the coming season he will hold a series of local wool schools over the state. He reports that it is relatively easy to get the growers to judge accurately as to length of staple and density of fleece, but the matter of estimating fineness of fiber appears more difficult for the layman.



A fine flock of sheep belonging to B. Wilkins, of Plymouth. Few farms do not have a place where at least a small flock of sheep could be raised profitably without interfering with other work.

There is another factor of far-reaching importance to the sheep industry in Michigan, which should be noted. At the suggestion of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, several of the leading county fairs in this state took a forward step by concentrating all of their premium money for sheep on five or six of the most popular and practical breeds—Shropshires, Oxfords, Hampshires, those chosen in most counties being Rambouillets and Merinos. Other breeds especially prominent in a particular county have some times been given recognition.

This move to concentrate the premium money on a few good practical breeds has the general approval and backing of the bona-fide breeders, but of course, it has raised a tremendous amount of opposition from the specialty men who like to carry around a whole menagerie of freak breeds to the local fairs and absorb a large portion of the premium funds. The men who grow the sheep which they exhibit are generally favorable to the ruling, but the other class of exhibitors is kicking loudly and it is somewhat of a question at present what the ultimate outcome will be.

College Has Fine Flock

The Michigan Agricultural College is practicing what it preaches and is concentrating its attention on the breeds above mentioned. The College maintains relatively large flocks of Shropshires, Oxfords, Hampshires and Rambouillets. Smaller flocks of Southdowns, Cotswolds and Dorsets are maintained for classroom work. An eighth breed has just been added to the College flocks and comes as a result of the progressive action of the Michigan breeders of Black Top Delaine Merinos. Prominent exponents of this breed in Michigan got together and agreed to each one donate one or two outstanding individuals to form the nucleus of a College flock.

Under the leadership of Professor George Brown of the Animal Husbandry Department of the College, (Continued on Page 22)

American Farm Boy Learns How Hollanders Practice Intensified Farming

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

In our February 14th issue Mr. Flood told us about the day he spent in Amsterdam, Holland. In this article, the tenth of his series on European travels, he tells us more about his experience in the "land of the flying Dutchman."

IN 1641 A. D., a man by the name of J. Evelyn wrote of Amsterdam, "Prodigious it is to consider the multitude of vessels which continually ride before this city, which is certainly the most busie concourse of mortalls now upon the whole earth, and the most addicted to commerce."

Whether Mr. Evelyn's information was as far off as his spelling I do not know, but the Amsterdam waterfront on the picturesque Zuider Zee is indeed a "busie concourse of mortalls" yet today.

The pedestrians crowd themselves off the sidewalks and ooze out into the crooked, cobbled streets, and clump along in their wooden shoes like shod horses on pavement. Shepherd dogs, Great Danes, Collies, and just big "dawgs" hitched up singly, in pairs, or in threes and fours, strain into the collar and drag milk carts, vegetable wagons, laundry, flowers, coal, groceries—everything that is moved in a city, milling about among the crowds as patient and as bored as the draft horses in our own big cities.

And the bicycles! We were told that Copenhagen, Denmark, has more bicycles and telephones per capita than any other city in the world. With the rural lines in our own country sagging down with gossipers, and every party line a broadcasting station with a dozen listeners-in to every conversation, it seems hard to believe there could be more bicycles in fessional men, brisk business men, Copenhagen. Old men, dignified elegantly-dressed ladies, flappers, grandmothers—everyone rides a bicycle in Holland, and what little

room there is left in the streets is cluttered up with these silent hordes of cyclists that are so hard to dodge, and with whom it is so hard to become angry.

After one has figured out the pedestrians, the dog carts, the bicycles, the usual number of street cars and an occasional automobile, and dares attempt to cross the street, he finds in desperation that there is still another style of street traffic that he has yet to dodge—the boats! Yes, boats and barges continually sail up and down the busiest streets of Amsterdam.

You may leap in desperation for a friendly bridge over a canal in the middle of the street—and see it slowly rise straight up in the air before your eyes, to allow a lazy barge to float beneath. And crowding about you waiting for it to come

down are the bicycle fleets, the big dogs, the wooden-shod children, and the automobiles and street cars, and one almost longs for the peace of Broadway's elevated and subways and hurrying surface traffic. He may cry with Edmund Burke "Gentlemen may cry 'Peace! Peace!' but there is no peace."

During my gumboot days on my irrigated homestead in Wyoming, I had become reconciled to seeing the creeks and bridges on the tops of hills instead of in the valleys, but to see big ships standing outside my hotel window and even gliding along above the level of my head as I stood on the street—that seemed like it was too much, even for Europe! Of course, all the countryside of Holland around Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Haarlem—all is below the level of the sea which is held

back only by the huge dykes, the "dams" of Holland.

Imagine if you can—and you can't for I tried it before I saw it and realized later how impossible of imagination it is—imagine if you can riding for miles and miles through a beautiful fertile country as level as a floor, shut in on all sides by a horizon as even and level as though you were at sea. That is the west coast of Holland, miles and miles of garden and all below the level of the pounding waves of the ocean.

We were taken out in cars by some representatives of the Dutch department of agriculture, and we drove to Haarlem. The whole area lies in what is called the "Haarlemmermeer" or Haarlem Lake Area. Four hundred years ago between Haarlem and Leiden were four lakes. These spread, reached each other and by the middle of the nineteenth century had formed one lake of 44,000 acres, called "Waterwolf" which threatened to swallow the cities of Haarlem and even Amsterdam.

What to do? This was only about 70 square miles, a couple of townships as we would look at it, but to the Hollanders, whose whole country is smaller than our national park area, it was a large territory of land. Simple enough! They voted to make the lake dry.

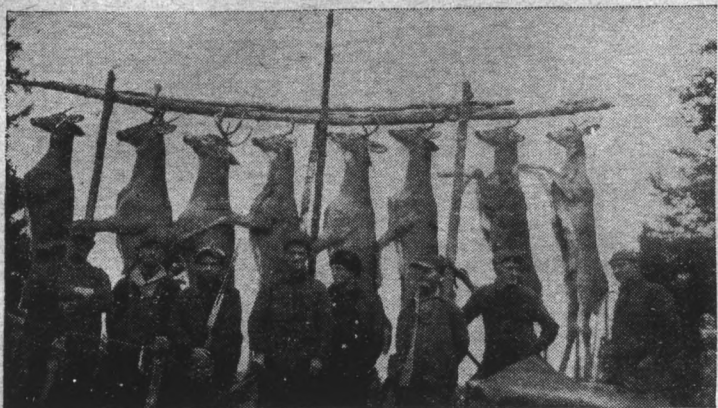
First they built a big dyke around the lake and made a highway system on top of that. Then they dug a canal clear around the outside of the dyke. Then they simply pumped the lake dry and dumped the water into the ocean!

It took nine years to build the dykes and canals, and then it took four solid years to pump the water out. Then a network of canals and dykes and pump stations and roads were built on the dry lake bed and (Continued on Page 26)



Harvesting a crop of caraway seed in Holland. One man follows the mower with a hand cradling device to assist in hand binding later on.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



A DEER FOR EVERYONE.—The deer hanging back of these men prove that farmers can do something besides farm. "This picture was taken during our 1924 deer hunt in the upper peninsula," writes Vernord Wood, of Alma.



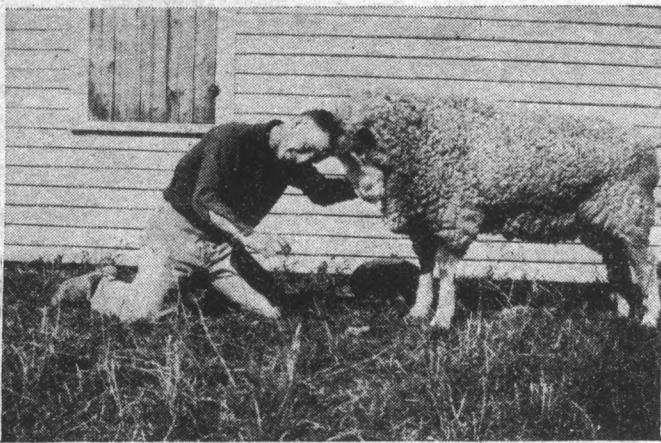
GRANDMA.—LaVerne G. Bulemore, of Lennon, dressed "Shep" all up nice and then took his picture.



"COME ON IN THE WATER'S FINE."—"Just having a real good time at St. Mary's Lake", writes Mrs. George Aubrey, of Pentwater. Who could think of a better way to enjoy a sultry summer day?



OPENING THE ROADS FOR TRAVEL.—"This is how we dig out up here in northern Michigan", writes Miner van der Heide, of Central Lake, sending us this picture.



"TEACHING THE WOOLY CREATURE NAUGHTY TRICKS."—That is what Carl DeWitt, of Brookside Farm, Wheeler, says he is doing here. The sheep is a pure bred Cotswold.



HAVING A GOOD TIME.—Geo. A. Kipf-miller, of Auburn, sent this picture to us. He says the title is "John and his dog, George."



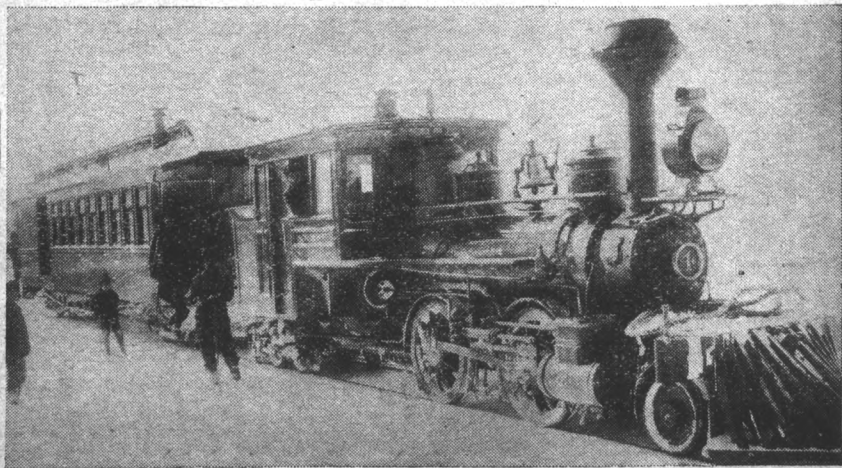
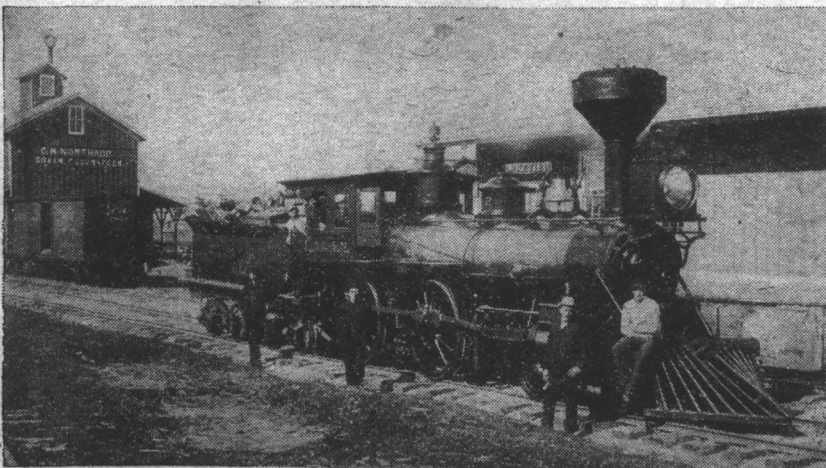
ORPHANS.—These lambs, both orphans and fed on the bottle, turned out to be the largest in the flock of J. W. Bossard, Brown City.



"OUR BOYS AND THEIR TEAMS"—Take the boys in partners with you or give them something that will hold their interest on the farm is one way of keeping the boys with you. Note the happy and proud look on the faces of the boys of Frank L. Hull, of Elwell, and tell us if we are not right.



A MICHIGAN SAPSUCKER.—Edwin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Grace Lantz, of Charlotte, likes the sap fresh from the trees.



THE TRAINS OF FORTY YEARS AGO.—A famous cartoonist drew a series of cartoons under the title of "The Thrill of a Lifetime" and they were truly interesting but I think he missed one of the biggest "thrills" by not drawing a picture of a country lad taking his first ride on a train like one of the above. Few thrills equalled it. Wood was used for fuel in 1885 and in the picture on the left you will notice the tender is loaded with it. The picture on the right is of the first passenger train to Lake City, Mich., December, 1895. We are indebted to Mrs. Ernest Gould, of Alma, for the above pictures. Have any of the readers older pictures than these? If you have, send them in so that we can print them on this page.

(We pay \$5 for each kodak picture used on our cover and give a one year renewal for each picture used on this page. Pictures must be sharp and clear.)

(Continued from Feb. 14th issue.)

"MARIA," says I, a couple of evenings later as I had pulled off my boots and slid my feet into the red sneakers that I bought at the bazaar, didn't you wimmen read a lot about Mexico when you had that Chautauqua study circle in your club?

"Not only did we read William, but we talked it all over. What do you want to know?"

"Well, I s'posed you did talk, the way you used that telephone planning the last meeting."

"Never mind, William, what do you want to know," rebuked Maria and I could see that I had made her riled.

Well, I told her how Hank Peters had shown us a letter at the last Agricultural Society meeting, describing a chance he had to get in on a good thing in a Mexican silver mine. It seems as tho Hank had written to a fellow in New York once about an advertisement on curing disease by taking exercises. This fellow, Sowbody or something like that, had a new system and Hank thot it might help his game leg a bit. You know Hank aint so active as I am. Being Justice of the Peace is kinda confining except at mail and election time.

However, Hank tried the exercises and they seemed to help him, so he was all for this man. I told him I could have given him the same stuff for nothing but he wouldn't believe me.

"What's exercise got to do with Mexico," snaps Maria. "Well, I'm leading you up to it, so calm yourself," says I. You see this fellow wrote Hank a long letter calling his attention to a silver mine he had bought a big interest in. Because Hank had taken that course the fellow was going to let him in on a good thing again. Besides the fellow was a bit short of money and if Hank wanted to send \$100 he might get rich. This athletic fellow claimed in the letter to have made \$3,000,000 on a \$20,000 investment and was sure Hank could do as well.

Then there was a map and a line about the "Valencia", which was the name of the mine.

On the other page was a lot of stuff about the encyclopedia Britannica and it was sure good. Hank had the hunch it was O. K. and we all argued about the trouble they was having down there and the meeting busted up without getting to the regular program.

"Well," says Maria, "whats that mine and what was those page numbers? I want to find out about that as we never had that in our study."

"Dinged if I know," I admitted.

"Get Hank on the phone and find out," was Maria's firm but gently way of expressing herself, which meant I was soon talking to Hank.

We got the page and soon was reading how this mine was the oldest and richest in Mexico. Maria begun to get enthused. She called Hank again and checks up on me and I began to think we was going into Mexican mining business.

"William, you made such a fine deal on your venture in nitrates," says Maria, as we was going to bed and she was putting on the last paper curler. "Now here's something we know about and it looks to me like it ought to be worth while. You go in and see Hank in the morning and if its good better use some of that four percent money and make a real investment."

Early next morning I was down to Hanks. He had just opened the office and was sweeping out. You see Hank being an official of the county, has a little office two doors south of the court house.

I soon was talking about the silver mine. We was just about ready to sign up when I happens to think of Charley Stanton. "Say, Hank, would you mind letting me take those papers a while", I asks. Well, I arrived at the judge's office when he was sweeping out too. Showed him the papers and told him what I had in mind. He read them over. Then he began to laugh.

"Bill, you just got to be a sucker, don't you?"

"Not exactly", says I. "What's up?"

"Well, maybe this mine in Mexico thats the worlds greatest silver mine is all there, but that isn't what you are buying. See this map? Your mine is next to it. The one you are going to buy in is the "Valencia"

How Bill Bucked the Tiger

A Farmer's Experience With Slickers, Shysters and Crooks

By WILLIAM EDWARDS

THE STORY TO DATE

BILL EDWARDS, retired farmer, has started to tell his story about how he and others in his community bucked the grafters. It seems that Bill had left the farm after making his stake and was living in ease. He had invested in Liberty Bonds during the war, learned a few things about finance and thought he knew a lot more. So when he had a chance to invest in a sure thing, which a clever salesman proposed, he jumped in with both feet. Just about the time Bill thought he had the world by the tail he was called into the local bank to meet a note which the salesman told him would not have to be paid. Bill paid, but didn't forget the trimming. Because he took the trouble to see a lawyer and find out about the matter and then advised others on the subject, Bill soon became the local aid to the man in trouble and that explains how he managed to get in on all the grief. He even helped his wife get out of the clutches of an easy money artist. At a meeting of the local Agricultural Society Bill ran into another scheme and his account of it follows.

while the world beater is the "Valenciana", lots of difference."

"Charley", says I, "you got me wrong, its Hank Peters that's buying, not me. I wanted to find out for sure. Thats why I came to you", and I pulled out my check book.

Well, it was worth the five bucks to have the laugh on Hank. When I showed him the difference he was sure thankful and told me I am a smart one. Next time Hank says he's going to ask me about things first before he tells the rest of the boys. But Maria wasn't as easily put off. She blamed me for telling her the wrong name and maintained she was suspicious all the time, but of course I never told her I spent \$5 for legal opinion or she sure would have been hot.

Meanwhile, Hank got letters from his New York friend every week and the physical director always has a new get rich quick deal for Hank, but Hank don't bite.

Not long afterwards, one morning Bob Smith, that's the oldest of the boys who is working our place, came to me and wanted advice. Bob's a good boy but kind o' head strong. I knew something was wrong.

Mrs. Bob had been raising a lot of chickens that summer. She was going to do a lot of things with the money she made and I had been helping her by fixing up fences and building a chicken house that would shed water when it rained.

Well, she was selling a lot of eggs and got a good price for the first cases. It seems that she had been taking them to the Wright grocery but a fellow, Diver, had opened up the Reliable Produce Co., in the old Knox Building. Diver went about the country offering extra fancy prices and soon had all Wright's business. He'd give a check for the eggs every time he bought them and the wimmen liked that. They got the money, you see.

Mrs. Smith, the week before, had sold him three cases of eggs, took a check and when Bob went to town he took the check into the bank and Harper took one look at it and says, "Oh, did you get stuck on Diver too?"

"Stuck", says Smith, "what d'ye mean?"

"Well, I mean that Diver's dove and there isn't any money to pay that check. Let's see, that makes

\$547.50 he's skinned out with to date."

So Smith had come to me as he didn't want to tell the Missus she was out the \$15 she was supposed to get.

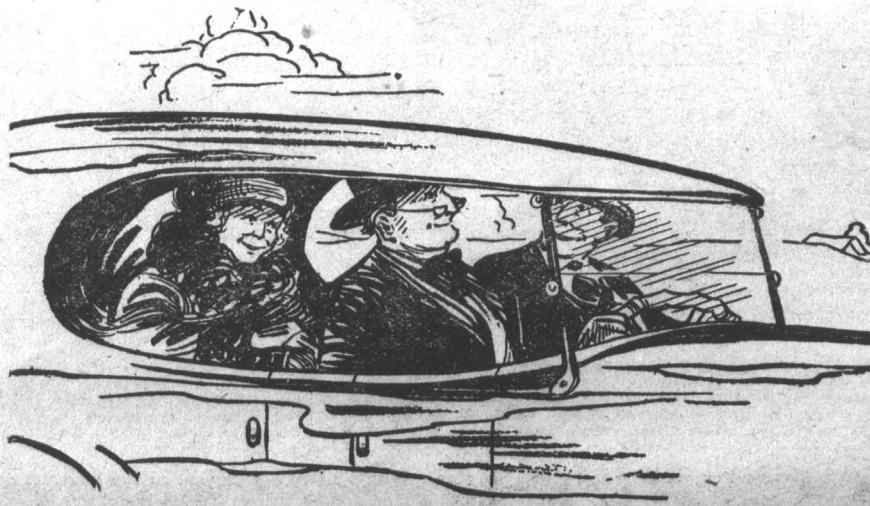
I went to town that afternoon and did a little detecting. Diver, who had stayed at the Jackson House, left early in the week, the clerk said, and was to be back the next day. He didn't come and when they investigated they found he had left an old trunk with nothing in it. Besides he owed a board bill. When I got Hank on the job we found that the rentals at Knox's was unpaid for a month and all they was at the shop was a few empty egg cases. We found a few letters and tags and by writing to Chicago found out that the last shipment of eggs had been paid for, the draft going direct to Diver. Well, before we got thru investigating and had the Weekly Sun write it up, we discovered that Diver had taken out close to \$1,000 from Jackson City and surrounding territory. The editor of the Weekly Sun finally got a letter from Indiana that said Diver corresponded to the description of a fellow that had pulled the same game on their town.

So Mrs. Bob is wiser about selling eggs and Wright's store is getting the eggs these days.

Traveling buyers of chickens and eggs or anything else in our country don't have much luck now. A rug peddler came around recently claiming to buy junk and when the folks heard about it and told me I had central put a general alarm ring on the phone to look out for the cuss. Say, that night he came to my place and was going to have me arrested and a lot of things and if Maria hadn't come out and told me to hold my temper, I might have been tried for assault and battery, 'cause I was ready to fight. When that news got around, folks was tickled, but I guess I've saved the people a lot.

And speaking of peddlers. A short time afterwards while I was collecting enough hogs to make a car shipment, one of the Bruhm boys, as he was putting a check in his wallet, happens to show me a receipt he had.

"Just a minute, Gus," says I while I weigh these hogs. All right, Fred, drive 'em down to the yards. Pretty smooth bunch of barrows, got any more like 'em? No? Well have a cigar."



After riding with all the agents in Jackson City we finally bought a "Chummy Six."

Then I looked at the receipt Bruhm handed me. It was nothing but a yellow slip and in one corner it says "0,000,000" and then goes on to say that when the Regular German Paper Marks regains its value to be worth in general ten per cent of their Gold value, I promise to pay to holder 100 million German Marks now on deposit in the Deutsche Bank in Berlin. This note was to be presented when collection was to be made and was signed by the agent.

"How much did you pay for this, Gus"? I asked.

"\$75 00"

"Suffering mackerel", says I, "you got as much chance of collecting that \$75 back as a guinea pig has of raising a four foot tall."

Well, the argument started. Gus was sure Germany was going to pay back all of those marks and I had a blamed hard time convincing him that Germany had more of that kind to redeem than there was money in the world. And Gus don't believe me yet. Thinks he's going to get his money. Some folks just won't take advice. I happened to know about the marks, cause I bought a bundle of them at the fair last summer. Paid a half a dollar for some and when I figured up their value from exchange rates, found they were only worth a cent and a half.

Things was going pretty good with Maria and me so we decided to buy a new automobile. After riding with all the agents in Jackson City we finally bought a "Chummy Six." It was sure a dandy and I had to fix up the corn crib for a garage so that the car would keep dry when it rained as the old roof was pretty poor. The fellow who sold the car told me I ought to have insurance, but I wasn't so sure. One day I got a letter from New Jersey telling me about the amount of thefts there were of cars in cities, and the letter explained how this company, the American Protective Association, was issuing certificates that showed my car would be protected for two years for \$29.75. That was cheap I figures, as Harper, who sold insurance when he wasn't banking, wanted \$47.50 for a policy for one year. I told some of the other boys about the new association and several joined up, too.

One night while I was at lodge at Jackson City some crook took my spare tire. It was a shame, but Maria says, "Here's your chance to get even." So I fills out the slip which told about it and sent it to the Association's main office. Didn't hear anything for several days.

Finally one morning a fellow phones me from town asking if I wouldn't come in and talk about the tire I lost. "That's the adjuster", says Maria, "Take this bill along so you can prove to him about the value of that tire."

I met Mr. Anderson, that was his name, at the Jackson house and he took me aside and starts asking a lot of questions. Where did I get the membership? How did I get it, and had I told the other folks in Jackson City about it?

Told him how it was and then he says to me, "I am a postal inspector. This company of yours is no more. All they wanted was your money. Guess you were honest in getting the other boys in it, but its broke and the fellows who run it are gone. There's more of these fake protective associations working now than we can keep track of. I might had to call you to Chicago to testify, Mr. Edwards", says he, "but of course we gotta catch them first. Meanwhile, keep quiet about it as that might give them a clue we're looking for them."

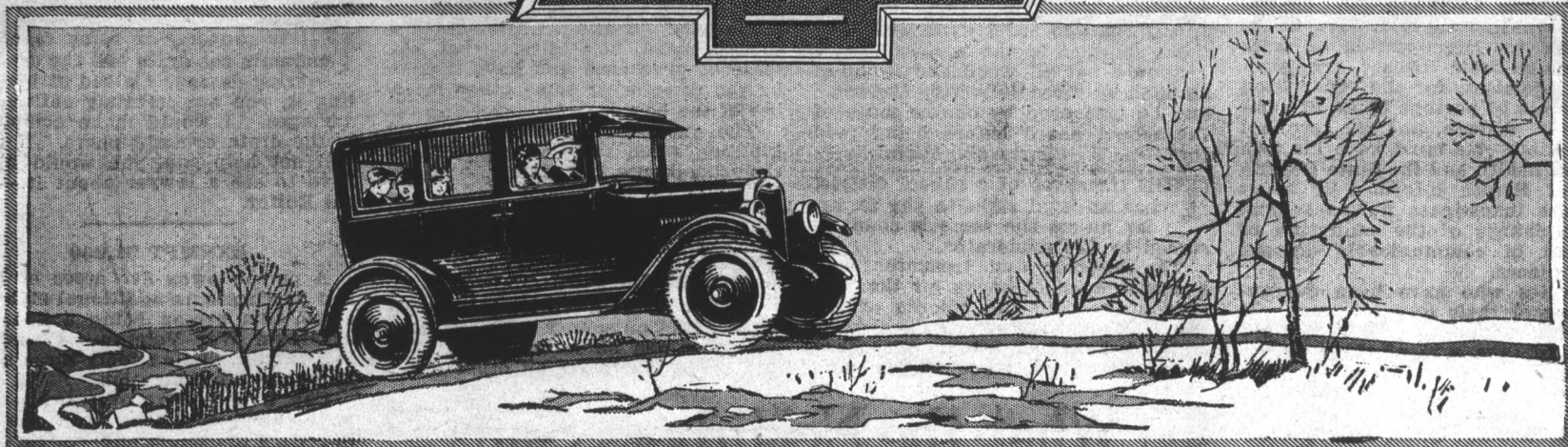
Well, I kept quiet all right. On the way back, after I had bought a new tire, I stopped and pulled off the label and threw it into the creek.

