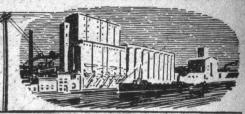
BUSINESS FARMER



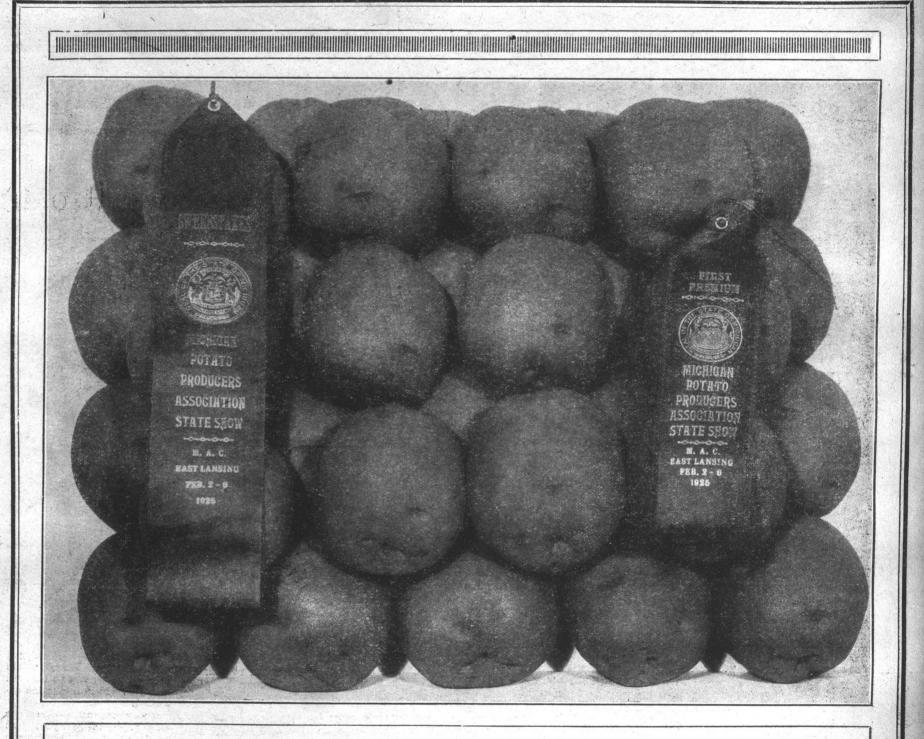
VOL. XII, No. 14

An Independent Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1925



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



MICHIGAN'S BEST

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In this issue: Legislature Delays Vote on M. A. C. Name—Agricultural Products Now on Level With Other Commodities—Tuscola County Test Proves Robust Beans Best—How Bill Bucked the Tiger—and other interesting features

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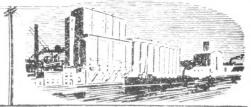


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



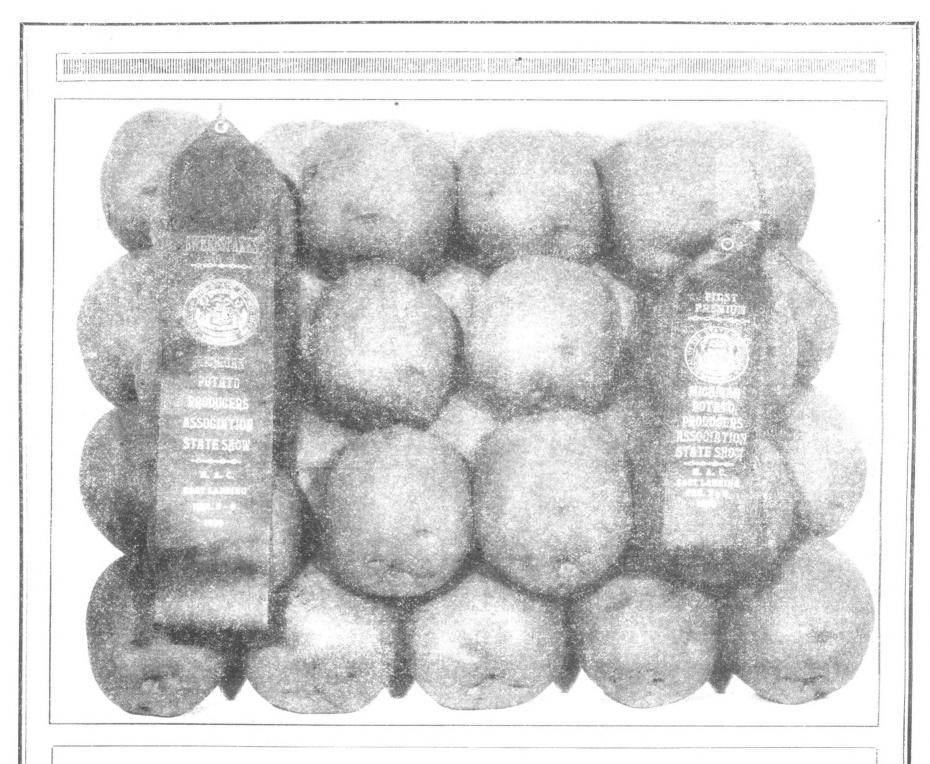
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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at Mt. Clemens, Michigan,

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1925

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

Legislature Delays Vote On M. A. C. Name

Both Senate and House Pass Bill Turning Over Construction and Maintenance of State

or members compris
Trunk Line Roads to State Authorities

legislature last adjournments.

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

WITH farmer members comprising the most numerous occupational group among the 1925 legislators, it is no wonder that they are getting down to business now that there are signs that an early spring will soon be upon us. Committees have been increasingly active and the session has now reached the stage where important bills are meeting their fate on the floor of the House and Senate each day.

Prospects are bright that this session will see the enactment of some real worth while tax reform measures which will lessen the burden upon the general property of the state. Realizing the menace of tax exempt securities and the unjust burden which their issuance imposes upon real estate, the Senate is considering favorably the companion bills placing the annual specific taxes upon foreign and domestic securities.

on foreign and domestic securities.

Attacking the problem of the growing tendency of Michigan municipalities to plunge headlong into bonded indebtedness, Senator Howard F. Baxter of Grand Rapids has introduced a bill providing that only serial bonds be issued, except in cases where a sinking fund is established into which annual payments are made amounting to as much as would have been paid if serial bonds had been issued. The bill provides for limiting to six mills the amount to be raised to retire bonds and setting 30 years as the limit they may run.

Income Tax Proposed

An amendment to the state constitution to provide for a personal income tax has been proposed by Rep.

Wilbur B. Snow of Comstock. The resolution further provides for the abolishing of the primary school interest fund and the placing of the property of public utilities on the general tax roll.

The bill sponsored by Rep. Charles Evans of Tipton, which would give the State Tax Commission authority to pass upon the tax exemptions requested by the charitable homes of fraternal societies passed the House 55 to 2. Rep. Evans believes that this bill will add about \$50,000,000 to the tax rolls of the state.

Early in the session it was rumored that a bill would be introduced abolishing the present three-man State Tax Commission and substituting a one-man commission. However, this proposal aroused very

strong opposition among the rural members. They pointed out that it was probable we would have a Detroit governor most of the time and with a one-man tax commission also from Detroit it would be too much centralization of authority regarding tax matters in the hands of the Wayne County interests. In view of this sentiment among the members, the plan for a one-man tax commission has been abandoned and now Rep. Charles Evans of Tipton has introduced a bill providing for a State Department of Taxation with a board of three members, one to be a full time man and the other two members to devote part time to the work. Such an arrangement will give some measure of protection to the rural districts of Michigan.

Pass Highway Bills
Real progress is being made with
the program of highway legislation
agreed upon by Senate and House
leaders. The Atwood bill authorizing the State Highway Department
and the State Administrative Board
to lay out and construct 500 miles of
new trunk line mileage was passed
unanimously by the Senate, while
the House approved by a vote of 71
to 14 Rep. Ming's bill which turns
over the construction and maintenance of the state trunk line system to
the state authorities and will by
January 1, 1926 entirely relieve the
various counties of any responsibility, financial or otherwise, in connection with the state's trunk line

highway system.
Senator George C. Hunter of St.
Johns has introduced a bill which
would give the State Public Utilities
Commision authority to order railroads to install wig-wags, electric
blinkers and other warning signals
at any crossings designated by the
Commision. The Commission is exercising such authority at present
but does not have full legal author-

ity to do so.

The alarming increase in crime in Michigan is stirring the solons to the point where they appear to be ready to take extreme action. The House of Representatives, which during past sessions has repeatedly killed. capital punishment bills, now seems

in a mood to pass the McEachron bill, which is the death penalty proposition before the 1925 legislature. This bill slid through general orders with apparently strong support and has been made a special order of business for Thursday afternoon, March 12.

Would Revive Whipping Post
Another severe measure intended
as a crime deterant has been proposed by Rep. Charles Culver of Detroit. His bill provides that for any
crime punishable by life imprisonment the trial judge might impose
the further sentence of "ten to twenty strokes of the lash on the bare
back, well laid on at the end of each
six months of imprisonment." The
bill provides that the flogging would
be done by the warden of the prison
or his aid under his direction. The
total number of lashes could not exceed 300 strokes.

Despite the frantic efforts of some of the Wayne county delegation, the measures to increase the Wayne county representation in the Senate and the House are still retained in the committees to which they were referred. It is not certain whether they will be reported out or not. Some significance is attached to the fact that the House has passed unanimously the Dykstra resolution providing for submitting to the people the question of whether there shall be a general revision of the state constitution in 1927. Some people feel that with this constitutional convention looming up in the near future the whole matter of re-apportionment should be left for settle-

ment at that time.

Members of the legislature who take seriously their duty in connection with appropriation bills are considerably concerned over the fact that, after all, no matter how carefully they may do their work it does not matter much anyway, as the State Administrative Board spends money as it sees fit, with or without legislative authorization. Senator Harry H. Waitley brought these facts to light when he submitted a statement of information which he had secured from the State Administrative Board showing that since the

legislature last adjourned the State Administrative Board had expended \$1,600,000, without any authorization from the legislature.

A realization on the part of the House members that when the session was over they would have a rather vague idea as to how much money they had appropriated and for what purposes, led them to adopt, with a roar of approval, Rep. Miles S. Curtis' resolution providing that within 30 days after the adjournment of the legislature each member should be furnished with a statement from the Auditor General as to all of the appropriation bills which had been passed.

Delay M. A. C. Name Change
Since the last issue of The BusINESS FARMER, the proposition to
change the name of the Michigan
Agricultural College has received
little favor. When it became evident that the proposal to change the
name of the East Lansing Institution
to the Michigan State College would
be defeated if it came to a vote in
the House, the bill was re-referred
to the House Committee on the Michigan Agricultural College. Chairman Strauch of that committee has
advised your Lansing correspondent
that he sees little use of reporting
out such a bill as long as the House
members continue in their present
mood. He declares that the proposition might make progress if it were
action may be taken.

Rep. Chester Howell's bill permitting Boards of Supervisors to issue bonds not to exceed \$75,000 for erecting or purchasing buildings for agricultural fairs passed the House 89 to 3.

From a strictly agricultural point of view, perhaps the most important bills now pending are those relating to the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and for making the Federal potato grades compulsory in Michigan. This latter bill has been the subject of several conferences and hearings and will probably be reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Agriculture in the near future. This committee has reported out the appropriation for paying the indemnity on tubercular cattle, but has cut the appropriation from \$500,000 for each of the next two years down to \$250,000. The bill is being considered by the Senate Committee on Finance and Appropriations.

Agricultural Products Now On Level With Other Commodities

By DAVID FRIDAY

Former President of the Michigan Agricultural College

So many people have been busy of late telling us of the need for a balanced agriculture that no one has had time to call our attention to the fact that the most serious lack of balance has disappeared. When the Bureau of Labor Statistics brought out its index number of wholesale prices for December, 1924, all commodities stood at 157 as against 100 in 1913. This was a surprising advance from the previous month and from the low prices of last June. But the biggest surprise of all was that farm products also stood at 157, or exactly on a level with all other commodities. Thus the balance between the prices of agricultural and other commodities has been restored. Now the same index number for January stands at 160 for all commodities, while farm products are at 163, which is well above the general level.

The lack of balance between these prices, or as it was commonly called, between the purchasing power of the farmer's product and that of other commodities, was the farmer's most

serious grievance. In January, 1922, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index number touched the lowest point to which it fell in the post-war depression. At that time all commodities stood at 138, farm products at 122, and non-agricultural commodities at 150. Surely this spelled hardship for the farmer.

It was in that month that President Harding assembled the agricultural conference in Washington. By April, 1923, 15 months after this conference, the index number of all commodities had been carried up to 159 by the business revival. This was the highest point it reached. But farm products stood at only 141 while non-agricultural commodities brought 176.

Prices Decline
Prices began to fall that spring, and by June, 1924, all commodities had got down to 145. Farm products stood at 134 and non-agricultural commodities at 155. It was

this depression of the prices of farm products as against the things which the farmer bought which gave rise to his discontent. If it could be remedied, the farmer's worst troubles would be solved.

The late Secretary Wallace, in discussing the situation in the spring of

"If it were possible to bring up prices of everything to about 60 per cent above the pre-war level, that would benefit most of our people and the nation at large."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number of wholesale prices for January reached the mark set; and farm products were actually above other prices. The indications now are that the index number for farm products will stand above the non-agricultural group for some months to come. In short, the balance between farm products and other commodities has been restored—a fact which has been overlooked in the

current discussion of the agricultural situation.

Error in Analysis

Those who insist that the balance is not yet restored, and who base their objections on the fact that some farm products are not yet 60 per cent above the level of 1913, make two errors in their analysis. In the first place they fail to distinguish between the prices of all farm products and of certain specific ones like cattle.

The other factor which is overlooked is that some of these farm prices do not stand very much above 1913 because that happened to be a a year of high prices for the product in question. Live stock, for example is not much above 1913 in price at this time. But good to choice steers were bringing a far higher price in 1912 and 1913 than they had ever brought before. In 1910 they had averaged \$7.02 per hundred, which was the best figure up to that time. The average for this grade of steers for the 12 years, 1900 to 1911, inclusive, was \$5.87.

Tuscola County Test Proves Robust Beans Best

Planting Side By Side Farmers Find Robust Beans Outyielded Other Well Known Varieties Grown in Michigan

have been written and so much has been said that every farmer raising beans would have Robusts. But they don't. In Tuscola county where some men have been growing Robust been for years there are where some men have been growing Robust beans for years, there are still many men who think that the Robusts won't give the yield they get from their early wonders or 1200-1

or some other variety.

Mr. Sims, County Agricultural
Agent in Tuscola County, thought
that it would be an excellent plan to have some bean variety tests in the county. He would have some of his farmers plant a row of several varieties side-by-side in their bean fields. These could later be harvested, threshed and then compare the yields. That ought to indicate which group of his farmers were on the right track, the ones growing the Ro-busts or those sticking to the old faithfuls.

What he planned, Mr. Sims carried through. He arranged with the Farm Crops Department, M. A. C. to supervise and lay out the work, furnish some of the seed, thresh the beans, and compute the yields. He got three farmers, Henry Lane and Charles Van Allen, of Fairgrove and Peter Romain, of Caro, to each plant a bean variety test. The results of By D. F. RAINEY

Extension Specialist in Farm Crops, M. A. C.

RESULTS OF ROBUST BEAN TEST IN TUSCOLA COUNTY

Lane	van Allen	Romain	Average
Robust43.09 bu.	38.24 bu.	44.07 bu.	41.80 bu.
Early Wonder35,14 bu.	34.27 bu.	34.91 bu.	34.77-bu.
1000-137.24 bu.	34.83 bu.	33.06 bu.	35.04 bu.
Great Northern38.53 bu.	31.70 bu.		
1200-141.91 bu.	39.10 bu.	31.61 bu.	37.54 bu.
Romain41.69 bu.		STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	
Early Tefface39.74 bu.	36.76 bu.	32.48 bu.	36.33 bu.

the three tests are given in the accompanying table.

Doesn't this show plainly enough why the men who grow Robusts continue to do so year after year? Those few extra bushels do help out and especially so in a season such as this when beans are bringing such a good price on the market.

If you like to figure out possibilities, just take a pencil and paper and see what ten acres of Robusts would have returned over ten acres of Early Wonders, or 1200-1. An extra \$12 to \$15 per acre would take care of most of the cost of growing the beans on many farms.

It is some of the seemingly small things which make for success. If we fail, it is usually a long drawn out suddenly do we process-not that everything is gone. And if those who are succeeding are not those who are succeeding are not making a lot of money each year, but each year they do add a little to their store. And with the beans—don't look for a variety which is going to double your yield, but rather when you find one which will yield a couple bushels more per acre, grow that until a better variety appears.

In each of the three tests shown, the Robusts vielded better than any

the Robusts yielded better than any of the others with one exception. I

believe that if you will recollect you will agree that the best variety of wheat you ever had was occasionally beaten, the same could be said of any other grain. When the boys start a rasslin' match round the threshing machine, which one do you bet on? The best of them gets thrown once in a while but if he usually lands on top he is the best. And anyway it takes two falls out of three to win.

Well, the same thing can be said

of the Robust, it usually lands on top too. That's what counts. You noticed that the 1200-1 beat it on Mr. Van Allen's farm, but the Robust was high on the other two farms and the average was over four bushels per acre in its favor.

These tests apply all right not only to Tuscola county but to others as well. The Farm Crops Department; M. A. C. has been conducting such tests as these for several years in different parts of the state as well as

at East Lansing. If you want to know what Robust beans have done in your part of the state, write the Farm Crops Department.

Buy some certified Robust beans this spring and give them a trial. Your county agent can give you the names of growers who have some seed inspected by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

Railroad Ticket for \$2.75 Entitles Holder to Ride Anywhere in Holland

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

In this article, the eleventh of his In this article, the eleventh of his series on European travels, Mr. Flood tells us more about farming in Holland as well as his experience in riding on the trains in that country.