"Well, you got a quick settlement", says Maria.

"Yep", I says, "bought a brand new tire", which was true, but Maria never knew who paid for it. Some time later she noticed the sign was gone and remarked it was too bad it got lost and begin to lay me out for not fastening it on better. Guess they never caught those fellows as I never heard nothing more from the inspector. And it was funny how the rest of the boys kept their secret too. No one mentioned the skinning, not even at the Agricultural Society, where the boys generally talked over such things.

(Continued in March 14th issue.)

for Economical Transportation



Unusual Performance

Chevrolet is famous everywhere for the power and economy of its motor. Power to climb hills—to go through sand and mud—to travel the most difficult roads! And the quality of the motor indicates the quality of construction characteristic of the entire car. Chevrolet provides unusual performance because of unusual quality features such as are illustrated below—features that you would expect to find only on high priced cars. Chevrolet represents the highest type of quality car selling at a low price.

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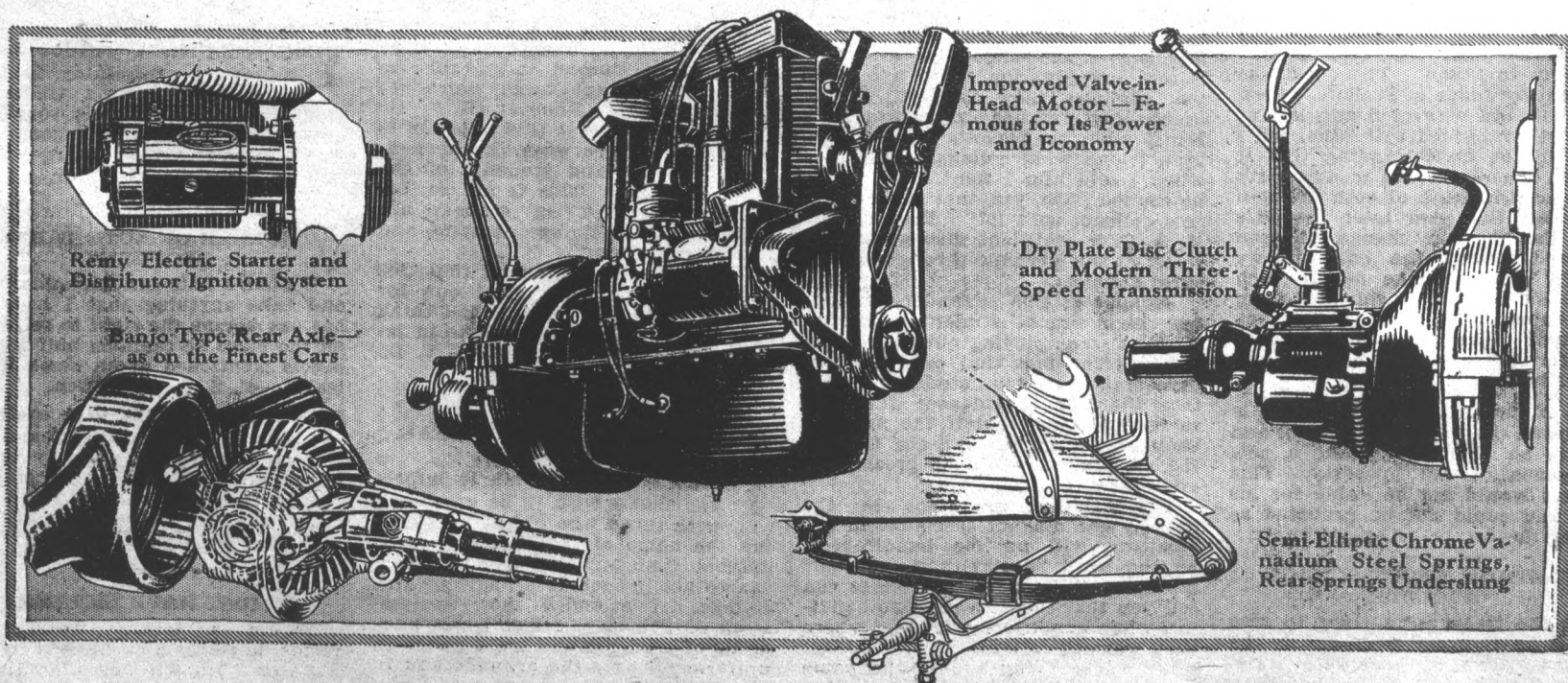
Touring Car \$525
Balloon Tires and Disc Wheels
\$25 Additional

Roadster \$525
Balloon Tires and Disc Wheels
\$25 Additional

Coupe \$715
Balloon Tires and Disc Wheels
Standard Equipment

Sedan \$825
Balloon Tires and Disc Wheels
Standard Equipment

Coach \$735
Balloon Tires and Special Artillery Wheels Standard Equipment



QUALITY FEATURES
THAT MAKE POSSIBLE UNUSUAL PERFORMANCE

DUTIES OF HEALTH OFFICER

Will you please inform me briefly on the duties of the health officer? Also who stands the expenses of families who are quarantined and who looks after their needs?—M. J. S., Springport, Mich.

ACCORDING to law, Sec. 5091, Compiled Laws 1915, the health officer has full and complete control over communicable disease and quarantine thereof. He is responsible for the isolation of cases of communicable disease, for placarding premises, for the supervision of funerals of persons dying of communicable disease, and for terminal disinfection. He must keep his own board of health and the State Department of Health informed of every He must investigate nuisances and he has charge of the sanitation of outbreak of communicable disease. public places.

Families who have been quarantined stand their own expenses. If the families who are quarantined are unable to take care of these expenses, they are cared for by the city, in the same manner in which the county provides for all indigent sick.—G. H. Ramsey, M. D., Deputy Commissioner, Michigan Dept. of Health.

SHOULD RECEIVE FULL PAY

My cousin's estate is just being settled and I put in a claim for services which extended over a period of twenty years but the commissioners will only allow me the last six years. I cut wood and did other work in caring for him year after year and now can the law limit me to six years? He would always ask or say the work had to be done but never paid me a cent for the work. Please let me know if the commissioners have the right to set aside my claim.—J. S., Moorepark, Mich.

IAM of the opinion you would not be limited to the last six years in your claim for services from your cousin's estate. If you worked with him continuously for 20 years with an understanding with him that you were to be paid for your services, I don't see why you are not entitled to compensation for the full period.—Legal Editor.

TAX ROLLS OPEN TO PUBLIC

Is it right or proper for a tax collector, having a party at his house, to bring out the tax books and let all who wished examine them? Many of those present did not even live in the township. Also is it right for the same parties to spread the fact that some are so unfortunate as to be unable to pay their taxes?—G. H. K., Willis, Michigan.

THE tax rolls are, of course, open to the public, however, a party might possibly restrain the improper use of such records.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

PROPERTY COULD NOT BE PROBATED

Man and wife have joint deed of farm, three years ago they deeded this farm to a son. The deed was made out by Judge of Probate, sworn to, signed and witnessed and left at the court house filed with other wills and with the understanding that it was not to be delivered to any party until after the death of both the man and wife. One year later the wife died. Can the man change the deed without securing the one already made? Can he make debts which after his death can be collected from this property? Could the farm be probated? The son has been with them for twelve years.—A. S., Unionville, Mich.

IAM of the opinion that the deed is beyond the husband's control and that he could not make a new conveyance of the property. This property would not be liable for his debts and could not be probated as part of the estate.—Legal Editor.

QUESTIONS ABOUT SCHOOL OFFICERS

Has the treasurer a right to give a check on an order made out by the director without the moderator's signature thereon and if this has been done is the moderator obliged to sign these orders afterwards?

Can the director and treasurer order a set of books costing \$50 or more and pay for same without consent and signature of the moderator? When supplies, such as an axe,

kerosene, etc., is needed at the school house and the director refuses to get them, what can be done to compel him to get them? Has the teacher any right to order them and have them charged to the district?

Should not all wood and kindling be piled by those delivering the same and be measured by one or more of the school board before being paid for?—G. T., Charlevoix, Mich.

THE treasurer of a school district has no legal right to pay an order unless the same is countersigned by the moderator.

The director and treasurer may purchase a set of books for the purpose of keeping the records of the district providing the same is done at a legal board meeting. In other words, two of the three officers could

direct that this purchase be made even if the third might be opposed to it.

If supplies such as you mention are needed for the schoolhouse, the school board may direct that the same be purchased and have it done by the director or some other member of the board.

The question of piling wood and kindling when same is delivered to the schoolhouse is a matter to be determined by the school board.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Supt. of Public Instruction.

NO BENEFIT FROM DRAIN

Will you kindly tell me if property taxed direct on county drain, without an outlet can be forced to pay the drain tax? The water off other pro-

perty taxed direct on said drain comes down and lays on this property, causing a complete loss of some of the land and also damages some of the crops. If damage can be collected, can I paying the taxes for the rent of said property collect same, or will property owner be legal collector? This is the second year to be taxed on said county drain and no benefit whatever.—G. P., Au Gres, Mich.

IF this property is being taxed to maintain the drain and the drain is causing damage instead of benefiting it, you are certainly entitled to damages. I would make complaint to the drain commissioners. If they will not help you, you would likely have to see a lawyer about it.—Legal Editor.

EXEMPT \$1,000

A person owns five acres of land and purchases an additional eighteen acres, this person being a Spanish-American War Veteran. I wish to know if the whole twenty-three acres is exempt from taxation.

Can a person recover taxes they have paid before they knew the law in regard to exemption?—S. H., Onaway, Mich.

IT is a question of fact whether the soldier is occupying the whole twenty-three acres or only five acres as a homestead. If the former, he is exempt to the extent of one thousand dollars for the purpose of taxation, upon filing a proper affidavit with the supervisor or assessing officer. In other words, it makes no difference if the homestead consists of one or more descriptions. If the assessment value is one thousand dollars or under he is entitled to exemption. If the assessed value exceeds one thousand dollars he is exempt one thousand dollars and assessed on the amount in excess.

Such taxes cannot be recovered, no affidavit having been filed claiming such exemption which affidavit is mandatory.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

STOP COMPANY FROM CUTTING TIMBER

A lumber company has bought timber adjoining my farm on the north and south line and there are blazed trees at different lines made years ago. This lumber company does not know where the line is and neither do I. I forbid them cutting any timber near the old line until same was or is established by some competent authority. They have been cutting timber past all the old blazes over on my side. Can I stop them from moving this timber until the line is established and how would I go about it? Furthermore, some of the men who are working for this lumber company have cut standing green maple timber still farther on my side. Who will be responsible for this, the hired men or the company?—J. E., Clarion, Mich.

YOU could file a petition for an injunction restraining the company from cutting timber on land which you claim is your own, until the line is established. You would have to get an attorney to do this for you.—Legal Editor.

HOLDER OF NOTE TAKES PROPERTY

If I had a note can the holder come and take anything that I have and has any person the right to sell straw off the place he rents on half if nothing is mentioned about same in the lease?—F. S. Romeo, Mich.

THE holder of the note could sue you and get judgment and levy on any of your property subject to execution. I am of the opinion a person who rents a place on half could not sell the straw until it is divided.—Legal Editor.

MUST HAVE LICENSE

Would a farmer owning two farms, not adjoining have a right to hunt on both without a hunting license?—F. W., Woodland, Michigan.

WE do not consider a farmer would have the right to hunt on his lands, on which he is not regularly domiciled, without a hunting license.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

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.)

What the Neighbors Say

Contributions Invited

WANTS NAME OF M. A. C. CHANGED

DEAR EDITOR: In an editorial in the February 14th issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER you asked some pertinent questions regarding the change in name of the Michigan Agricultural College. In response to the questions "From where comes this demand?" and "Who wants the name changed?" let me say that this demand comes from the students, alumni, and faculty of M. A. C. and it is the students, alumni, and faculty who want the name changed. Dean Shaw, who was acting president last year, himself proposed the name.

As important as M. A. C. is to the farmers of the state, it must be remembered that the chief business of the college is the teaching of students. The farmers are interested chiefly in the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station and the Extension Division, which are merely divisions of the college, while the students are interested chiefly in the college proper. If the name of M. A. C. was changed, the name of the Michigan Experiment Station and Extension Division would remain the same. Also the agricultural activities of the college would not be lessened.

You ask "What are the advantages?" There are several. First, it would do away with much misunderstanding regarding the nature of the college. I believe that most people of the state would clear up the idea that M. A. C. is sort of an advanced high school that specializes in agriculture, not knowing that it really is a university with seven different divisions, one of which has to do with agriculture. Let me cite my own experience as an example. Before investigation I did not have the slightest idea that M. A. C. taught anything but agriculture. Recently when in Detroit, I was asked by a friend what college I attended, when I told him I went to M. A. C. he replied, "Oh, yes, that is the state cow college, isn't it?" This idea of M. A. C. is prevalent throughout the state, except perhaps throughout the rural districts.

Because of this misunderstanding, few high school students consider M. A. C. when picking out their alma mater. The fact that only a small percentage of the students come from the cities is evidence. It stands to reason, then, that if the name is changed to Michigan State College the enrollment would be greatly increased.

Furthermore, graduates of the college who did not specialize in agriculture will not be handicapped by the word "agriculture" on their diploma. Alumni of the college can tell you that this is a genuine handicap when employers ask them where they went to college.

You ask, "Why should the name be broadened to include everything that one naturally expects to find at the University of Michigan?" I ask "Why shouldn't it?" Why should we disregard the other six divisions of the college? One might infer, from your question, that the college should be limited to agriculture

alone, and all other divisions ignored. This is a very narrow minded view-point and I hope you are not guilty of it. In fact there is as much sense in calling this an agricultural college as there is in calling the U. of M. a Michigan Medical University or Michigan Law University.

The Michigan Agricultural College is an institution for all the state as much as it is one for the farmer. Let me quote the M. A. C. Record, alumni magazine, "It is believed that the change in name will make it more competent to serve the people, through the advantage the new name will give to those who are not students of agriculture. It was founded as an agricultural college but it later accepted the terms of the Morrell act under which it was required to devote part of its efforts to education in the mechanic arts, it has followed the lead of other institutions of that class in adding to its curriculum those courses for which a demand had existed. In extending its usefulness it has met the wish of the people, for courses in agriculture have generally diminished in popularity in the past few years while those in general science and the arts have experienced a rapid growth."

As far as I have been able to find out, the only reasons why the Farm Bureau and the Grange have for not wanting the name changed are purely sentimental and selfish. In other words, they want Michigan to be a back number as far as progressive legislation is concerned. There are many other state colleges that have already made the change in name, and there is no good reason why we should not change the name, while there are several reasons why we should. What advantage would it be to the Farm Bureau and Grange to retain the present name which we have outgrown? None at all.

Do not think that this question is merely a feud between the agricultural students and students of the other divisions. This is not so, because most of the "ag" students are in favor of the change of name and I am one of them.

You make the statement that this question would be a good one for debate. Indeed it would, but I think it would be a lop-sided debate in favor of the affirmative.—D. E. T. D., East Lansing, Mich.

MAKE IT AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

TO the Editor: I wish to inform you that I wish to be numbered with those who object to changing the name of the Michigan Agricultural College. I will do what I can to get it back to an agricultural college. I attended the Farmers' week of Feb. 2 to 8 and I saw hundreds of students and state police in uniform all over the grounds and in all of the buildings and they staged a grand parade. I wish to state from what I observed it will be a military college in a few years unless the farmers of Michigan wake up and demand a change in its policy and teachings.—C. R. W., Chesaning, Mich.

Harry Vetch Says

BRASS TACKS ON THE GAS TAX
DEAR EDITOR: Well sir, I see by the papers we have now got in Mich the gas tax wich we all have been hollering for quite some spell, that is all of us but the De Troit automobile club wich has been hollering against it, though what for goodness only knows. Wich reminds me of last summer when I was invited to a meeting of a lot of gasoline sellers, oil men they called themselves, by one of the officers wich happens to be a old friend of mine.

I thought maybe they wanted me to sort of cast an air of dignity and respectability over their carryings on, but when I got there they was just a lot of ordinary men that looked just as respectable as I do, even if they didn't have the dignity of whiskers, and they sweat their collars down just like anybody. And from their talk I gathered that they were up against about the same proposition as us farmers, what with taxes and wages and overproduction and a lot of other things all making it hard to save a net profit out of what they took in. Most of it I didn't understand any too well, but one thing I could see as well as they could, wich was that they was too many filling stations for any of them to be a gold mine.

But what I was going to say was they extended the courtesy of the floor wich meant they stopped their work while there was a speech by a Major somebody or other from the De Troit automobile club, and he had his talk cut into sections like a pie, and each section proved that the gas tax was an awful bad thing, contrary to all president, etc and so forth. His argument was hog tight and bull strong, specially the last, but all the time I had a feeling it wasn't so and there was a nigger in the woodpile somehow.

Just the same there was one thing he was right about wich was that leglesslatures and other tax spenders as he called them ain't to be trusted with no new ways of collecting taxes, as the new tax ain't never in place of an old one but is added on top of the old one and we have to pay both.

So while any body with any gump-tion knows that gas tax is more fare because it charges for roads according to how much you use the roads, still it looks as if we was soaked heavier than ever because the licents tags wich we have to take off and put on with rusty screws at the coldest time of year costs most as much as ever, and the gas tax is besides. Of course the horse powder tax was left out but the wait tax was hist-ed so it is about 6 of 1 and 1/2 doz of the other.

Now Mr editor I think we had ought to pay a gas tax when we are driving and using the roads and not a wait tax when we are waiting and not using the roads. Us farmers have work to do in the field and mostly our cars just wait. Probly in De Troit where the cars are so thick there ain't room to park they can't wait and so that may be why they want a wait tax instead of a gas tax so as to tax the cars that wait instead of them that are burning gas all the time.

As far as I can see the only trouble with the gas tax is we ain't got enough of it and there is too much of the old tax left over. And I bet you the next time I vote it will be for somebody that works to bring the some total taxes down a little instead of figuring out ways and means to hist them higher. Hoping this finds you the same I am, Yours truly, HARRY VETCH.

OUR BOOK REVIEW

(Books reviewed under this heading may be secured through The Michigan Business Farmer, and will be promptly shipped by parcel post on receipt of publisher's price stated.)

The Book of Everyday Heroism.—By John T. Faris. Author of "The Book of Courage." A book that finds heroes not in war but in the daily grind. The heroism of persistence, of struggle, of devotion to a person or a cause, of right-living notwithstanding temptation, of silence—these and many other kinds of heroism are illustrated by actual example in this volume. It sells for \$1.75 and is published by J. B. Lippincott Company.

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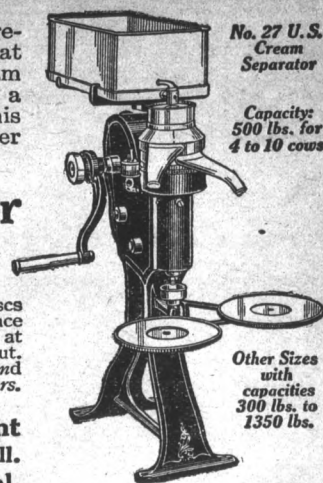
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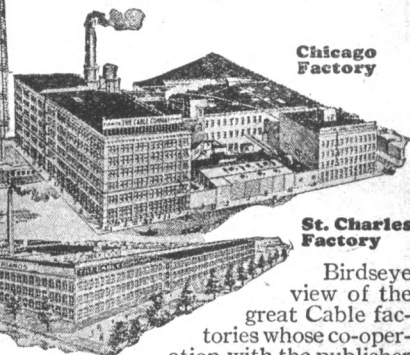
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Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. Meeks, Hillsdale County

Garden Anticipation

AS the days lengthen and the sun gets warmer there is something within most mortals that seems to urge or inspire them to get in touch with the great outdoors. Mother Nature, and the soil; something that prompts us to dig in the soil and sow some seeds, plant a tree and rake the yard! Most of us have this natural longing, and just as it begins to make itself manifest in our system, along come all those brightly colored seed catalogs to add to our uneasiness. Naturally we want to try all those new varieties, and there are generally fifty-seven in each catalog!

Some of us wonder if our garden spot is as large as it should be, and if the old fence will keep the chickens out another year. We think of our neighbors' gardens; some always seem to have such nice ones, and some never seem to have much of any. Many of the latter probably think much the same as a certain friend. He never had much of a garden—said he could buy all the vegetables and garden fruits a lot cheaper than he could raise them. Well, maybe he could; but generally speaking, if a farmer does not raise his own vegetables and small fruits he goes without them to a very great extent if not altogether. Maybe if a truck grower's rig stopped at his house every morning he would buy what he needed. However, if his good wife bought all the fruit and vegetables she wanted, and could use he would change his mind about buying them cheaper than he could raise them.

Sure it takes some time to make a garden and look after it, and where a farmer has to do all his farm work alone it is often quite a problem for him to spend even a little time in the garden, but, still, it can be done, as the writer has proven many times, and while we have not pretended to have a large garden, containing all the catalogs say you must have, it has generally been quite sufficient for our needs.

My observation of gardens has quite firmly fixed in my mind this fact; where you see a good sized farm with a large garden containing all the small fruits such a garden should contain, you will most always find that man has some help on his farm! Many times a boy old enough to work or a grandfather lives on that farm—any way he has help somewhere. What about the wife helping? Well, yours truly has been glad of his wife's help in the garden many times, but with the average farmer's wife doing her own housework, should she be expected to spend much time in the garden? However, many wives would lend a hand at garden work if the prospect of a good garden was an assured fact.

In planning our garden, all rows are far enough apart to allow for horse cultivation. We have a good cultivator which is very easily adjusted for different widths. All the rows are as long as possible. Instead of having several short rows of beets, etc., we have only one or two long ones. Timely use of the horse cultivator which is very easily adding hand work in a garden, and it is surprising to see how much can be accomplished in fifteen or twenty minutes by the use of such an outfit.

Several years ago when we bought this place there was no orchard on it excepting about twenty old apple trees in a field quite distant from the house. The second year we were here, we set out quite a complete family orchard, containing about all the fruits one could wish. This we enclosed with a poultry fence, which a factory made to our special order. Among these young trees we had our garden and truck patch of sweet

corn, pop corn, early potatoes, strawberries, etc., for several years, and how these trees did thrive with the frequent cultivation they received along with the garden crops. The trees were hoed the same as any other plant, and when the orchard was plowed every spring a shovel was used around the trees where the plow could not get, and the ground was all turned over and kept level. With all the plowings it has received, the ground is level now.

The last year we had garden crops in this orchard, the no longer little trees monopolized too much of the soil with their roots, and too much of the air with their leaves for the good of the garden, and cultivation was largely interfered with by their ever widening, low growing tops so it was seeded to clover, and a large portable brooder house was placed in it and instead of growing garden crops, it now grows white leghorns, and the fence that kept the chickens out, now keeps them in.

A corner of one of the near-by fields was taken for a temporary garden, until the time should come when we could move the main poultry house to a more suitable location. This poultry house was built altogether too near the road, and too close to the farmhouse itself,—in fact it was exactly where the garden should have been.

Plans for a large new laying house were made last fall, and as the old one will be torn down when the new one is built, we decided to move the old one to a temporary location at once and straightway it was raised, the cement walk on which it stood torn away, and large poles, thirty-four feet long were placed under it for runners, and a neighbor with his tractor made short work of moving.

The garden will now be permanently located where it should be, and as this plot has not been plowed for forty years, more or less, we expect to have some new experiences in gardening—at least for a year or two, until the old sod and weeds become subdued to some extent.

We are going to get the garden far enough away to allow for another row of shade trees between it and the house—one row of trees having been planted six or seven years ago. A fence on the south side of the yard will be removed, making possible space in the new garden for a liberal setting of berries and other small fruits, also a truck patch which will include space for testing new varieties of field crops, soy beans, corn, etc. My experience is that unless we have space for test plots near the house they will be sadly neglected.

This large garden space will allow ample room for changing the small garden stuff around in sort of a rotation and this seems to be a very valuable feature.

This garden will be adjacent to the hog lot. Many times there are various waste products such as pea vines, sweet corn fodder, thinnings, etc., which the pigs would use to good advantage. Usually there is not enough of these waste products at one time to be worth moving away any considerable distance, but with only a fence to throw them over there will be no excuse for anything going to waste.

We have ordered our seeds direct from a seed company. Our experience proves this method is more satisfactory than to buy them of local stores. Ordering this way we find everything we want, and just the varieties to suit our needs. Often a grocer's seed supply is far from complete.

We always planted a few tomato and pepper seeds in the house, and raised our own early plants, but lately we have planted such seeds quite early in the open ground and have had good success. Last year we had a small hot bed. It was useful in starting some plants quite early and was such a success we shall have one again this spring.

In my next article I will tell of some garden failures, and their cause.

SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT, Cass County

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

MORE SOIL ELEMENTS

IN our last article we took up the matter of elements in the soil that affected crops. The ones in particular that we are apt to be short on.

I now want to call your attention to a few others; the first being carbon, the greatest part of the structure of all plants and then see how this is maintained by nature or God, so that we need not bother with it, and also how dependent one form of life is upon the other.

When man or animal breathes the air and it passes through their lungs oxygen is taken out of the air and the air is changed and passes out as carbon dioxide. The plants then take this changed air and establish the carbon that is in their structure from it and thus create starches, sugars, proteins, etc., for use in building the bodies of the animal kingdom. Thus we have a perpetual motion of plant and animal life and carbon is one of the elements that is not disturbed in one handling of farm products.