WHEN Jim Wilson and I were in Alaska, two years before this European trip, we met a won-derful girl whom we called Skookum Kate, and with whom both of us fell desperately in love during the two or three weeks that our journeyings threw us together. I described in a letter to one of my more particular friends in the States how the charms of this delightful maiden had completely captivated me-but the page which mentioned that Skook was only ten years old was misplaced, somehow and didn't get included in the letter. It was most unfortunate -but that was two years ago.
"Emma" was a champion Holstein

cow that was proudly exhibited for our approval in the Zuider Zee country in Holland. She had a rec-ord of 53,000 pounds of milk in three successive years and was an excep-tional cow in every respect. Every member of the editorial party took at least two pictures of this great cow, as she was pointed out to represent almost the exact type for which the Dutch breeders were work-

Mr. Shoup, of the American consuluate in Berlin, had joined our par-ty in Holland and had travelled with us to Denmark. Then he hurried back to his office in Berlin to map out our route through Germany and Switzerland. When we reached Berlin a few days later he and his young wife invited us out to their home for a real American-made din-ner, and during the evening some one mentioned "Emma".

"Say, Emma certainly was a wonder, wasn't she?" exclaimed the young Mr. Shoup enthusiastically, although in subdued tones, so that he would not detract from the effect of his wife's piano concert. I thought I noticed that Mrs. Shoup missed a

"She surely was!" agreed Colonel

Cobb heartily.

"Did you get a good picture of her?" Shoup pursued eagerly. "I took two myself, but they didn't turn out very well. I sure want to have a good picture of Emma. She was a

wonder!"
"Well, yes, I took that one when
"Well, yes, I took that one when you were holding her." From the twinkle in the colonel's eye, I still twinkle in the colonel's eye, I still believe that he had noticed that "Flow. Gently, Sweet Afton" was splashing along over rapids and cataracts. "You want one that will show her shape, don't you?" And so the Colonel went on until finally Sweet Afton fell over a big high dam and Mrs. Shoup turned around on the

piano bench, without saying a word,

It was a bit awkward for a moment, but the good old doctor rose nobly to the occasion. "Emma was nobly to the occasion, "Emma was a cow, you see, Mrs. Shoup, a champion Holstein down in Holland. She was a record holder and a really good cow." The doctor raved on.

The mischievous colonel then sly-ly complimented the doctor on his presence of mind in saying that Emma was a cow—slyly, but loudly enough for Mrs. Shoup to hear. This only operated to confirm any suspicions that the lady might already have had concerning the nature of "Emma" and it horrified the doctor to think that he was being made to appear as an ally in double dealing,

to protect an erring husband.
The truth was that Mrs. Shoup cared nothing about Dutch "Emmas" and much less about Holstein cows. She had heard all about Emma before anyway—but she didn't see any use in furnishing good music when her farmer guests insisted on talking about old cows.

Most of the cows in Holland are the Holstein and Dutch Belted. We visited the farm of C. Neefje near the Haarlem Lake Area which was supposed to be typical of a Holland dairy farm. The cows are kept on pasture during the summer months and never go inside the stable. There were rugs on the barn floor, lace curtains at the windows, and valuable old Delft plates placed around the stalls for ornament. The servants sleep in little alcoves opening onto the stalls. Everything was painfully clean.

In the Holland cities we had observed that everything is scrubbed, except the people, but it seemed that in the country even the people were scrubbed. The house and cheese factory and barn were all together and each part was as clean as the

At the time of our visit Mr. Neefje was milking 17 Holstein cows on his farm. These cows averaged about 7,000 pounds of milk each and it was practically all made into Gouda cheese, for this was in the Gouda district. In this district about 90 per cent of all the milk is made into this particular variety of cheese under government supervision and regular inspection, although each maker also stamps on the cheeses his own individual label and number.

During the summer Mr. Neefje was making four of these huge Gouda cheeses per day, each one weighing about 80 pounds. They are cured in the stable for four weeks, the curing process including frequent rinsing in salt water. A good Gouda cheese must cure for at least six more weeks in cool storage before it is considered fit for consumption.

Before leaving Gouda and Haar-lem Lake Area, we visited the fam-ous bulb districts of Holland, espec-ially those at Lisse where the state maintains phytopathological laboratories for the purpose of preventing spread of disease among bulbs for export from Holland. Our guides were particularly desirous that we visit these great laboratories and they left nothing undone to impress us with the fact that the bulb growers of Holland use every caution that

can be taken to be sure that no plant disease shall invade the bulb districts.

Ten million dollars worth of bulbs are exported from Holland every year and half of these come to the United States. Our own country, then, is the best customer of the bulb districts of Holland which support these thousands of thrifty Dutch people. But on January 1, 1926, daffodils are to be cut off the list of importations into the United States, there are other restrictions and limitations placed by our government upon the shipment of bulbs from Holland into the United States. The people of Holland resent every one of the measures. Some of them may be unjust, and may be prompted more by the danger of business competition than by any plant disease the bulk ways covery into the United the bulbs may carry into the United States, and it is the purpose of the Hollanders to remove as many of these restrictions as they can. Here was an opportunity. Except on Long

Island and in Except on Long Island and Inparts of Florida, Michigan and California and only in small areas of these places, can good bulbs be grown in our own country, and on account of the great difference in the cost of labor and the natural efficiency of the extreme intensified farming methods of the trifty Dutch, the difficult for us to compete with it is difficult for us to compete with

the Holland bulb growers.

The climate in this narrow strip of land that is called the bulb disof fand that is carled the bulb district of Holland, is nearly ideal for bulb culture. The land is level, with the same depth of water table so that all the bulbs get the same amount of water. The winters in this small bulb district of Holland are not too long your too cold, they are not too long, nor too cold; they do not have a hot spring to push the bulbs too fast and too early. They get cheap, but highly skilled labor, the people who have worked in bulbs for generation after generation. One enterprising bulb salesman was on the same boat with me when I re-turned. He was coming to the Unihe had always worked with bulbs on the same farm where, his father, his grandfather, and his "over-grand-

father" had always worked in bulbs.

This land in the bulb districts of Holland is worth from \$1,000 \$3,000 per acre. It is kept heavily fertilized, about one-third commercial fertilizer and two-thirds carefully preserved farm manure. Small, independent holdings of five or ten acres employ several families to carry on the work, but the marketing is done through an exporters' ex-change which takes care of the grading, inspecting, and advertising as well as the actual selling. It is no (Continued on Page 23)



The editors pay homage to "Emma", the champion cow

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



A FAITHFUL TEAM.—What boy wouldn't like to drive this team? They might not look as fancy as an automobile but. I'll bet you would be more certain of going. Peter Linck, Brown City, sent the picture.



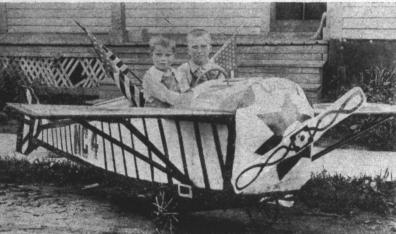
"HELLO!"—"Hello! Is this Mrs. Bert Smith of Ithaca talking? It is? Well, this is your daughter speaking. Come see me sometime. 'Bye."



WHY IS HE?—This shows you how good a hunter J. L. Faulk, of Byron, is. He is looking all over to find the owl and there he is sitting right on his gunbarrel. Friend Faulk needs some specks.



DRESSING MR, PORKER.—This picture was tkaen on butchering day not so long ago on the farm of C. A. Butcher at E sie, Michigan.



TWO BRAVE AVIATORS ABOUT TO "TAKE OFF".—Look out, folks, for Joseph and Arnold Manke, of Ionia, in their "NC 4, U. S. A." airplane! They are just about ready to take a long trip in their powerful machine. But they will return home in time for supper, I think.



INDIAN CHIEF AND HIS SWEET-HEART,—The chief's sweetheart is a modern flapper, isn't she? The picture is from Wm. Hooks, Breckenridge.



"WHEN YOU AND I. WERE YOUNG, MAGGIE."—Did you ever see anything like this before—a modern cutter drawn by an ox? The picture was sent to us by Mrs. Earl Davis, of Nessen City.



"MICKIE."—This is Mickie, 2 months old shepherd puppy, owned by Thad Clements, of Webberville, Mich. Smart looking, isn't he?



THE FAMILY PET.—H. D. Shryock, of Blooming-dale, sends us this print of his wife, two daughters and the family pet. This hog was an orphan and was raised on a bottle.



PROTECTION FROM THE COLD WINDS.— This plan to protect the children from the winter winds while riding back and forth to school is used on Brookside Farm, Evart, Dan Booher, proprietor.

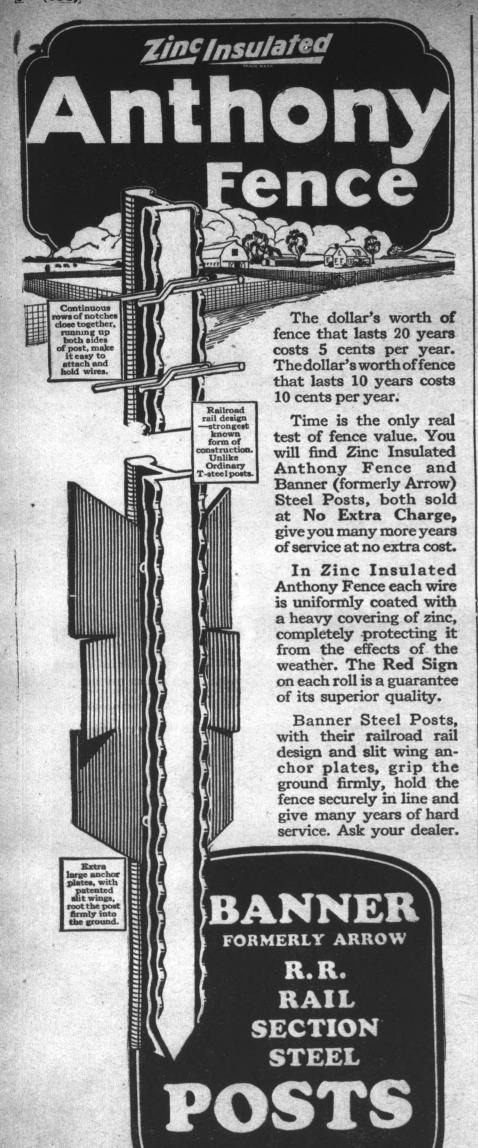


BOILING DOWN THE SAP.—It is maple syrup time on the Kruger farm, at Grand Ledge. "Last year I tapped 100 trees," writes Wm. R. Kruger "and made 45 gallons of syrup and also some sugar." We'll come over when you have a "sugaring-off" party.



"WHEN CITY DOG VISITS COUNTRY DOG".

—This is the title given to this picture by Edna Butcher of Elsle. Edna's dog is at her right and the dog belonging to an aunt living in the city is at her left.



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MARSHALL VINEYARD, Paw Paw, Michi

How Bill Bucked the Tiger

A Farmer's Experience With Slickers, Shysters and Crooks By WILLIAM EDWARDS

PIRST Aid to the local community whenever trouble arises is the job some one has in every section of the country. That was Bill Edward's position after he retired from the farm and because he was successful in settling a few scrapes for himself and wife, the neighbors just naturally brought their So interesting was Bill's experiences that he was induced to write them.

Two installments have already been run. In the first, Bill told how he thot he was wise to investments because he had purchased a few Liberty Bonds and how one wild cat stock salesman had trimmed him. The experience Bill received, he claims, was worth a part of the cost and in order to make up the other part Bill took to passing his information about the community. Thru his clever work as an investigator he saved his wife from a trimming and then by careful work managed to stop the exploitation of others in the community on a silver mine deal.

careful work managed to stop the exploitation of others in the community of a silver mine deal.

He tried to help out some ladies who sold their poultry to a fellow who offered them a better price in the form of checks but found out that the checks were as worthless as the fellow signing them.

Then he bought a new automobile and his experiences with it made an interesting chapter in Bill's life. He learned something even if it did cost him the price of a tire. Then another outbreak of stock buying broke out in the community. The boys learned a lot before they got their money's worth, for the stock they bought proved to be a lemon. Bill, in spite of his caution, bit also, and his wife took a lot of satisfaction telling him about it. But he has a chance to get even, for Maria stepped over the edge, as you will see.

(Continued from Feb. 28 Issue) PECIAL meeting next Thursday night," phoned Tim Holly, Sec-

retary of the Society.
"How's that," says I, "don't the president generally call such meetings. Who authorized you to talk for me?", and I was kind of warm under the collar.

Tim was a good boy, and didn't

Tim was a good boy, and didn't mean anything, he says, and told me he didn't say that. A bunch of the boys wants a special, he explained.
"Oh, that's different. Well, if they want it I guess we can have it, only we ain't got no speaker, Tim. Maybe we can get the County Agent to talk on something. He's pretty good at that. eh?" that, eh?

"Don't need a speaker if what I hear is true," shoots back Tim. "There seems to be something in the wind that needs looking after.'

So we arranged the meeting and Maria was as curious as a high school girl. All day Thursday she kept put-ting questions to me and when I couldn't answer she got kinda huffy. "Well, I hope it's that Ladies"

Night you fellows have been planning for the past six months. I'm getting tired of waiting. All you fellows do is talk and no action."

is talk and no action."

Bight o'clock found us, the Smith boys and me, at the Odd Fellows Hall where we met. Because it was a special meeting most of the boys was there, and already Tim was spending most of his time in the kitchen fixing up the refreshments. We always had something to eat as our meetings ran till late. Once our meetings ran till late. when we was organizing the elevator association it was one thirty before we quit and Maria was sure mad

when I got home.

Just then Fred Kelley came in with a stranger and brought the fellow over to see me. Kelley runs the oil station on the court house square. He is the son of Michael Kelley who was one of the pioneers that settled Jackson City. Mike had been dead for several years but I remember his telling how he drove oven out from Cleveland back in '52. Left a lot of money, too.

Fred's friend, Henry Dike, was a middle aged fellow who looked like a preacher. He was, we found out later, but was not working at it now.

Dike carried a little case and was a

Dike carried a little case and was a pretty good sort of chap.

Fred said Dike had something he wanted to talk on and explained to me and while I was suspicious, I agreed. You see Dike had been in town for several days and had been talking to the boys. We had been sawing wood and that was the reason sawing wood and that was the reason

I missed out. Well, the meeting was called to or-

Well, the meeting was called to order in regular form, me presiding, and Kelley was introduced.

"Friends," says Kelley, "I come before you tonight as I believe we have something unusual for your eyes. Our good friend, Dike, who by the way was a friend of my father's and who has been known to Ma and us youngsters for a long time, has been out west. While I am no prophet, yet I have been talking to Mr. Dike for several days and am sure that he has a real message for us."

With that Dike got up, carefully

With that Dike got up, carefully adjusted his coat, wiped off his head, and opened up his case and set a contraption on the table before him. It looked like a little engine. Out of the bottom of the case he took a bunch of photographs and set one, a picture of an elderly man, up in front of the engine. Again he clear-

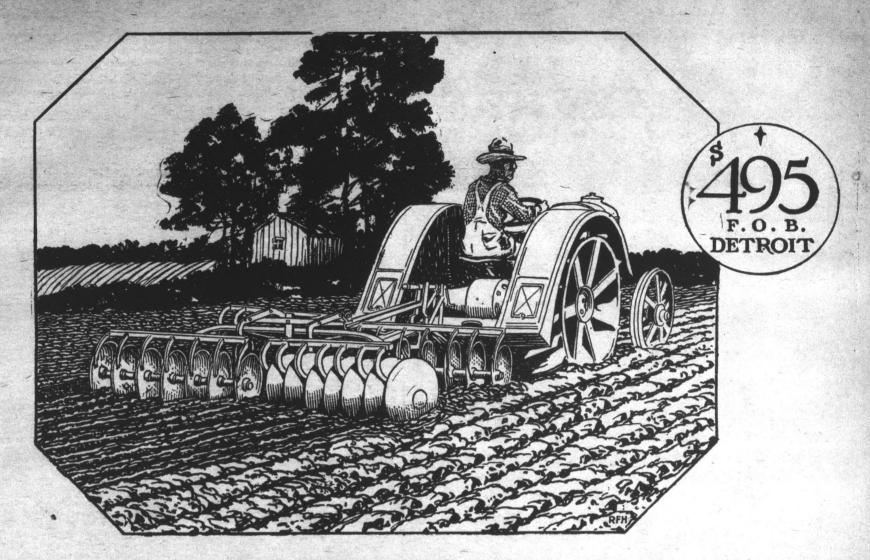
front of the engine. Again he cleared his throat and began to talk.

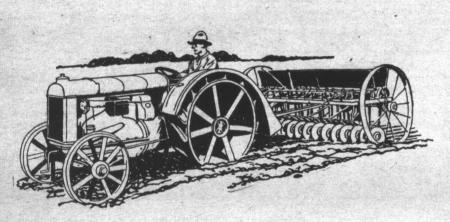
Most of his first ten minute talk was devoted to praising Mike Kelley, telling what a fine man he was, which was true, and then he began talking about a fellow by the name of Rowell. It seems that he and Rowell had been to preachers' college together, but Rowell, that was the fellow who's picture he had, was of a mechanical turn of mind. For years he worked on engines and starved a mechanical turn of mind. For years he worked on engines and starved along, sometimes having not more than a few dollars to live on for weeks at a time. But he always kept working on his one idea, and told about an engine that would revolutionize the ordinary gasoline type. "And", says Dike, picking up the model in his right hand and the picture of Rowell in the other, "let me introduce to you the man who has made the discovery of the century. Folks, meet Mr Rowell, and meet his engine."

It sure was a great talk. Dike

It sure was a great talk. Dike showed how the engine worked. He (Continued on Page 17)







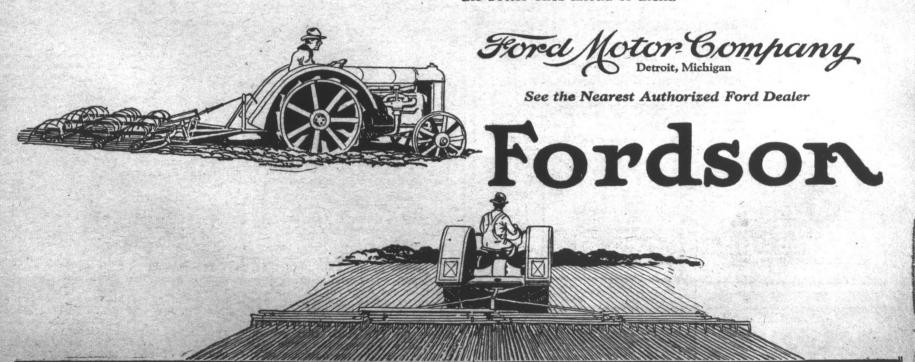
The Lesson of Lean Years

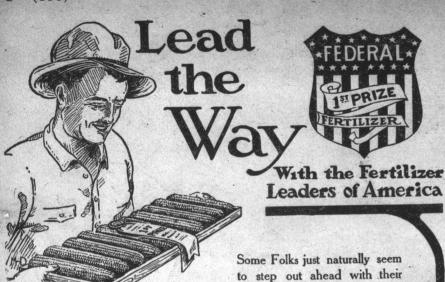
Lean years—such as those passing—often lead to long profits because of the lessons learned in cutting the cost corners.

Progressive farmers have found that good farm machinery, particularly the tractor, does more to reduce costs and increase yield than any other one thing.

With the Fordson they have found that they can not only do general tillage operations faster and better, but can use it for belt jobs and routine work of all kinds at a big saving in both time and effort.

So it is no wonder that farmers generally are facing an era of better prices with every confidence that the things they have learned in the lean years are going to lead to better profits in the better ones ahead of them.





They get the extra bushels of grain per

acre. Their corn grows greener during the summer and hardens early with a big yield. They get their truck crops to market a little earlier than the other fellow. These folks are the leaders in their community. They are people who know how to make money farming. They know good fertilizer and where to buy it. Thousands of them have tied-up with the "Fertilizers Leaders of America" to get results. Through experience they know that the "Fertilizer Leaders" put into the bag the largest amount of actual available plant food in the best mechanical condition, for the least amount of money. Here you buy—

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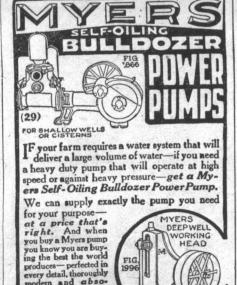


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Farmers Service Bureau

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

CAN SUE FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT

I started to take a correspondence course with an engineering school an electrical course, and was to pay five dollars a month until completed but in the meantime I decided it was too hard and so much work so I thought I would discontinue it. They are now trying to make me pay for the whole course whether I go any further or not.—B. M., Capac, Mich.

PON your refusal to go on with the contract, the company could sue you for breach of contract and recover damages. This would cover such items as the value of the books furnished you and possibly the commission of the agent who sold you, etc., but they could not recover for the full value of the course if you did not take it.—Legal Editor.

PEDDLING ARTICLES

Does a person have to have a license to go through the country selling articles that he has manufactured himself, such as brooms or things like that? Does he have a right to go out and sell books and make immediate delivery, or must he take orders and deliver at some future time?—S. L. K., Carson City,

YOU would be required to apply to the State Treasurer for a license to sell your goods. The cost would depend upon the manner in which you intend to travel, whether by foot or by vehicle. You could make immediate delivery of the books you sell if you so desire.—Legal Editor.

TAKE ACTION AGAINST SELLER

I bought a cow and he said she would be due in March and I do not think she will be fresh at all. Can I do anything about it? I bought a farm on contract and was to pay a payment of a certain amount and the interest and taxes each year, if I paid the taxes and interest could he put me off? I have paid it all before and do they have to foreclose on a contract the same as on a mortgage?

—E. L. C.

YOUR remedy in this case would be an action against the seller for damages for fraudulent misrepresentation or for breach of warranty.

Upon default in making any pay-

ment on your land contract, the seller could declare it forfeited and evict you from possession. You would have thirty days in which to redeem. —Legal Editor.

MEASURING HAY

I would like to ask if there is a rule for measuring alfalfa hay in the barn, in as much as it is heavier than other hay? It seems there ought to be a rule to work it out so that both parties would be satisfied.—F. F., Perry, Mich.

POUR hundred cubic feet of alfalfa hay is a conservative estimate for a ton. If the hay was allowed to become over-ripe before being cut, or if it was coarse it might require 450 or 500 cubic feet to make a ton.—F. E. Fogle, Assistant Professor Agricultural Engineering, Michigan Agricultural College.

CREOSOTE RUNS DOWN CHIMNEY

What can I do to prevent creosote from running down my chimney? Am burning partly dry, some partly green wood.—V. P. S., Alamo, Mich.

CREOSOTE is formed when wood is burned without having sufficient oxygen to burn freely. More creosote is formed from green wood than from dry wood, and more is formed from some kinds of wood than others. Beech, I believe, is one of the woods giving off most creosote. It is sometimes impossible to prevent creosote from forming in pipes and chimneys. There are, however, some precautions which may be taken to lessen the trouble.

pipes and chimneys. There are, nowever, some precautions which may be
taken to lessen the trouble.

If some dry wood can be burned
with the green wood the difficulty
will be lessened. If small quantities
of wood can be put on the fire so
that it is not necessary to completely
close the draft less creosote will be
formed. So far as I know, there is
nothing that can be added to the fire
that will stop the formation of creosote. Since creosote is formed from
condensation, the better draft that
can be had through the stove pipe
or chimney, the less will be the condensation, also one would expect to
have less creosote forming in a brick
chimney than in a stove pipe of a
metal chimney.—F. E. Fogle, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering, M. A. C.

What the Neighbors Say

Contributions Invited

CHANGE THE DATE

DEAR Editor:—Referring to the heading "What the Neighbors Say" in regard to Mr. P. G. C.'s letter of January 17th, it may be all right in Gladwin county to leave the date as it is but up here in Antrim county where the snow is from two to six feet deep in some cut down hills, it is almost impossible, when you have to go about eight miles, to get to the polls. I think it would be a good idea to have the date changed to the first Monday in May. As for the time, any man ought to be able to take a day off for a real business meet. We all like to go. "Love thy neighbor as thyself."—E. B., Antrim County.

CHANGE NAME OF MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

DEAR EDITOR: From time to time there appear articles objecting to changing the name of the Michigan Agricultural College and it seems desirable to bring out certain facts that are not apparent to the casual observer. The writer believes that he appreciates to a large degree the fine spirit that prompts ome folks to revere the name of M. A. C., her traditions and her splendid achievement and he nopes that nothing said here may mar that spirit of loyalty. May that spirit be broadened and extended until it includes the welfare of every student of M. A. C. irrespective of courses of study.

For some years it has been aparent that graduates of certain courses have been handicapped by the word "Agricultural". Engineering graduates of M. A. C. go to every part of the United States and employers of technical men frequently do not realize that a good Agricultural College presents good work in engineering and react unfavorably to the word "Agricultural". A number of engineering alumni have suffered unjustly on account of this unfavorable reaction and in the spirt of fairness this handicap should be removed.

The College catalog for the year

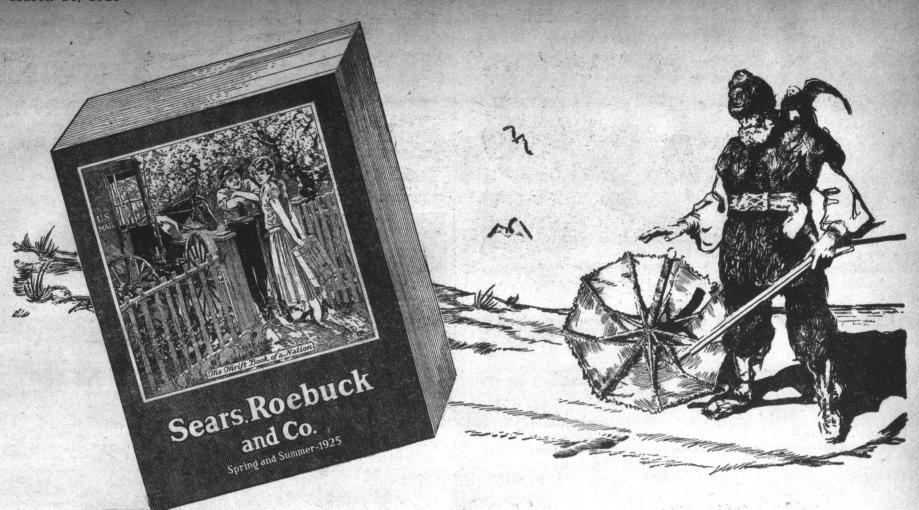
rolment as follows:

Agriculture 466 27.56%
Engineering 469 27.74%
Forestry 64 3.78%
Home Economics 398 23.54%
Applied Science 258 15.25%
Veterinary 36 2.13%

'23-'24, page 293, shows a Winter en-

Please note that Home Economics and Engineering rival in numbers the Agricultural Division and that on the basis of attendance the name "Agricultural" is not justified. The Institution is really a University in that it gives instruction, conducts research, and confers degrees, and it should be given a name which more truly indicates its nature. The name "Michigan State College" will do this and it carries with it a dignity and a meaning that will be helpful to all—L. S. Foltz, Acting Head, Division of Engineering, Michigan Agricultural College.

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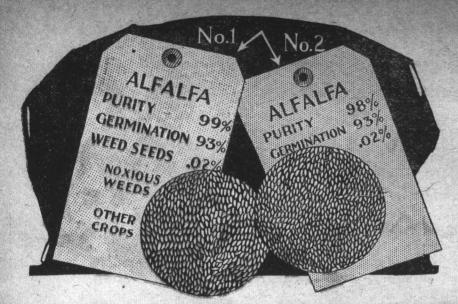
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and in first-class shape. He bought a bag of seed like No. 1, but before he finished seeding he had to go back to town for another peck to finish out with. As his dealer had no more of the same brand, he gave John another kind, which was just as high test and looked fully as good.

The next spring anybody could tell, by the looks of the Alfalfa, just where John left off with the first seed and started with the second. The first gave a good stand, while the second came up patchy and poor.

Summer before last, John Wilson put a piece of land into Alfalfa. It was a fine big field, well drained

According to the tags, Brand No. 1 contained just as much pure, live Alfalfa seed as Brand No. 2. There might have been several explanations.

Free Book You can learn how to avoid getting seed like John Wilson's No. 2 by reading "7 Lessons in Judging Seed" containing important facts about seeds. Worth dollars and cents to every farmer. Sent free on request.

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ITED

BONDS



Implement Repairs



Implement Repairs

THE last week in February was
National Farm Implement Repair Week. This has become an
annual event and all farmers are
urged to look over their machinery
and order needed
repairs at this
time. This seems
very good advice,
and if you have
not already ordered repairs for
your tools, it is
a matter that
should not be de-

your tools, it is a matter that should not be delayed much longer. Yes, I know we all have that hunk of baling wire handy, and that makes very good repairs in some cases of emergency but don't make the mistake of considering a wire repair as anything but temporary, and at your first opportunity get proper repairs. Many farmers would be far better off if they had never used wire on their machinery. For instance a bolt breaks and a piece of wire is used in its place. The wire does not hold the parts tight and to their proper place as did the bolt. There is a strain, there for that is what broke the bolt. The wire may hold the pieces together, and the implement may work more or less satisfactorily for a time. However, that wire conmay work more or less satisfactorily for a time. However, that wire con-nection being loose, too much strain is often placed on some other part, more than it was intended to carry with the result something is bent or broken. This sometimes proves quite costly.

Many times some implement part

becomes bent from too severe a strain, and the trouble it causes is often hard to locate. Loose bolts and wire are too often the cause of these undue strains. Don't think from the above, however, that the Broadscape man never uses wire from the above, however, that the Broadscope man never uses wire—for he certainly does. In fact there in use, and many are the times one is a piece of wire and a pair of pliers carried on all our implements when can fix harness, whiffletrees, etc., as well as the implement itself with the pliers and wire. But such repairs pliers and wire. But such repairs are only emergency ones.

are only emergency ones.

We have a bolt and rivet cabinet in the shop, and in this are a score of drawer boxes. Each box contains some certain things. Among these boxes is one for carriage bolts, machine bolts, plow bolts, screws, harness rivets, wrought rivets, washers, burrs, coil springs, buckles, cotter pins and several other necessities. In this cabinet we can nearly always find just the bolt we need, and it will

be a new bolt too, as practically nothing but new stuff ever goes into any of the cabinet boxes. We have a sert of serap pan on the bench, and all fairly good bolts, etc., are put in it, and for some things these old bolts etc., are all right, but no old bolt is of any importance to speak of.

Nearly, if not all implements, have some weak spot in their make up. For instance our binder has a place where the angle steel frame parts are bolted together with three bolts. It has been impossible to keep these bolts from breaking or becoming loose. Have tried every way to overcome this, and long ago gave up and in the tool box on the binder you will find several bolts intended for this very place.

Our sufky plow has a place of great strain where it often breaks a bolt by shearing it in two. This bolt is an odd size and not easily obtainable. When we discovered this weak place and the size of the bolt, we

able. When we discovered this weak place and the size of the bolt, we secured some bolts of this size, and there is no more worry about that bolt, for isn't there another handy?

belt, for isn't there another handy?
Our disc harrow is the same way.
Our manure spreader has a fondness
for breaking chain links, and again
here is trouble, for the links are an
odd size. We order them in quantities and isn't it queer chains and
belts do not seem to break so often

bolts do not seem to break so often if you have new ones in the tool box!

Teo many farmers buy in too small quantities. So many buy only one plow point, jointer point, mower guard, boll, etc., at a time. Why not get an extra one or two? They will be needed. We take an extra jointer point, several extra guards, section knives, chain links, etc., with the implement. No, our tool boxes are not as crowded as you might think they are, because these points, guards, chains, etc., are often fastened to the implement by wire, being put on the frame in some out of the way place and yet always at hand.

Too Much of a Good Thing

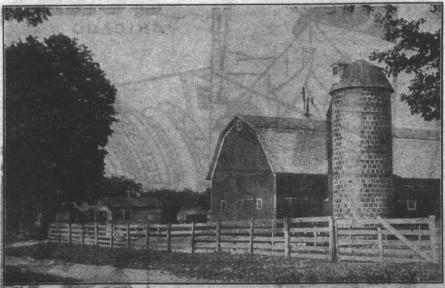
Too Much of a Good Thing

I am reminded I promised in my
last article to tell in this one about
some garden failures as I have
known them. Several years ago we
had a neighbor farmer who took
great interest in his garden. He had
help on the farm so he could take
care of his garden in nice shape and
he did have a fine garden for three
or four years after he bought the
farm, but year by year his garden
seemed to fall in production and
quality of product of much of its
contents. This despite his increased
effort to make it a success.

effort to make it a success.

One day in early spring, while visiting him, he said it was nearly time to plow his garden, but he had

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE



FLOYD LOVE, OF HOWELL, LIVES ON THIS FARM
This barn was built in 1913, is 30 feet wide and 90 feet long, and there is room
it for 5 horses, 18 cows and 150 sheep. All floor is coment except in the she
stable. The silo is 40 feet high. This barn and silo are located on the farm
Floyd Love, of Howell, Mich.

got to cover it with stable manure first. Said he was in to raise an old time garden that year, if manure would do it. The truth is, he had, every spring, plowed under all the stable manure he could roll under, and his garden was so full of unbalanced plant food and excessive humus that most garden stuff did not grow normally. He had a wonderful growth of tomato vines, but not very growth of tomato vines, but not very many tomatoes. Same with potatoes, corn, peas, etc. So when he said he was going to cover it again with manure, I told him he already had altogether too much manure on it, and that his gonden follows was diverted. that his garden failure was due to that very thing. He seemed at a loss to understand how one could loss to understand how one could use too much manure on a garden! However he said he wouldn't use any, and would find out if he had overdone a good thing. The result more than surprised him, and at my suggestion he used no manure again the next spring, with increased betterment of crops.

How One Garden Came Back

Have in mind a city friend's garden. This friend, like the farmer mentioned above, always took the best care of his garden, and for years had one to be proud of. The soil was quite black, low ground loam. Rather hard to plow if at all wet. This man kent a horse and his garden er hard to plow if at all wet. This man kept a horse, and his garden like the farmer's, received too liberal quantities of stable manure every spring. His potatoes, etc., began to fail year by year, and when at his request, I suggested a cause, and told him too much manure, he, like the farmer, did not think that could possibly be it, and insisted on keeping up with the annual application. I told him well and good—if he was determined to continue the stable manure on that low black soil, he should buy some potash and sow it liberally. This did not interest him, and he said he thought maybe the seasons were changing!

A year or two after this, the horse was sold. There was no manure to put on his garden, but three or four loads of good ashes were procurable that spring and these he hired hauled and spread on his garden. The result was far beyond the owner's ex-

ed and spread on his garden. The result was far beyond the owner's ex-pectation. And each year since, this garden has given a good account of

Another City Garden Fails

Another City Garden Fails

This friend had quite a large garden, and took great delight in making weeds scarce and the ground mellow. He had little, if any, manure to use on it and gradually his crops became poorer. The soil was firm and solld. In sort of desperation he bought some manure and had the garden covered during the early winter. The next spring he had it plowed and seeded to oats and alfalfa. The oats were cut by a neighbor for hay and the alfalfa, which seemed rather small at the time, came on and grew fine. It was cut twice the next year for hay and the following next year for hay and the following spring the garden was plowed again and a real old time garden bloomed forth, such as the owner had never dreamed of nor expected.

CONFERENCE ON RURAL ELEC-TRIC SERVICE AT M. A. C.

N Friday, March 20, 1925, there will be held at the Michigan Ag-

will be held at the Michigan Agricultural College, a conference for the purpose of discussing the problem of electric light and power service for the farmers of Michigan. Systematic study of this subject has already been begun in Minnesota, lowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kansas, and other states at the instance of a national Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture.

The principal speaker at the conference on March 20 will be Dr. E.

ference on March 20 will be Dr. E. A. White, Director of the national committee, who will outline the probcommittee, who will outline the prob-lem and make suggestions for study-ing the subject in Michigan. Oppor-tunity for full discussion will be pro-vided and it is hoped that a con-structive program for the work will be one of the results of the Confer-ence. In fact the College feels that the subject of electric service in rural living is very important and is pre-pared to undertake a study of the subject if assured of the interest and cooperation of the several interests

G. W. Bissell, Dean of Engineering, Michigan Agricultural College.



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THE ESSENTIAL GOSPEL



A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY Rev David F. Warner

TEXT: "God, having of old time spoken unto the fathers in the prophets * * * * hath at the end of these days spoken unto us in his son." Hebrews 1:1, 2b.

"THE Essential Gospel." This is the title of a book or pamphlet now current. I have never seen it or read any review of it. But there is something thought-provoking about those words. "Essential." What does that mean? "Indianance bly measurement and when the second with the second second with the second second second with the second secon dispensably necessary", says Webster. And again, "The essence of." What is the essence of God's revelawhat is the essence of God's revela-tion to man? Is the "Sermon on the Mount?" But see also Psalms 40: 1-10, Micah 6: 6-8, Jno. 14: 6, and Matt. 22: 34-40. But the clue to God's word for men lies in the small compass in the words of our text.