The next element to be taken into consideration is that of lime. Lime is necessary in the body structures of both plant and animal life but the greatest part it plays is in the correcting of soil acidity so that certain forms of bacteria can exist and in another sense is an actual plant food. In 1840 a German chemist, Justus Von Liebig, discovered that plants do not derive all their food from humus, but from chemicals contained in the soil itself, viz; nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, iron, carbon, lime, etc., and also some of the plant family termed legumes are able to take approximately two-thirds of their nitrogen needs from the air if soil conditions are right for the nitrogen fixing bacteria to exist.

Lime has been used to advantage for centuries but not until recent years has the science of agriculture determined why this was so. It is worth while to note that lime and alfalfa goes hand in hand through the ages; wherever you will find alfalfa growing you will find plenty of lime in your soil balance. Lime was used by the Romans much the same as the Indians used to plant a fish with each hill of corn. Common sense told them that their crops were better where they used them and probably no one tried to find out the reason. Lime being essential as a part of the plant structure and also as a soil corrector it becomes the main element that is necessary when beginning to improve Michigan soil or any other if it happens to be absent which in most cases it is. As to the forms of lime there are four which are available to nearly every section of Michigan.

First is the ground lime-stone which is really the safest and best and in nearly every case the cheapest form to use. Second, there is burnt lime or caustic, sometimes called quick lime. Third, hydrated or burnt lime with water added to make water slacked lime. Fourth, marl that is found in nearly every section of Michigan which runs all the way from 50 to 98 per cent calcium carbonate or actual lime. 100 pounds of raw lime rock when burned makes 56 pounds of burnt lime. When this is water slacked it takes up eighteen pounds of water, making seventy-four pounds of hydrated lime. Therefore 56 pounds of burnt lime or 74 pounds of hydrated lime equals 100 pounds of ground lime-stone and 125 pounds of 75 per cent dried marl would be equivalent to 100 pounds of raw lime rock, but as marl usually contains a very large amount of water it must be used in proportion to the water and percentage of calcium carbonate it contains. It is also well to remember that the finer lime-stone is ground the more quickly it becomes available as an acid corrector and a plant food.

There is much ado made about that high-powered lime called hydrated and some people actually put on all of 200 pounds per acre and expect to get a real stand of alfalfa when in reality it is the most expensive form of lime to use. Let's look at these figures and see.

One ton of ground lime-stone costs \$3.85 F. O. B. your station. One ton of hydrated lime cost \$15.00 F. O. B. your station, a difference in price of \$11.15 which you are paying for 26 per cent of a ton and after figuring out the weight of sacks will make about 500 pounds more lime value in the hydrated form but it costs you \$11.15 for the 500 pounds or at a rate of \$44.60 per ton for the extra calcium carbonate in the hydrated form. Other forms of ground lime-stone can be bought as low as \$2.25 to your station. Burnt lime and hydrated lime are practically water-soluble and if you have a sandy soil the loss from leakage is very much more rapid than ground stone and it is quicker acting in correcting soil acidity, but it has a tendency when applied in heavy applications to burn up the humus or cause its rapid decay. Yet there may be special cases where burnt and hy-

drated can be used advantageously.

Most Michigan soils need an application of from two to four tons of ground lime-stone to correct the acidity and make a condition for nitrogen fixing bacteria to live normally. This amount is considered very large by some people but when one considers that there is 2,000,000 pounds of soil in an acre of ground 6 3/4 inches deep that by using two tons you are using four pounds of lime-stone to one ton of soil and by looking at it again that is a pretty small proportion.

The question arises as to how long one application of lime will last and I don't think there is any definite data on this but on our own farm we have had a 300 per cent increase in clover hay six years after we applied two and one-half tons per acre and the regular yearly rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover was followed. We have had as high as 33 bushels increase in corn where we applied the lime-stone two years previously.

Our land is a clay loam with a clay hard-pan originally covered with beech, maple, white-wood and walnut timber. These differences were

on strips or checks left in the fields and all other treatments were alike on both, in each instance.

In order to build up our soil we must first get a leguminous crop to take the nitrogen from the air and in order to get this crop we must correct the acidity in our soil so the nitrogen fixing bacteria can enable this plant to do this. We can grow a legume crop if we have rich enough soil but in this case it is no better than a crop of wheat or timothy as we are taking all the elements in the crop from our soil. In any case a crop of clover or alfalfa must get one-third of its nitrogen supply from the soil so you can see why it is that these crops do better on a good soil than on poor and if by liming heavily a piece of land does not produce a good crop of clover or alfalfa there is a reason.

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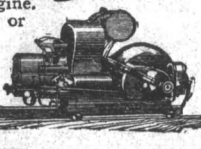


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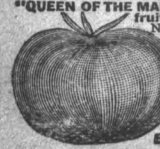


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The Restoration of the Erring

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David F. Warner

TEXT: "If a man be overtaken in any trespass, ye who are spiritual, restore such a one in a spirit of gentleness; looking to thyself, lest thou also be tempted. Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ."—Gal. 6:13-15.

HIS name was Mr. Blank. Folks said that his character was ragged. He was accused of illicit companionship, of playing cards in back-alley rooms, and other similar things. Well, he was a member of my church. And some of the officials said, "Put him out. His name cums the church roster." But, I can yet hear the preacher saying on the day of his baptism, "O, Lord, write his name in the 'Lamb's Book of Life'." Was the preacher's prayer answered? Anyway, the guardians of souls are saying, "Expunge his name." Now doesn't this sound rather bumptious and presumptuous? And somewhere the Book says, "Keep back thy servant from presumptuous sins." So be; for the while, this sinning brother was being restored in the pastor's study. He just could not stand alone. He needed some one to lean on. But the deacons refused to be pillars. "If any man be overtaken in a trespass, restore such a one." Be a pillar.

Search out the vilest man in your community, one wretched in sin and degradation, and there you have found the Father's child and a potential brother. He has been living a profligate life and in unendurable shame; but no matter, he has a claim on the heart of God. His Heavenly Father would rather shelter him than surrender him to the pursuit of sin and death. This is the heart of all scripture, and in our text today we are called to the salvaging of the fallen about us.

Paul, here, sees the true value of every human life. And the basis of valuation is not according to world standards, however efficient; but according to moral value, the standard being, that one redeemed personality is worth more in the sight of God than the whole material universe. Paul founds his teaching in the possibilities of human life in its fullest meaning, in full harmony with God. He is saying that this faith is a prerequisite in all who would help carry the world's burdens. Where did the apostle get this conception of life? From no other but Jesus. Whoever but Jesus would pick up a swearing, denying Peter; a stubborn Thomas; or a traitorous Judas? Whoever had such burning passion, to do the common and erring people good, as did our Lord? In Him there were always outstretched arms of mercy, even to his maligners and murderers. One day he said to one Saul, "Why persecutest thou me?" And then and there this Saul caught his forbearing and loving spirit and became the Paul who says, "Ye who are spiritual restore the erring."

"Ye who are spiritual." Where again did Paul get this way of life? Go back, once more, to the scene in

the temple court. The church leaders had dragged in a sinful woman whom they had condemned to death. What would the Great Teacher do? Well, you know the rest. The poor, wretched character who had been so basely wronged had in her a spark of sorrow and repentance. Jesus fanned it into a flame. The woman responded to the invitation to rise above her sin. But the cold-hearted Pharisee would have killed her! Just so. And the church is not yet rid of such haughty officiousness and inhumanity in her laws and leaders. That is why Paul is careful to say that the spiritual folks; those who have heart vision as well as eye vision, must restore the erring to fellowship and life.

"As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God." This is the psalmist's picture of the spiritual man. Here is passion. Here is ardent desire going out to God for help and strength. How much do men need this spiritual passion today? As much as money? As lowered taxes? As better schools? As finer churches? Do we need spirituality more than all these? Now, you see Mary sitting at Jesus' feet drinking in the words of life. And what does the Master say? "Mary has chosen that good part that shall not be taken away from her."

With whom are we communing, friends? What is the temperature of our inner life? Are we spiritually minded? That is, do we have the mind of Christ? "If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his." Certainly, there is no fog or compromise about this statement. We have Christ's spirit or we have it not. The spirit of Christ is brotherly and restorative. Are we? Do we go to church? Do we help pay the preacher? Callous and indifferent people do this. Then can we know whether we are spiritual or not? We can get a pretty fair idea of our condition by being left alone to our own meditations. Note, then, the purpose of our life. If the mental pendulum swings toward service for others, we are sitting at our Savior's feet.

So, we are called to "weep with those that weep and rejoice with those that rejoice." We are to be tenderly responsive to human needs about us and to the fine and high things of the soul life. Therefore, we are driven into communion with Christ and into earnest prayer that we might be able to respond to the high demands of the spirit.

But, "in the spirit of gentleness", we are to help the erring. The language of self-conceit has no place in the realm of love. How like the meekness and forgiveness of Christ is his attitude toward the sinning! Paul says of himself that he was gentle as a nurse. Again he says, "Shall I come to you with a rod or in love and in the spirit of gentleness?" Observe the nurse in her quiet minis-

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



HOME OF J. H. COOPER AND WIFE, OF ST. LOUIS

Isn't this new home a fine looking one? It is on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cooper, St. Louis.

try of restoration. She is always kind and gentle, loving and persuasive; and this to restore physical life and strength. How much pains should we use in the restoration of the immortal spirit in the weak and helpless about us! To restore a soul, but not in selfish pride; to help the weak without the air of superiority, is to be possessed with the spirit of gentleness. But to try to do it in the spirit of judgment is not the way of Christ. "A bruised reed shall he not break, and smoking flax shall he not quench, till he send forth judgment unto victory." So the church, preeminently, is not a court of justice but a shelter of mercy; a crematory where the faults of others are burned up in the flame of love; a hospital where the weak and sickly are brought back to health.

"Looking to thyself lest thou also be tempted." We have been looking at the faults of others. Now, let us look inward and contemplate our own. It is human to know what guilt is; if not in a given wrong, then in other sins hidden from my brother's sight, but heinous in God's sight. "Look to thyself." This needs careful scrutiny. It calls for earnest concern about my own spiritual state. Is not the fall of one member of the family, church or community a humiliation to all? And I wonder if someone is not stumbling over my crooked life. And now I see a weak brother struggling and losing in the race. What shall I do? Just then you are to be a social pillar and say, "Here brother, lean on me." Only look to thyself lest thou also be tempted. "Follow me even as I also follow Christ" are other words of Paul that should gird us to carry on the high work of redemption.

"Bear ye one another's burdens" is a law of social living that has its origin in new desires which are caught from Christ. This makes all Christians to have a common interest and obligation. It gives every individual plenty of service in helping the weak and overburdened. And to take pride, not in any moral supremacy over others, but in a moral ability to bear the burdens of the erring is a source of great soul strength. In this, Jesus is our abiding example and inspiration. And his power makes it all possible. His glory was "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister"; and not to boast of a Godly dignity, but of a human capacity to serve. And so we come by this view of life as a social inheritance from Christ. Does it appeal to us? How spiritual are we?

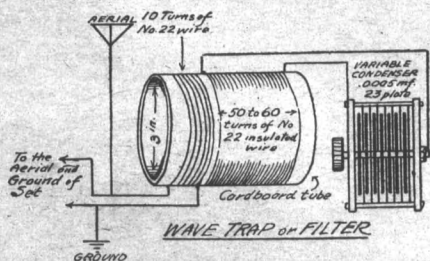
RADIO DEPARTMENT

By J. Herbert Ferris, R. E.

WAVE TRAP OR INTERFERENCE ELIMINATOR

WITH the great number of broadcasting stations now on the air, the amount of interference caused on certain wave lengths makes it almost impossible to get clear reception of certain stations, without hearing something from some other station on nearly the same wave.

It is possible to get rid of a great deal of this interference by building a cheap wave trap or filter, which will absorb the waves of the undesir-



able station and let you hear clearly the station that you tune in to. No tubes or batteries are required, and it can be built in an evening, by anyone.

The diagram gives the size of coils, wire and the number of turns needed, and in some instances a slight change may be necessary for your particular set. These changes will be in the number of turns of wire used, and to make them takes only a few minutes. If it does not work on the lower wave lengths, then take off a few turns of wire, and if it does not work on the longer waves, such as KSD and KYW around 530 meters, then add a few more turns of wire.

How to use it: Connect the wave

trap to your aerial and ground with the condenser set at 0 (zero) and then tune in your set to the station that you wish to get rid of, when your set brings in the interfering station at its best, leave the set alone and adjust the condenser of the wave trap until the signals of the interfering station entirely disappear. The wave trap has now absorbed the undesired waves and you can tune your set to any station and not be bothered with interference from the station that the wave trap is absorbing. Of course you must keep your head phones on in doing this so that you can tell when your trap has absorbed the signals of the undesired station. You can adjust the trap at any time for any station you do not want to hear.

ARLINGTON TIME SIGNALS

WHEN you have been listening to KDKA or WBZ or some other station you have heard them announce "We will now relay the Arlington Time Signals" and possibly have wondered what it meant, especially after hearing the little short whistling notes that came

in so regularly, and so that you can make use of the signals we will tell you how they are sent out and their purpose.

It is necessary for our government to always run everything according to a standard time, and for this reason the government maintains an observatory for determining the correct time by the stars. For it is from the stars that correct time is obtained by all the leading nations. There is a master clock in Washington that is always kept to the exactly correct time and from this clock, thru an electrical piece of machinery the time is sent out twice a day to the world.

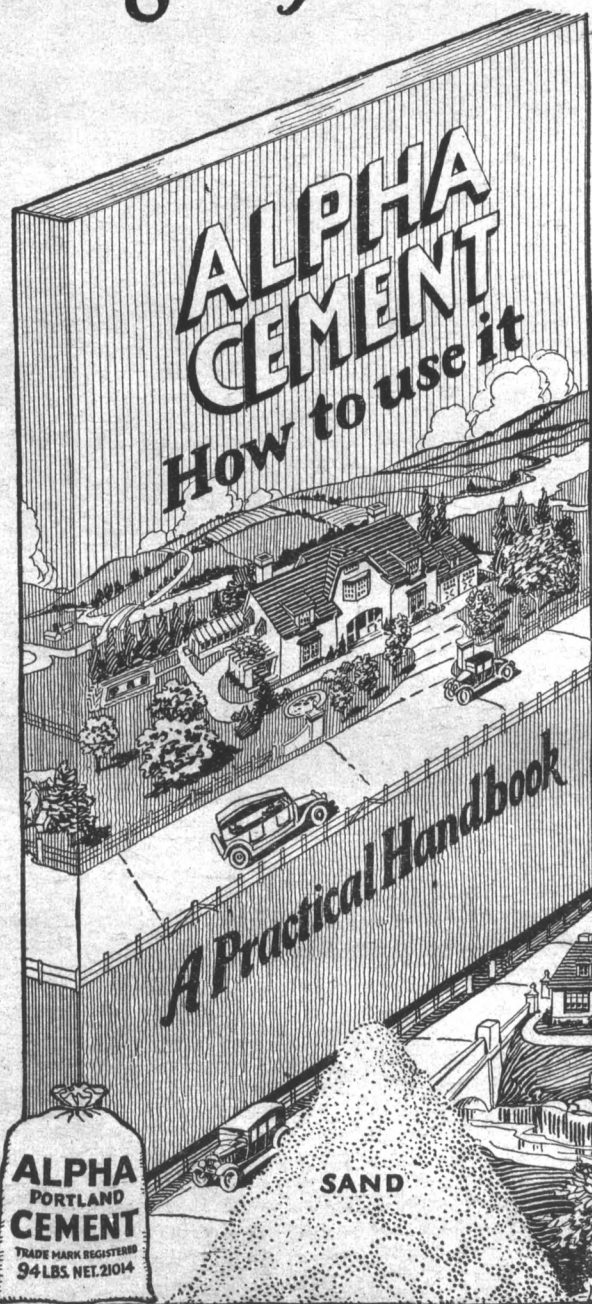
Our Navy, Army, all ships, the railroads, jewelers and business men need and must have this time, and so the government, thru the Navy, sends out from Arlington, Va., these signals on a powerful transmitting station. These signals are sent at 12:00 noon and 10:00 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.

These signals are sent out on a wave length of 2650 meters, and those of you who have radio sets for listening to broadcasting could not

tune in on such a high wave length, so then KDKA, WBZ and others have a special receiver and receive these signals, and by placing their loud speaker near to their transmitting microphone, re-broadcast these signals so that you hear them on the lower wave length. Radio travels so fast that the time is absolutely accurate, there not being a difference of one ten-thousandth of a second.

Five minutes to the hour the signals begin (from Washington) and a dot is sent for 29 seconds, one is skipped and then from the 31st. to the 55th. second dots are sent each second, 5 seconds omitted and at the beginning of the second minute (or 4 minutes to the hour) the same procedure is given over again, this keeps up for four and a half minutes and on the last 10 seconds of the 5th. minute there is silence and on the even hour a long dash is sent. The beginning of this long dash is the exact even hour, either noon or 10:00 P. M. Eastern Standard Time. You will have to allow for whatever zone you are in, if the Central Standard zone then the signals will be at 11:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M.

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1925

Edited and Published by
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
GEORGE M. SLOCUM, President
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

DETROIT OFFICE—1308 Kresge Building
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by
The Stockman-Business Farmer Trio.
Member of Agricultural Publishers Association
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

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Mrs. Annie Taylor.....	Farm Home Editor
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Published Bi-Weekly

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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"

WELL IT'S COMING OUT!

"For years the farming element of the state has been led to believe, by demagogues, for their own benefit, that M. A. C. was their particular property, that it was founded to aid agriculture, and that they should retain control of its policies and its affairs."—The M. A. C. Record, Page 262.

THERE now you have it! The "M. A. C. Record" is, as far as we know, a publication approved by the administrative board of the Michigan Agricultural College, so this statement may be taken at its face value as expressing the sentiments which are held at East Lansing.

What a delightful misapprehension we have been living under all these eighty years or so! That the Michigan Agricultural College was founded to aid agriculture! Shades of the sturdy pioneers who fell the trees where now stands this mighty institution on the outskirts of Michigans capitol city! Shades of the men who have fostered it, fought for it, literally died in their heroic attempt to give Michigan the greatest agricultural college in all the world! What fools they were, they thought that the Michigan Agricultural College was founded to aid agriculture!

But now, thanks to the "M. A. C. Record", the cards are on the table and the elusive Ethiopian has been chased out of the well-known fuel pile. The alumni, the faculty, the students want the abhorrent name of "agriculture" stricken from over the gate and above their names on the diploma, for no more worthy reason than that "it sounds better" and will not embarrass the students in Engineering, Veterinary and the kindred arts!

An article by a faculty member in our most esteemed contemporary, "The Michigan Farmer", states that "by dropping the name 'agricultural' the attendance will be increased." But if the increase is to come from farm boys and girls who are thus by clever manipulation being led further from the farms, what is to become of rural life in our state? Do we want a land of peasants, (for tenant farmers are scarcely more), to replace the men and women who now till the soil they own? Are we ready to admit defeat for agriculture in Michigan? Are we ready to say that the American farm holds no future for the boy who desires to apply scientific methods to agriculture and thus make a profitable business of farming?

If we are, and no others than those in charge of our agricultural colleges should be in a better position to judge, then it is high time that we were so informed.

If the Michigan Agricultural College is not the champion of the farm, the leader in agricultural activities and the melting pot of farm experiences and scientific investigation of better farming methods, then it is high time we, who have so held it, were awakened from our contented lethargy.

We have tried to be fair in the simple matter of changing the name. In this very issue we

are reprinting the arguments, both for and against the change, and we have agreed on this very page to keep an open mind and let the decision rest with the farmers of Michigan—but when the mouth-piece of the Michigan Agricultural College is permitted to question that the college was ever intended "to aid agriculture", or that the farmers of Michigan are entitled to "retain control of its policies and its affairs", then it is indeed fortunate that under the sheep's coat of a mere change in name, we discover the wolf which has already, we fear, devoured part of the vitals of our most treasured institution.

If this be the mark of a "demagogue"; to protect the sacred heritage of an institution which we believe by every right, to belong wholly and solely to the advancement of agriculture and thus to contribute directly to the family life, the spiritual, moral and educational upbuilding of more than half of the men, women and children who live on the farms of Michigan, then, does THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, accept the mark, and become in truth, a "demagogue"!

JARDINE FOR SECRETARY

WHETHER you like it, as the Kansans do, or don't like it as the Iowans have loudly proclaimed they don't, the appointment of William M. Jardine, president of the Kansas Agricultural College, as Secretary of Agriculture is going to stick if a certain New Englander now occupying a rather conspicuous place in the White House has his way.

Naturally, as Michiganders, we would have preferred to see Dr. David Friday win the favor of President Coolidge. He was a man ideally prepared to cope with the present problems of agricultural economics. He has preached the fallacy of the promised land of better markets through political means. Dr. Friday is optimistic over the future of the farming business in America, we hope the new secretary has these same qualifications.

The appointment by President Coolidge in the face of considerable political pressure, especially from Iowa and Oklahoma, will not surprise only those who have not been following what has happened at the White House since the land-slide of last November. There is a little of the big-stick of the Roosevelt days mixed with the cool determination of Woodrow Wilson.

There are those who will not approve of the appointment of a college president as Secretary, especially at this time, when the problem of agriculture is largely that of marketing, both at home and abroad, they will feel that a real business farmer would have better fitted the job.

From what we can learn of Jardine, he leans more to the hard business end than the scientific side of agriculture and this is as it should be.

The new Secretary of Agriculture has a man's size job cut out for him. Changing conditions are bringing farming back to the profit side of business. There is the possibility of over-stimulation of production through the present prospects of a continually rising market. It will take sound thinking and careful handling but the farmers of America will follow the leadership of such a Secretary of Agriculture, and speaking for ourselves, we pledge William F. Jardine the sled-length support and cooperation of the business farmers of Michigan.

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE?

FOUR years is not such a long span of time and yet modern miracles are being worked with such frequency that few of us pause to give them the consideration they merit.

Take for instance, the radio. Four years ago we were thrilled by the idea that President Harding stood before a microphone and through the four large amplifiers above his speaker's stand he addressed an audience of nearly one hundred thousand persons, where the voice of Ex-President Wilson had been heard only by the favored few within hearing distance of his inaugural platform.

How we wondered at one man's voice being carried to a hundred thousand, yet how perfectly insignificant becomes that mark of scientific progress when we compare the fact that the inaugural address of President Coolidge will undoubtedly be heard by twenty-five million persons in the United States.

Through the cooperation of several large broadcasting stations scattered from coast to coast every word of it, as spoken in Washington, will be driven out into space to find its reception in the palace of the rich or the humble log cabin of the Northern trapper, alike.

Oh! The marvel of it all! Even now the voices of the world's greatest singers are thru the same plan of cooperation being broadcast to

the millions who require only the simplest kind of a receiving set to bring programs into their homes which thousands have heretofore been glad to pay from two to ten dollars a seat to hear.

Last Saturday evening we sat in our homes and listened to Lieutenants Osbourn and Wade who flew around the world and their story was as graphically told and interesting as any fiction could have been. They were followed by Captain Kline of the Naval airship, "Los Angeles", who described his trip from Germany to America in seventy-two hours. He told how they sympathized with the passengers on the great liners they could see down below wallowing in the giant claws of a storm, while their airship pushed majestically thru the sky at the rate of a mile-a-minute!

Truly this is a wonderfully interesting age in which to live and we pity those who do not thrill with the excitement of it as they view this daily march of progress!

DEBT

IT is no disgrace to be in debt and the farmer who goes to a bank to borrow money for the needs of his farm need not hang his head nor apologize. Borrowers are the only paying customers a bank has and the depositors are only a necessary evil so far as the banker is concerned.

Francis H. Sisson, now Vice-President of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York said the other day, "Get in debt! When you pay out, plunge in again! Stay in debt for all you can carry. That is the only way to succeed in business. Let other men's money work for you!"

Getting in debt for luxuries is not always commendable, but if the farm family have enough stamina to dig out-from-under, they might better be in debt than to lose their boys and girls to the city because of the lack of home conveniences and attractive surroundings.

THE RIGHT MAN

THE appointment by Governor Groesbeck of Nathan F. Simpson as Superintendent of the Michigan State Industries at Jackson will be approved by every farmer in Michigan who knows of "Nate's" record when he was warden of that prison.

It was Nathan F. Simpson who established the binder twine plant at Jackson and through various other prison activities changed the method of employing prison labor from the contract basis which had made millionaires of a few contractors to a strictly state-owned basis.

His record at Jackson during the period when he was establishing these industries, which have since become permanent, was marked as an example of efficiency by penal authorities throughout the world and he left his work only because he was attracted by greater remunerative opportunities in industry outside.

It is particularly fortunate that Mr. Simpson will accept this position and in cooperation with Mr. Harry H. Jackson, the new warden, a record should be established at our state institution heretofore undreamed of.

More power to you, Nate, we are glad to see you back again on the job we know you like!

GOVERNMENT WARNS AGAINST INCREASE

THE general outlook for American crops this year "is fairly encouraging" compared with recent years, the department of agriculture declared in its annual outlook report made public February 1st, but it added that there "may be a slackening in domestic demand for farm products next winter."

Producers of the major farm crops, such as cotton and wheat were advised to "follow about the same program of production as last year. Increased acreages of these crops," it said, "are not advisable this year."

"General business prosperity during the first half of the year will maintain the domestic demand for the 1924 farm products yet to be marketed," the report continued, "and should stimulate the demand for the better grades of certain products."

"It is not assured, however, that the industrial improvement of the first half of 1925 will continue in 1926 at the same high level, and should there be a reduction in business activity as a result of over-stimulation of business, a slackened demand for some of the 1925 crops may be expected."