"God having of old time spoken unto the fathers in the prophets."
"In the prophets." There is something very personal and rewarding about that conception of the presence of God. God is not sitting on some faraway, imaginary throne and has not left his created world to run itself. But he is in men seeking and working dominion over the earth. When God is in the prophets we are glad to listen to their essential message. And that message is that the Jehovah God is a God of character and that men who are made to image him must strive to become like him. God is just and humble and loving, and so must men become. This is and so must men become. This is the gospel of righteousness that was ringingly demanded by the prophets. Of course, we have such a belief hinted at outside the religion of Israel; but for the most part, God was recognized there as being a power and awe quite apart from personal character. And because Israel fell into this false notion and the pagan belief that God is to be pacified through the observance of rites and ceremonies, the prophets set them-selves against it. Their insistent word is, that God is moral in charac-ter and therefore can be pleased alone by moral responses in his children.

But you say, "Why tell us this? We know that true religion can not be divorced from morality. "But what is essential? What is religion in highest terms? The idea is yet too common and persistent that religion consists in stated periods of working and ordinance keeping. As worship and ordinance keeping. As I am writing these words, in a country church not many miles away, a woman healer (?) has set up temporary headquarters. People are seeking her by the hundreds, I am told. What idea of healing have these folks? It is enough to say that pagan tricks and quackery have nothing to do with the true and sound healing art. It is colossal humbug-gery. This is superstition in healgery. This is superstition in healing. And there is yet not a little superstition in religion. Not a few people believe that their salvation lies in the observance of rites and ceremonies some of which have nothing to do with morality. And in the prophets, God is condemning ceremonies that are not moral and social in purpose. Micah has it this way, "What does Jehovah require of thee but to do justly, and to quire of thee but to do justly, and to love kindness, and to walk humbly with thy God?" And yet rites are necessary to a functioning religion when of such a nature as to stimulate moral and social likeness to God. Certainly, the essential gospel of the prophets is that God is righteous and delights in personal and social righteousness in his children. This is emphasized in the Psalms which are models of personal devotion, and in the Wisdom literature which is so highly ethical.

highly ethical.

Then, after a long period of prophetic silence, God in John the Baptist speaks in anticipation of the coming of Christ. The essential message again centers around repentance and the fruits of holiness. It had to do, preeminently, with character rather than ceremony. But the multitude, bound up in tradition. the multitude, bound up in traditional ideas of religion, said, "We don't understand." John said, "Give clothing and food to the needy and avoid extortion and greed." And it

is well to remember that our final and solemn transaction with God is to be negotiated on the basis of some such social test. Mt. 25: 31-46. Verily, religion is life outside the church-house.

Now, our text says, "God hath at Now, our text says, "God hath at the end of these days (days of the prophets) spoken unto us in His Son." And we hear the Son say, "I am the life." Jesus put reality into the prophet's message. Paul follows, "If any man be in this life he is a new creature." That is he is renewed into the likeness of God. To this end was the church founded and Christian rites instituted. The essential Gospel, then, is the good news that mankind is to be redeemed, person by and socially, so that when "He (God) shall be manifested we shall be like him." We can be sure there is no marie newer (however

shall be like him." We can be sure there is no magic power (however mystical it is) that can win for us our heaven. The essential thing is moral likeness to God.

Again, God's Son says, "I am the way." And "The Way" must have been the identical words by which the apostles referred to the early church, because the enemies of first century Christianity designated the century Christianity designated the movement as "The Way." There arose no small stir concerening the way." And out of persecution and even violent deaths, early Christian-ity was kept at high moral levels. Compromsing was not in vogue. Ananias and Saphira tried it but met with disaster. The Narrow Way kept to the highlands of moral purpose to be separate from the world and to be like Christ until the fourth century when Christianity became the reli-gion of the state: Then there was swift descent to the lower levels of compromise with the world. Pagan elements entered the church, and soon the notion developed among the masses that rites and ceremonies constitute orthodox religion. Folks yet expect to get to heaven this way and are not prayerfully in earnest

about following "The Way."

But you say, "I am faithful in church attendance, and at prayers, and have a good name in the community." Well, this is at least respectable, though it should amount to more. But you will recall the Pharisees were models of such re-spectability. And Jesus said to them, "The publicans and harlots go into heaven before you." You see, there is a pride and hypocrisy that will shut us out of heaven as surely as uncleanness and adultery. It is time to know that the only possible way to redemption is to desire seriously to be like God who made us to be like him, and who showed us how, in Jesus Christ, we might and could be like him. This is the es-

sential Gospel. And now, I believe that the thing about Christianity which is so displeasing to the masses today, is not so much the church ritual, but the exacting moral standard of Christ. Prohibition and laws in favor of a clean Sabbath are too exacting. And many of these complaints are church members in good standing. Others oppose sexual standards which are uncompromisingly Christian. Others are engaged in selfish oppression of their fellows. Now, what is the mat-Ah, a rejection, not of rites, ter? Ah, a rejection, not of rites, but of moralities. The life principles of the Christ are being repudiated y his own prote sea followers. there are notable examples in the church that are honestly pleading and practicing the way of Christ in the various areas of living. Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, in a recent address, is reported as saying, "It is inconceivable that we can have a social program satisfying from a Christian point of view, without having Christians whose lives are essentially religious. We need both the inner life of religion and the outer life of re-

The most important requirements of modern life are two-prayer and fellowship. By prayer, I am thinking of that form of prayer that constitutes real communion with God; and by fellowship I am thinking, of course of bringing into all the relations of life the spirit of the square deal, of social justice, of comrade ship—in other words the spirit of love and brotherhood. All this is but another way of stating the ancient laws of love toward God and love toward fellow man." How finely Christian! After all this is the es-Christian! After all, this is the essential meaning of the gospel of Christ, to teach us how to commune

Christ, to teach us how to commune with God, the Father, and how to get along with men as brothers.

So, then, we are not to get rid of Gospel rites, but to emphasize Gospel practices. To do this we must shift the emphasis of our teaching, and change some of our denominational promotion machinery. Rites tional promotion machinery. Rites are but a means to an end which is Christian character. God in the prophets, and God in his Son, has taught us that this moral grandeur of character belongs to all who will permit God to freely live in them. This is the essential Gospel.

BLESS THE LORD, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits; who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction. — Psalm

BE SURE YOUR SIN WILL FIND YOU OUT.—Numbers 32:23.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

By J. Herbert Ferris, R. E.

TROUBLE WITH THE SHORT WAVE STATIONS

WITH the present arrangement of broadcasting stations there are w broadcasting stations there are a great many working on the waves between 200 and 300 meters, and you no doubt have noticed the difficulty that you have in tuning in these stations sharply.

There are several reasons for this, amongst which are that your tuner may not be selective enough and that

may not be selective enough and that that the tuning arrangement is such that the tuning is very broad. The cause of the trouble is likely to be that the variocoupler or variometer has too many turns of wire on it so than it can not tune down low enough or that the condenser (variable) is of too great a value and a very little change in it changes your receiver

from one wave to another.
One of the easiest ways of separating these low wave stations is to use a condenser of lower value so that you have to make quite a change in dial setting to go from one station

dial setting to go from one station to another.

If you are now using a condenser of .001 mf. capacity (43 plate) change to one of .0005 mf. capacity (23 plate) this will mean that you will have to turn your dial nearly twice as far to make the same change in wave length that you did with the old condenser. In some instances you will need to go down to even an 11 plate condenser to separate the stations far enough to tune them in sharply.

At this season of the year we are apt to hear many of the very low power stations that you cannot hear in the very warm weather. A wave trap will also help you to get rid of some of the interference when listening to these stations that come in so close together.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WESTINGHOUSE RADIO STATION

WESTINGHOUSE RADIO STATION
KYW, CHICAGO, 7:30 P. M.
March 17—"Distribution to the Farm
Factory", by H. M. Railsback, Deere &
Co., Moline, Illinois. "Some Lessons From
European Farmers", by the editorial staff
of Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.
March 19—"What Dairy Calf Club
Work Means to Dairyland", by Wm. E.
Skinner, general manager, National Dairy
Exposition. "What Farm Community Life
Means to Illinois", by Paul A. Potter,
Assistant Editor of Orange Judd Illinois Assistant Editor of Orange Judd Illinois Farmer. March 24-"New Tractors from Old

March 24—"New Tractors from Old Ones", by J. E, Hill, State Superintendent of Agricultural Education, Springfield, Illinois. "Monthly Analysis of Farm Markets", by H. W. Moorhouse, Director of the Agricultural Research Division, Brookmire Economic Service.

March 26—"Among the Baby Beef Clubs", by Frank W. Harding, Chief Executive, American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. "Something We Are Going to Do This Season", by D. C. Waterman, Director of the Service Bureau, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

Judd Illinois Farmer.

March 31—"Grain Market Review", J.
W. Coverdale, Secretary-Treasurer of the
Grain Marketing Company, "When
Farmers and Bankers Get Together", by
Wayne Hummer, President of the Illinois
Bankers Association, La Salle, Illinois.

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

M. A. C. WILL STICK

THE proposition which certain interests attempted to crowd through the legislature to change the name of the Michigan Agricultural College to "Michigan State College" has been referred to the House Committee and will be given serious consideration and ample time for discussion and investigation before it again appears on the surface, which is improbable at this session.

Our Lansing correspondent tells us that it was quite interesting to stand "on the hill" the morning the last issue appeared and note the little groups of representatives reading over their copies of The Business Farmer and our editorial comments therein.

We cannot believe that it was much of a surprise to those representatives who come from farming districts to understand why their constituents would oppose giving up a name which is so highly cherished by them.

Let us keep the Michigan Agricultural College an institution for the promotion of those interests for which it was founded in the State of Michigan, even though it may not grow so large as to rival our other institutions of learning, which must be paid for out of the same tax-payer's pockets.

The farm organizations, the farm leaders and the farm press of the State of Michigan ought to stand absolutely united and for all time, against the possibility of another attempt under the cover of secrecy to oil through the legislature any such blunder.

We sincerely thank those readers who acted so promptly in advising their representatives what they thought of such a change. We feel that they were the "Minute Men" who jumped to their arms when we took the role of Paul Revere and cried for their help.

With this kind of a solid front the farmers of Michigan can maintain a profitable and happy agriculture in what we believe to be the greatest state in America, for all time.

Thank you!

PROSPERITY SEEN BY MELLON

TEARS of "prosperous and healthy conditions such as succeeded the election of 1896" were forecast for the United States by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in the annual report of the Treasury sent to Congress.

The Secretary's views are based, he said, on the repudiation of "various theories inconsistent with economic laws" and the endorsement of a program of constructive handling of Government given in the last election. He counseled the Nation, however, to approach its problems with intelligence that the progress made and the groundwork laid in the last four years may not come to naught.

The United States, he asserted, was the first world power to come through the post-war transition stage successfully and the first to be able to present "reasonable assurance" that "true progress" will continue within its borders. Mr. Mellon urged perpetuation of the program adopted by "the great majority of our people in the last election" which he interpreted as one of 'hard work, and economy and sound policies.'

In general economic conditions as well as in the domain of federal fiscal operations, Mr. Mellon recounted how complete the transition had been. He said that in the last four years the per capita tax on citizens of the United States has been cut from \$54 to \$27, or exactly one-half; public expenditures which in 1920 exceeded \$6,500,000,-000, were only \$3,500,000,000 in the fiscal year which ended last July 1, and the "complete disorganization" of the economic structure by the collapse of prices in 1920 and 1921 has been

"While recovery of agriculture has been slow, it has been substantial, and today, due largely to changing conditions in world crops and world markets, faces a new era. The maladjustment between agriculture and other industries has been removed, and the farmer is nearly restored to his proper status in the economic system," he said.

GOLDEN MINARETS

IKE the Golden Minarets that crown the hills about Bagdad and proclaim to the world the wealth of its citizens do the sturdy red silos of Michigan mark the homes of our greatest wealth producers—the dairy cows.

If there are those who question whether Michigan is the state of prosperous farming, let them take some cognizance of the statement just issued as of January first which shows that only Wisconsin and New York lead Michigan with her 49,340 silos. Nearly 10% of all the silos in the United States are within the State of Michigan.

There is a spot n Michigan from which you can, by simply turning round the horizon, count eighteen of these minarets of prosperity and no locality which can boast of these need fear for the future of its farmers nor the welfare of their

More power to the silo, but let's have still more

NEGLECTED HORSES

MEN who are in position to observe have reneglected and are consequently neither so good nor so efficient as they used to be. The carless hired man is blamed for a part of this and the owner for the rest. Since first hearing this statement we have made inquiries which seem to confirm it in three states at leas.. We appear to need a rekindling of the old-time pride in farm work horses. This is not sentiment, it is business, for the horses which the owner is proud are the most efficient in doing his work. How can this interest be revived and maintained? One thing that might help is a class for farm teams at local shows and fairs. Another is a parade of farm work horses in connection with picnics or local farm products shows or other events in which both country and town partici-The horse is going to remain useful as pate. farm power. The better the horse the more effective the power, and we are all concerned in effective power regardless of its nature.

EACH TO HIS OWN

THE other day on the train we met a mechanic who was going out to install seats in a school house. He said he owned a good farm in central Illinois a few years ago but it had lost him \$27,000 besides in speculating in "That deal put me into overalls" the way he summed it up. He wishes that he had stayed in overalls on his own farm, attended to his business of production and left speculation to speculators. And he is not the only man who feels that way. Some of our wisdom is acquired at great cost—but too late.

THE MISBRANDING BILL

In reporting the misbranding bill to the House of Representatives the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce submitted a rather lengthy document giving reasons for reporting it rather than any of the many bills for truth in fabrics or other commodities. We need not discuss these reasons; rather let us look at the misbranding bill itself. It prohibits the shipment in interstate and foreign commerce of any misbranded article. An article is misbranded if it or its container bears or is shipped, delivered ears or is shipped for shipment, sold or offered for sale under any name, description or statement which misleads or deceives or is likely to mislead or deceive. The deception is made illegal if it relates to the identity of the producer or the nature of his business; to the identity of the purchaser; to the endorsements of any person or any employee of any government; to quantity or quality; to component materials; to rights of privileges under patent or copyright; to advertise in any form. Deception in any of these things is misbranding and is illegal. Any yarn, fabric or wearing apparel is misbranded if it (1) bears the term "virgin wool" and it contains any wool of the sheep or lamb or hair of the Angora or Cachmere goat that has been respun or in any manner reworked; or if it (2) bears the term "all wool"

and it contains any cotton, jute, hemp, silk or any fiber other than wool of the sheep or lamb or hair of the Angora or Cachmere goat. Wearing apparel is not misbranded if the principal cloth confirms to the definition of virgin wool or all wool. For instance the lining or trimming would not condemn a suit or dress if the principal cloth were as described. The careful reader will discern that this bill merely forbids a false brand on any commodity intsead of requiring a correct brand as the several truth-in-fabrics measures do. It goes about as far as we can expect now in such legislation, and perhaps we will not want to go much farther later.

A RENTER'S PROBLEM

RENTER, who has his own livestock and tools, has three "very steady, good boys" and two girls, the oldest boy nineteen. This renter-wants to own a small farm and his boys want to help him, but they think they can help most by working at something else. The family council has decided to seek a farm near a town or city, so that the boys may drive to work and live at home while they are helping to pay for it. We are asking whether the plan is sound and where a truck or dairy farm near a town or city can be found. The plan is good if it will work, and that can be determined in only one way, by experience. We do not know any town or city where there is always "plenty of work" as the enquirer expresses it. Sometimes there is plenty of work and sometimes there isn't, but with a farm in reserve the worker need not be idle even if his pay check fails. Maybe somebody knows a farm that would appeal to this family which wants to stick together and pay

A CHANCE TO LEARN

AST week William Goldman, a New York I manufacturer of clothing, repeated his statement that wool shortage is a myth, that the world has a two years supply, etc. Probably Mr. Goldman believes his statement and his statistics too, but apparently nobody else does. If he wants a demonstration let him offer a large amount of wool for delivery next January at a substantial reduction from the present price level. He will find plenty of takers, and later he will learn something more.

HIGHER HOGS

AST week's hog markets indicated that the bulk of the crop has been cashed, this turn ; coming about a month later than was generally expected. Hogs advanced everywhere, touching \$13 at Eastern points, but the advances did not bring out big supplies as heretofore.

Predictions of \$15 hogs for April are made, but that may depend on a factor that has retarded the progress of other things lately—the attitude of consumers. They may "back up" on hog meats just as they have done on other meats when they considered prices too high. There is no other source of cheap meats, however, and consumers must turn to something rather than to some other meat. With dearer hog meats we should see a better demand for beef than in the recent past.

MERE QUESTIONS

F farming does not pay now and never has paid, as a great manufacturer asserts, how did farmers ever accumulate the vast amount of wealth they now hold. Were these millions of good farms, with their stock and equipment, created out of losses? Were the millions in good and bad securities held by farmers paid for with deficits? If farmers can pile up such wealth out of losses what could they do if agriculture could be made to pay?

A CORN-BELT QUESTION

READER asks what we would do if we had A to plan for years to come the operation of a corn-belt farm. The first thing would be etermine the kinds of livestock to be or finished, for we assume that a corn-belt farm should be a livestock farm. Next would be to study the crops best adapted to the livestock to be kept or fed. In a crop program we would scheme to reduce the area of wheat and to increase the production of corn. For wheat may be produced economically in many lands and through many parallels of latitude while corn can be produced best and cheapest in the corn belt. How to raise more corn on the same farm and maintain or improve the fertility of it is quite a problem, but its solution is worth while, That's as far as we've got in this farm planning but many corn-belt farmers haven't got that far, for they are raising wheat in competition with the world. Maybe that's because they are wiser than editors and others who try to peer into the future.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

THAT CATTLE SWINDLER AGAIN

"I saw your item with reference to cattle swindler. I read it Friday, February 14, and Saturday morning a car stopped at my place at 8 o'clock and a man came in. As soon as I saw him the thought came to me that he answered a complete descripthat he answered a complete description of the cattle buyer, even to the gold tooth, size, etc. Then the question came, "Have yo any cattle to sell?" I told him "ro". I then asked him what kind of cattle he was buying. He told me anything and anything any anything and anything any anything a buying. He told me anything and everything and made for his car. I called again to him, thinking I could detain him, and get some more could detain him, and get some more information but as his car was running he could not hear me and got in and drove north toward Alpena. I live 29 miles south of Alpena and 5 miles north of Lincoln on M. 10."—E. R. Barker, Lincoln, Mich.

PON receipt of Mr. Barker's letter we got in touch with James G. Hayes of the M. A. C. and he G. Hayes of the M. A. C. and he is trying to locate this man. Everyone keep an "eye peeled" for a cattle buyer answering this description: six feet tall, medium build, weight about 170-190, hair light brown, eyes blue. Gold teeth, believed to be eye teeth. Wears a watch charm of pearl fashioned as a cow's head. Has or affects a decided southern accent or affects a decided southern accent Has used the name H. C. Helms, or

Have him arrested and wire collect to the sheriff at Corunna or Grand Rapids, Mich., to the sheriff at Ha-gerstown, Maryland, to the sheriff at Springfield, Ill., to the chief of police at Waterloo, Iowa, or to J. G. Hays, East Lansing, Mich.

WANTS TO INVEST

"I have a sum of money I wish to put out to interest, somewhere I am sure of the interest and can redeem the principal if I want to. Will you recommend some good place?"

EFERRING to your inquiry of February 24, my suggestion is that you get in touch with one of the good real estate bond houses in Detroit because this is about as safe a place as you can find for an investment of a small sum of money.

I believe that most of them make a practice of making the principal available on short notice although this is not an obligation on their part and I do not know of anything example it is not an obligation of their part and I do not know of anything example. cept a certificate of deposit which would exactly meet the terms of your request.

FOX FARMING

"I take your paper and have much confidence in you as the farmers' friend so take the liberty to ask you what you think of fox farming. I am thinking of going into the business and would appreciate your advice."

THE United States Department of Agriculture and the various state colleges are divided in their opinion as to the practicability of fur farming and its future.

We know that there are hundreds of profitable ranches in Canada and a great number in the United States. The particular locality where you are situated is undoubtedly good for fox raising and if the market maintains as it has started this may prove a profitable industry. As we understand it, up to the present time it is largely a matter of disposing of breeding stock from one breeder to another. In other words, the ani-

The Collection Box

The purpose of this department is to pretect our amboribers from fraudulent dealings
or unfair treatment by persons or cenesrus as
a distance.

In every case we will do our best to make
a antisfactory estitement or force action, for
which ne charge for our services will ever be
made, previding:

1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subserior to The Eusiness Farmer.

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

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

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

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box
Mt. Clements. Bilch.

Report Ending March 7, 1825

port Ending March 7, 1925

mals are worth a great deal more for breeding purposes than for pelts. We are certainly not in a position to advise you on going further into Your own experience this business. and the experience of other breeders in Michigan must be your guide.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE SCORES FRAUDULENT CHICK REMEDIES

FOR the first time, the United States Post Office Department has issued a fraud order covering alleged cures for poultry diseases according to announcement by the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

the World.

The order was issued against the H. M. Spahr Breeding Estate of Thurmont and Spahr, Maryland, for representing its products as the most scientific drugless cure that has ever been discovered for the deadly roup, colds, canker, diptheria and chicken

GREAT LAKES FINANCE CORPORATION

"Will you be kind enough to advise us as to the stock of the Great Lakes Financial Corporation, Chicago, Illinois?"

WE understand there is a nominal quotation of Great Lakes Finance Corporation stock of around 3 to 4. The market is weak and there is far more stock for sale than there are purchasers to buy it. Last year we understand that the stock sold up around 7 to 8 when they were helping to finance a sub-sidiary. This probably was a good deal manipulation and not a real market.

The history of this concern is com-parable with most of the numerous finance companies that have sprung up around the country in the period just following the war when exhorbitant rates could be obtained for loan-ing money for speculative purposes. Since this fever has subsided, and they must accept ordinary rates or jeopardize their investment, the imaginary large profits have not been forthcoming.

MAKING GLOVES

"What do you think of the com-pany sending the enclosed circulars? They advertise for people to sew gloves for them in their own home and say that they will purchase all a person can make."

TE do not think well of such work-at-home schemes. There are several throughout the country who have a "Home Sewn" glove scheme and in all of the cases we have heard of the worker is obliged to make an initial deposit of \$5.00 to \$10.00 with the understanding that she is to make gloves for the company, receiving a certain sum per dozen pairs for the sewing. Reports are that most of there companies do not buy the finished product back, claiming that they are not sewed pro-perly or using some other excuse. So the indications are that these fellows are out for the initial payment only, not expecting the worker to continue

with them.

The Post Office Department has arrested the officials of several of these companies charging them with using the mails to defraud. One of these companies is Kenneth Hackley of Earl Park, Indiana, whose scheme seems to be identical with the one you sent in.

If you receive any more circulars from such companies, just remember that the paper can be used for starting the fire.

SILVER LEAF MINING COMPANY "What is there to the Silver Leaf Mining Company, Fort Steel, B. C.? I would appreciate your advice."

UR representative finds that the Silver Leaf Mining Company, Ltd., of Ontario which owns some property in Cobalt and which was leased to the Orown-Reserve Mining Company is inactive. The lease expired in 1919 and has not been renewed. The property is now reported inactive and the last quotation we find for the stock was around %c per share.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

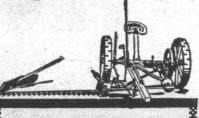
Among farmers of standing in their communities there is a very evident preference for the first mortgage real estate bonds recommended by this institution.

Write for Booklet AG1371

Tax Free in Michigan Normal Income Tax Up to 4% Paid by Borrower

Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT



Try Its High Easy Lift

Know for yourself how easy it is to raise the cutter bar on the John Deere Mower, the mower with the high, easy lift.

Go into the store of your John Deere dealer, get on the mower seat and operate the remarkable lift. You will appreciate the labor saved you by this valuable fea-

Notice that the foot lift raises the bar amply high for turning and for ordinary obstructions. The hand and foot lift combined give you an extra high lift for meeting extreme field conditions. The John Deere is so easy to operate that a boy can run it.

You will also note the simple trim design of this mower. It is quickly and readily adjusted, its special arrangement of driving gears reduces wear and increases cutting power.

Your dealer will show you many other good points that go toward making the John Deere a mighty profitable mower to use.

FOR FREE LITERATURE write to John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for booklet MH-633.

Better Cultivation in Field and Orchard



puble l'urpose Harrow, ed together for field w or orchard cultivation. be in either position.



Made in six basic sizes which can be furnished with regular heads or with various extensions up to 14 ft. cut. Disks are of cullery steel with edges forged sharp. CLARK "CUTAWAY" implements are the only once having forged edge disks. Send for our complete catalog of horse and tractor drawn disk implements for orchard, farm and garden; also name of nearest distributor and valuable free book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

The Cutaway Harrow Co., 532 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

SENSATION— One of the most varion. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are unent with large white meaty grains weighing 46 lbs per measured bushel of the highest of Seed furnished as low at 75c per bushel in tities. You should by all means try these Send for sample and circular.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER



DEDN

BE sure to build the tences you need this spring. Prices are the lowest in years, and will probably be higher later on. Good fences improve the appearance of your farm and increase your profits more than any other similar investment you can make.

OLUMBIA FENCES

are made from a special formula of steel which we have developed especially for fence manufacture. The wire is Super-Zinced with an extra heavy and well bonded armor of zinc which gives it the best rust protection of any fence on the market. The Super-Zinced covering will not crack or peel, thus keeping rust away from all parts of the fence.

All of our fences are Super-Zinced, and include both hinge-joint and stiff-stay fences for farm, poultry, garden and lawn. Fully guaranteed. Send for farmers' account book and Super-Zinced fence catalogue, both mailed FREE. Use coupon or postal card.



COLUMBIA & PITTSBURGH PERFECT







DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate springs or pads. Automatic Applications bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves of plasters. Durable. Cheap Sent of trial to prove its Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which apportunit and every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet free in plain sealed anyclope. BE COMFORTABLE

Million Strawberry Plants

\$2.95 per 1000. Raspberries, Grapes, Bulbs, Flower Seeds, Chicks. Illustrated catalog free. Mayers Plant Nursery, Box 51, Merrill, Mich.



You can do it with seeds that have vitality and life—that are of high germination and adapted to the soil. The work of preparing the land and planting is the same whether you use ordinary seed or pedigreed seed. But the crop tells the story; added profit—often double or triple—comes from using hardy, big-yielding, Michigan-grown, Isbell's seeds.



46 Years of **Better Seeds**

For nearly a half century, Isbell's have been develop-ing yield, vitality and hardi-ness in seeds. Ceaseless exper-imenting, careful selection,

better growing, sorting and cleaning methods have done this, 200,000 customers have proved this profit building quality—they plant laball's seeds year after year and get bumper crops.

appear a peeds your arrest your and get bumper crops.
We grow our own seed—you buy direct from us, saving money and eliminating all risk of substitution.
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Annual tells how to
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Send your 1925 Seed Annual quoting direct.

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Indian

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

(Continued from February 28 Issue)

CHERRILL opened the long envelope SHERRILL opened the long envelope from which several thin, folded papers fell. He picked up the largest of these which consisted of several sheets fastened together with a clip, and handed it to Alan without comment. Alan, as he looked at it turned the pages, saw that it contained two columns of type-writing carried from page to page after the manner of an account.

The column to the left was an inventory of property and profits and income by months and years, and the one to the right was a list of losses and expenditures. Beginning at an indefinite day or month in

ginning at an indefinite day or month in the year 1895, there was set down in a lump sum what was indicated as the total lump sum what was indicated as the total of Benjamin Corvet's holdings at the time. To this, in sometimes undated items, the increase had been added. In the opposite column, beginning apparently from the same date in 1895 were the missing man's expenditures. The painstaking exactness of these left no doubt of their correctness, they included items for natural depreciation of perishable properties and, evidently, had been worked over very recently. Upon the last sheet, the second column had been deducted from the first, and an had been deducted from the first, and an apparently purely arbitrary sum of two hundred thousand dollars had been taken

hundred thousand dollars had been taken away. From the remainder there had been taken away approximately one hundred and fifty thousand dollars more.

Alan having ascertained that the papers contained only this account, looked up questioningly to Sherrill; but Sherrill, without speaking, merely handed him the second of the papers. . . This, Alan saw, had evidently been folded to fit a smaller envelope. Alan unfolded it and saw that it was a letter written in the same hand which had written the summons he had received in Blue Rapids and had made the entries in the little memorandum book of the remittances that had been sent to John Welton.

It began simply:

Lawrence—

Lawrence—
This will come to you in the event that I am not able to carry out the plan upon which I am now, at last determined. You will find with this a list of my possessions which, except for two hundred thousand dollars settled upon my wife which was hers absolutely to dispose of as she desired, and a further sum of approxiwas hers absolutely to dispose of as she desired and a further sum of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand dollars presented in memory of her to the Hospital Service in France, have been transferred to you without legal reserva-

transferred to you without legal reserva-tion.

You will find deeds for all real estate executed and complete except for record-ing of the transfer at the county office; bonds, certificates, and other documents representing my ownership of properties, together with signed forms for their legal transfer to you, are in this box. These properties, in their entirety, I give to you in trust to hold for the young man now properties, in their entirety, I give to you in trust to hold for the young man now known as Alan Conrad of Blue Rapids, Kansas, to deliver any part or all over to him or to continue to hold it all in trust for him as you shall consider to be to his greatest advantage.

This for the reasons which I shall have told to you or him—I cannot know which one of you now, nor do I know how I shall tell it. But when you learn, Lawrence, think as well of me as you can and help him to be charitable to me.

With the greatest affection,

Benjamin Corvet.

Alan, as he finished reading, looked up to Mr. Sherrill, bewildered and dazed.

"What does it mean, Mr. Sherrill,"—Does it mean that he has gone away and left everything he had—everything to me?"

"The properties listed here." Sherrill

left everything he had—everything to me?"

"The properties listed here," Sherrill touched the pages Alan had looked at, "are in the box at the vault with the executed forms of their transfer to me. If Mr. Corvet does not return, and I do not receive any other instructions, I shall take over his estate as he has instructed for your advantage."

take over his estate as he has instructed for your advantage."

"And, Mr. Sherrill, he didn't tell you why?" This is all you know?"

"Yes; you have everything now. The fact that he did not give his reasons for this, either to you or me, made me think at first that he might have made his plan known to some one else, and that he had been opposed—to the extent even of violence done upon him—to prevent his carrying it out. But the more I have considered this, the less likely it has seemed to me. Whatever had happened to Corvet that had so much disturbed and excited him lately, seems rather to have precipitated his plan than deterred him in it. He may have determined have precipitated his plan than deterred him in it. He may have determined after he had written this that his actions and the plain indication of his relationship to you, gave all the explanation he wanted to make. All we can do, Alan, is to search for him in every way we can. There will be others searching for him too now; for information of his disappearance has got out. There have been reporters at the office this morning making inquiries, and his disappearance will be in the afternoon papers."

Sherrill put the papers back in their

envelope, and the envelope back into the drawer, which he relocked.

"I went over all this with Mr. Spearman this morning." he said. "He is as much at a loss to explain it as I am."

He was silent for a few moments.

"The transfer of Mr. Corvet's properties to me for you," he said suddenly, "includes, as you have seen, Corvet's interest in the firm of "Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman." I went carefully through the deeds and transfers in the deposit box, and it was plain that, while he had taken great care with the forms of transfer for all properties, he had taken particular pains with whatever related to his hold-

deeds and transfers in the deposit box, and it was plain that, while he had taken great care with the forms of transfer for all properties, he had taken particular pains with whatever related to his shipping interests. If I make over the properties to you, Alan, I shall begin with those; for it seems to me that your father was particularly anxious that you should take a personal as well as a financial place among the men who control the traffic of the lakes. I have told Spearman that this is my intention. He has not been able to see it my way as yet; but he may change his views, I think, after meeting you."

Sherrill got up. Alan arose a little unsteadily. The list of properties he had read and the letter and Sherrill's statement portended so much that its meaning could not all come to him at once. He followed Sherrill through a short private corridor, flanked with files lettered "Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman." into the large room he had seen when he came in with Constance. They crossed this, and Sherrill, without knocking, opened the door of the office market, Mr. Spearman." Alan, looking on past Sherrill as the door opened, saw that there were some half dozen men in the room, smoking and talking. They were big men mostly, ruddy-skinned and weather-beaten in look, and he judged from appearance, and from the pile of their hats and coats upon a chair, that they were officers of the company's ships, file while the ships were laid up, but reporting now at the offices and receiving instructions as the time for fitting out approached.

His gaze went swiftly on past these men to the one who, half seated on the top of the flat desk, had been talking to them; and his pulse closed upon his heart with a shock; he started, choked with astonishment, then swiftly forced himself under control. For this was the man with whom he had fought in Benjamin Corvet's house the night before—the big man surprised in his blasphemy of Corvet and of souls "in Hell" who, at sight of an apparition with a bullet hole above its eye, had cri

CHAPTER VIII

Mr. Corvet's Partner

The instant of meeting, when Alan recognized in Sherrill's partner the man with whom he had fought in Corvet's house, was one of swift readjustment of all his thought—adjustment to a situation of which he could not even have dreamed, and which left him breathless. But for Spearman, obviously, it was not

dreamed, and which left him breathless. But for Spearman, obviously, it was not that. Following his noncommital nod of acknowledgment of Sherrill's introduction and his first steady scrutiny of Alan, the big, handsome man swung himself off from the desk on which he sat and leaned against it, facing them more directly. "Oh, yes—Conrad," he said. His tone was hearty; in it Alan could recognize only so much of reserve as might be expected from Sherrill's partner who had taken an attitude of opposition. The shipmasters, looking on, could see, no doubt, not even that; except from the excitement which Alan himself could not conceal, it must appear to them only an ordinary introduction. dinary introduction.

down the swift rush of his blood and the tightening of his muscles.

"I can say truly that I'm glad to meet you, Mr. Spearman," he managed.

There was no recognition of anything beyond the mere surface meaning of the words in Spearman's slow smile of acknowledgment, as he turned from Alan to Sherrill.

knowledgment, as he turned from Alan to Sherrill.

"I'm afraid you've taken rather a bad time, Lawrence."

"You're busy, you mean. This can wait, Henry, if what you're doing is immediate."

"I want some of these men to be back in Michigan to-night. Can't we get together later—this afternoon? You'll be here this afternoon?" His manner was not casual; Alan could not think of any expression of that man as being casual; but this, he thought, came as near it as Spearman could come.

(Continued in March 28 Issue)

HOW BILL BUCKED THE TIGER

(Continued from Page 6)

explained how it was different. Showed us pictures and read about

Showed us pictures and read about the patent Mr. Rowell had.
"Now, friends, I am not a salesman, but I believe I have shown you something of real value. Mr. Rowell has organized a company to make these engines and tests are being made at two big engineering colleges. Here are letters showing these tests are being run," and he passed them

over to me.
"I am not a salesman", continued
Dike, "what I want to do is to give
you an opportunity to get in on something that is bound to be worth while in a short time. I do not know what Mr. Rowell has left in the line of in-terests, but through your own boy, Mr. Kelley, you will be given a chance to invest if you care to. Now all I want is the names of those inter-ested."

want is the names of those interested."

Well, every one signed up. We all looked at the letters, the pictures, and the model engine, ate some good sandwiches, which I found out Dike had paid for, and went home enthused. Here was a fellow who didn't want money on the spot. He was willing to give us a chance to investigate, so we didn't.

Then I heard one day that Kelley had bought two shares. They were \$300 each. Kelley wouldn't sell any, but he told us where we could send for them. So I just declaed here was a real thing, and so long as Maria had been so sure the last investment was a good one, I decided it was a good chance to get even and she would be proud when she learned how lucky I had been. I made my check to Kelley, who sent it on. Hank Peters, after asking me a lot of questions, did the same. In fact, fourteen of us, we found out afterwards, took interests.

Of course we received shares and a personal letter from Mr. Rowell

Of course we received shares and a personal letter from Mr. Rowell thanking us. Maria got the mail

thanking us. Maria got the mail the day it came, but to my surprise, didn't have much to say.

"That much is worth experimenting with," she grunts. "You get that much fun dreaming over the fortune you are going to get." I didn't quite understand that part but didn't falls. understand that part but didn't talk about it as she was liable to change her tack most any time.