"If there is an average world crop of wheat in 1925," the report continued, "the present high price of wheat cannot be expected to prevail for the 1925 crop. Growers of hard spring wheat are cautioned not to increase production above domestic requirements. If the spring wheat acreage in the United States is held to that of last year, and an average yield is secured, the production of spring wheat should about equal the domestic requirements."

PUBLISHER'S DESK

ANOTHER VICTIM OF NILE ART

"I am writing you in regard to the Nile Art Co. My wife last fall wanted to be earning something in the long winter months so she entered a contract with the Nile Art Co. She paid them \$8 and got her work out in nice shape but when she sent it in they said her work was not good enough and wanted her to buy more supplies but we put them down as a fraud. Their paints are nothing but a water mixture. I see by your paper you have been handling claims. Now if any one should get their money back I should think my wife should."

APPARENTLY you have not been following the Publishers Desk very closely or you would have seen the reports we have had on the Nile Art Company.

As early as August 1923 we wrote up this company, advising our subscribers not to be caught by the alluring inducements offered.

The latest article we published was in our December 6, 1924 issue in which we quoted a newspaper clipping which stated that the promoter of the Nile Art Company, Mr. Glenn D. Fryer, who has owned and operated this Company since April 1, 1922, has been arrested by the United States Postal authorities and charged with using the mails to defraud the people. Since disorganization this Company has done a volume of business in excess of a half million dollars and has earned a clear profit for Mr. Fryer of around two hundred or three hundred thousand dollars.

We have been unable to find a customer of Mr. Fryer who has produced work that passed his scrutiny and we doubt if there ever was such a customer.

SOLUTIONS DO NOT CHARGE STORAGE BATTERIES

CHANGING the solution in a storage battery does not charge it. An investigation has recently been made at the Bureau of Standards of certain solutions which were said to charge batteries instantly, or in a short time as compared with the usual process. These tests have shown that batteries containing these solutions, contrary to the claims made for them, behave in accordance with well-established laws of electrochemistry.

Analysis revealed these solutions to contain 38 to 42 per cent of sulphuric acid which is about the amount in the ordinary electrolyte of an automobile battery when charged. In some of them were also found significant amounts of sodium or magnesium as well as coloring matter. The sodium may have been added as soda, lye, or Glauber salts; the magnesium as Epsom salts. The use of sodium sulphate (Glauber salts) in batteries is an old story. It was suggested more than 35 years ago, but various authorities since that time have stated that such material is without beneficial effect. This has been confirmed by the Bureau's recent experiments which show the rate of sulphation of plates to be unaffected by even 4 to 5 per cent of Epsom salts or Glauber salts.

Comparison was made between batteries containing these solutions and similar batteries containing electrolyte of sulphuric acid of equivalent strength. No essential differences were shown in the charging, the voltage, the efficiency or the tem-

perature. When a battery is said to be charged it is understood that the battery is fully charged. A battery which is almost completely discharged may have nearly the same voltage as one that is charged. In this condition it may be able to operate the starter of an automobile, but this fact can not be taken as evidence that the battery is fully charged. It takes as long to fully charge a battery containing one of these solutions as to charge a similar battery containing the ordinary electrolyte.

The indiscriminate addition of these solutions to a battery is not advisable, although in some cases no great harm may be done. If the solution is used to replace the electrolyte of a completely discharged battery as is usually the case, the battery may be spurred on to give a little more current because the plates retain a surplus of active material. When the battery is recharged by an electric current the specific gravity will rise much too high. This is because the acid formed at the plates by the charging current is added to the acid already present in the solution. In the Bureau's experiments it rose to 1.365. This is not desirable because the local action or self discharge within the battery is materially increased. A battery containing one of these solutions lost 47 per cent of its charge in 4 weeks as compared with 8 per cent which was lost by a similar battery with the ordinary solution. Batteries containing solutions of higher than normal specific gravity often give less capacity at high rates of discharge, as when cranking the engine of an automobile, depending upon the behavior of the negative plates. The higher the specific gravity of the electrolyte the more injurious is the action upon the separators. It is a well recognized principle in battery operation that acid should be added only to replace that which may have been spilled, or in rare instances to adjust the specific gravity to the required standard after the completion of a full charge.

Although the materials and coloring matter considered individually may be harmless the disadvantages in using such solutions more than offset any temporary gain. The usual electrolyte of pure sulphuric acid and water, adjusted to the proper specific gravity at the completion of a full charge, is believed to be the best.

LAND SELLERS' GUIDE COMPANY AGAIN ACTIVE

SOME time ago fraud orders were issued against the New Land Sellers Guide Publishing Co. and the Cooperative Land Co. It is now reported that Benjamin H. Adams, who operated these concerns, is sponsoring the International Farm Census & Appraisal Board from 620 Chestnut St., St. Louis. Adams' present plan seems to be to send out circular letters to farm owners offering the recipient a connection as an appraiser. On the application blank space is provided for a list of farm owners in the applicant's community who desire to sell their land. The National Vigilance Committee believe that names so obtained will be circulated in an effort to secure subscriptions to a real estate magazine which he contemplates publishing. The Vigilance Committee says the statement "Because of the increased number of appraisements" is misleading because the concern has no positions to offer. It is also said that the names of several banking institutions and commercial organizations listed as references on the letterhead have been used without permission.

Claim No. 1564 has been settled entirely satisfactory. Allow me to congratulate "The Collection Box" for its splendid service in helping subscribers. That concern would of never settled without your help. Accept my sincere thanks for all your trouble. May your paper flourish and grow.—H. T. Thorice, Michigan.

Yes you may take my name off your mailing list for the present. I am not farming now. However yours is the best magazine for all Michigan farmers. Very truly yours,—Geo. T. Young, Baraga County, Michigan.

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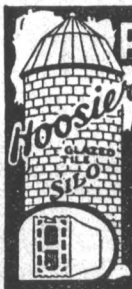
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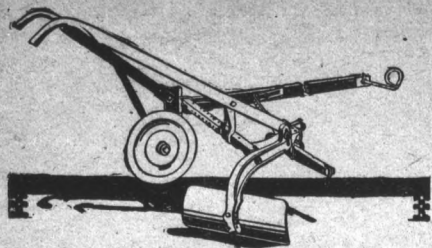
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Report Ending February 20, 1925

Total number of claims filed	2639
Amount involved	\$26,403.16
Total number claims settled	2172
Amount secured	\$24,227.18



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The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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(Continued from Feb. 14th issue.)

"THAT rhyme? One which the wives of the lake men teach their children. Did you remember that too?"

"After you said it."
"Can you remember the rest of it?"
"Green to Green—Red to Red," Alan repeated to himself. "Green to green" and then something about—how is it, "Back her—back and stopper."

"That's from a lake rhyme too, but another one!" she cried. "And that's quite a good one. It's one of the pilot rules that every lake person knows. Some skipper and wheelsman set them to rhyme years ago, and the lake men teach the rhymes to their children so that they'll never go wrong with a ship. It keeps them clearer in their heads than any amount of government printing. Uncle Benny used to say they've saved any number of collisions."

"Meeting steamers do not dread," she recited.

"When you see three lights ahead! Port your helm and show your red. For passing steamers you should try To keep this maxim in your eye, Green to Green—or Red to Red—Perfect safety—go ahead. Both in safety and in doubt, Always keep a good lookout; Should there be no room to turn, Stop your ship and go astern."

"Now we're coming to your 'back and stopper'."

"If to starboard Red appear, 'Tis your duty to keep clear; Act as judgment says is proper. Port or starboard—back or stop her! But when on your port is seen

A steamer with a light of Green, There's not much for you to do—The Green light must look out for you."

She had driven the car swiftly on the boulevard to the turn where the motorway makes west to Rush Street, then it turned south again toward the bridge. As they reached the approach to the bridge and the cars congested there, Constance was required to give all her attention to the steering; not until they were crossing the bridge was she able to glance at her companion's face.

To westward, on both sides of the river, summer boats were laid up, with their decks covered with snow. On the other side, still nearer to the bridge, were some of the winter vessels; and, while the motor was on the span, the bells began ringing the alarm to clear the bridge so it could turn to let a great steamer just in from the lake, the sun glistening on the ice covering its bows and sides back as far as Alan could see.

Forward of the big, black, red-banded funnel, a cloud of steam bellowed up and floated back, followed by another, and two deep, reverberating blasts rumbled up the river majestically, imperiously. The shrill little alarm bells on the bridge jangled more nervously and excitedly, and the policeman at the south end hastily signalled the motor cars from the city to stop, while he motioned those still on the bridge to scurry off; for a ship desired to pass.

"Can we stop and see it?" Alan appealed, as Constance ran the car from the bridge just before it began to turn.

She swung the car to the side of the street and stopped; as he gazed back, he was—she knew—seeing not only his first great ship close by, but having his first view of his people—the lake men from whom now he knew from the feeling he had found within himself, and not only from what had been told him, that he had come.

The ship was sheathed in ice from stem to stern; tons of the gleaming, crystal metal weighed the fore-castle; the rail all round had become a frozen bulwark; the boats were mere hammocks of ice; the bridge was encased, and from the top of the pilot house hung down giant stalactites which an axman was chopping away. Alan could see the officers on the bridge, the wheelmen, the lookout; he could see the spurt of water from the ship's side as it expelled with each thrust of the pumps; he could see the whirlpool about the screw, as slowly, steadily, with signals clanging clearly somewhere below, the steamer went through the draw. From up the river ahead of it came the jangling of bells and the blowing of alarm whistles as the other bridges were cleared to let the vessel through. It showed its stern now; Alan read the name and registry aloud: "Groton of Escanaba!" Is that one of yours, Miss Sherrill; is that one of yours and my—Mr. Corvet's?"

She shook her head, sorry that she had to say no. "Shall we go on now?"

The bridge was swinging shut again; the long line of motor cars, which had accumulated from the boulevard from the city, began slowly to move. Constance turned the car down the narrow street, fronted by warehouses which Alan had passed the morning before, to Michigan Avenue, with the park and harbor to the left. When she glanced now at Alan, she saw that a reaction of depression had followed excitement at seeing the steamer pass close by.

Memory, if he could call it that, had

given him a feeling for ships and for the lake; a single word—Miwaka—a childish rhyme and story, which he might have heard repeated and have asked for a hundred times in babyhood. But these recollections were only what those of a three-years' child might have been. Not only did they refuse to connect themselves with anything else, but by the very finality of their isolation, they warned him that they—and perhaps a few more vague memories of similar sort—were all that recollection ever would give him. He caught himself together and turned his thoughts to the approaching visit to Sherrill—and his father's offices.

Observing the towering buildings to his right, he was able to identify some of the more prominent structures, familiar from photographs of the city. Constance drove swiftly a few blocks down this boulevard; then, with a sudden, "Here we are!" she shot the car to the curb and stopped. She led Alan into one of the tallest and best-looking of the buildings, where they took an elevator placarded "Express" to the fifteenth floor.

On several of the doors opening upon the wide marble hall where the elevator left them, Alan saw the names, "Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman." As they passed, without entering, one of these doors which stood propped open, and he looked in, he got his first realization of the comparatively small land accommodations which a great business conducted upon the water requires. What he saw within was only one large room, with hardly more than a dozen, certainly not a score of desks in it; nearly all the desks were closed, and there were not more than three or four people in the room, and these apparently stenographers. Doors of several small offices, opening upon the larger room, bore names, among which he saw "Mr. Corvet" and "Mr. Spearman."

"It won't look like that a month from now," Constance said, catching his expression. "Just now, you know, the straits and all the northern lakes are blocked fast with ice. There's nothing going on now except the winter traffic on Lake Michigan and, to a much smaller extent, on Ontario and Erie; we have an interest in some winter boats, but we don't operate them from here. Next month we will be busy fitting out, and the month after that all the ships we have will be upon the water."

She led the way on past to a door farther down the corridor, which bore merely the name, "Lawrence Sherrill"; evidently Sherrill, who had interests aside from the shipping business, had offices connected with but not actually a part of the offices of Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman. A girl was on guard on the other side of the door; she recognized Constance Sherrill at once and, saying that Mr. Sherrill had been awaiting Mr. Conrad, she opened an inner door and led Alan into a large, many-windowed room, where Sherrill was sitting alone before a table-desk. He arose, a moment after the door opened, and spoke a word to his daughter, who had followed Alan and the girl to the door, but who had halted there. Constance withdrew, and the girl from the outer office also went away, closing the door behind her. Sherrill pulled the "visitor's chair" rather close to his desk and to his own big leather chair before asking Alan to seat himself.

"You wanted to tell me, or ask me, something last night, my daughter has told me," Sherrill said cordially. "I'm sorry I wasn't home when you came back."

"I wanted to ask you, Mr. Sherrill," Alan said, "about those facts in regard to Mr. Corvet which you mentioned to me yesterday but did not explain. You said it would not aid me to know them; but I found certain things in Mr. Corvet's house last night which made me want to know, if I could, everything you could tell me."

Sherrill opened a drawer and took out a large, plain envelope.

"I did not tell you about these yesterday, Alan," he said, "not only because I had not decided how to act in regard to

these matters, but because I had not said anything to Mr. Spearman about them previously, because I expected to get some additional information from you. After seeing you, I was obliged to wait for Spearman to get back to town. The circumstances are such that I felt myself obliged to talk them over first with him; I have done so this morning; so I was going to send for you, if you had not come down."

Sherrill thought a minute, still holding the envelope closed in his hand.

"On the day after your father disappeared," he went on, "but before I knew he was gone—or before any one except my daughter felt any alarm about him—I received a short note from him. I will show it to you later, if you wish; its exact wording, however, is unimportant. It had been mailed very late the night before apparently at the mail box near his house or at least, by the postmark, somewhere in the neighborhood; and for that reason had not been taken up before the morning collection and did not reach the office until I had been here and gone away again about eleven o'clock. I did not get it, therefore, until after lunch. The note was agitated, almost incoherent. It told me he had sent for you—Alan Conrad, of Blue Rapids, Kansas—but spoke of you as though you were some one I ought to have known about, and commended you to my care. The remainder of it was merely an agitated, almost indistinguishable farewell to me. When I opened the envelope, a key had fallen out. The note made no reference to the key, but comparing it with one I had in my pocket, I saw that it appeared to be a key to a safety deposit box in the vaults of a company where we both had boxes."

"The note taken in connection with my daughter's alarm about him, made it so plain that something serious had happened to Corvet, that my first thought was merely for him. Corvet was not a man with whom one could readily connect the thought of suicide; but, Alan, that was the idea that I had. I hurried at once to his house, but the bell was not answered, and I could not get in. His servant, Wassaquam, has very few friends, and a few times he has been away from home of recent years have been when he visited an acquaintance of his—the head porter in a South Side hotel. I went to the telephone in the house next door and called the hotel and found Wassaquam there. I asked Wassaquam about the letter to 'Alan Conrad,' and Wassaquam said Corvet had given it to him to post early in the evening. Several hours later, Corvet had sent him out to wait at the mail box for the mail collector to get the letter back. Wassaquam went out to the mail box, and Corvet came out there too, almost at once. The mail collector, when he came, told them, of course, that he could not return the letter; but Corvet himself had taken the letters and looked them through. Corvet seemed very much excited when his discovered the letter was not there; and when the mail man remembered that he had been late on his previous trip and so must have taken up the letter almost at once after it was mailed, Corvet's excitement increased on learning that it was already probably on the train on its way west. He controlled himself later enough at least to reassure Wassaquam away from the house, Wassaquam had gone without feeling any anxiety about him."

"I told Wassaquam over the telephone only that something was wrong, and hurried to my own home to get the key, which I had, to the Corvet house; but when I came back and let myself into the house, I found it empty and with no sign of anything having happened."

"The next morning, Alan, I went to the safe deposit vaults as soon as they were open. I presented the numbered key and was told that it belonged to a box rented by Corvet, and that Corvet had arranged about three days ago for me to have access to the box if I presented the key. I had only to sign my name in their book and open the box. In it, Alan, I found the pictures of you which I showed you yesterday and the very strange communications that I am going to show you now."

(Continued in Mar. 14th issue.)

Please cancel my name as my subscription has expired and I am not ready to renew my subscription. Thank you very much for the past service as I liked your paper very much and if I wanted any farm paper you would be the only one.—F. M., Coral, Michigan.



HARVESTING THE WINTER CROP

H. Stanley Manning, of North Street, believes in preparedness. He is shown here preparing for the hot days next summer by putting up a good supply of ice. A good idea! Are you putting up any?

Many Potato Show Prizes Go to Gaylord

By H. C. MOORE, Extension Specialist

SEVENTY growers from twenty-eight counties of Michigan made 134 entries at the State Potato Show held at the Michigan Agricultural College during Farmers' Week. This show was staged by the Michigan Potato Producers' Association in co-operation with the M. A. C. From the standpoint of uniformly high quality of exhibits the show surpassed any potato show yet held at East Lansing and was equal to any of the State shows heretofore held at Grand Rapids. The number of entries was approximately one-half of the number at the Grand Rapids Show in 1923.

The attendance of potato growers was much better at the East Lansing show than at Grand Rapids and there was much general interest displayed by them in studying the samples of potatoes and the educational exhibits put up by the State Department of Agriculture, the Michigan Agricultural College and the New York Central Railroad. That the show was an inspiration to many growers for producing better quality potatoes was evidenced by many of the remarks made by them.

It is believed that this spring the planting of certified seed potatoes will be more generally adopted by table stock producers than in any previous year. The effect of certified seed in bettering the market quality and yield of potatoes is now being recognized by most growers.

Many visitors of the show said that they intended to enter exhibits in the potato show to be held at East Lansing next winter. A larger and better located exhibit space will no doubt be available for the next potato show held at the College and judging by the interest and enthusiasm displayed by both exhibitors and non-exhibitors the next show will be a big one.

Pettifor of Gaylord Wins Sweepstakes
Otsego county growers won the lion's share of the premium money, and were awarded a silver loving cup for winning first place in the county exhibit class.

Ernest Pettifor, a certified seed grower from the Top O' Michigan won sweepstakes with his 32 tuber sample of Russet Rurals. He also had two other entries which were awarded premiums.

Considering the excellent showing made by Alpena and Gratiot counties in the county exhibit class and the fact that another year Antrim, Cheboygan and Montcalm can be counted on to be present, the competition may be keen enough to suit the most exacting exhibitor.

The judging of exhibits was done by Prof. A. G. Tolaas of St. Paul, Minnesota. Prof. Tolaas, who has charge of the seed potato inspection service in Minnesota gave an interesting talk on the "Essentials in Certified Seed Production" at the Potato Producers' meeting held at the College on Feb. 3rd. Others on the program were J. D. Robinson, Pellston; Prof. G. M. Grantham, M. A. C.; L. L. Drake, Mancelona, and J. W. Weston, M. A. C. The meeting was well attended and a hearty interest was shown by all in better production and marketing methods.

The following is a list of the prize winners:

Sec. A. Class 1.—Individual exhibits of 32 potatoes of Russet Rurals. 1st, E. Pettifor, Gaylord; 2nd, F. Wyrick, Alanson; 3rd, J. Woodman, Paw Paw; 4th, E. VanBuren, Vanderbilt; 5th, R. Dougherty, Gaylord; 6th, V. Mankowski, Gaylord; 7th, Geo. Teeter, Gaylord; 8th, Walter Barlow, Spratt; 9th, E. Sutton, Central Lake; 10th, James Meeks, North Adams. Awards of Merit, W. Pettifor, Gaylord; John Allis, Gaylord; Geo. Coultas, Gaylord; J. Barlow, Spratt; C. S. Dearborn, Bellare; B. Heath Holden, Milford.

Sec. A. Class 2.—Individual 32 potato exhibit. White Rurals.—1st, M. Smilowski, Gaylord; 2nd, E. Van Buren, Vanderbilt; 3rd, V. Mankowski, Gaylord; 4th, A. Smilowski, Gaylord; 5th, J. C. Wilk, St. Louis; 6th, Geo. Harrison, Manton; 7th, Harry Stroven, Fremont; 8th, E. W. Lincoln, Greenville. Awards of Merits, J. A. Wilk, Alma; Rossman Bros, Lakeview; J. V. Harrison, Manton; Perry Holden, Milford.

Sec. A. Class 3.—Individual 32 potato exhibit. Green Mountain.—A. J. Gehrke, Ossineke; 2nd, Rasmus Olsen, Sands; 3rd, John Delongchamps, Champion; 4th, V. F. Gormley, Newberry.

Sec. A. Class 4.—Individual 32 potato exhibit. Irish Cobbler.—1st, Geo. Harrison, Manton; 2nd, J. D. Robinson, Pell-

ton; 3rd, R. V. Beardsley, Owosso; 4th, E. Pettifor, Gaylord; 5th, J. V. Harrison, Manton; 6th, M. C. Coates, Midland; 7th, W. Pettifor, Gaylord; 8th, J. C. Wilk, St. Louis. Awards of Merits, J. A. Wilk, Alma; R. C. Campbell, Johannesburg.

Sec. A. Class 5.—Individual 32 potato exhibit. Early Ohio.—1st, J. C. Wilk, St. Louis; 2nd, Walter Barlow, Spratt; 3rd, J. Barlow, Spratt; 4th, M. E. Gray, Gaylord; 5th, R. C. Campbell, Johannesburg; 6th, T. J. Wilk, Forest Hill. Awards of Merit, Jesse Pickett, Caledonia; Ward Pickett, Caledonia; J. A. Wilk, Alma.

Sec. A. Class 6.—Individual 32 potato exhibit. Any other variety of Merit.—1st, Clever Brudy, Wolverine; 2nd, Ward Pickett, Caledonia; 3rd, Geo. Harrison, Manton; 4th, Jesse Pickett, Caledonia; 5th, J. C. Wilk, St. Louis; 6th, T. J. Wilk, Forrest Hill.

Sec. B. Class 7.—County Exhibits.—1st, Otsego County; 2nd, Alpena County; 3rd, Gratiot County.

Sec. C. Class 8.—Certified Seed Exhibit. 60 lbs. Russet Rurals.—1st, E. Sutton, Central Lake; 2nd, F. E. Wyrick, Alanson; 3rd, B. Heath Holden, Milford; 4th, E. Van Buren, Vanderbilt; 5th, R. C.

Campbell, Johannesburg; 6th, E. W. Lincoln, Greenville; 7th, W. Barlow, Spratt; 8th, A. E. Stine, Bellevue.

Sec. C. Class 9.—Certified Seed Exhibit. 60 lbs. White Rurals.—1st, E. W. Lincoln, Greenville; 2nd, M. Smilowski, Gaylord; 3rd, E. Van Buren, Vanderbilt; 4th, Geo. Harrison, Manton.

Sec. C. Class 10.—Certified Seed Exhibit. 60 lbs. Green Mountains.—3rd, John Delongchamps, Champion.

Sec. C. Class 11.—Certified Seed Exhibit. 60 lbs. Irish Cobblers.—1st, Geo. Harrison, Manton; 2nd, J. D. Robinson, Pellston; 3rd, E. Pettifor, Gaylord; 4th, J. V. Harrison, Manton.

Sec. C. Class 12.—Certified Seed Exhibit. 60 lbs. Early Ohio.—3rd, R. C. Campbell, Johannesburg.

Sec. E. Boys and Girls Club. Individual 32 potato exhibit. Russet Rural.—1st, James Meeks, North Adams; 2nd, Francis Schell, Battle Creek; 3rd, Joseph Drake, Crystal Falls. Award of Merit, Wilfred Calster, Decker.

Sec. E. Class 16.—Individual 32 Potato exhibit. Any other variety.—1st, Roy Chamberlain, Oxford; 2nd, Gordon Golden, Grindstone.

Enclosed please find a \$1.00 bill for to keep on sending THE BUSINESS FARMER. We could not send money before now. But I tell you we did miss THE BUSINESS FARMER very much.—Mrs. O. C. Schultz, Aranec, County.

SPRING WHEAT

I would like information on raising spring wheat. Is it a success in this state? I have a field that is rolling and it is well drained, clay soil and part black soil.—F. G. F., Perry, Michigan.

DURING a majority of the seasons spring wheat is not a very successful crop to raise in southern and central Michigan. The yield is influenced quite materially by climatic conditions. When the spring and summer are cool and fairly moist, fair yields are secured. The right season for spring wheat occurs about once every four or five years.

I believe that you would find oats or barley more profitable.

In case you did decide to raise a crop of spring wheat, I would suggest the Marquis variety sown as early as possible using 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre to hasten the maturity.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College.

In fattening stock for the market, it's always best to keep them just a little hungry; they'll gain faster for it.



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The Same Formula



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found and proved. When a feed formula is changed you have a different feed, untried and unknown. The Larro formula has been developed by years of experiment and practical feeding tests, which have demonstrated that it will economically produce the most milk and keep cows in good condition and in good health. Any change, therefore, however slight, would cost you, the dairyman, both milk and money, unless the same exhaustive tests had first proved the new formula superior.

The best feeding stuffs that can be bought are seldom twice alike. They may look much the same, but they're not. Each ingredient in

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AUTOMOBILE insurance has had a remarkable growth the past few years. With increased danger on the highway, no farmer or business man can afford to drive an automobile without being protected. You invest a large amount of money in the automobile which you should protect from fire, theft, collision and public liability.

As the hazard is great you should select a well established company. This company has given the people of Michigan ten years of service, has paid since organization over 25,000 claims and has built up assets which, on January 1, 1925, amounted to \$565,000.

A very reasonable rate is given the farmer in comparison with city rates. If not insured, see the local agent or write

The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.
Howell, Michigan

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

The Children's Hour

DEAR girls and boys: What a wonderful time I am having! I am receiving letters from every part of the state and all of the writers are in favor of our having a motto, colors and a button, and they are making some real good suggestions. When I write this the contest has better than a full week to run yet and indications are that there is going to be so many letters that it will take several days to judge them.