From then on Kelley's oil station

replaced the post office as a loafing place. Kelley had secured a set of pictures like those Dike had and he got letters from Dike which he let us read. They sure was optimistic. One day Kelley got a letter from

One day Kelley got a letter from the Secretary of the company. A test had been made in the east and a newspaper had written it up. The clippings were enclosed. Say, we pretty near wore out those papers reading about it. At the end of the letter it was reported that most of the shares were gone and it was expected that a raise was due any time.

pected that a raise was due any time.

The most of us who could had Kelley send for more shares. two more.

Then the storm broke. Our local paper ran an article saying Rowell was a faker and that the company was in trouble for not complying with a Blue Sky Law in Wisconsin. Considerable stock, the reports said, just had been sold locally and it was rumored an investigation was

Instead of the Agricultural Society meeting which was scheduled that night, most of us met at Kelley's. Kelley was game though. He came out and offered to buy back any shares any one wanted to sell at the price they paid. No one sold either. But we did go and bawl out the ed-

Well, the town was pretty hot for a couple of weeks. Kelley was mad, so was the editor, and then one day

when the Sun, our paper, come out, here was the worst blow.

"Local Folks Trimmed" was the heading. Maria was reading the pa-

per.
"Well, William, I see you have been stung again. Your \$10 has given you a lot of fun, but this paper says there is nothing to it and that the company is merely a paper con-cern and has been for seven years. If they have built an engine, no one knows about it."

Well, I was silent as a grave. I couldn't see how Maria got that \$10 idea, but after a sleepless night I happened to think to read over my (Continued on Page 19)

FOR TEN YEARS-DEPENDABLE

Exceptional dependability has been a characteristic of Dodge Brothers Motor Car since the day the first of these sturdy cars was marketed.

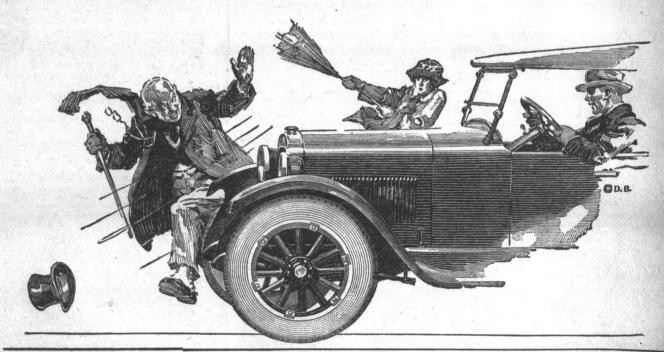
Not once in a decade has it failed to uphold and enhance its reputation for faithful performance.

The reason for its consistent goodness and continued betterment points directly back to the ideals of the founders.

Instead of fluctuating between an endless series of annual models, they determined to concentrate on the perfection of a single

Dodge Brothers Motor Car today is the embodiment of that ideal—an ideal that will endure as long as the institution itself.

DODGE BROTHERS DETROIT DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO







DAHLIAS, 15 FOR \$1; 10 IRIS, MIXED \$1; , blooming size, \$1; Hardy plants prices, prepaid. Circular free.

Choice Strawberry Plants \$3,75 per All standard varieties. Guaranteed first class. MRS. FILENA WOOLF, Dept. J. Allegan, Mich.

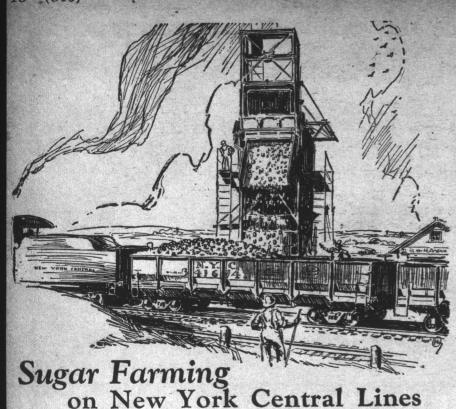
The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling

windmill and a most reliable pumping machine. An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate

parts to get out of order. There are no untried features in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refine-

ments have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has ity of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The Aermotor is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the Auto-Oiled Aermotor will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Ransas City



HE American people are the greatest consumers of "Sweets" in the world. Our sugar consumption in 1923 exceeded 5,000,000 tons, of which American farmers produced 1,250,000 tons.

A great sugar beet industry was started in 1897 in Michigan and Ohio, along the New York Central Lines. Today seventeen factories employing more than five thousand men are refining the 1,400,000 tons of beets produced annually by 20,000 farmers in these states.

There is large opportunity for greater and more profitable development of this industry. Beet sugar production fits so well into any farm program that both the fertility of the farm and the prosperity of the farmer are benefited.

More farmers, each year, are realizing the many advantages accruing from the cultivation of a portion of their acreage in sugar beets, as part of their crop rotation program.

New York Central Lines not only provide large numbers of gondola and box cars, and special switching and freight movements for both beets and sugar, but also have

a corps of trained agricultural men assisting farmers with production problems.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

BOSTON & ALBANY - MICHIGAN CENTRAL - BIG FOUR - PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

Agricultural Relations Department Offices New York Central Station, Rochester, N.Y.

La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich. 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio.



(ENTRAL

Hotel Tuller DETROIT

800 Rooms - 800 Baths \$2.50 per Day and up

Arabian Restaurant Cafeteria Gothic Grill

Tea Room

C. C. SCHANTZ, Gen. Mgr.



Ask the thousands of farmers who have been using Everwear harness for years. They know because of its high quality that it pays to buy the Everwear brand.

REMEMBER, you are trading with your local responsible harness dealer who as our agent guarantees and stands back of Everwear harness.

McINTYRE-BURRALL CO., Green Bay, Wis.

Look for this (Everwear) on the Harness







CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Cross-word puzzles came in style Only a short while ago But everybody's working them Any place we go.

Some folks sit up till three o'clock Lost in the cross-words gnarls, It's nearly dawn, before you'll hear Their steps upon the stairs.

What's another word for mother And another word for go ve racked my brain with this one, And yet I do not know.

Cross-word puzzles we are told Help to elevate the mind They haven't helped ours any As far as we can find.

But of one thing we're quite certain We'll tell it here to you Everyone it's safe to say Has got the cross-word puzzle blues. -By Lillian Kent, Omer, Mich.

EAR girls and boys: The motto Colors and pin contest closed February 28th and there were so many good letters that I have been unable to complete the judging at this time. It looks like I am going to have to ask your help. If I do find I need your help I will tell you about it in our next issue, but in the meantime—let's have another contest and earn some money.

As our "read the advertisements" contests were so popular last fall I think we will have another one. I will ask you an even dozen questions and you must read the advertisements in this issue to learn the answers, and to the one sending in the correct answers to the first eleven questions and giving the best answer to question number 12 I will give \$3; to the one winning second prize I will pay \$1, and the same amount to the one winning third Here are the questions:
- What company makes fence award.

and puts a red sign on each roll? -What firm was established in

3 — What is 000 bargains? - What is it that contains 35,-

- What company uses the slo-"Fertilizer Leaders of Amergan

ica"? 5— Who will send you free the book "7 Lessons in Judging Seed"?
6— What company is celebrating

its 30th anniversary? - How long has Dodge Brothers built motor cars?

8 — What company is "Spreader

Specialists for Twenty-Five Years''?
9 — Who will send you a booklet
"Better Potatoes" if you write to

10 — What is it that a certain company will send to you for 25c? What is the name of the company?

11 — What company is it that manufactures a product of which the sales are 2½ times those of any other brand?

12 - What advertisement in this issue do you like best and why? (Do not use over 50 words to answer this question. More than that number will count against you so be careful.)

In answering these questions write on only one side of the paper and be sure to sign your name and address at the top of each page. Also some place in your letter state your age. The contest closes March 24th so

you will have to mail your letter not later than Monday morning, March 23rd, but it would be better to send it in earlier if you can, and I am sure you can.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never writ-ten to you before but I have decided to

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you before but I have decided to do so now. My father takes the M. F. F. and I like it best of all the magazines we take. I always read the Children's Hour but have never written before. I guess I am too bashful. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me and if they do I shall be pleased to answer them back.

Well, you will be wanting to know what I look like. I have long brown curly hair, brown eyes and freckles as countless as the stars. Sometimes (when my hair pulls) I say I will have it bobbed and then when I get in good humor I can't part with it. I am five feet tall and my birthday is the third day of May. I am ten years old, and am in the sixth grade. The lowest mark I got was eighty and that was in writing.

My father is a retired captain. He was captain of a boat for twenty years at

least and now we are living on a little farm out at North Street. I have a cat and a cow. My cat's name is Snowball, because she is as white as snow. My cow's

because she is as white as snow. My cow's name is Marie.

I think it is a splendid idea to have a club. I would like our pins to have on them "Bound to Win" and our colers Blue and Gold. I think the "Children's Hour is a good name for our club when it is for the children. I think a good motto is "Be Just to All".

I will be glad when summer comes for I have a friend who lives up to the beach and I go to visit her every summer. My letter is getting rather long, so I will close with love to all the boys and girls of the Children's Hour. Your want-to-be niece.—Josephine M. Cowles, North Street, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:-We have taken the Dear Uncle Ned:—We have taken the M. B. F. only a short time but I am very interested in it and look forward until the next issue comes. I think the Children's Hour is a very interesting page. This is the first time I have written and I would be glad to hear from some of my cousins. I will be glad to answer them promptly. I suppose I should describe myself a little. I am fourteen years eld and in the eighth grade. I have dark hair and eyes and a dark complexion.

—Joe W. Wilson, Mason Michigan.

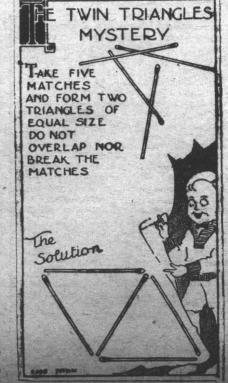
Dear Uncle Ned:—As I have never written to you since I became a reader of your page over three years ago, but have became a reader again about three months ago. I am sixteen years of age. have became a reader again about three months ago. I am sixteen years of age. My name is Wm. M. Maine. I think the following words would be good for our motto. "Work More Wish Less". I think the name—Willing Workers, or Helping Hand. Wm. M. Maine, (age 16), Vernon, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—So many of the cousins are entering the contest, so I thought I wouldn't be one of those not to enter. I think it is loads of fun to be in

cousins are entering the contest, so thought I wouldn't be one of those not to enter. I think it is loads of fun to be in contests. I have entered a few contests before but I never won. But the motto is "if you don't succeed the first time, try, try again," isn't it Uncle?

You ask if we want motto and colors. I am sure I do anyway. I agree with you Uncle Ned to have our club called the Children's Hour. I am sure it would be a good name. Well for the motto which I think is satisfactory is "Be merry and gay and your work will grow lighter every day." Colors—brown and white. A picture of Uncle Ned is what I suggest to be on the pin. I agree with Reginald Hodges to have a correspondence scramble. I think it would be so much fun. I like to work on the cross-word puzzles, they make you thing so hard. Well I have no more to write. Hoping I will not be disappointed, I am—Anna Stimac, Box 101, Engadine, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to join your Merry Circle but I just can't seem to get the answers to the puzzles in time. I thought I would write any way but suppose the waste basket is waiting for this letter. Well, I never described myself. I am seventeen years old, have auburn hair and hazel eyes. I am five feet eight inches; some height you'll say but it comes in handy sometimes. I weigh 128 pounds. I am sending some verses, suppose the waste basket will see them too. Your would-be-niece,—Violet Heilig, Curtisville, Mich., Box 5. Dear Uncle Ned:-I would like to join



shar \$290 at p one days

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HOW BILL BUCKED THE TIGER (Continued from Page 17)

shares. She was right. I lost a \$10 share all right, for that was what the share was worth. \$10 each, but I had paid \$300 and was out about \$290 even if the shares were salable

The Agricultural Society met next night. It was a wild session. No one stayed for lunch. No one want-

But I got even, you bet. A few days later a fellow came along when I was away from home and told Maria he was a government inspector and that he was checking up on all poultry to see if they were disease free. So Maria and Mrs. Smith let him look at the flock and he said it would be necessary to treat them. He had the remedy and it was \$6 a box. He claimed he had to whitewash poultry houses, too, and as he started to work right away the women let him go ahead, and Maria paid him the \$3 when he finished. But she didn't buy any remedy. He was to come back the next day, as Maria explained she didn't have the money. When I got home and she told me about it, I was all suspicion. I called up the County Agent and he told me right away it was a fake. Next morning he called up again and said he had a telegram from Washington to arrest the fellow. So I got Hank Peters to issue the proper papers and as the County Agent was a deputy sheriff he came out and when our man arrived, we pinched him in a hurry. Claimed he was an Omaha man, but before we let him out of the county jail he paid back all the folks their money and I allowed him 50c for whitewashing the hen house. For once Maria and me worked together and took a lot of glory in hearing people tell how we saved the folks their money.

One thing about Maria, she just can't let an agent pass without biting.

One thing about Maria, she just can't let an agent pass without biting. Course I get hooked a lot but I generally know it in time and besides, most of my investments are the kind that pay out, that is 'cept the one where I bought the nitrates. I can size up a situation and tell at once if it's wrong. Take the time the hog remedy agent was trying to sell the Smith boys a lot of stuff that was a sure cure for cholera. I knew right away it was a fake and when the agent says, "Boys, try this on me and if it don't work, no pay", I was watching and when he hauls out an order blank and wants them to sign. I asks or read it and finds he was getting them to sign a check. Say, what I told that fellow was a plenty. Why way back in 1906 I bought me some stuff and it never worked and it cost me \$39.50, besides three of my best shotes. Took it up with the company but they wouldn't do a thing. Claimed the best agent they had sold me that and he never told a lie. I wouldn't go and get a judgment on me

Claimed the best agent they had sond
me that and he never told a lie. I
wouldn't pay and blamed if they
didn't go and get a judgment on me
and I had to pay.

I have yet to see a hog remedy
agent that's square or a company
that backs up and says the agent's
wrong. They just want the cash;
I know

(Continued in March 28 Issue)

M. A. C. TO CELEBRATE 70TH BIRTHDAY

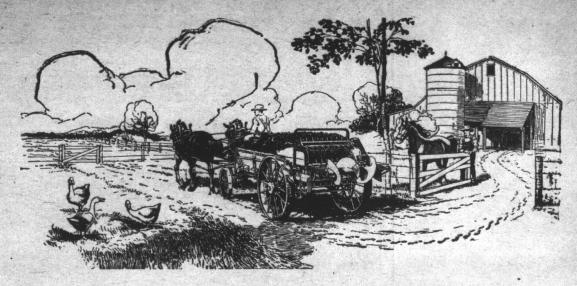
PLANS for a series of anniversary conferences, commemorating the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Michigan Agricultural College, the oldest land grant school in the country, have been approved by the state board of agriculture.

The conferences are to be held starting May 13. They will deal with engineering education, including the relation of the school to the state's industries, the education of farm women with special reference to the problems of farm women, and reral community organizations. A series of alumni conferences are also planned for the same dates.

In addition to this year being the 76th since the founding of the school it marks the 40th anniversary of the engineering department, the 30th on the home economics department and the system of Farmers' institutes and the tenth of the present scheme of agricultural extension work.—L. McC.

Farmers winter-feeding fat stock know that keeping them always just a little hungry keeps them on the gain.

"GOOD EQUIPMENT MAKES A GOOD FARMER BETTER"



Put Richness Back in the Soil!

ALL men who have made good money at farming have been very careful to keep their soil fertile and rich. There are poor years and good years in farming but the man who puts manure on his fields in the right way will reap real profits.

The McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader is one of the most valuable machines on the farm. It increases yields, pays for itself in a hurry and goes on building bank accounts.

It spreads smoothly and evenly, putting on just as light or as heavy a coat as you want. The pitchfork method of spreading cannot equal the yields that follow the McCormick-Deering. That has been proved many times. Besides hand spreading is hard work; the McCormick-Deering saves many hours of time and much hard labor. Its good strong beaters tear the manure rapidly and spread it well beyond the wheels.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.

Note These McCormick-Deering

Features:

- 1. Auto Steer.
- 2. Front Wheels Track with Rear.
- 3. Two All-Steel Beaters.
- 4. Wide-Spread Spiral.
- 5. Narrow Tread.
- 6. Self-Aligning Bearings.
- 7. Steel Main Frame.
- 8. Six Feed Speeds.
- 9. Positive Apron Drive.

Built in two sizes to fit small or large farms. See the spreader and its practical features at the store of your McCormick-Deering dealer.

McCormick-Deering Spreaders



McSWEENY AUTO&TRACTOR
TRAINING SHOPS

Dept. 142 9th and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio

1815 East 24th St., Cleveland, Ohio



UP

RENEWING STRENGTH

It's true that what you assimilate today becomes strength forto-morrow's task.

Scott's Emulsion

is an easily absorbed tonicnutrient that seldom fails to build strength and resistance in those who utilize it. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 24-32

For Best Results Ship Direct

Detroit Beef Co., Detroit, Mich.

Dressed Calves
Dressed Hogs
Suckling Pigs
Live Poultry
Dressed Poultry

WRITE FOR FREE SHIPPERS GUIDE



Dress of lavender linen trimmed with Bias Tape in fine white lawn.

Our Spring Sewing Book



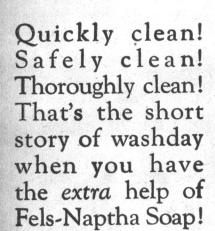
is full of new and clever ideas for summer dresses, sports clothes, lingerie and utility articles made with

WRIGHT'S BIAS FOLD TAPE

Percale and lawn tapes in white, black and colors for tub dresses, fine taffeta silks to use on silk and wool materials and for millinery. Prettier clothes in less time and withless expense.

Send 10 cents in stamps

to cover cost of mailing, for new book and 3-yard sample of tape in fast color percale in any one of the following colors: Lavender, Pink, Light Blue, Alice Blue, Red, Brown, Navy, Reseda Green, Gray, Old Rose, Black, Yellow, Linen Color, Orange. Wm. E. WRIGHT & SONS
Manufacturers
Dept. 455
Orange, N. J.



Not only soap-but soap and naptha



For Ills of All the Family

VICKS is good for all cold troubles Vicks is good for all cold troubles

-common colds, sore throat,
bronchitis, catarrh, croup, tonsilitis
and grip. These are all inflammations
of the nose, throat or lungs. The
ingredients—camphor, menthol, eucalyptus, turpentine, juniper tar, cedar leaf, etc.—make Vicks equally effective for inflammation of the skin such as cuts, burns, sores, bruises and skin itchings. An ideal household remedy - useful almost every day.

Write to Vick Chemical Co., Box 274 Greensboro, N. C., for a test sample.



FOR SALE-DUNLAY STRAWBERRY \$3.50 1000: Gibson strawberry \$4.00 per 1000; ther varieties. Black Raspberry \$12.00 per : Red Raspberry \$15.00 per 1000. A full of trees. Write for prices.

FRED STANLEY, Bangor, Michigan.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

EAR FOLKS: It has been a long time since I have said anything about styles in my letter but as spring will soon be here and many of us are thinking about some new clothes this year I think now is a good time to tell you about the materials and colors that are to

The most popular costume for the coming spring is the ensemble. The smartest wool materials for this costume are kasha, corded wools, wool cashmere, broadcloth, wool rep, soft twills, bordered materials; and the new silks of the ribbed varieties, satin, heavy silk crepe and

crepe satin, novelty satin crepe and novelty faile.

The smartest colors are the various shades of beige from the pale shade of natural kasha to the creamy tans, the lighter browns, black, dark blue, gray-blue, almond-green and gray. The darker shutter green, shades of brick, henna and cranberry are also used. In combining colors it is smart to use two shades of the same color - dark blue and a lighter blue, beige and brown, etc., or to use the two sides of crepe satin. Almond-green is combined with gray or cream or beige, while blue and black can be used with almost any of the new shades, such as henna, royal blue, your Friend, Taylor

sea blue, etc., Brown is smart with honey color, russet, apricot and terra-cotta.

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

WHEN GRANDMA SETS THE PANCAKES

By Anne Campbell

When supper was all over,
And we'd swept the crumbs away,
We had a game of Pedro,
Or the organ we would play.
We knew when it was bedtime,
Though the word was never said!
When Grandma set the pancakes,
It was time to go to bed!

We laid, if we were sewing,
All our goods and thread aside.
It was no use to argue.
We both knew it 'cause we'd tried.
The day was nearly over, And the happy evening fled.
When Grandma set the pancakes,
It was time to go to bed!

We heard her as we whispered
While undressing in the gloom.
The sound of stirring batter
Drifted upward to our room.
We distalled the picture. We visualized the picture As we doffed our fiannels red. When Grandma set the pancakes, It was time to go to bed!

We saw her worn hands busy
In the humble room downstairs,
And scarcely paid attention
When our mother heard our prayers.
That breakfast in the morning
On the crimson cover spread!
When Grandma set the pancakes,
It was time to go to bed! (Copyright, 1925.)

TRAINING CHILDREN FOR HOME LIFE

boys as well as girls are to be good homemakers they should see home life at its best. Added to their environment, the mother's training should give them an understanding of the conditions and principles which govern the life of the family. In school and home there should be taught, both by precept and practice, the best in the choice, preparation, and use of foods and textiles, the selection and care of textiles, the selection and care of shelter, and details of the processes involved in practical housewifery. These four subjects make for the full development of the physical life of the family, and boys as well as girls should have some understanding of most of the principles involved. The ethics of personal and family rela-tionships, the details of public ques-tions and their discussion, personal ideals, and spiritual values, should all be given sympathetic attention at home. Application should be made of the knowledge of these subjects gained in school to the problems of home life as far as possible. lems of home life, as far as possible. Incidentally, the training of the children may help broaden the intellectual interests of the parents and the whole home.

DRY CLEANING CURTAINS IS BETTER THAN WASHING

THERE are very few curtains that will not look better dry cleaned than washed," says Susan Z. Wilder, home economics extension specialist at South Dakota State Col-lege. If you are in doubt as to the outcome in washing curtains, always

dry clean them.

"Washing curtains in water is the last method that should be used," she adds. "It is likely to destroy or she adds. "It is likely to destroy or deaden the color, remove the lustre-

which can never be brought back, and pull the curtains out of shape so that they will not hang well. Any housewife can dry clean her own curtains but to get the best results it is tains but to get the best results it is necessary to observe the following simple rules:

Buy a high test gasoline.

Always use gasoline outdoors.

Work in the shade.

Do not rub the material too vigor-

ously in the hands.

Never use a board.

Never heat gasoline on the stove.

It may explode. Heat water hot, not boiling, and carry it outside the house. Remove the top from the gasoline can and set the can into the water to heat

water to heat.

Do not press the curtains after they are cleaned in gasoline until

they are cleaned in gasoline until thoroughly dry.

Following is the procedure recommended in dry cleaning curtains, brush them well or hang them in the wind so that all loose dirt is removed. Soak them in the gasoline a half hour. Stir them about and squeeze the gasoline through them but do not rub. Wring the curtains dry and hang them in the sun. Leave them outdoors from three to twelve hours so that they will dry twelve hours so that they will dry thoroughly and lose most of the gasoline odor. If possible, leave the curtains out over night then bring them in, dampen and press with a hot iron.

There are special soaps on the market to use with gasoline for cleaning purposes, according to Miss Wilder. It is not necessary to buy the soap unless the curtains are very badly soiled. Even then it is not necessary because the curtains may be washed in one pan of gasoline and rinsed in a second. The gas removes all grease and the dirt will drop out. Any spot that remains after cleaning with gasoline is probably some substance that will not dissolve in gasoline. A careful sponging in clear soft water with a cloth of similar color will clean up everything.

THE JOY OF CANNED FRUIT

THE pantry shelf and its supply of home canned fruits and vegetables help wonderfully in providing three well planned meals a day. Winter's high costs make the cherished delicacies seem extravagant, but here is where the provident housewife has the advantage. A great many deserts may be made from the supplies of fruit on the pantry shelves. Common dessert that have been served year in and year out may become more attractive and appealing when made with canned fruit than with fresh. Canned peaches are splendid for shortcake and a pie made from this kind of fruit is delectable. Raspberries made into tapioca pudding or gelatine desserts lend finish to a well-balanced Canned fruit may be used successfully as a flavor for winter ices or as a fruit in the favorite ice cream. Canned vegetables may be combined or used in many casserole dishes or in soups or scallops. A well seasoned white sauce gives added flavor to the vegetable.

Personal Column

Some Questions and Hints.—I have been reading The Business Farmer every since we have taken it and quite interested in our page. I have never written before and would like to ask a few questions and give a few hints all of which I hope may be helpful to all readers.

Does anyone know what to do with "paper white narcisus bulbs after they are through blooming the first time so as to get more flowers from them? I have tried different ways and have had no success.

Does anyone know if potatoes are a good green food for hens and if so which

Does anyone know if potatoes are a good green food for hens and if so which way is the better to feed them, raw or cooked? How many should one feed a flock of 100 hens per day? Are they injurious to the hen's health?

Now for my helpful hints.

Use a square or oblong square-cornered cookie cutter to cut out cookies. Time is saved in the cutting and the baking as the corners fit in fogether and more can be cut and baked at one time. I also have a large tin that nearly fits the oven.

Here is a new way to use up old shirt bodies. When the sleeves wear out I use the old shirt bodies to make new sleeves. Stitch a straight piece in the underarm seam to prevent stretching and breaking the threads. Hem back placket hole on seam and sew on cuff. They wear a long time. This works well with underwear too.

Sometimes families like gravies better than meats and cannot make much from a small chicken or piece of meat and have it taste rich enough. Try beating an egg into your thickening for making more chicken gravy. You will not need quite so much thickening as the egg thickens. This is also good to increase bulk and flavor in beef gravy, but not as good as in chicken gravy.

I hope these hints will help someone and think perhaps if the questions could be answered in the paper they too would be helpful to others.—F. D., Portland, Michigan.

-if you are well bred!

The Ethics of the Introduction.—When introductions should be made and when not; which are justified and which are needless; to what degree they imply obligation, and a number of other points are not subject to hard and fast rules. Common sense, social tact and presence of mind must be relied upon to decide what is best in many instances. In larger urban centres introductions are usually taken lightly; in smaller communities more seriously. Convenience sanctions the less ethical procedure in the first instance more seriously. Convenience sanctions the less ethical procedure in the first instance and custom rejects it in the second. In the end the obligation—implied or actual—of an introduction are either met or denied in accord with personal preference. In the case of a lady the option rests with her—a gentleman who has been introduced must wait, when next he meets her, for her to bow or offer her hand. She may continue or end the acquaintance as she sees fit. In general:

1. Bow to all whom you may have met at a meal.

met at a meal.

2. Bow to all whom you have met at a reception or with whom you have played cards, golf or tennis.

3. The acknowledgement of incomplete introductions is optional.

The Runner's Bible

Then shalt thou call and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry and He shall say: Here I am. If thou take away from the midst of thee the yoke, the putting forth of the finger and speaking vanity.—Isa.

Nothing can yoke or burden one but one's thoughts—thoughts of hate, of fear, of lust, of greed, of evil in any form. It is better, however, to liken evil thoughts to veils which hide from one's eyes the Truth, the beauty of things which grow in the sunshine of Love. These veils are thick and of ugly color. They distort. Many there are who grope about all their lives because they wear such a number; they run into danger, injure themselves and others and finally in seeming darkness they lose their way. The truth is that they were all the time in the light, but they knew it not, for they would wear veils. God acts upon the assumption that everyone sees clearly, and who would suspect His ever present help when behind so many thicknesses of evil?

RECIPES

Baked Macaroni with Cheese.-One cup Baked Macaroni with Cheese.—One cup macaroni, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 cup milk, ½ cup grated cheese, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, ½ teaspoon paprika. Boil macaroni in salted water until soft; drain and rinse with cold water. Put into buttered baking dish and cover with sauce. Cover top with grated cheese and bake 20 minutes in hot oven.

Whole Wheat Hot Cakes.—Two cups whole wheat flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, 1% cups milk, 1 teaspoon molasses, 1 tablespoon melted shortening, 2 eggs. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt; add milk, mo-

lasses and shortening to beaten eggs and add to dry ingredients; mix well. Bake on hot, slightly greased griddle turning only once.

Crumb Muffins.—Two cups stale bread crumbs, 1¼ cups milk, 1 cup flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon shortening. Soak bread crumbs in cold milk 10 minutes; add flour, baking powder and salt which have been sifted together; add well-beaten eggs and melted shortening; mix well. Heat muffin tins, grease and drop one tablespoon of batter into each. Bake 20 to 25 minutes in hot oven.

Waffles.—Two cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, ¾ teaspoon salt, 1¾ cups milk, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon melted shortening. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together; add milk and shortening to egg yolks and add to dry ingredients; mix in beaten egg whites. Bake well in greased hot waffle iron until brown; turn once. Serve hot with butter and maple syrup.

HOMESPUN YARN

Avoid colds by eating fruits and vegetables and drinking plenty of water.

An egg beater is useful for removing scum from cocoa, lumps from gravy, and for preparing popovers that meit in the mouth.

The best part of potatoes lies next to the skin. Rub the well cleaned skins with fat before baking, and they will be

Plain linen toweling with colored borders makes excellent and serviceable luncheon dollies, much more easily laundered than tablecloths.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: One of the main differences between a cross word and a cross-word puzzle is that one of 'em tends to keep a man at home and the other doesn't

A good resolution is to treat the porce-lain sinks and tubs right this year; harsh abrasives and scouring powders take off both stains and finish.

When cheese gets stale, grate or grind it, and keep it in a covered jar for use in seasoning sauces, soups, and scalloped dishes. Try a little in a potato and onion soup to convince yourself.

Watch the sneezers; they spread colds

Aunt Ada's Axioms: There'd be no fun in keeping house if there wasn't someone to clutter it up once in a while.

A hot soup or a creamed vegetable at noon would help the school child's lunch. Does your school serve a hot dish?

Cold fingers may be saved on wash-day by putting handkerchiefs and small pieces in a cheese cloth bag and then hanging the bag on the line.

It never snows so much that a man can't saw wood,

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

F you have something to exchange, we will print it FREE under this heading providing: First—It appeals to women and is a beninde exchanges, no cash involved. Second—It will subscriber to the providence of the Business Farmer and attack your address label from a recent issue to prove it. Exchange offers will be numbered and inserted in the order received as we have room.—MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR. Editor.

No. 124.—Mammoth poppy seed and Dahlia bulbs for Gladiolii bulbs or Sweet Pea seed.—Mrs. Richard Pakins, Harrisville, Michigan.

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-

Table Service.—By Lucy G. Allen. A new and revised edition, with several new illustrations, of a work that has steadily grown in popularity since its publication in 1915. It is a clear concise and yet comprehensive exposition of the waitress's duties including not only the lay of the table and serving, but tray service, carving, the care of the dining room, etc. The book is invaluable to housekeepers. Price, \$1.75. Little, Brown and Company are the publishers. are the publishers.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

5019. A Neat and Dainty House or Morning Frook. Checked gingham was employed to make the pleasing style here portrayed. This model is also attractive in linen, percale, ratine or crepe. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. If made as fillustrated it will require 5 ½ yards or 27 inch plaid gingham, and 4 yard linen of percale for pockets, collar and cuff facings. The width at the foot is 1½ yards with plaits extended.

5020. A Pleasing Apron Model.—Cretonne or chintz may be used for this design. It is also attractive in lawn, sateen and other apron materials. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: Small, Medium and large. A Medium size will require 2 % yards of 36 inch material.

5013. A Stylish Frock for the Women of Mature Figure.—Taffeta or faille would be very attractive for this design. As here portrayed facings of white satin are shown, with lace over chiffon for the vest. The Pattern is cut in S Sizes: Bust measure 40, 42, 44, 45, 48, 50, 52 and 54 makes and corresponding waist measure, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width a maches and corresponding waist measure, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width a maches and corresponding waist measure as all unstrated for a 44 inch bust will require 4% yards for material 40 inches wide, with ½ yard of contrasting material for the collar and cuffs, and 47 yard of chantilly or other lace all-over 20 inches wide.

A Jaunty Style for the Growing Girl.—Flannel blocked with fine braid to simulate bias used for this design. It is equally attractive in plain material. It will develop well in wool rep. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires of 36 inch material with % yard of contrasting material for collar, revers, facing and vestee,



5028. A Comfortable Stylish Coat for a "Little Miss"—Tweed, kasha or broadcloth would be suitable for this model. It is also good for Teddy Bear cloth, chinchilla, velvet and other pile fabrics. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2 % yards of 40 inch material. Collar and cuffs of contrasting material will require % yard.

5005. A New and Stylish Blouse.—This pretty model may be finished with short or long sleeves and with or without the facings at the lower edge. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size if made with long sleeves and the facings will require 3 yards of 32 inch material, Without the facings 2% yards are required. With short sleeves 2% yards are required. If cuffs on the short sleeves are made fo contrasting material, this will require % yard.

5030. A Comfortable Undergarment.—These Bloomer Prawers are especially suitable for stout figures. The lines are comfortable; the shaping provides extra fulness. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. A Medium size requires 2 ½ yards of 36 inch material.

5031. A Practical Set of Infants' Garments. This outfit consists of a Yoke Dress, a Night Gown, a Sack and a Cap. One could use, voile, lawn or batiste for the Dress, long cloth or outing flannel, crepe or silk for the Sack, and lawn. Silk, crepe de chine or popin for the Cap. The Pattern is cut in One Size. If made as illustrated, the Dress will require 1% yard of 36 inch lawn or nainsook, and 2% yards of edging 3% inches wide for the ruffle. The Gown will require 1% yard of 27 inch material. The Sack % yard of 27 inch material, and the Cap ½ yard of 18 inch material, and the Cap ½ yard of 18 inch



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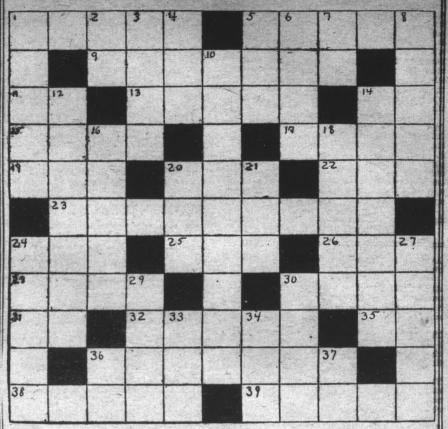


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CROSS-WORD PUZZLE NO. 10



SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

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

ered places plants grow from ; again thoroughfare (abbr.) -Freshty; again -A city thoroughfare (abi -Before -Royal Academy (abbr.) -Direction of the compass

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

M. A. C. "AIR" SCHOOL CONTIN-**UES THROUGH MARCH**

WITHOUT stirring from their firesides farmers in Michigan and the middle west are being given the benefits of instruction in farm problems by the experts on the fac-ulty of the Michigan Agricultural College through courses being broad-

with a college radio station with a college r ences were broadcast. The courses are to be continued until May 8, dif-ferent subjects being offered each

two weeks.

Farmers who listen in on the lectures are asked to enroll with the director of short courses at the col-lege at East Lansing. Those who enroll are sent briefs of the lectures given the day after they are broad-cast. In this way those who are unable to tune in the college station because of air conditions or other reasons are able to keep up with the classes. Those who enroll are sent examinations at the end of the course. After answering the questions asked they are mailed certificates to show that they have taken passed examination on the

course.

The courses yet to be offered and the dates on which they will be given follow: Farm crops and soils, March 16 to 27; Poultry and livestock, March 30 to April 10; Home gardens, April 13 to 24; home make a pour source of the state of ers course, April 13 to 24, Rome makers course, April 27 to May 8. The lectures are broadcast from Monday to Friday night inclusive each week from 7:15 to 8 o'clock in the evening, eastern standard time.

The giving of the farm courses has acceptively appropriate the proad-

necessitated changes in the broad-casting hours of the other programs at the college. Now the regular educational program will be given Monday evenings from 8 to 9 o'clock; Wednesday evening music will be put on the air from 8 to 9:15 o'clock

and Friday evenings from 8 to 9 o'clock the state departments provide programs. Each day at 12 noon the weather forecast is given and Saturday mornings from 12:30 to 1:30 o'clock a musical program for the Pacific coast is broadcast.—L. McC.

DATES FOR SUMMER COURSES

DATES during which the summer courses at the Michigan Agricultural College will be given this summer have been announced as from June 23 to July 31. Students taking the summer courses earn credit equal to that given for the regular twelve weeks course in the winter but take only one half the number of subjects that are studied in the winter as double class time is required to complete the summer courses in the limited time.

Courses in all divisions which in-

clude agriculture, home economics, applied science, liberal arts, engineering, and physical education are given. -L. McC.