In one letter I have it is suggested that a picture of Uncle Ned be printed on the button. I would not look dignified unless my entire beard showed, and if my entire beard showed you could not see my face, on account of the whiskers on the size button we intend to use—so that is out of the question. I will tell you more about the contest next issue.—**UNCLE NED.**

OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here I am, back again pretty soon am I not? I will try to make my letters more interesting. It seems that I am growing every minute, I stretched about an inch already. I am 16 years of age now, my birthday was on December 27th. We will never be small any more so I think it is better to do good things now for "lost time is never found", that is my motto.

How many of the cousins can cut glass with a pair of shears? Can you, Uncle Ned? I am sending you a heart that I cut out of glass. If any of the cousins can cut glass with a pair of shears write and tell me how you do it.

I think I will tell you about my trip that I took to Detroit. I just can't remember the date, it was some time in August. It was on Friday, I can remember that. We were going to leave home at one o'clock but my brother didn't get to bed because he went to a dance and didn't come home till twelve. I was up when he got home cause I went to bed at seven. Then we started on our trip. I was driving as far as I knew the way and my brother was sleeping. Then when I didn't know what road to take I woke him, (it was dark then I forgot to tell you). He took the wheel and he went about a mile and fell asleep. I didn't watch him because I was watching the fields for I was not on that road before. Then I saw that the car was going down a slope and I began screaming and that woke my brother. The car went between a telephone pole and a wire and another pole was in front of the other pole and we went right into the other one also. Then we had to get out of there and we had an awful time getting the car out. When we got through the wind shield was broken, one of the head lights was broken, one fender bent and the top was pulled off. The accident happened near Jackson. We got to Detroit and had the car repaired. We reached Detroit at 10 o'clock in the morning. At night we went to a movie, but I didn't see much of the picture as I was sleepy and also had a severe headache. I was glad to leave Sunday morning for the country is always better, I think. On the way home we didn't have any accidents and I am glad we didn't.

I think I am going to Detroit to stay a while and my brother works there. He drives a Studebaker car. When I write again I will tell you about another trip.

I wish all the people in Kendall would take the M. B. F. as it is such an interesting paper. If every one would take the paper I would try to make a meeting and see if we could have a club for the girls and boys and call it "The Children's Hour Club". I think it would be fine. I love to join clubs but they do not have any here. I think it is awful not to have a club. I can hardly wait till the M. B. F. comes. It seems like a month till it comes.

I better close or my letter will take the whole Children's Hour page. Uncle, did you have a contest of making paper flowers? I think boys could make flowers as well as girls can.

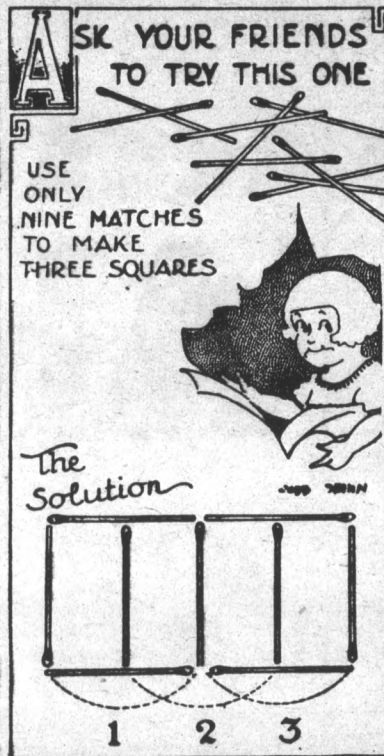
Remember about the glass, see if you can cut it. You may try also, Uncle Ned. Hoping to hear from lots of cousins. Your niece,—Evelyn Slunyck, Kendall Mich.

—You are very clever if you cut that heart you sent me from a piece of glass with a pair of shears. How did you do it? That's a good idea about forming a Children's Hour Club in your neighborhood. Why don't you try and get some of your friends to have their fathers or mothers subscribe for the M. B. F.? Then you could start your club. No, we never had a flower making contest.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote your happy circle a little over a year ago and it was printed, thought it about time I was writing again, don't you? The Business Farmer is the best paper that is printed or at least we think it is, when you see an ad in it you know it is an honest one or else it would not be there. I enjoy it from one cover to the other. I

suppose you will want to know what kind of a hen is doing the scratching, but I am not a hen at all, just a boy who was fifteen years old today, the 18th day of January. I have light hair, light complexion with blue eyes with "glass front."

I just read your last issue about a circle, which would surely be a good thing and I believe all would like it. Also it would be good to have pins with colors, say blue and white would look good with some design on them, and then have a contest every week. The ones having won the contest get a pin. Pick out ten of the best ones to award the prizes to. Each one could send five or ten cents per month to pay for the prizes and let Uncle Ned be president, secretary and treasurer and whatever else is needed. We must also have a motto to work for. How would it be if you would have a few gold pins to give those who would make suggestions that would benefit the circle



or send in some good essays to be printed. We could have a fund to help some poor cripple. A good name would be "The Happy Helpers." Well now what do you cousins think of all this? Let Uncle Ned know. A good motto would be "Make Happiness."

Good-night, hoping lots of the girls and boys near the age of 15 will write to me. I'll answer everyone.—Harold VanKampen, Box 28, Route 1, Remus, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My how time does fly. I can hardly believe that we are on the last part of our term of school. I hope to pass the eighth grade this year. I have enjoyed my school days immensely. Oh! those are good old days aren't they, Uncle Ned? Can you remember when you went to school, Uncle? Times have changed haven't they? It will soon be Valentine's Day. I am sending you a small one. "Just a bit of remembrance."

It will soon be spring. How glad I'll be though I have enjoyed the winter and rather like to wade snow sometimes to my hips. Oh! we northern people have fun don't we? Just see what the people of Indiana are missing.

Uncle Ned do you print stories on your page? If so I have five or six I completed for English. May I send them in? I have only heard from one cousin since I last wrote and that was Ingeberg Possum of Mancelona. I only got one letter from her and answered it but haven't received an answer. Say, what's the matter cousins? Do I hear you sigh? Now please don't but spruce up a bit and let

me hear from some of you. Come on I'll be game. Well I must close, my letter is getting rather long and anyway it is high time I was in bed. Well, bye-bye. Don't forget to write. With love.—Helen B. Kimmison, Kalkaska, Michigan. —Indeed I do remember when I used to go to school and it is with great pleasure I recall those days. Times have changed, it is true, and children have things much better nowadays I am pleased to say. May they continue to improve. Send in your stories, Helen. Maybe we can publish one or two of them.

Your valentine was pretty and I thank you.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your Merry Circle? I am a girl 11 years old. I have light hair, blue eyes and a fair complexion. I am four feet ten inches tall and weigh 92 pounds. I live on a 94-acre farm. My father has two horses, ten cows and a Fordson tractor. He takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the Children's Hour. I have two pets, a cat named Squirrel and a dog named Rover. I am in the 7th grade at school and walk 1½ miles to get my education. I have a lady teacher and like her very much. Our farm is next to the South arm of Pine Lake, so I go swimming a great deal in the summer time. I guess that Leona Brown's age is 13 years. Am I right. Well my ink is getting low so will stop with a riddle. "What is the name of this state—high in the middle and low on each side?" Answer—Ohio. —Clara Len, R2, East Jordan, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am going to pay another visit to you. I was so glad to see my letter and poem in print that I'm going to try again. I am enclosing a little poem which I composed while lying in bed, trying to sleep. I guess I will describe myself to you and your nieces and nephews. I am five feet tall, weigh 105 pounds, have dark brown hair and eyes and I am fourteen years of age. Of course I am a girl. I would be glad to hear from some of the cousins about my age.

Uncle Ned, don't you think Muriel Frey is a live wire? I worked out her crossword puzzle and found it very interesting. Uncle Ned, wouldn't it be nice to join a club? For instance, every two weeks you could pick out the five or ten best stories or poems and let us know who won, and those that won could send you five or ten cents and you could get membership pins made. I am sure that all the cousins would be very grateful to you if you would try to do that. Well, Uncle Ned, I guess I will close. I hope you will not be angry with my suggestion. Ha! Ha! —Kathryn Paul, Waukegan, Michigan.

School Days
When I was but a tot of eight,
To go to school, I sure did hate,
I often said if I were through,
I'd never face inside of a school.

When Mother said she'd go to town,
Upon my face there'd be a frown;
For if with school, I were only through,
I could have gone with Mother too.

Oh! Mother, Oh! Mother,
I sure hate school;
And also that school-
Mam's terrible rule;
But Mother always
Quieted me down,
And told me that
Later I may visit the town.

And now that I'm out of school,
I often wish I could follow that rule,
Of saying Yes Sir and Yes Mam,
And working all the problems I can.
—Kathryn Paul, Waukegan, Mich.

A FEW RIDDLES

What is that which goes from London to York without moving?—The road.
When may a chair be said to dislike you?—When it can't bear you.

What animal took most luggage into the Ark, and which two took the least?—The elephant, who took his trunk, while the fox and the cock had only a brush and a comb between them.

Which of the English kings has most reason to complain of his washerwoman?—King John, when he lost his baggage in the Wash.

If a bear were to go into a linen-draper's shop, what would he want?—He would want muzzlin'.



FRUIT AND ORCHARD

BLACK ROT

I have some grape vines and they seem to bear good but just before they ripen they seem to dry up and mold and are no good. Is this what they call dry rot? What is the cause and the remedy?—J. J. Y., Centreville, Michigan.

YOUR grape vines are probably affected with a fungus disease commonly known as Black Rot. It is usually very well controlled by thorough spraying with Bordeaux Mixture. The following is the spray schedule which is recommended for the grape.

1. When the shoots are eight to ten inches long—spray with 4-4-50 Bordeaux Mixture.
2. Just before blossoming—spray again with Bordeaux Mixture and add one to 1½ pounds of arsenate of lead powder to each 50 gallons.
3. Just as the blossoms are falling—same as above.
4. Ten days to two weeks later—same as above.
5. If injury from insects and diseases is likely to be serious another spraying two weeks later may be necessary.—R. E. Loree, Asst. Prof. of Horticulture, M. A. C.

MAKES FRUITS INTO JAMS AND JELLIES

This fall we commenced to work our fruits into jams and jellies selling on the retail markets of this city. We are well aware that same must be tagged or labeled in accordance with state law, but, a couple of the state food inspectors assigned to Kent county informed us that we could not sell any manufactured fruits commercially unless we took out a state license of \$25.00 to do so and we were warned to discontinue selling same without taking out a license. They stated that the Canner's Association had gotten such a law passed to prevent competition. I have also been informed that there is no such law. I would like to know

if there is any law in this state that will prevent me from turning my fruit into jams, jellies, and fruit butters and selling same commercially without taking out a state license, as we intend the coming season to go into this extensively even if we have to take out a license to do so.—F. S., Kent County, Mich.

YOU are respectfully referred to Act No. 411, Public Acts of 1919, "An Act to regulate the business of canning and preserving", from which we quote Section 1 as follows:

"The People of the State of Michigan Enact:

"All persons, firms, corporations and associations are prohibited from engaging in the business of canning or preserving fruits or vegetables without first having been licensed so to do by the Food and Drug Commissioner (Commissioner of Agriculture) of the State of Michigan."

The annual license fee is \$25.00.

Of course, you misquote the Inspector in saying, or inferring, that the canners of the State of Michigan caused this law to be enacted to eliminate competition. On the contrary, the law was enacted to give the consuming public greater confidence in canned food products by insuring the canning and preserving of sound raw products put up under approved sanitary conditions.

As a direct result of this law and its enforcement through inspection, Michigan canned goods are today unexcelled in quality and so recognized by the distributors, wholesalers and retailers throughout the Central West and East.

It will be necessary for you, or anyone else who wishes to can or preserve fruits or vegetables commercially, regardless of volume of their annual output, to apply for a license, to have their place approved for canning purposes, and to subject their canning or preserving factory to frequent, rigid State inspection.—Bureau of Foods and Standards.

MUSINGS OF A PLAIN FARMER

MID-FEBRUARY. The thermometer registers forty-eight degrees. Unusual weather.

The live stock is enjoying a sun bath, the children are romping on the lawn. Truly a wonderful Sabbath day.

I should be at church. Instead I am roaming around trying to shake the fence posts testing the frost.

This bright sun makes me uneasy for the spring drive. This is a restless age.

How quickly nature responds to heat. Even the clover is showing green.

Isn't a yearling a foolish animal? One is trailing me down the lane bawling. What for, I don't know.

I seize a stone about the twentieth of a hundredweight and hurl it at him with great force, shooing him back. If the rascal would stray from the herd it would mean a chase of several furlongs.

Always something to disturb my meditations.

The wheat looks very promising. Rumors are afloat that last year's

crop is cornered. I wonder if it's cornered in that pit in Chicago, where men work themselves into a frenzy over gold.

How can money be compared with wheat? Of course there is a medium of exchange, but suppose the Creator in his wisdom would put a check on this money grabbing world.

A universal drought, a wave of insects that would destroy all our food plants! What then? Gold would be an inert thing.

I don't mind hear hearing my children whine for money, but should they cry for food it would annoy me considerable.

Well, I don't propose to play the ticker. If the other fellow gambles in food-stuff that's his funeral. And his lookout after the funeral.

Have rested my shoulder-blades against this post and absorbed some cheap heat. My faith has been strengthened.

Hurrah! The cattle have broken into the meadow, stampeding with tails high. Now for a chase. A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!—A. P. Ballard.



CUTTING ICE WITH A BUZZ SAW.

"This is how we cut ice," writes George Simons, of St. Clair, Mich. Around 2,000 cakes of ice can be easily cut in one day with this outfit, contrived by Mr. Mike Young. The saw used is a common buzz saw."

Zinc Insulated

ROYAL FENCE

BANNER POSTS

— FORMERLY ARROW —

R. R. RAIL SECTION STEEL

Continuous rows of notches close together, on both sides of the post, make it easy to attach the fence wires. Zinc Insulated "Hump" Fasteners hold wires securely.

Zinc Insulated Royal Fence and Banner (formerly Arrow) Steel Posts have behind them the test of time—many years of successful service under all kinds of weather conditions.

Zinc Insulated Royal Fence is thoroughly insulated by a heavy coating of zinc, uniformly applied to every wire, protecting it completely from the effects of rust. Look for the Red Zinc Insulated Sign on every roll.

Banner Steel Posts, built like a railroad rail for strength, with their large, slit-wing patented anchor plates, root firmly into the ground, hold the fence securely in line and give many years of hard service. Their painted covering has a base of pure linseed oil, insuring extra long service.

Zinc Insulated Royal Fence and Banner Steel Posts give you the best and most economical protection for your stock and crops. Sold at **NO EXTRA CHARGE**, they give you many more years of service at a lower cost per year. Ask your dealer.

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MAKE YOUR OWN ROPE

All sizes including hay fork ropes. Wonderful saving. Send for free booklet, "Rope Making On The Farm." New Era Rope Machine Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

RADIO GENUINE FRESHMAN MASTER-piece. 5 tube sets complete with batteries, tubes, \$25 loud speaker \$90.00. New standard parts cheap. Rebuild your old radios. Prices on request. **JOSEPH AMSTER**, Paw Paw, Michigan.

A LITTLE BOY'S POCKETS

By Anne Campbell

A cherished knife, a grimy ball of string, Some pebbles, shells, and nails, a safety pin;
A bit of putty and a curtain ring,
A marble and a tiny piece of tin;
And in the other pocket folded square
His handkerchief reposes white as snow,
Untouched by hands since first he put it there,
A small boy's handkerchief is just for show!

I pick his little suit up from the floor,
And hang it carefully upon the hook.
His weighty pockets tempt me to explore.
I have to laugh as cautiously I look,
Replacing carefully—I'll not mislay
The precious treasure of his magic day!

HOW MOTHER MADE IT

"We don't have much trouble with our children since we began to use the calendar," smiled Mother looking fondly at the small girl and sturdy boy, "they used to have fits of temper and naughtiness but they have reformed."

"Something new. Tell me," I insisted.

She pointed to two calendars hanging upon the wall of the living room. "All our neighbors and friends come into this room. Most children are on their good behavior when we have company. Naturally they do not like for strangers or friends to know when they perform. So we hung Ned's calendar first, marked the day with black ink when he was especially bad. Nelly's came next. Oh they were ashamed when the minister asked the meaning of these dark days! The neighbors learned too, and began to ask the nature of the offense. The first month there were fifteen cloudy days. Oh, they begged me to tear them off. But I had explained in the beginning that the page must hang for the month."

"And the result?"

Mother beckoned to Nelly playing quietly in the corner. "Let's see your calendar, dear."

Nelly brought it proudly. But one black day and the month was nearly gone. "For losing her temper when Ned pulled her curls," explained Mother, "but one day a month is an improvement."

"Ned's has three black days for fighting and robbing birds' nests and running out the front door to keep from working," laughed Nelly, "but he's getting good, too."

I took the calendar in my hand. Not a leaf was missing. I turned backward through the months which had gone and looked at the black days and the bright ones—record of the lives of these tots who were learning that a record of good and evil is inevitable. And I thought—if we older ones would only think such is our life. No task master stands beside us. Sometimes we are less patient, less sweet, less to be commended than the children of whom we expect so much.

The plan was good for the children. Wouldn't it be well, if we should take stock of our short comings and blot them out from our calendar?—Grace B. Allen.

MENDING THE MEN'S CLOTHES

WHEN suits and overcoats are torn it takes the greatest of care to repair them so they are presentable. Should the tear extend over a large surface, it is best to take the garment to a tailor who will insert a piece so it looks almost as good as new and is practically unnoticeable. The saving will be well worth the cost.

But the mending of the smaller tears that do not admit of inserting a piece is the heritage of the lady of the house. The first step is the "straightening out" of the rent, the rearranging of the threads and fibers of the cloth so that they lie in the original direction. When smoothed down and firmly held with the left hand, fasten on the under side with stitches of the same colored thread to hold in place, being careful not to draw the thread too tightly as that would give a puckered appearance. This fastening stitch is run across the tear and is simply a stay and preparatory to the darning. When fastened in place, bring the thread to the right side of the goods and weave in the broken fabric, over and under the fibers and running beyond the tear on both sides, using the loose stitch so necessary for a successful operation. When the broken part is filled in and the cloth is firm, you are ready to press the work and this is the



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: In the winter many housekeepers suffer from loss of good disposition without knowing the reason why—or at least one of the main reasons why. A change of scenery will often do more than all the prescriptions that are offered. Some women let cold weather hem them in like a high wall that has been erected with the first snow. Health authorities urge that no woman should let winter keep her in—that everyone has a right to fresh air and a chance to visit one's friends, and that no one needs to take advantage of that opportunity more than the housekeeper. For it is the duty of the wife and mother to keep the home and its atmosphere cheery and refreshing to the rest of the family, and she cannot do it unless she feels herself a measure of the cheer that she is trying to give to others. So let every woman resolve to get out and away from home at least twice a week. Every other day is not too often—visits will help renew old friendships and make new ones.

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

most important step of all. The goods should be thoroughly wet, covered with a wet cloth and pressed until dry with a hot iron. Do not be satisfied with one pressing. Wet again and repeat. The steam and heat removes the unevenness and rough appearance. Many times I have been unable to locate the spot except by the sense of touch. Two things make the successful accomplishment: leaving the thread loose and the thorough pressing.

If the tear is so frayed it is impossible to catch it together, a piece should be placed under it. The thinner the piece, the better. A piece of soft stocking is excellent. Do not be discouraged, and do not hurry; you will find it possible to do good work. The very thick wool goods is liable to be conspicuous when darned, and a good method is to smear a piece of thin goods with cooked starch, place under the tear, and press the edges together. Cover with a dry cloth and press. A coat with a three-cornered tear on the shoulder was so inconspicuous that it was worn by the owner for a year.—Mrs. G. G.

NUTS IN SANDWICHES AND SALADS

NUTS are good in almost any kind of a sandwich, and when the school lunch is a problem, a filling of chopped nut kernels with raisins, dates, figs, or prunes will prove a solution. Nuts and olives go well together in sandwiches, nuts with cottage or cream cheese, and nuts with maple or plain brown sugar. It is a good plan to keep a jar of shelled nuts on the emergency shelf for these and other uses. Peanut butter as a sandwich filling is familiar to everyone. It can be made at home by putting the roasted shelled nuts through the meat grinder, and then stirring in enough cream or melted butter to make a smooth paste.

A cream cheese ball can be rolled in chopped nuts and served as an accessory to almost any kind of salad. Celery stalks stuffed with nuts and cheese are often used in a similar way. A few nuts in a fruit, aspic or vegetable salad are a distinct improvement. Even in a potato salad they add an unusual touch. Boiled chestnut kernels make an excellent salad. When Persian walnut kernels are used in salad or for other purposes, in the raw condition, the little dark spot at the center of the kernel should be removed as it has a bitter taste.

SOUPS AND VEGETABLES AND MILK TO MENU

DOES your daily menu contain a sufficient supply of vegetables and milk? If not, the home economics department at South Dakota State College says that an excellent way of introducing these valuable foods into the diet, especially of children, is to make soups without meat stock. Left over vegetables and fish may be well used up in this way.

The foundation of most of these soups is the well known white sauce, the proportions of which are as follows: To one cup of milk or water use 1 tablespoon of fat and one tablespoon of flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 1/16 teaspoon pepper. Melt the fat in the top of double boiler, add flour, stir until well blended, and add warmed

milk gradually. Stir until thickened. Made in small quantities this can be cooked directly over the flame.

All vegetable or fish soups should be thickened with this to prevent the separation of pulp and liquid. The liquid may be all water, all milk or part cream, or water in which vegetables have been cooked except potatoes. The general proportions for cream soups are from ½ to 1 cup of vegetable or fish pulp to 1 quart of white sauce. The amount of pulp depends on whether it is potato or celery, etc.

Cook the vegetable or fish and press through a sieve. Make a white sauce as directed and add the thinner liquid very gradually to the thicker. Serve at once.

Tomato Soup

1 quart tomatoes, 1 pint water, 12 pepper corns, 5 bay leaves, 4 cloves, 1 tablespoon onion, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1/8 teaspoon soda, 3 tablespoons fat (butter or substitute), 3 tablespoons flour, 2 teaspoons salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper.

Simmer first seven ingredients in a pan ½ hour. Strain and add soda. There should be 1 quart of liquid. Combine last four ingredients as in white sauce, add tomatoes and when mixture boils, serve.

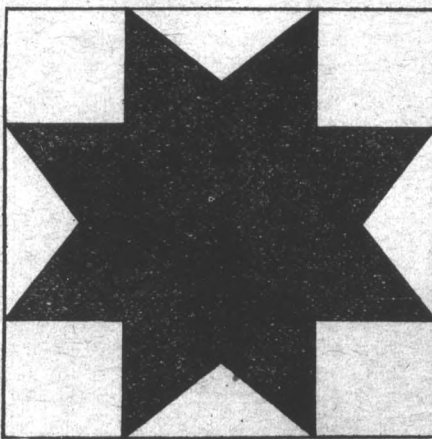
Potato Soup

1½ cups mashed potato, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 2 teaspoons salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, ¼ teaspoon celery salt, ⅓ teaspoon chopped onion, 1 quart milk, 2 teaspoons chopped parsley.

Scald the onion with the milk in a double boiler for 10 minutes. Make white sauce as directed and add the sauce to the potato very slowly, stirring constantly. Add parsley just before serving.

Personal Column

Eight Pointed Star Block.—The quilt block patterns seem to be very popular with our folks. I have over twenty requests so far for a loan of the one shown in our January 3rd issue—and the requests are still coming in. Each request is taken care of in the order received so



if your request is not taken care of at once please be patient. The block shown here is known as the Eight Pointed Star and I will loan it to any reader who wishes to cut a pattern—but you must return it by an early mail so that the next one on the list can be taken care of.

Coffee Substitute.—Try this sisters, it is fine and dandy. Beat one egg, then put in a cup of molasses and beat again. With a spoon stir in all the bran you can. Then take your hands and rub it in

thoroughly so that all the bran is coated with molasses and egg mixture. Have it rather dry, put this in a dripping pan in your oven and brown it. Stir it often as it burns easily. When all is dark brown and a little cool, use one cup of ground coffee and stir in the dry mixture and it is ready to use. For a family of three use a good half cup of this. Pour boiling water on it and let cook a few minutes. Use cream and sugar if wanted. I buy the bran at a grist mill or one can buy it by the package.—Mrs. M.

Answers Help Call.—In answer to your request to help the Women's Page, I am sending in two of my favorite and reliable recipes.

Some housekeepers think it very extravagant to use many eggs but I think we farmers' wives have a special privilege to use plenty of eggs and milk for cooking and baking instead of so much meat. I think for my three growing children they help keep the doctor away.

During these winter months I am trying to get most of my spring and summer sewing done. I find that faded percale and gingham house dresses (especially the kimona style) make good princess slips for every day wear by cutting off the top just below the sleeves, then put in an inch wide hem and add straps to fit over the shoulders. If it is too large around run a tape thru the hem to draw it up and tie. A slip is very much more comfortable to work in than a petticoat with a tight band around one's waist.—H. W., Reese, Michigan.

—Thank you, H. W., I am publishing your recipes in our "Recipe" department.

How Do You Keep Sausage?—Can any of the readers tell me how to keep home-made sausage so that it will not get dry and hard?—Mrs. B.

Wants Spare Pieces.—I am making a quilt out of silk and worsted and have not enough to finish it. Will some of the readers of M. B. F. send me some of their spare pieces.—Mrs. B. Thompson, Petersburg, Mich.

—if you are well bred!

Titular Distinctions in Introductions.—There are certain generally accepted rules with regard to titular distinctions in introduction. The wives of presidents have no title; they are introduced as "Mrs. Harding"; "Mrs. Roosevelt"; and an ex-president of the United States is plain "Mr." Cabinet members are introduced as "Secretary"; a member of the Senate as "Senator Green," whether in office or not; governors and mayors as "Governor Brown" or "Mayor Black" (there are no ex-governors or ex-mayors, socially speaking.) Military and naval officers are introduced by their proper titles or as "Mr. Blank" or "Mr. White." A man entitled to an "Honorable" is so introduced only at public banquets or on a platform. Judges usually share the distinction awarded senators, and retain their title while in office and afterward; while a justice is introduced as "Justice Green." Archbishops, bishops and doctors are as a rule introduced by their titles and titularly addressed. A member of the House of representatives is always "Mr." as are clergymen unless they hold the formal title of "Doctor," "Dean," "Canon," or "Deacon." A Roman Catholic cleric is always given his title: "Father Murphy," "Monsignor Prelati," "Bishop Dominick," "Archbishop Glynn," while "Your Eminence," the most formal titular address, is used for a cardinal.

American women are never presented to the holders of foreign titles: "His Grace," "His Lordship," etc., are avoided in introductions and the proper form is: "Mrs. Coutant, may I present the Duke of Chaulnes?" (or "Lord Maltravers," or "Marquis Pescara.")

The Runner's Bible

The Kingdom of God is at Hand: repent ye and believe in the gospel. Mark 1:15.

Do not hold the idea that you must grow to be much better—have fewer sins, or perhaps, pass out of the body altogether before you can experience this Heaven that is promised, for the blessed fact is that it takes only intense and earnest desire to make the scales fall from your eyes and then you will see that Heaven is all about you, and has always been there for your enjoyment; but you have not known it because the things of the material world have blinded your eyes. (Isa. 59:1.)

RECIPES

Bacon and Egg Sandwich.—Toast two slices of bread, either white or graham, and fill with scrambled eggs and a slice of crisp bacon. Fried bacon cut into cubes may be added to the egg mixture while it is being cooked.

Corn a la Southern.—To one can chopped corn add two eggs slightly beaten, one teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, one and one-half tablespoons melted butter, and one pint scalded milk; turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake in slow oven until firm.

Weinerwursts.—To 7 lbs. lean pork add 2 lbs. veal and 1 lb. fat pork. Cut fine and mix. Season with 3 ozs. salt.

and 1 to 1½ oz. pepper. Stuff into best skin casings, making each sausage 4 or 5 inches long and smoke 24 to 48 hours. To be cooked in boiling water 10 minutes when served.

Pickled Pigs Feet.—Soak the feet 12 hours in cold water. Scrape clean and remove toes. Boil until soft—4 or 5 hours probably. Salt them when partially done. Pack in stone jar and cover with hot, spiced vinegar. Serve cold or split and dip them in a batter made with eggs, milk and flour, and fry in clean drippings, lard or butter.

Rocks.—1½ cups brown sugar, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 2 cups of raisins cut, 1 cup butter or substitute, ¼ teaspoon cloves, 3 cups flour, 1½ cups walnuts, 1 teaspoon soda. Mix as cake. Drop in spoonfuls on a greased tin, allowing room to expand and bake in a moderate oven.

Molasses Drop Cookies.—1 cup lard, 1 cup brown sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup molasses ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1½ teaspoon soda, 1 cup water, 5 cups flour. Mix as cake and drop by spoonfuls two inches apart on a greased tin. Bake in a moderate oven.

HOMESPUN YARN

A housewife with an inquiring turn of mind has discovered that popcorn may be shelled on a grater.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Some kitchens would be all right for a woman who wanted to reduce, but even at that most of them would prefer to do their ten miles a day in the open.

Squash is easiest prepared by baking in the shell.

A few red cinnamon candies will give baked apples a fine color as well as flavor.

A small flashlight is a big help in finding the eye of a sewing machine needle on a cloudy day.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Tact is not cheerful lying; neither is frankness mere blunt expression of opinion.

Straws from the soda fountain often add to the necessary inducement needed by the child who doesn't like to drink milk.

Some housewives save time, patience, and clothespins by pinning small pieces of laundry to a tape, and then pinning the tape to the line.

Ordinary window screens covered with muslin make good ventilators for winter windows.

Rolls for breakfast may be heated in the top of a double boiler, thereby saving the heating of an oven.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: It may be good for a woman to wade through snow-drifts to pump water for the kitchen, but it's hard to prove.

Old-fashioned head cheese is a good luncheon or supper dish with baked potatoes and a cabbage salad. Thin slices used as a sandwich filling are fine, too.

If finely varnished surfaces are scratched, the damage may be remedied by rubbing lightly with alcohol to soften the varnish and obscure the crack. When the varnish hardens again, polish, and the scratch will never show.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

5018. A Pretty Morning Frock for the Woman of Mature Figure. This style closes at the side of the vest portion. The lines are comfortable and pleasing. Percale, gingham, linen and rep are attractive for dresses of this kind. The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: bust measure 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches waist measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and 49 inches. To make the dress for a 44 inch bust will require 4½ yards 36 inches wide. The width at the foot is 2 yards.

5003-4839. A Stylish "Ensemble" Costume.—The most popular style of the season is here pictured. It combines in this instance Ladies Coat 5003 and One Piece Dress 4839. Broadcloth, and a wool mixture in black and gray are used together. One could have satin or faille in two shades or in contrasting colors. The smartness of the "ensemble" depends on the combination that expresses harmony with just the right contrast. The Coat may be finished in the shorter length that is illustrated in the small view. The fronts may be buttoned to the neck, or rolled open as in the large view. The Dress is a simple one piece "slip on" model, with the fullness caught in rows of upright plaits or tucks. The Coat Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The Dress is cut in 7 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years for Misses and 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure for Ladies. To make the Costume for a 38 inch size as illustrated in the large view, will require 2½ yards of the wool mixture and 2½ yards of the broadcloth, 54 inches wide with ¼ yard of contrasting silk for facings on the Coat, or the Coat may be lined entirely, the lining to serve as a facing. This will require 4½ yards.

5026. A Pleasing Model for a School Dress.—Plaid flannel combined with plain flannel is here shown. One could use jersey cloth or wash materials. The sleeve may be in wrist length, or short as in the small view. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make the dress as illustrated for a 10 year size, with long sleeves will require 2½ yards of plain or checked material and ¾ yard of plain material 36 inches wide. If made with short sleeves 2¼ yards of plaid material will be required.

5016. A Pretty Night Gown.—Crepe de chine and filet lace are here combined. One could use cotton crepe, finished with fancy stitching or banding in a contrasting color. 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 3½ yards of 36 inch material.

5007. Comfortable Rompers for the Little Miss.—This "up-to-date" model is provided with "apron tunic" portions that may be omitted. Gingham, challie, percale, poplin and pongee are excellent materials for garments of this kind. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size, if made with the "tunic" will require 2½ yards of 27 inch material. Without the tunic 1½ yard is required.

5009. A Comfortable Outfit for a "Small Tot."—Voile, dimity, crepe, silk and chambray are good materials for the Little Dress here portrayed and for the Slip and Drawers one could use cambric, or lawn. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2 year size requires ¾ yard of 36 inch material for the Drawers, 1¼ yard for the Slip, and 1¼ yard for the Dress. If the Dress is made with long sleeves, if made with short sleeves ¼ yard less is required of 36 inch material. If Slip is made without ruffle ¼ yard less is required.

5006. A comfortable Suit for the Small Boy.—Velvet and pongee, or velvet and broadcloth may be combined for this style. It is good also for linen, seersucker and other wash fabrics. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4, and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1¼ yard for the Blouse, and 1¼ yard for the trousers, cuffs and collar 36 inches wide.

5029. A New Doll.—Dolls of this kind will delight the children. In this model, the Doll as well as the garments are supplied. A simple waist, and Dutch Rompers make the Suit, to which a Cap is added. One could use crepe or silk for the Waist and velvet for the Cap and Rompers, or unbleached muslin for the waist, and chambray, gingham for cap and rompers. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 inches in length. A 16 inch size requires ¾ yard of 36 inch material for the Doll, which may be made of oilcloth, drill, unbleached muslin or gingham. The Rompers and Waist and Cap require 1 yard if made of one material. To make the Waist and the Cap trim of contrasting material requires ¾ yard.

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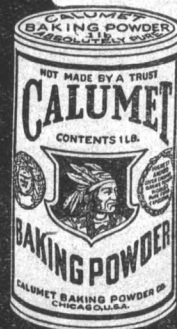
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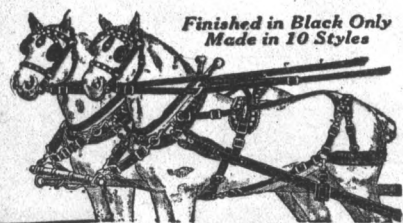
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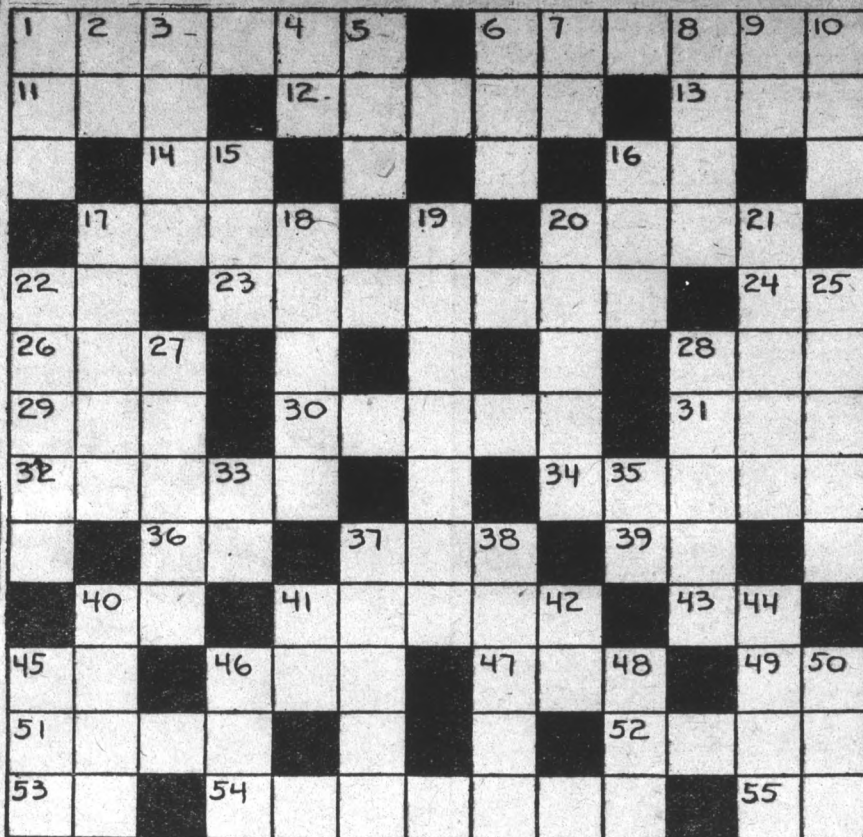
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CROSS-WORD PUZZLE NO. 9



SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

- ACROSS**
- 1.—A second crop on many farms
 - 6.—A kind of grain
 - 11.—Male sheep
 - 12.—Destructive burrowing animals
 - 13.—Kind of poem
 - 14.—Nine (numerals)
 - 15.—Prefix meaning 'to'
 - 17.—To mix rapidly
 - 20.—At the very top
 - 22.—Abb. for saint
 - 23.—The settlement where farmers go to make purchases
 - 24.—Sixth note of the scale
 - 26.—Tag
 - 28.—What spiders make
 - 29.—A grain
 - 30.—Principal food for stock
 - 31.—Dried food used for cattle
 - 32.—Beasts of burden
 - 34.—Lock of hair
 - 36.—Short for Edward
 - 37.—Back part of a boat
 - 39.—Baby's name for father
 - 40.—Abb. for half a quart
 - 41.—A large unsteady light
 - 43.—Theodore Roosevelt
 - 45.—Man's name
 - 46.—Sound made by sheep
 - 47.—What the hens produce
 - 49.—Forenoon
 - 51.—To drop off to sleep
 - 52.—Requests
 - 53.—Southwest
 - 54.—A kind of hay
 - 55.—The letters which form the plural of some nouns

- DOWN**
- 1.—Weep
 - 2.—Abb. for name of a Southern State
 - 3.—Leave out
 - 4.—Printer's measurement
 - 5.—Decay
 - 6.—Farmers keep them to produce honey
 - 7.—Like
 - 8.—A disease of animals from eating a certain plant
 - 9.—A man's name
 - 10.—Affirmative
 - 15.—Fourteen (numerals)
 - 16.—Consumed
 - 17.—Remains
 - 18.—Worn in noses of bulls
 - 19.—Similar to clover
 - 20.—One who conducts business for another
 - 21.—Prayers
 - 22.—Used for bedding farmers' stock
 - 25.—Bottomless pit
 - 27.—Besieged
 - 28.—A grain crop
 - 33.—Man's nickname
 - 35.—Abb. for a thoroughfare
 - 37.—Warning
 - 38.—To give another a feast
 - 40.—A farm implement
 - 41.—Note of the scale
 - 42.—For example (abb.)
 - 44.—Used to reap hay
 - 45.—Advertisements (abb.)
 - 46.—Wager
 - 48.—Happy
 - 50.—Abb. for manuscripts

The answer to this puzzle will appear in the next issue. Also, we will have another puzzle.

FUTURE LOOKS BRIGHT TO MICHIGAN SHEEP MEN

(Continued from Page 4)

and his able assistants, these College flocks have been built up during the past two years until today they are of high quality and uniformity and include outstanding breeding and exhibition animals. During the past few years the M. A. C. breeding sheep and wethers have stood high in the show ring at leading state fairs and also at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago.

Tariff Is Live Issue

A year ago, in writing this annual statement for the Boston Transcript, I reported that Michigan wool growers were not very much interested in the wool tariff. Probably that statement adequately reflected the attitude of our sheep men at that time, but within the past twelve months

the situation has changed considerably.

Now that we are beginning to hear insistent rumors that a reduction in the wool tariff is being advocated, Michigan sheep men are becoming keenly alive to the situation and are making plans to do all in their power to prevent any such lessening of the protection to this important industry. They say that if the principle of a protective tariff is to be employed for the benefit of the manufacturers of woolen profits, it should apply with equal force to the stimulation of prices on raw wool.

It has been discovered that an organization calling itself the Fair Tariff League has been spreading propaganda in favor of lowering the tariff on wool. This is the same organization which favored lowering the sugar tariff, and because Michigan is one of the leading states in the production of sugar beets, that recommendation of the Fair Tariff League did not meet with favor from our farmers.

Michigan farmers and sheep men seem to be absolutely united in favor of adequate truth-in-fabrics legislation. There is hardly a state meeting of any farmers' organization in Michigan which does not adopt a resolution demanding the early enactment of such a statute.

From the facts above stated, it is evident that the sheep industry in Michigan is on firm and satisfactory basis. Wool producers are uniformly optimistic and it appears that they have good reason to look toward the future with confidence.

(Editor's Note:—This article also appears in the Special Wool Trade Edition of The Boston Transcript.)



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

Ideal Time to Eradicate English Sparrows

Could you tell me what kind of poison I could get to kill English sparrows?—C. C., Grant, Mich.

NOW is the time to do away with the English sparrow. Within the past month the greater part of the Lower Peninsula has been covered with a heavy coating of ice, which in turn has been overspread with varying depths of snow. Thus the conditions for trapping and poisoning the English sparrow could not be more perfect.

This destructive, filthy pest is now congregated around the cities, towns, and farm buildings through out the state, and due to the fact that its available food supply is covered with ice and snow, it is comparatively easy to lure the English sparrow into traps or to poisoned bait. No one should undertake to kill these birds unless one is absolutely sure of distinguishing them from other species of native birds. The male English sparrow has a black throat and upper breast; rest of under parts grayish white; the crown is slate color; back is brown streaked with black; each wing bears a bar of white and a streak of chestnut. The female has a dingy greyish brown crown and rump; the back is streaked with black and a light rusty brown; the under parts are of a dirty white color. Unless one is absolutely sure that the bird is an English sparrow, it will profit the trapper to let such a bird go.

The three methods used for destroying the English sparrow, taken in the order of greatest effectiveness, are trapping, shooting, and poisoning. Far greater and more lasting results may be obtained in an area if everyone cooperates at the same time. This does not mean that individual work is not beneficial, because it is a well-known fact that the bird has a comparatively small feeding area, and thus can be eliminated until another flock comes.

Considering all angles, trapping has proven to be the most effective means thus far used in ridding an area of this trouble-maker. In some places it is unlawful to use poison or fire-arms without the permission of public authorities. Traps, on the other hand, may be used at any time, and are more advantageous in that they are absolutely safe. Some types do no require an attendant, and further, if other native birds are caught, they may be released uninjured. Within the past two months over one hundred English sparrows have been killed on the Michigan Agricultural College campus by the use of traps. The drop trap is an effective type to use, and may be constructed at a small cost. It consists of a frame made of four boards, four inches wide and four feet long. Make a small opening near the end of one board, which will act as a door. Cover the frame with three-fourths inch mesh poultry netting. Place one side of the trap on the ground, which has been previously smoothed with a shovel, so that the trap will fall on an even surface. Prop the opposite side of the trap with a stick twelve inches long, to which is attached a string which may be pulled from a secluded point. To insure a quick and sure response of the trap when the string is pulled, place a chip on the top of the stick when the trap is being propped.

For removing English sparrows from any of the smaller types of traps it is necessary to use a receiving cage, which is placed at the door of the trap and the birds driven into it. Such a cage may be made by wiring a piece of netting over a wire or wooden frame six inches square and eighteen inches long. A door for this cage may be made of netting. Hinge it at the bottom of the cage so that it will turn inward. Allow the bottom wire of hinge to extend beyond the side of the trap to act as a handle for opening and closing.

The government sparrow trap has the advantage over the drop trap in that it does not require a person to operate it. Complete directions for making this type of trap, together with other methods used to destroy the English sparrow, may be procured by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 493.

The following method for poisoning "The English Sparrow as a Pest".

ing is an extract from this bulletin: "Where the use of poison is not prohibited by law it may be employed effectively to reduce the number of sparrows. Of the different poisons tested the most satisfactory is strychnine, which is easy to prepare and acts quickly. Wheat has proved to be a good bait as well as an excellent vehicle for administering the drug. A convenient method of preparing poisoned bait is as follows: Put one-eighth ounce of pulverized strychnine into three-fourths of a gill of hot water, add 1½ teaspoonfuls of starch or wheat flour moistened with a few drops of cold water, and heat, stirring constantly till the mixture thickens. Pour the hot poisoned starch over one quart of wheat and stir until every kernel is coated. Smallkerneled wheat sold as poultry food, if reasonably clean, is preferable to first-quality grain, being cheaper and more easily eaten by the sparrows. A two quart glass fruit jar is a good vessel to mix in, as it is easily shaken and allows the condition of the contents to be seen. If the coated wheat be spread thinly on a hard, flat surface, it will be dry enough for use in a short time. It should be dried thoroughly if it is to be put in to jars and kept for future use. Dishes employed in preparing poison may be safely cleansed by washing."

"Other seeds, as oats, hemp, or canary seed, may be used instead of wheat in the above formula, but they are less economical because much of the poison is lost when they are hulled, though enough of it usually sticks to the mouths of the sparrows to produce fatal effects. As wheat has no hull that the sparrow can remove, it is ordinarily preferable to other seeds. Bread, in thin slices, spread with the strychnine-starch mixture may be used to advantage alternately with the seeds."

"In case it is impractical to poison sparrows at their regular feeding grounds, they may be attracted to a suitable place by preliminary baiting. In northern latitudes the best time to put out poison is just after a snow storm, when other food is covered. The feeding place should be cleared of snow and the poison laid early in the morning. The poison should be well scattered, so that many birds may be able to partake at the same time, since after a few are affected their actions excite the suspicion of their comrades. Usually a few sparrows get only enough strychnine to paralyze them for a few hours after which they recover. It is important, therefore, to visit the feeding places a short time after distributing poison to prevent such birds escaping. It is well also to remove dead birds promptly to avoid exciting the suspicions of those that are unaffected. In deciding the amount of poisoned wheat to put out at one time, it is well to estimate the numbers of sparrows frequenting a feeding place and to allow about 20 kernels for each sparrow. Although 2 kernels of wheat coated with the solution described below have been known to kill a sparrow, 6 or 7 kernels are required to insure fatal results, and much more than a fatal dose is frequently taken."

"As far as practicable, sparrows should be poisoned in secluded places where domestic animals will not be endangered. Roofs, back yards and unused poultry runs are favorable situations. Where there are doves or poultry, sparrows may be induced to feed in small covered pens made of coarsely meshed wire netting, and having all the sides raised 1½ inches above the ground."

One must bear in mind that the poison used to kill the English sparrow will also kill native birds, poultry, and other domesticated animals. There is also danger that children may obtain the poison, directly or indirectly, and thus at all times greatest precautions must be used.

Sparrows are accustomed to feed in close flocks, and when thus assembled in favorable places a large number may be killed by a charge of No. 10 shot. The best way is to scatter grain over long narrow areas, and shoot the sparrows at these baiting places. Where sparrows infest poultry yards the bait may be placed on a horizontal board supported at such an elevation that the birds may be shot without danger to the poultry."

—J. W. Stack, Assoc. Prof. of Zoology, Michigan Agricultural College.

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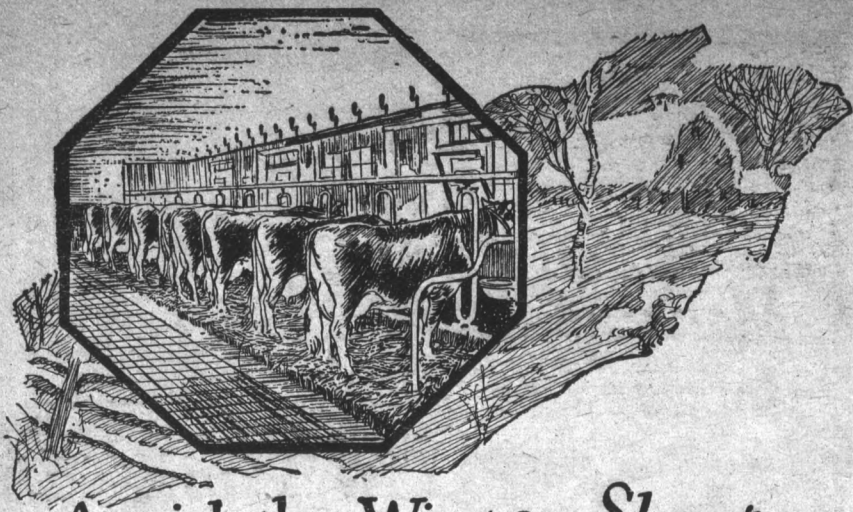
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Avoid the Winter Slump in milk yield—

The winter months are the critical period of the year for the dairyman. The herd may come through the summer showing a nice profit—only to see it wiped out by a slump in milk production, or disease, or both.

No need to suffer an annual dairy loss in winter. By investing a few cents a day in *Kow-Kare* the milk-making organs of all your cows will be invigorated so that the strain of dry feeding will not break down their production.

Kow-Kare is a medicine- tonic that acts directly on the milk-making organs, the digestion and assimilation. It builds a permanent vigor in these key organs, enabling the cow to thrive and milk to capacity on the regular winter diet.

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Begin now with *Kow-Kare*. Your dealer has it—feed stores, general stores, druggists—in \$1.25 and 65c packages. Order direct if yours is not supplied.

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Do You Have A Sick Cow?

Kow-Kare has back of it a quarter-century record of success in the treatment of such cow ailments as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, etc. It builds up the digestive and genital organs to a vigor that makes them function naturally.

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CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Mar. 25th.—Guernseys, Saginaw County Fair Grounds, Saginaw. Geo. J. Hicks, Saginaw, W. S., Sales Manager.

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REG. JERSEYS, POGIS 99th OF H. F. AND Majesty breeding. Young stock for sale. Herd fully accredited by State and Federal Government. Write or visit for prices and description.
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90 Wt. around 880 lbs. 68 Wt. around 750 lbs.
82 Wt. around 640 lbs. 88 Wt. around 550 lbs.
54 Angus 500 lbs. 56 Wt. around 475 lbs.
Deep reds, dehorned, good stocker order. Real quality herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Also heifers same quality. Will sell your choice from any bunch.

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Registered Shropshires. 20 Bred Ewes 1 to 5 years old; 20 ewe lambs. These sheep are of a quality that have pleased our customers since 1890.
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DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

STATE HEREFORD BREEDERS PLAN THIS YEAR'S WORK

HEREFORD breeders of Michigan met in annual session at the M. A. C. during Farmers' Week and discussed plans for this year's work. Members of the state association talked on several subjects of interest.

As well as supporting their country and district fairs with good quality Hereford shows particularly strong sentiment, was expressed for fitting and exhibiting more Hereford steers at the Detroit Stock Show. Hereford steers bred and fitted by the Crapo farm stood second and third in the individual steer classes at that show last December and the Hereford Breeders' Association want Herefords to carry off first honors next year.

The attitude of most of the breeders was well expressed by Jay Harwood who said that he had been for two years and still is looking for those better times that he believes are "just around the corner".

It was decided to accept the Thumb Hereford Breeders' Association invitation to make their annual "Hereford Hike" through the Thumb district this summer. This tour will probably be held late in June and breeders outside the state will be welcomed and well entertained if they join us, as well as seeing some fine cattle and excellent farm and stock raising land. Write the Secretary for information regarding this tour.

About fifty Hereford Boosters sat down to a fine banquet after electing the following officers: President, J. R. Campbell, St. Johns; Vice Presidents, Dan C. Miller, Crapo Farm, Swartz Creek; E. C. McCarty, Meadowbrook Farm, Bad Axe; Harold Harwood, Harwood Hereford Farms, Ionia; and Secretary-Treasurer, V. A. Freeman, East Lansing.

PONTIAC HOLSTEIN NEW STATE CHAMPION

BY exceeding the state's highest junior two-year-old yearly record made by her dam, Michigan's new champion Holstein cow for butter production in this class is Pontiac Gold of the State Hospital herd at Pontiac. Her record, as announced by the advanced registry department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, is 20,857.2 pounds milk containing 708.79 pounds butterfat (885.6 pounds butter). The record of her dam, Pontiac Quince, made at the same age over two years ago is 21,556.9 pounds of milk and 856.3 pounds of butter.

Pontiac Gold received ordinary care and was milked by several different men during the year. From October, 1923, to August, 1924, she received a daily ration made up of 15 pounds Unicorn, five pounds oats and six pounds beet pulp. During the winter she consumed also 20 pounds a day of alfalfa hay and in the summer green alfalfa was supplied. Since August until the completion of her test in October she received 22 pounds a day of the State Dairy Ration containing 24 per cent protein.

HIGH QUALITY AYRSHIRES TO MICHIGAN

THERE was delivered at Ithaca, Michigan, late in January one of the best lots of Ayrshires ever assembled in this country as a foundation herd. Selected for the farm of James E. Davidson, Bay City ship builder, by A. Minty, an experienced stockman from the native home of the breed, they combine to an unusual degree choice individuality and the ability to produce, and give Mr. Davidson breeding material such as many breeders spend a lifetime to secure.

Peter McClellan, a Canadian Ayrshire man who has proved himself capable of securing the best of results with the breed, is in charge of the herd. It is housed in thoroughly modern stables equipped for the comfort of the cattle and for securing the most favorable returns from them. This transaction establishes in Michigan one of the choicest Ayrshire herds in the country and is sufficiently outstanding in average

quality to give it high rating among the leaders in the Central West.

The herd of forty-three animals, including eight calves, was secured in two consignments, a draft of sixteen head from the show herd of Adam Seitz and Sons, Wausheka, Wisconsin, and selections of twenty-seven head from three Canadian farms. Mr. Minty set out to buy the best which could be found, requiring type first and with it plentiful evidence of milkiness. He saw the Seitz exhibits at central western fairs and made his chief Canadian purchases at the Royal at Toronto.

KENT COUNTY SUMMARIES

THREE Kent County C. T. A.'s finished the year's work during the first ten days of December. An interesting point is the close average in butterfat production in each case, which follows:

	No. Cows	Aver. Milk	Aver. Fat
Kent-Alpine	317	7694	325.5
Kent-Sparta	265	7891	325.31
Kent-Gd. Rapids	300	8993	325.38

The outstanding herd in these three Associations was the pure-bred Holstein herd of J. C. Buth, in the Kent-Alpine Association. The sixteen cows produced an average of 14,824 pounds of milk and 470.4 pounds of fat. The high mature cow and high two year old in these Associations were also from this herd with the production of 18,300 milk and 603.7 fat, and 16,358 milk and 547.2 fat respectively. The high four year old was from the same Association. She was a pure-bred Jersey in the herd of Milo Edison and Son, producing 10,567 milk and 575.9 fat. The high three year old was also from this Association. A grade Holstein in the Wm. H. Oliver herd with 14,281 milk and 479 fat.

Several carloads of cows were sold to Eastern States for milk production, cow testing records always helping the sale at good prices. A carload of Jerseys were sold to Otsego county for a higher price than average because of C. T. A. records.

The seventy-seven members of the three Associations use purebred sires. The high producing herds were in nearly every case fed alfalfa hay. A total of 42 members or more than 50 per cent are growing alfalfa. At least twelve more will seed the crop this spring. Many are seeding sweet clover for summer pasture.

SUMMARY OF ALPENA-LEER ASSOCIATION

THE Alpena-Leer C. T. A. has finished the first year of testing. Carl Jennings, tester, found that 14 of the 28 herds averaged more than 300 pounds of butterfat per cow. The high herd was owned by Richard Randal, five grade Guernseys, producing an average of 8,027 pounds of milk and 366.9 pounds of fat. The high mature cow was from the herd of Norman Hobbs, a grade Holstein producing 14,238 pounds of milk and 500.1 pounds of fat. The high four year old was a pure-bred Guernsey from the Fletcher Paper Company herd producing 11,474 pounds of milk and 514.9 pounds of fat. This cow also ranked high individual in the Association. The high three year old was a pure-bred Guernsey from the same herd with the production of 8,135 pounds of milk and 429.3 pounds of fat. Jens Wong owned the high two year old, a grade Guernsey with 7353 pounds of milk and 355.5 pounds of fat.

MICHIGAN BREEDERS RESERVE PREFIX NAMES

EIGHT Michigan breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle recently reserved prefix names for their ian Association of America. Following are the names of those reserved exclusive use with the Holstein-Friesian and the names and addresses of the breeders for whom they are registered: "Cherry Front," John Kober, Conklin; "Pine Elm," Fred Schrader, Centerville; "Clearcrest," George M. Giddings, North Branch; "Oak Ledge," Fred Angell and Sons, Lansing; "True Line," George Nelson,

Greenville; "Dowling," Lloyd A. Gaskill, Hastings; "Hazonna," N. J. Parent, Holton; and "Lawnedge," George S. McMullen, Grand Ledge.

The purpose of prefix names used by breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle is to facilitate the naming of animals. Nearly 6,000 breeders in the United States now use these registered names regularly.

PEANUT MAY RIVAL COW AS MILK PRODUCER

WORK of determining just how many different uses can be found for the peanut and the potato goes on in the laboratory at Tuskegee Institute under the direction of Dr. George Washington Carver, Negro chemist, who in recognition of his splendid work received a fellowship in the Royal Society of Great Britain. Recently a corporation has been formed in Atlanta to market some of Dr. Carver's products.

Dr. Carver has made 145 foods and useful articles from the lowly peanut. In addition to this he has performed wonders with the yellow yam,

sweet potato and extracted dyes from clays and southern soils.

Dr. Carver's research work has been so marked that when the House of Representatives was considering the imposition of a tariff on peanuts he was called to testify before them. Included in the articles which he has listed to be made from the peanut are peanut butter, 10 varieties of milk, five kinds of breakfast food, two grades of flour, ice cream, candy, salad oils, bisque, "Worcestershire" sauce, chili sauce, oleomargarine, cheese, four kinds of cattle food, and other things not edible, such as wood stains, leather dyes, metal polishes, axle grease, toilet and laundry soap, ink, tannic acid and glycerin.

A cup of peanuts can be made into a pint of milk "as rich as that of the cow," he said, adding:

"It is rich, creamy and palatable. It contains three times as much carbohydrates, three times as much protein and 12 times as much fat as cow's milk, with only one-tenth as much water. . . ."

He has produced 107 different products from the yam, including ginger, tapioca, flour, breakfast food and cattle food, besides many others.

Improved Sheep Breeding By Use of Records

By V. A. FREEMAN, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

AT an organization meeting of fine wool sheep breeders last year plans were started for an advanced registry for sheep based on wool production. At their second annual meeting held this year during "Farmers' Week" at M. A. C. a complete program was outlined and adopted for the work which is expected to result in as much benefit to fine wool sheep breeders as has cow testing benefited dairy breeders.

Perhaps breeders themselves are partly to be blamed for the present incredulous attitude that is so often expressed even when reliable breeders state their wool yields. Showing practices though not usually intended to be dishonest have too often led new purchasers into great disappointment by the time they took their second fleece off purchased breeding stock. These new plans will provide authentic records that can hardly be questioned and that will point out the few high producing animals of the state that have particular breeding value. Fine wool sheep are very popular now in central and southern Michigan and with decided improvement of the registered animals they will undoubtedly become even more popular.

A constitution and by-laws for the association and rules governing admission of sheep to record of merit have been adopted by the Michigan Fine Wool Breeders Association. The by-laws provide for the establishment of a record of merit consisting of two divisions; (a) based on weight of fleece as it comes from the sheep and (b) based on the weight of scoured wool produced. As the quantity of scoured wool and its grade determine the real market value of the fleece the B division seems capable of resulting in the greatest permanent benefits. The grade of wool both as to fineness and length as well as mutton characteristics of the sheep can be seen by the ordinary breeder but the real baffling factor is to tell which sheep really produces the most scoured wool.

The standards set by the association are as follows:

"To obtain Record of Merit in Division A, each sheep must meet with the following requirements: For American Merinos other than Delaines: Rams to shear not less than twenty-eight pounds at a year's growth or to have sired at least ten lambs which have attained a record of merit. Ewes to shear not less than eighteen pounds at a year's growth or to have produced at least two lambs which have attained a record of merit.

"For Ramboulllets or American, Standard and Black-Top Delaines: Rams must shear not less than twenty-five pounds at a year's growth or to have produced ten lambs which have attained the record of merit. Ewes to shear not less than sixteen pounds at a year's growth or to have produced two lambs which have attained the record of merit.

"To attain record of merit in division B, sheep must meet the following requirements which shall apply to all breeds: Rams must produce

in one year at least eight pounds of scoured wool. Ewes must produce at least six pounds of scoured wool."

Rules governing admission of sheep to record of merit are as follows:

"Any member wishing to enter sheep for the Record of Merit shall make application in writing to the Animal Husbandry Extension Specialist, M. A. C., East Lansing, Michigan, indicating with his application the approximate time he wishes to shear.

"Sheep to be entered must be purebred and recorded in their breed Association record.

"Sheep entered shall be inspected within a week after shearing by a representative of Michigan Agricultural College, who shall make a record of the date of shearing and sufficient data to accurately identify each sheep entered.

"Twelve months after the first shearing an M. A. C. representative shall again witness the shearing of the same sheep, for the purpose of seeing that it is done as nearly as possible in the same manner as was the first shearing. He shall weigh the wool and record its weight. In case the fleece is entered for the scoured test he shall take possession of the fleece and forward it to Animal Husbandry Extension Specialist at M. A. C.

"Fleeces submitted for the scouring test shall be accompanied by a scouring fee of \$1.00 each.

"Upon receipt of data from the M. A. C. Animal Husbandry Extension Specialist, showing that a sheep has qualified, and having received the registration fee of fifty cents from the owner, the Secretary of the Association shall issue a certificate of Record of Merit to the owner.

"Fleeces submitted for the scouring test shall be considered the property of the sheep owner, and may be disposed of by returning them to him carrying charges collect, or, at the option of the owner, the fleeces may be pooled and sold each year by the M. A. C. representative and net proceeds prorated."

Any breeder interested should write at once to V. A. Freeman, Extension Division, M. A. C., East Lansing, Michigan for information so as to have his sheep inspected this spring as the fleece taken off at the second inspection is the first one that can compete for record. The project will be supervised this year as an extension project by the Extension Division of the Animal Husbandry Department of the M. A. C., and the scouring of the wool will be supervised by the Textile Division of the Chemistry Department, M. A. C.

A system of nose prints will be used to identify competing sheep supplementary to ear labels and individual characteristics. If these prints work out as well as they have so far they will effectively trap any breeder who would attempt to substitute other similar sheep for the ones inspected at the first shearing, and will materially aid in giving the records the confidence of all interested breeders.



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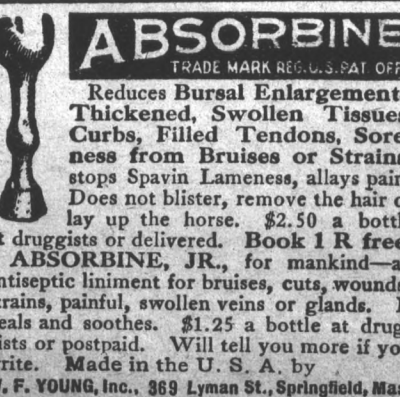
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A Farm Boy Learns How Hollanders Farm

(Continued from Page 4)

presto! today, fifty years later, there are a thousand Dutchmen raising bulbs, grain, sugar beets, poultry, cows and families on the Bottom of Haarlem Lake.

There are 875 farms ranging in size from three or four acres to 300 or 400 besides the countless little villages. In 1924, there were 4,500 horses, 3,000 cattle, 6,500 hogs and 27,000 poultry, where before there were only fish and gulls. Sugar beets, peas, wheat, oats and caraway seed seem to be the principal crops.

The whole country side is laid out in little square patches of a quarter or half an acre, as neat, as tidy, and altogether as attractive as an unsolvable cross word puzzle. There is a little rectangular field of wheat, a ditch perhaps two feet wide full of water, and on the other side a little square of clover, then a half acre of pasture and next a little patch of beets, an acre of potatoes, a field of oats, a field of caraway seed, another little pasture full of Dutch belted or Holstein cows, and so on, as far as one can see.

Fences, and the consequent waste of ground are supplanted by the network of tiny ditches which are apparently officially respected as fences by the stock, and also serve to carry the surface water into the larger ditches from which it is finally pumped up into the big canals and finally up into the ocean itself.

There are no weeds—there is not a weed. There is no waste. Crops grow to the very water's edge in the tiny line ditches, and the neighbor's crop begins about two feet away at the other edge. It is the supreme of intensive farming where every foot of ground is used.

The network of canals, laid out in paralleled lines with other canals crossing them like section lines, is really the highway system of Holland, and what roads there are follow the tops of these canal banks, these dykes. Thus the auto roads are highways in elevation as well as in name, and afford the traveller the opportunity to see the people at work and play.

Hans and Gretchen are herding ducks or cows beside a little ditch; Dame Brinker is on her knees in the little wash house whose front porch is a tiny little wharf projecting out into the canal, doing the family washing; the big sisters are harvesting the grain with scythe and cradle, and the head of the house is sailing up the canal in his barge with the empty milk cans, probably returning from the community cheese factory.

Our hosts took us to Boskop, the center of the large nursery industry which extends for fifteen miles in either direction from the city and furnishes employment for ten thousand people. The nearest railroad is five miles away and yet these nursery stocks are shipped out to all parts of the world, as it is one of the largest nursery centers in the world. The whole area is so wet and so mixed in among the network of overhead canals that the ground will not support a right of way rigid enough for a railroad. It is necessary to drive long piles in the ground before even a wood shed may be built, and when a motor truck of any size rolls along the street the whole block vibrates with it. And yet there are about 700 independent nurseries varying in size from one to forty acres within this single area.

The nursery gave us a splendid dinner in Boskop and explained that their industry is severely threatened by the restrictions which our country place upon shipments of bulbs and nursery stock into the United States. The Hollanders believe that these embargo measures against much of their stock are prompted more by the desire of similar interests here to keep out honest competition than to keep out diseased stock, and they spared no efforts to explain to us how careful they are to prevent the spread of any plant disease and how exhaustive their research work is in the field of practical plant pathology.

The jolly Dutchmen allowed no sign of ill feeling to extend to their American visitors, however, and served us of the very best. While we were eating, the newspaper came out, printed in Dutch of course, telling of the death of President Coolidge's son

in Washington. At the request of the Dutch toastmaster everyone stood for a moment in silent recognition of this loss to the people of America and to their friends, the people of Holland.

The biggest dinner of the summer, however, was given us on the evening of the same day, in Zaandvoort, by the sea. In a magnificent hotel up on the beach—and I use the word "up" advisedly—a large dining room with a special corps of attendants had been reserved for us. We were seated at seven and we ate for three hours, until ten o'clock. The places had been arranged so that there was an English-speaking Hollander sitting next to every American visitor. Most of these Hollanders were representatives of large nursery firms and had made at least one trip to the United States. We were able to exchange our opinions of Holland with their opinions of us.

In all justice to our hosts, and to our own ability as trenchermen, a few significant statistics relating to that dinner should be quoted. To begin with, each place was flanked with an imposing battery of silverware stretching away on either side. It was a baffling array for we editors who seldom get further than the knife, fork, and spoon trinity and, personally, I could have done just as well with my triple-threat, all-purpose knife that I used in my days of batching on the homestead.

There was the dinner knife, the fish knife, the steak knife, the butter knife—and whole families of forks and spoons. But even if I did not know their first names, in true reporter style I could count them. The waiter saw the doctor counting his and checked up on him later by carefully brushing his clothes for him, especially about the pockets. There were twelve articles of silverware at each plate to begin with and nine more were brought in with later courses. Each of us had to use 21 pieces of silver in order to have behaved correctly during that three-hour dinner. Each of us was equipped with a serviette as big as an ordinary table cloth, and the table linen was changed four times during the prosecution of the meal. The only justification I can see for that is so that the awkward guest may not feel that he has put the host to any extra trouble if he should upset the catsup or any other bottle and make a change necessary.

Another unusual sight for we simple "millionaire Americans" was a glittering semicircle of glasses—six of them—before each plate. They were empty to start with but during the dinner they were filled each with its own variety of wine, champagne, liquor, beer—or distilled water.

There were twelve distinct courses to that dinner, and each one was gracefully prepared and graciously served. There was little speech making and yet we were at work on that dinner for three hours.

"Well, boys, it looks unreasonable, but that stack of hay certainly seems to be moving out there in the meadow," said the doctor on our way home that night. I had taken pretty good care of the doctor during the dinner and was surprised to find him seeing such things as moving stacks of hay.

"We'll have to take better care of the doctor next time," the colonel observed sadly, and then he stepped on his own foot and pinched himself. "But, why, say, it does seem to be moving, at that!"

Had the dinner proved too much for us? The stack of hay appeared to me to be moving too—but I wasn't going to commit myself. What was the use?

It came nearer—a big stack of hay! Finally we noticed the barge beneath it. It was simply a stack of hay on a big flat boat, drifting down a canal in the moonlight.

Our visit in Holland and on through Germany and Denmark will be continued in a later issue.

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Poultry Department

(We invite you to contribute your experience in raising poultry to this department. Questions relative to poultry will be cheerfully answered.)

SELECTION OF EGGS AND NATURAL INCUBATION

Second of a series of articles on raising of baby chicks, by Clarence M. Ferguson

DURING the last few weeks we have considered the egg largely as a matter of its food value and as a means of bringing revenue when sold to the consumer. As spring approaches one must consider it from another angle, its original purpose that of reproduction. It now forms the nucleus of our next spring's crop of chicks and our next fall's crop of pullets.

The commercial poultryman is confronted with the problem of greater hatchability and less mortality among the youngsters. Forcing hens for production tends to decrease hatchability and also to decrease the vitality of the chick.

Formation of the Egg

The egg consists of a yolk, albumen, or white, shell membranes and shell. Each of these parts plays a part in the production of a chick. The yolk is formed and developed by the ovary, an organ found along the vertebrae of the bird. When it is fully developed it drops into the opening of the oviduct tube, a whitish colored organ commencing just below the ovary and ending at the cloaca. During production this organ is much enlarged and is covered with a network of veins which carry to this organ the materials necessary for egg production. When the yolk enters the oviduct tube it is fertilized by the male serum. If examined a small circular whitish body will be found on the surface of the yolk just under the vitelline membrane. This is called

not make a normal growth during the incubation period. It is essential therefore, that eggs intended for hatching be held at a temperature below 68 degrees, preferably about 55 to 60 degrees F., until ready to be placed in the incubators. Eggs deteriorate with age and therefore should be set as soon after being laid as possible. It is safe however to keep them as long as two or three weeks if kept at a uniform temperature.

Selection of Eggs

Much has been said of culling and selection. The first culling should be done before setting. If you are to improve the type of egg to be produced by your flock, set only the best. Particular attention should be given to size, color, shape and shell texture. The best egg from a market standpoint weighs from 24 to 28 ounces per dozen. Small eggs and overly large eggs do not pack well in standard fillers and are a commodity not well received on the market.

Color is a factor on which much stress is being laid. If you are breeding some of the Mediterranean varieties, select only the chalk white eggs, avoiding those which are creamy or tinted. In selecting brown eggs, you will find a much greater range of color. Dark brown eggs free from flecking are most desirable and this factor should be considered.

It is hard to describe the ideal shape of an egg. However, one should not use eggs which are spherical in shape. The long pointed eggs are also objectionable because they are more easily broken in shipment. Eggs with wrinkled shells and those with bulges or irregular outline should also be discarded.

The factor of shell texture is also



"This is a part of our Leghorn flock, which certainly is a profitable part of our farming," writes F. E. Chambers, of Fenwick.

ed the blastoderm and consists of three concentric rings in the center of which is the embryo proper. All eggs may not be fertilized but pass down the tube where the white or albumen is laid on in three distinct layers, an inner coating called the chalazae, a middle layer called the dense albumen, and an outside layer or thin albumen. Outside the albumen are two tissue paper like membranes which lie closely together except at the large end of the egg where they separate, forming the air cell. The shell proper encloses the entire structure and is made up largely of lime or calcium carbonate.

The purpose of the albumen is to act as a protective coating over the yolk, and secondly to act as a source of food for growing and developing embryo.

The yolk furnishes the food material for the young chick for the first sixty to seventy-two hours of its life, and is just as necessary to its growth as colostrum milk is to the new born calf.

If the eggs are collected soon after being laid and properly stored, the growth of the embryo is checked and it lies dormant. Growth will commence however at a temperature of 68 degrees F. If the eggs are permitted to stay in a temperature ranging from 68 to 104 degrees growth will continue. If then the growth is checked by cooling, the embryo may die or be so weakened that it will

important. This can be determined by close inspection or by candling. Eggs having porous shells evaporate very quickly, tending to dry up the developing chick. Select eggs with a fine even texture of shell that when candled present a dense closely woven shell texture. These eggs not only are more satisfactory for incubation, but are also the best for sale as food as they stand handling much better than weaker shells. It should be remembered that a good commercial egg is also a good hatching egg.

Natural Incubation

While natural incubation is fast giving way to artificial means, an article of this kind would be incomplete without mentioning this method. It is generally conceded that a hen can still produce a better job of doing it than can her mechanical competitor. This method finds favor among poultrymen who do not raise chicks in quantity and we even find some large producers still using this method. The writer has seen as many as 3,000 chicks being brooded by hens in one plant. The disadvantages of course, are quite easily seen. Quantity production is different owing to the labour and trouble involved with small units. Setting hens have temperaments which vary greatly, and they do not always take kindly to three weeks close attention to the tedium of incubation. Then with the development of greater egg pro-

(Continued on Page 28)

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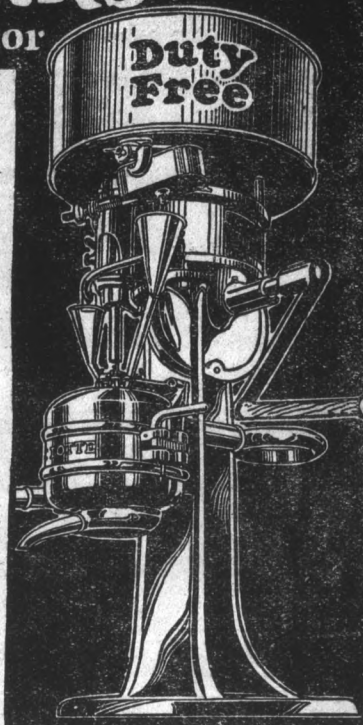
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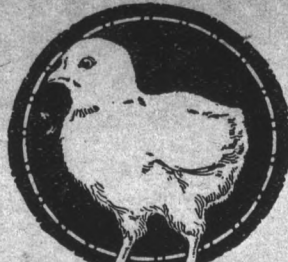
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1. Select hens which show a quiet disposition and an inclination to stay on the job.

2. Provide a good shelter free hen can have exercise and be free from drafts. Some place where the from disturbances. Rats and skunks are particular enemies of setting hens.

3. Supply a good nest made preferably of earth hollowed out and lined with hay or straw. Do not use materials in which the eggs may become buried and chilled.

4. Do not give a hen more eggs than she can cover well. Thirteen is the usual number.

5. Be sure to use some good insecticide to rid the bird of lice and watch for mites in the nest and coop.

6. Provide feed preferably a mixture of grains in a feeder and plenty of fresh water.

7. Provide a dust bath for the hens to wallow in.

8. Watch the nests, remove dirt, broken eggs or cracked eggs.

9. Test the eggs at seventh and fourteenth days and remove infertile eggs or dead germs.

10. Set as many hens as possible at the same time and divide the chicks up at hatching time. A hen will brood as many as twenty chicks. The others can be broken up and soon will be back in production.

Our next article will deal with artificial incubation and Pedigreeing.

EXPERIENCE WITH CHICKS

TO the Editor:—I am wondering if other M. B. F. readers have been in the same boat? Two years ago I made up my mind to change the Buff Leghorns for the Buff Orpingtons, a larger breed, to see if I could keep them out of the garden. So I sent out by parcel post and got fifty chicks. One was almost dead with white diarrhea. At the same time I had sent out and got 28 eggs to set under the Buff Leghorn hen and they hatched about the time I received the parcel post chicks. The hen ate and killed all but eighteen and I took them away and gave them to another hen I had saved for setting so I had 68 chicks to start with. I buried so many that I hung a potato planter in a tree to have it handy.

To make the story short, I saved 17 pullets and 11 roosters out of the 68. Someone gave me a hint that five cents worth of carbolic acid would save the balance, so I got some and used two to three drops to a quart of water and no more were sick. Those too far gone, of course, died. A veterinary said he used Tincture of Iron with success.

Another experience I had with chicks. The first batch I gave plenty of green stuff and they grew nicely, the second batch I fixed it so all could get out to the grass but there were five or six that just wouldn't. I soon saw the difference in size as they are stunted, although they were fed the same as the others,—so, dear readers, get them out to the green grass if possible, for success.—Geo. M. Harwood.

BOILED RYE GOOD FOR POULTRY

DEAR EDITOR:—IN THE BUSINESS FARMER of January 3rd this year Mr. A. D., Dighton, Michigan asks if boiled rye is good for poultry. If poultry raisers knew the value of boiled rye this would be much more used and a much greater profit left after sales. I feed boiled rye to chicks as soon as they are old enough to eat it after mixing in, or on, all the dry mash it will take up. Feed chicks a part ration at each meal and the older ones all they can eat all day. But keep ground oats and corn with an equal amount of bran mixed before them at all times and the last thing in the evening see they get all the scratch they can eat. I put 2 bushels in a fifty gallon kettle, this 2 bushels just fills the kettle when cooked. We have never put on the market better or fatter chickens. My neighbor has been using boiled rye for 15 years and has so far got only the best results.—G. Wiltsie, Delta County, Mich.



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The strain that has been making egg laying history ever since Tom Barron entered his first pen in America. We breed them upward—watch our flocks the year around to make sure only good birds remain.

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Wh. Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00
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on your place this season. I am a pure bred chick of known ancestry, and bred to lay. Catalog. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns.

MACOMB POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Holtzius, Michigan.

BETTER SEED MAKES LARGER YIELDS

By Rich Lucas

WHAT we are growing as large eared corn today was a grass years ago. Through constant improvement and breeding work this once grass like plant has been brought up to its present form, and today corn is one of the best crops in the entire United States.

For the best results, no corn should be planted that has not been tested, for it costs just as much to prepare for, plant, cultivate, and nearly as much to harvest a fifty per cent stand as it does a ninety-eight per cent, while the profit from the latter is just practically twice as great.

I test as well as grade my seed corn because it pays me well. In testing I use five kernels from each ear, discarding every ear not testing one hundred per cent of strong germination. An ear testing one hundred per cent but with weakly sprouts goes out for feeding.

Here is my plan for testing seed corn selected from several methods I have tried. My testing box is sixteen by thirty-six inches, with four inch sides. On top of all four sides I have driven in shingle nails every two inches apart, leaving about a quarter inch undriven. Starting at one corner nail I tie on a piece of heavy wrapping twine and draw across again, and so on until I have finished the short way across. I then commence on another corner nail and run back and forth the long way. This gives me my box divided into two inch squares. All along the box on the outside I have glued on large numbers to correspond to the proper number of each outside square (the numbers I cut from an old calendar) so there is no trouble whatever to quickly tell the number of any square in the box. To number the ears I used some real thin wood (a piece of cigar box). From this I cut 144 small pegs and sharpened them, numbering each consecutively from 1 to 144. The pegs I made about an inch or so long and around three-eighths of an inch wide.

When ready to test I fill my box almost full of damp sand and bring it into the house. Bringing in my seed corn I select five kernels from various sections of an ear and place in square number one, while into the peth at the butt end of ear I drive peg number 1, and so on until I have filled each square in my box. Each ear is numbered in a manner so that there can be no mistake, so I merely place them loose in boxes and store until germination is completed.

When I get each square in my box filled I press the five kernels into the sand, smooth over, water enough to keep damp, and wait.

Before long the sprouts begin to appear but I let them grow several inches high as some ears will sprout all five kernels but after a week or so of growth perhaps one plant is showing weakness and is much smaller or more spindling than the other four. After, say about four inches high, I pull out every thing, jotting down on a piece of paper the numbers I want to hold and those I am going to throw away. Going to my stored ears I pull out the pegs, discarding the ears in accordance with numbers on my paper. The ones I retain for seed are hand tipped and butted as well as hand shelled, run over the grader then sacked for spring use.

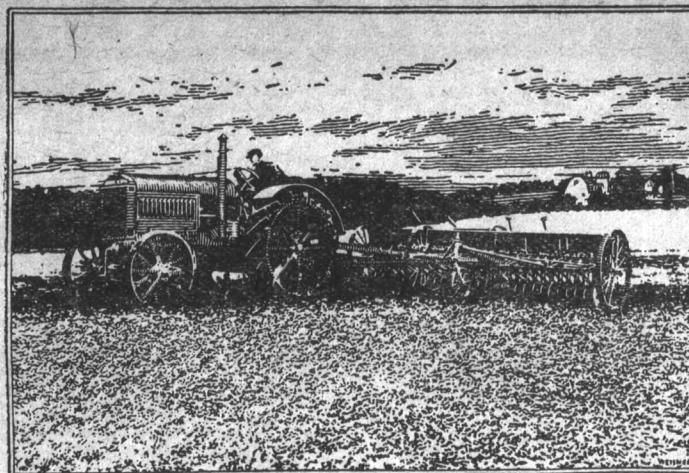
In the above manner I get the best of seed. More trouble of course than going to the crib when ready to plant picking out the best looking ears and shelling, but from comparing both methods on small experimental plots I have found my time well repaid by the few hours of actual time it takes me to test my seed corn.

Perhaps my idea of box and pegs will be more clear if after reading this article the two illustrations are looked over. Diagram one shows how I fix up my corn testing box as to numbering and stringing. Diagram 2 is just about the full size, as well as the shape of the pegs I use.

The farm bureau may be a help and an inspiration, or just another organization, according to what you put into it.

Concrete floors are good for dairy barns, but a broad platform for the cows to lie on in winter is a kindness they will pay in the milk pail.

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ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

MARKET FLASHES

Grain Markets Continue Unsettled

Fewer Cattle and Sheep Being Fed

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

DURING the in-between season farmers are making plans for the future, and farmers of one district are wondering what those of other sections will do in the way of planting and sowing seed for the several grains. Of course, it is rather early to know very much about such things, but it may be said at the start that there is much possibility of a marked increase in the wheat acreage because of the great boom which was brought about by the serious world shortage at a time when the need of wheat was extremely large. This is a matter of tremendous importance to the farmers of Michigan, as this is a great wheat state, and overproduction two years ago, as all of them remember, brought down prices to a level which meant little or no profit. Better by far to stick to common sense diversifying of the crops, with no more than a small increase in wheat area, while devoting about the usual acreage to oats and other grains and potatoes. As for seed, use every possible way to get only the very best of oats, corn and other grains. Fortunately, this is being done in the case of corn much more generally than ever before, especially in the states where corn is the leading crop. This is a time when the average farmer and stockman can poorly afford to pay the high wages demanded by farm hands, and farmers are obliged to use extra exertions to make every acre produce more and better products than in the past. Even boys and girls are surprising their elders by getting the best possible profits from corn acres. Possibly, the failure of oats to advance as much as corn and the other grains may cause farmers to reduce the oats acreage, just as the boom in rye prices may encourage them to sow more rye, but the safer course to follow seems to be to make no large change in their acreages of these cereals. Michigan farmers do not need to be encouraged to set apart ground for orchards, and the only advice needed is to see that the apple and peach trees are well sprayed at the right times. The grape growing industry has been growing in importance in recent years, and it is destined to become still more profitable.

Unsettled Grain Markets

A few weeks ago there was the wildest kind of a Chicago wheat market imaginable outside of war times, prices advancing at a giddy pace, and the price for delivery next May jumped to around \$1.06 a bushel. Unlike the usual wheat market, trading was not restricted mainly to the professional traders, but the public entered the market, and their buying was so large that the ring of speculators lost control for the time. Then the tide suddenly turned, a multitude of traders starting to take their profits, and down went prices with a rush, May wheat in less than a month suffered a fall of nearly 29 cents, with a similar fall in rye prices. For the trained operator it was largely a profitable affair, but the "lamb" were badly squeezed, as usual at such times, most of them being losers when their holdings had to be closed out on the Board of Trade. Corn has acted in sympathy with wheat, going down in prices, as has rye, with moderate later advances, and all the grains sold much higher than a year ago, oats excepted, the market for oats being held down by the unusually heavy sticks in the visible supply. Farmers evidently have lacked faith in oats, and they were in too much of a hurry to market their surplus holdings after liberal quantities used on the farms. It may be added that the visible supply of all grains in the United States a short time ago aggregated 385,000,000 bushels, being 110,247,000 bushels more than a year ago. Late sales were made for May delivery of wheat at \$1.85, comparing with \$1.10 a year ago; corn at \$1.30, comparing with 80 cents

a year ago; oats at 53 cents, comparing with 49 cents a year ago; and rye at \$1.60, comparing with 72 cents a year ago.

Coming Cattle Scarcity

The following message comes from New York: The American family's "T-bone steak" and "prime roast beef au jus" will be both scarce and dear by next September, a delegation of cattle raisers and dirt farmers from Texas, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois told Wall street financiers at a luncheon at the Bankers' club. The American housewife, the westerners brought word, would go to market with a smaller basket and long purse, her harassed butcher being forced to put on the screws by then because of disposal of herds during the ruinous post-war slump. The national meat shortage, the visitors agreed, threatens to become so acute by fall that it may cost North America its position in world markets as a meat producer.

Cattle Scarcer and Higher

There is decidedly less cattle feeding districts than usual, and a large falling off in the Chicago receipts during the past week enabled sellers to obtain advances of around 50 cents per 100 pounds, the bulk of the beef steers crossing the scales at around \$8.25 to \$10.75. The choicer class of yearlings sold at \$10 to \$11.25, with a few sales of fancy yearlings up to \$12.25. The best long fed weighty steers brought \$10.25 to \$11.35, with 1310-pound steers taken at \$8.50, and sales down to \$6.75 to \$7.75 for common to fair light steers. No good steers went below \$8.75. Butcher lots of cows and heifers had a good outlet at \$4 to \$10, fancy yearling heifers topping the market, 27 head which averaged 650 pounds bringing that figure. Low grade little steers brought \$4 to \$6.70 and bulls sold at \$3.40 to \$6.50, while canner and cutter cows were sold for \$2.25 to \$3.90 and calves at \$6 to 14. The stocker and feeder trade was fairly active, desirable offerings averaging 25 cents higher, but common lots were not much wanted at unchanged prices. Sales were made at \$4.75 to \$8, largely at \$6.25 to \$7.50. The general run of dairy cows offered were salable at \$50 to \$60 per head, good forward springers bringing \$75 to \$80 and common backward springers down to \$35. A year ago com-

mon to prime beef steers sold at \$6.25 to \$11.70 and three years ago at \$6.25 to \$9.20. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date amount to 1,758,000 cattle comparing with 1,840,000 a year ago.

Fewer Lambs Feeding

Sharp declines in prices for lambs have taken place recently owing to much larger receipts in the Chicago market and to the liberal supplies of Colorado lambs consigned from far western markets to the leading packers direct, thereby lessening competition between buyers. Even at the decline, however, prices are still far higher than in recent years, lambs selling at \$14 to \$17.75, and the top comparing with \$15.75 one year ago and \$10.60 four years ago. Feeding lambs were scarce and wanted at \$16.60 to \$17.25. The only thing that could act permanently to depress prices is lessened consumption resulting from dearthness of lamb and mutton, prices being unusually high. No large numbers of sheep or lambs are now ready for the market, and unusually small numbers are on feed, and markets are mainly dependent upon Colorado and Nebraska. No lambs are left in the feed yards contributory to the Chicago market, where there are facilities for feeding upward of 400,000 head. Furthermore, most of the farmers in near-by territory have marketed their lambs, and eastern feeders have sold most of their lambs and are hesitating about refilling their feed yards, being indisposed to take more chances. Recent sales of lambs in Chicago were at \$15 to \$17.90, while feeding-lambs brought \$16.25 to \$17. Yearlings sold at \$11.50 to \$15, wethers at \$9 to \$11.75, ewes at \$5 to \$9 and bucks at \$6 to \$6.75.

Hog Market Booming

The long predicted booming market for hogs is now a reality, recent lively advances in prices having landed the commonest to the best lots offered on the Chicago market at \$10.50 to \$11.75, these prices comparing with \$9.65 to \$11.30 of a week earlier and with \$5.90 to \$7.05 a year ago. These steady advances are based solely on the fast decreasing marketings and large requirements on local and eastern shipping accounts, eastern shippers taking many more hogs than a week earlier, while the receipts are far smaller than heretofore or a year ago. The range of prices has narrowed, with prime heavy butchers at the top, these selling 35 cents above the best light bacon hogs. With market changes in favor of owners, it is folly

to fail to market hogs as choice as possible, and every pound counts.

WHEAT

Wheat was very active last week with quick fluctuations and a great deal of trading, but prices did not get far in either direction. The price changes at Detroit were not so frequent as on other markets, a condition that came from the slowness of cash demand. Millers were not active in the buying and lack of demand made it impossible to follow the advances. During the greater part of the week there was more wheat on the market than dealers knew what to do with. Bulls are still optimistic and believe that the price will again hit the \$2 level before another crop.

CORN

Receipts of corn are declining and bulls are hoping this will cause prices to advance. The price is now slightly under that of two weeks ago.

OATS

There is a fairly good demand for oats at this writing and the market is firm. Although prices are lower than they were two weeks ago, they are not at the lowest point they have been during that period and they are expected to continue upward.

RYE

This market shows little change over two weeks ago aside from a small decline in price.

BEANS

The reason for the sudden changes in the Michigan bean market is well explained in the following excerpts from a letter received by a Michigan dealer from a California dealer:

"There will probably be these fluctuations in the market from time to time, but it appears to us that there is not enough stability in the policy of the dealers in Michigan and that if the receipts from the country would be better taken care of and the market stabilized on a gradually upward basis which the conditions throughout the country warrant on Michigan beans that the trade will be more inclined to buy with confidence than they are at present with the conditions so frequently changing."

"However, we believe in the long run that Michigan beans should do better with anything like a normal shipping demand for there is no question but that Michigan beans are cheaper than any other variety of American beans now obtainable."

POTATOES

Potatoes are in liberal supply and the market easy. Demand is slow and no change is noted in price during the last few days.

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

	Detroit Feb. 24	Chicago Feb. 23	Detroit Feb. 11	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.90		\$1.99	\$1.14 1/2
No. 2 White	1.90		1.95	1.15 1/2
No. 2 Mixed	1.90		1.95	1.14 1/2
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	1.25	1.19@1.20	1.28	.82
No. 4 Yellow	1.20	1.14@1.16	1.23	.80
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.55	.53@.54	.63 1/2	.53
No. 3 White	.54	.49@.50	.62	.51 1/2
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.55	1.53 1/2	1.59	.73
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	6.10@6.15	6.50	6.30@6.35	4.75
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	1.06	1.10	1.17	1.60@1.66
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	16@17	20@22	17@18	23.50@24
No. 2 Tim.	14@15	16@18	15@16	20.50@21
No. 1 Clover	14@15	16@17	14@15	20.50@21
Light Mixed	15@16	18@20	16@17	22.50@23

Tuesday, February 24.—Wheat steady. Corn unchanged. Oats firm. Bean market firm. Demand for potatoes declines. Poultry strong.

THE LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—Cattle market steady. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$9@10; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$8@8.75; best handyweight butcher steers, \$7@8; mixed steers and heifers, \$6@7.50; handy light butchers, \$5.50@6.50; light butchers, \$4.50@6; best cows, \$5@5.50; butcher cows, \$4@4.50; common cows, \$3@3.50; canners, \$2.25@3; choice light bulls, \$5@6; heavy bulls, \$4.50@5.50; stock bulls, \$4.50@5.50; feeders, \$5@7; stockers, \$5@6.25; milkers and springers, \$45@70.

Veal—Calves—Market slower; best, \$14.50@15; others, \$5@14.

Sheep and Lambs—Market slow; best lambs, \$17.25@17.50; fair lambs, \$16@16.75; light to common lambs, \$9@14; yearlings, \$13.50@14.50; fair to good sheep, \$8@9; culls and common, \$4@6.50.

Hogs—Market 10 to 15c higher. Mixed hogs, \$11.95@12; pigs, \$10.

CHICAGO—Cattle.—Receipts, 3,814. Low grade steers, \$4@6.75; common to fair, \$6.75@7.75; fair to good corn-fed, \$7.75@9; good to choice corn-feds, \$9@10.25; choice to prime corn-feds, \$10.25@11.35; common to fair yearlings, \$6.75@7.75; fair to good yearlings, \$7.75@8.75; good to choice yearlings, \$8.75@10.25; choice to prime yearlings \$10.25@12.25. Bulls, inferior bulls, \$3.50@4.40; common to fair bolognas, \$4.40@4.75; fair to good butchers, \$5@5.50; good to choice butchers, \$5.50@6.50. Calves, common to choice light heavies, \$6@9; common to good heavies, \$4@6.50; good to choice heavies, \$6.50@8; common to fair vealers, \$11@12; good to

choice vealers, \$12@12.75; fancy selected vealers, \$12.75@13.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 222,200. Poor to good mixed, averaging 200 to 380 lbs., \$10.65@11.20; poor to good heavy packing, averaging 350 to 500 lbs., \$10.65@10.90; rough heavy packing, averaging 350 to 500 lbs., \$10.45@10.60; fair to good medium grades, averaging 225 to 380 lbs., \$11.30@11.45; fair to choice heavy butchers, \$11.50@11.75; pigs, best kinds, \$8.75@10.50; pigs, inferior to good, \$6.50@8.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 74,700. Wethers, aged, poor to best, \$9@11; wethers, 2 year-olds, \$10@12; western ewes, all grades, \$7.50@9.25; native ewes, fair to best, \$7.25@9; cull, \$5@6.50; canner, \$3@4.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle—Receipts, 75; market slow and steady. Calves—receipts, 100; market active and unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market active and 10@15c higher; heavy, \$12.10@12.25; mixed, \$12@12.10; yorkers, \$12; light porkers, \$10.50@11.25; pigs, \$10.50; roughs, \$10.25@11.50; stags, \$5@7. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 13,000; market active; lambs 25c higher, \$10@17.25; others unchanged.

LEGISLATURE VOTES DOWN CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

(Continued from Page 3)

to increase the number of Wayne County Senators from 5 to 10 and the Representatives from 14 to 25. At present, the Senate committee seems favorable to allowing Wayne 7 Senators and they have requested the opinion of the Attorney Gen-



Week of March 1

THE week of March 1 opens in Michigan with heavy rain or snow falling in most counties. It is quite likely the weather will be mild for the season at end of February and beginning of March in which case there will probably be a mixture of rain and wet snow. Following close on the heels of this storm center skies will clear and Michigan will have a day or two of fair weather and seasonal temperatures.

On or just before the middle of the week, however a renewal of storms of rain or snow are to be expected. With the passage of these conditions to the eastward the weather will clear and the balance of the week will be mostly sunshiny and cold. In fact, precipitation will be at a minimum during the next few days in this state.

Week of March 8

Any unsettled conditions at the very end of last week or very beginning of this will soon disappear and most counties in Michigan will have a few days of clear, cold weather.

Not until about Wednesday or Thursday will temperatures moderate to any appreciable amount in this snows will melt in many of the ex-state, but for a short period, at least, posed places.

During the closing days of the week winds will increase and there will be storms of rain or snow with some local touches of sleet. This storm period will run into the opening days of next week closely followed by a change to colder temperatures, higher barometer and clearing.

March Prospects

The average weather conditions that may be expected in this state this year may be summed up in the two words, cold and dry. We expect both the precipitation and temperatures to be below the normal for the season. The percentage of sunshine will be greater than normal but we do not believe the state as a whole during the first three weeks of March will report any damaging heaving of the farm land.

Predicted Eclipse Weather

Our predictions gain more confidence among the readers of the Business Farmer with each successive week of correct forecasts and the prophecy of cloudy skies at the time of the total eclipse of the sun in Michigan was no exception to most parts of the state. The cold wave immediately after the eclipse when temperatures in Michigan fell as low as 24 degrees below zero in the northern lower peninsula gave decided proof that weather forecasting is as much a science as farming and the two go hand in hand towards increased harvests and minimum crop failures.

eral as to the constitutionality of such a bill.

A pool of the House on the proposed capital punishment bill reveals that fifty-two members have declared they will vote for it, and forty plan on voting against it. Eight members have not yet placed themselves on record.

The House committee has reported favorably Representative MacKinnon's bill providing for changing the name of the Michigan Agricultural College to the Michigan State College. It is reported that this move is favored by the students at this institution, but the Michigan farm organizations have gone on record against any such change.

If we could know just what the future of the East Lansing institution is to be, we would in a better position to know whether or not the change would be desirable. If it is to become a second university, giving a broad training in the arts and sciences, then no doubt the name Michigan State College would more accurately describe the institution. If, on the other hand, research and experimental work are to be vigorously promoted, agricultural extension fostered and the benefits and information of the institution made available to every farmer in the state, then the present name would be appropriate. The letters M. A. C. have come to have a considerable meaning not only in Michigan but throughout the United States. By changing this name after considerably more than a half century of history, the accumulated prestige of the name would be lost.

Corn Borer Considered

Because of the fact that the European corn borer is annually being discovered in additional Michigan counties and the infestation is becoming more serious, Representative Joseph Warner of Ypsilanti, has introduced a bill to give the State Commissioner of Agriculture authority to prepare and enforce regulations for the control of this pest. The bill provides for the appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the state's share of the necessary expense. If this appropriation is granted an even larger amount of Federal funds will become available for controlling the corn borer and eradicating it from Michigan if possible.

In accordance with the attitude of Michigan farm organizations, Representative Frank McKenzie of Concord, has introduced a bill to give quail permanent protection. The present temporary protection on quail expires this year.

Each farmers' mutual fire insurance company would be limited to a territory covering more than four counties according to a bill offered by Representative Joseph C. Armstrong of Detroit. Senator A. H. Gansser of Bay City has proposed a bill to provide for the adoption and use of a standard form of fire insurance by mutual companies.

Prevention of crime through the passage of a very strict anti-firearm bill is proposed by Senator George M. Condon of Detroit. If this measure were passed it would require all owners of firearms in Michigan after July 1, 1925, to have them registered with a local board on penalty of a fine of from \$100 to \$500. Any person found guilty of committing a felony while armed with a pistol, revolver or gun would be liable to an extra punishment of not less than five years imprisonment in addition to the regular penalty inflicted for committing the crime. For subsequent offenses the court would be empowered to double or triple the above extra penalty. The bill would prohibit the carrying of firearms by anyone either on their person or in a vehicle, without a permit. Having a firearm in one's dwelling would not be considered a violation of the law.

MICHIGAN HAS 9,000 WOMEN-FARMERS; 20 FARM MANAGERS

MICHIGAN has 9,000 women farmers, according to data collected by the Blue Valley Creamery Institute. Of this number over 6,000 operate farms, 5,500 their own, 20 as managers and not quite 250 as tenants, the data disclosed.

I was one of the first 5,000 subscribers to THE BUSINESS FARMER when it was first born. Am well pleased in the way it has improved.—H. J. C., Alba, Mich.

Your paper is very interesting and I enjoy it.—J. Boyle, Wayne County, Mich.

FEED

If you buy feed for pigeons, poultry, hogs, sheep or cattle we can save you money. Let us send you our regular price lists and market letters.

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WEALTHY WESTERN NEW YORK. LOCATE on good roads, near high-schools, among good people. Write us for farms that pay and have all modern conveniences besides. Raise fruit, grapes, poultry, truck or live stock and enjoy the mild climate of a natural fruit belt with long growing seasons and short mild winters. N. Y. Farm Agency, Westfield, N. Y.

ATTENTION FARMERS—IF YOU WANT TO sell or trade your farm for Detroit city property and you want a good and honest business also quick results list your farms with us with a responsible company, we specialize in selling farms in Michigan, write to the Home Land & Building Co., 8580 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE: 40 ACRES OF GOOD SAND Loam, 30 acres under cultivation. 1/2 mile from Tawas lake. Good hunting and fishing. Good 9 room house, good out buildings. With or without stock and equipment. Edgar Laflamme, East Tawas, Michigan.

FARM FOR SALE—103 ACRES LIMESTONE soil string, creek watered pasture, ten room house, barn, corner barn wagonshed, garage other outbuildings young orchard 235 trees. Possession April 1st. Clyde Fritter, Barnesville, Ohio, R4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OWNER HAVING OTHER business, a small fruit farm, 1400 trees nearly all come to bearing; also a lot of Raspberry, Currant and Gooseberry bushes. Well located and very fertile. H. J. Heard, Owner, Crosswell, Mich.

FOR SALE—120 ACRE FARM. GOOD SOIL, timber, lighting system. Will sell machinery with farm. Four miles from Richmond, Mich. Mrs. Alvah Scouten, Richmond, Michigan.

70 ACRE FARM FOR SALE NEAR FRANKFORT, Michigan. Good house, barn and garage; apple and cherry orchard. For terms write Robert Gray, Elberta, Michigan.

FOR SALE—MY 80 ACRE FARM. GOOD buildings, dark loam soil. Also 400 acres pasture land watered and fenced. For particulars write John Campbell, Harrisville, Michigan.

LARGE AND SMALL FARM. EASY TERMS. C. Witmer, Creve, Virginia.

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WANTED: A BLACKSMITH FOR STOCK Farm. Must be expert horse shoer and capable and experienced in every respect. Must also be willing to work part time at general farm work. Give references, salary expected, experience, and full particulars in first letter. Address Box 239, Care of Business Farmer.

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SEED CORN AND SEED OATS. MY DRYING house is filled with Clement's Improved White Cap yellow dent, and Duncan's yellow dent seed corn. Fire dried on racks, ear tested, guaranteed germination from high yielding stock. Registered and certified Worthy Oats. Heavy yielders with a stiff straw. For prices write Paul C. Clement, Britton, Michigan.

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HARDY SOUTH DAKOTA No. 12 ALFALFA seed direct to consumer from country in which it is grown. Send for samples and circular. Faith Warehouse Company, Faith, So. Dak.

FOR SALE—BURBANK HULLESS OATS FOR seed by grower. Full particulars and sample free. Address H. M. Welder, Fennville, Mich., R2.

CERTIFIED WOLVERINE OATS. CERTIFIED Robust Beans. Postal card brings particulars. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

BEST FOR MICHIGAN. ROBUST BEANS. Wolverine Oats. Address A. B. Cook, Owosso, Michigan.

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RED RASPBERRIES. CUTHBERT \$12.50 PER thousand plants, any amount under five hundred \$150. per hundred, 1,000 plants for \$10.00 at the farm. Tony Motz, St. Johns, Mich., R1.

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FOR SALE—SIX HEAD OF REG. SCOTCH Top Shorthorn cows, 4 carrying calf, 2 with calf by side. Priced reasonable. H. E. Hartwell, Williamston, Michigan.

IF YOU WANT GUERNSEY—HEIFER CALVES write L. Terwilliger, R1, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED pigs. \$16 per pair no kin. Write for circulars. Ray Ruebush, Cootla, Illinois.

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CANARIES—ST. ANDREASBURG ROLLERS and Hart's Mountain Warblers. Ethel Maddox, Montpelier, Indiana.

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PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS AND Toulouse Geese. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Michigan.

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