ANSWER TO CROSS-WORD PUZZLE NO. 9



TICKET ENTITLES HOLDER TO RIDE ANYWHERE IN HOLLAND

(Continued from Page 4)

wonder that it is difficult for us to compete with the Flying Dutchmen in the bulb business.

In these post-bellum days, passfor these post-bellum days, pass-ports are one of the nuisances of travel in Europe, especially when they have to be visaed at every little national boundary—at \$10.00 per

Three days before we were to leave for Denmark, via Germany, I hap-pened to think that I had not secured a German nor a Danish visa for my passport, and I knew that without it I would be put off the train at the boundary and sent back after one. Every other member of our party had attended to this detail except me. When I made this discovery we had When I made this discovery we had just left Amsterdam for a two-day trip to the other side of the Zuider Zee and we were on a train headed north. We would be back in Amsterdam the following afternoon—but there is no German consulate in Amsterdam; I would have to go to Rotterdam which was in exactly the opposite direction from the way our train was soing.

train was going.

Mr. Bertholt, our guide, advised me to get off the train at Zwolle, the next big town, catch the first train back to Rotterdam, get my visas, and then go to Amsterdam and wait for my friends to come on the following day. He taught me one word of the Dutch language, which sounded like "Doorhandt" and which means "direct" or "without change", and then explained the kind of a railroad ticket that I held.

We had bought "Vacantiekaart" tickets, he explained to me, which had cost us seven and a half guilders each, or about \$2.75, which entitled the holder to ride anywhere in Hol-land just as long as he holds the ticket and cares to ride. The tickets are not taken up until one leaves the depot and until it is taken up it is good on any train, in any direction, anywhere in Holland. I could get off the train at Zwolle and if I did not leave the depot in the meantime I could ride right back to Amsterdam from where I had just come or could go to Rotterdam or any other place. Holland is so small that one can't ride very far anyway.

Very well, I had my Vacantiekaart

and I knew my Dutch perfectly—my one word of it—and armed with this equipment I bade my friends goodbye at Zwolle to spend two days running all over Holland and hunting up Danish and German consuls, with out even the friendly doctor to lend

me moral support.

I stood around the station plat-form and inquired "Rotterdam door-handt?" as nonchalantly, but as in-telligently as I could of every uniformed man, whenever a train pulled into the depot—and there were many. They invariably said something to me—which I appreciated even though I didn't know what it

Finally I boarded a train and rode grandly out of town until the conductor came along and refused to honor my ticket. I couldn't explain it to him. A friendly Dutch sea captain who knew a few words of English interceded in my behalf and induced the conductor to compromise induced the conductor to compromise and let me ride as far as Utrecht. He put me off at Utrecht and the station master there put me on another train. This was a real "door-handter" and took me clear to Rot-

With the aid of a few policemen and a specially chartered messenger boy I located the Danish consul and paid him ten dollars to vise my pass-port. Then I located the German consulate and none of them could speak English. Finally the tailest one took my money and made a few notations on my passport, and the transaction seemed to satisfy us

Two hours after I hit Rotterdam I was back at the station saying, "Amsterdam doorhandt?" to every one in uniform again. I got as far as The Hague on my first attempt, and even-Hague on my first attempt, and eventually, the same evening, I reached Amsterdam. During the day I had covered all of that part of Holland and was right back where I started from. And I'd done it all on one word of Dutch.

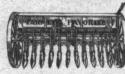
In Amsterdam I registered at the Dam Hotel—for that was the way I

(Continued on Page 24)

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I want every sufferer from any form of muscular desirable and the results were the same as in my own case.

results were the same as in my own case.

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MICHIGAN

felt. In the evening one of those fas-cinating Dutch words on the advercinating Dutch words on the advertising before a movie house caught my eye. It was "Breeksynnek" and pictures of Harold Lloyd were also displayed. I concluded that the feature of the evening at that show was apparently Harold Lloyd's picture "Safety Last". Thus was another word added to my vocabulary. "Vacantiekaart" meant a "vacation ticket" and "Verboten" meant "forbidden" and "ausgang" meant "out you go" and during the few days in Holland we found that each of us knew land we found that each of us knew quite a few words.

But when we crossed the line into

Germany and later into Denmark and saw entirely different shaped words on the sign boards, none of which looked as familiar as even the picturesque Dutch words, the colonel sighed and said, "Well, hoys, just as soon as I learned 'ausgang' and 'oingang' and a few important words like that we leave Holland. I'm sorry I learned the language!"

The complications of crossing the German border and our triumphal entry into Copenhagen, Denmark, will be presented in the next install-

Harry Vetch Says

DOES THE TAIL WAG THE DOG AT M. A. C?

DEAR EDITOR: Seeing as most everbody is writting you about changing the name of MAC to somthing else I may as well horn in to, specially as the prose and cons wouldn't be compleat unless I did. I am again the purposed change for a lot of good reasons.

If it was to be called Mich. State Colleg you couldnt call the foot bawl teams Mich Aggies any more and then maybe the other foot bawl teams woudn't be scared of them and they might axidently get licked some time. Besides that the fellows who make the headlines for the sport pages in the newspapers would have a hard time to think of any thing short and snappy like Mich Aggies and so they wouldnt put the team in the headlines and then nobody wouldnt go to MAC never no more.

The way it is now when some ignorunt stranger says what is Mich Ag and what does MAC stand for any how we can ex plain that Mich Ag is short for Michigan Aggregation of Cloverkickers and MAC is its first letters. And if he is a smart strain-ger he will catch on that the Clover-kickers is pretty good goal kickers

While if it was changed to MSC it would be Michigan Shame Colleg because the folks there is ashamed of the name the way it is now. But I reckon it would be a better colleg if the folks wich is ashamed of it would go some place else and leave more room for real clover kickers and hog callers and tit pullers, wich folks are just as respectable, usually more decent and certainly more necary than them wich is ashamed of MAC.

I see in your paper some body called it a cow college, wich I would say is an undeserved complement wich might apply to the Wis Colleg of Ag. but MAC seems to be more of a bean but MAC seems to be more of a bean and grape colleg. Wich reminds me of one winter I lived in Urbanaua III. and they had a lot of college cows at the III Colleg of Ag. and the University milk was so good that no body could get it unless their name was on the waiting list for a couple of years and could give satis factry references. We didnt never suckceed in getting any of the milk but I would go to the dairy dept on the camp us and get their butter wich was called Corn Belt and it was just was called Corn Belt and it was just about the best butter you ever et.

This here business of wanting to

change the name because the other s outgrowed the Ag ma look like the tail had out growed the dog and now they want to call it a tail instead of a dog. But if that is it I would say call it a lamb and dock it. And probly it would be a bigger and better lamb for being docked. And anyway when the leglesslature

And anyway when the leglesslature makes a propriation for the lamb it wouldnt mostly go to grow more tail, wich seems to be the case now.

Over at Aims Iowa the colleg is called the Iowa State Colleg of Agerculture and Michanic Arts by the official title but it is called Aims by everbody else, and if we quit calling ours MAC it probly will come to be just East Lansing. Now Mr. Editor

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I dont want you to get the notion I have any thing again michanics and enginearing at an ag colleg because one of the biggest things a business farmer needs is michanical gumption so he can farm more with machinery and turn out sheaves and shotes like Henry Ford spills out flivers and there should be agercultural enginthere should be agercultural enginears to figur out how tile should be layed so as to drain off the water quickest and with least tile and to calculate how the barn and silos and grainery should be set and built and eqipped so a felloe can do his chores without wearing out so much shoe leather and wasting a lot of time he might be in the field or listening to the radeo.

just bet you that if all the michanics and enginearing and chemys-tery at MAC was made to toe the they would have plenty to do and it they would have plenty to do and it would be a hole lot better for the farmers in Mich. Anyway if MAC dont figur these things out for the farmers there aint nobody else going to bother with it and then how are we going to keep up with the times and how can we make any money in our business unless we learn to do with modern inventions like they

it with modern inventions like they do in other business.

And even if they change it to MSC it had ought to mean Mich Sodbusters Colleg and the S stand for Sows, Silage, Soils and Sharp Shares. And yet I dont mean, Mr. Editor, that it should be only a kind of farmers trade school. It had ought to be also a colleg in the best and truest meaning of the word, a place where farm boys and girls can go and at the same time they learn how to be expert farmers and farmwives they same time they learn how to be expert farmers and farmwives they would also be educated, wich aint the same thing at all. Education as I see it is getting to be a bigger, broader person, a better citizen, an original thinker, and a more likeable neighbor. We need all in one institution a place to teach farming and to also educate farm folks, with as I say is two different things.

Any way this is my idea of agercultural education, wich may be all wrong because I aint never had much of it. Hoping this finds you the same

of it. Hoping this finds you the same I am, Yours truely, HARRY VETCH.

SWEET CORN FOR LIVE STOCK

What is your opinion of planting sweet corn to hog down in the early fall? Do you think it is better than field corn? Also Canadian peas for the same purpose. Do you think it would be advisable to plant soy beans in sweet corn for hogging down? My object is to get my hogs off in August if possible.—H. M. M., Shepherd,

SWEET corn lacks the factors for converting sugar into starch, but fairly good results have been obtained by feeding sweet corn, especially to cattle which would con-

sume the whole stalk.

I think you ought to get better results feeding hogs, to plant a medium early variety of flint corn since the flint would produce more pounds

of grain per acre than sweet corn.
Canadian peas would make a good
supplementary pasture. You understand the peas would have to be sown as early as you could get on the ground in the spring, hence in a separate field or part of the field containing the corn. Canadian peas if sown late will not do any good, nor mature early enough to be of

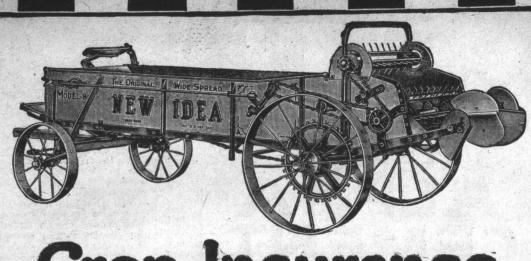
Soy beans planted in with the corn will also make a good supplementary

To insure the success of your project to put hogs on the market before the end of August at least two things will be necessary, an early maturing variety of field corn and also an early maturing variety of soy beans. Sow both as early in May as you can. A medium early maturing variety of sweet corn would probably be about right. Sweet corn is more sensitive to frost than field corn, hence, can not be sown quite as early in the spring as either dent or flint corn.— J. R. Duncan, Instructor in Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College.

When farms are selling cheaply is a good time for the young man to buy.

Uncle Ab says the way to improve anything from a man's digestion to his church is to start at home.

Remember that the hind legs of a horse are his propellers, and that poor shoe fitting causes much lameness.



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done in double quick time with a minimum
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PULLING OF WOOL

I have a flock of sixty ewes which are due to lamb the 15th of March and keep them in the basement of the barn which is warm and has plenty of ventilation. Would it be advisable to shear before lambing or wait until they were through lambing.—R. B. N., Sheridan, Mich.

THE pulling of wool by breeding wes may be due to the fact that they have been confined too closely and heavily fed, resulting in irritating conditions of the skin, or it may be due to ticks or lice. In either case it would be advisable to shear them before lambing. If it was due to ticks or lice and the sheep were sheared real close by the shear-ing machine the ticks would leave before the lambs came, whereas if they were sheared after lambing the ticks would all go on to the lambs and greatly retard their growth. It would be best to shear these sheep sometime between the first and tenth of March and as soon as the weather is warm enough in the spring to thoroughly dip both the ewes and the lambs.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Michigan Agri-

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

GARGET

We have a cow whose age is nine We have a cow whose age is nine years this spring, that has never been sick till about a week ago, when one teat started to give garget but not bloody milk. The udder started to swell and cake and was very feverish and sore near the teat that gave garget milk. In a few days the teat went dry, also fever and cake left that part of udder and the teat cornerwise to it is just like it was and nerwise to it is just like it was and now is nearly dry. This cow was al-ways a heavy milker and was giving a nice mess when she started to have udder trouble, but is nearly dry now. Never was known to go dry over a month. She will not freshen till May. She doesn't seem to be sick and eats good. Have been feeding her oats, hay and cornstalks. Any information you can give me regard-ing what to do for this udder trouble and what was the cause of it will be gratefully appreciated.—H. M., Midland, Mich.

THE cause of garget is usually infection which gains entrance through the teat opening or through the blood, more often, I think, the former. If the function of the gland tissue in the affected quarter has not been destroyed, the cow may come to her milk again at the next calving time.

Such cases are more successfully treated when taken early by bath-ing the bag well with hot water and ing the bag well with hot water and stripping out the affected quarters once every two hours if not too sore and badly swollen and then apply camphorated oil two or three times daily and rub well in. A good cathartic is often indicated in the early internal of the diagram. The internal stages of the disease. The internal administration of an internal anti-septic often proves valuable. Milk-ing of the affected quarters should always be done into a pail of anti-septic solution and the hands washvery thoroughly in the antiseptic solution before milking another cow. The cow should be kept in a warm place free from drafts and given a laxative diet.—John P. Hutton, Associate Professor of Surgery and Medicine, Michigan Agrcultural College

WARTS

I have two cows that have little spots on their teats, one is like a wart and the other one is nearly as big as a little marble. At times they will bleed if you press on them, which will happen once in a while by milking. It is not growing and does not go away.—L. K., Alma, Mich.

THINK the spots are warts. They should be cut out when the cow is dry. The skin should be thoroughly disinfected around the swelling, and, then the wart removed with a sharp knife or scissors after the cow has been properly restrained. The wounds should then be properly covered with sterile surgical cotton or gauze and retained in place by adhesive tape. The operation had best he performed by a qualified veterin-arian.—John P. Hutton, Associate Professor of Surgery and Medicine, Michigan Agricultural College.

Amazing Results Secured In One Day By Use of Virex Formerly Known As Rattle Snake Oil

Deafness and Head Noises need not be dreaded any longer since the discovery of a widely known physician. Now it is possible for some of the most obstinate cases of deafness to be relieved in a day's time by the application of a prescription formerly known as Rattle Snake Oil. This treatment is meeting with wide success all over the country.

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that I was unable to hear before. Now my hearing is restored perfectly after many years of deafness."

Many years of deafness."

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watch tick."

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back to normal.'

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Mrs. Ola Valentine, of Arkansas, says, "My little boy, now 5 years old, had been deaf since about 4 months of age. Now he hears very well and is learning to talk."

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like magic in its rapidity on people of all ages.

So confident are we that Virex will restore your hearing quickly, and to introduce this remarkable treatment to a million more sufferers, we will send a large \$2.00 treatment for only \$1.00 on ten days' free trial. If the results are not satisfactory the treatment costs nothing.

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Barred Rocks...... {\$16 per 100 \$75 per 500

De KOSTER'S HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., Box 300.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION

The Third of a Series of Articles on Chick Raising, by Clarence M. Ferguson

N our last article we discussed natural incubation. With the adnatural incubation. With the advance of the science of poultry keeping, the demands have grown until the old hen has been superceded by her artificial competitor the incubator. The hen of today, however, was not the first to feel the competition of man made machines. In ancient Egypt and in China, eggs were incubated in incubators in prewere incubated in incubators in pre-historic times. This method was historic times. This method was crude. Large ovens or huts were made of clay and heated by fires. The eggs were placed on straw on the floors, and the temperature contact the made of the strain of t trolled by the operator with no mod-ern devices to assist him. Modern incubation depends on

Modern incubation depends on more accurate apparatus. Much credit for our modern incubation must be given to Charles Cyphers, who did a great deal of experimental work, and whose name is commonly connected with our modern incuba-

Commercial Hatcheries
Owing to the fact that baby chicks
stand shipment well, we have in operation many commercial hatcheries. These poultrymen make a specialty of producing baby chicks in quanti-They have come to be a very imty. They have come to be a very important part of our poultry organization. It is estimated that they hatch over ten millions of youngsters each year in Michigan. Some of the concerns own all their breeding stock, while others buy eggs in the community. The quality of commercial hatched chicks depends on two factors list the quality of the parent factors, 1st, the quality of the parent stock, and 2nd, the proper operation of the hatching plant.

of the hatching plant.

The prospective buyer of chicks must determine the quality of the parent stock and if possible should visit the hatchery and see the source of the stock. Too often the buying public are lured into the purchasing of chicks by far fetched ads with big headlines, written for the express purpose of catching the uninitiated. Fabulous claims of three hundred egg strains and sex guarantee should egg strains and sex guarantee should be closely investigated. An occasional three hundred egg hen may appear in the remote ancestry of some few individuals who are producing eggs for commercial hatcheries, but a strain of birds that consistently pro-duces a predominance of such performers has yet to be produced.

Many of our hatcherymen are do-ing very constructive breeding, using good common sense in the selection of breeding stock, carefully culling the flocks and selecting the males. These are the breeders who can be relied upon year in and year out to supply you with quality chicks.

Blood Testing

Every year thousands of baby chicks die from Bacillary White Diarrhea, a disease carried over in the egg from the parent stock. This egg from the parent stock. This disease is being combatted by blood testing the parents. Where possible buy stock from blood tested hens. While one test may not eliminate the disease it at least indicates that the hatchery is attemping to put clean stock on the market. The aggluting consider ation test is one requiring consider-

ation test is one requiring considerable bacteriological technique, and should be done by one who has been trained along this line.

Private Hatching

Many farmers, poultrymen and fanciers prefer to do their own hatching. This means they require a suitable basement or incubator

room and suitable machines.

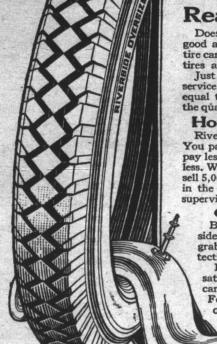
We have on the market several reliable well built incubators and many others built cheaply to sell. In choosing a machine do not let your better judgment be overcome by an attractive price. Buy only machines that are standard and known to be of good quality.

Incubation Houses or Cellars

To successfully operate the average incubator, it is necessary that a suitable room or cellar be used. The basement of the house is usually quite all right for the ordinary small plant incubation. The requirements for an incubation cellar are few and simple, namely: 1, an even temperature; 2, Good ventilation; 3, Plenty of moisture.

Basements usually have a fairly even temperature and adapt them-selves better to incubation than other (Continued on Page 28)

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Chas. F.-Poor,
Danvers, Mass.

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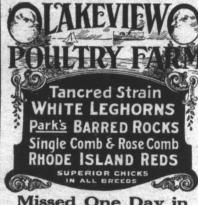
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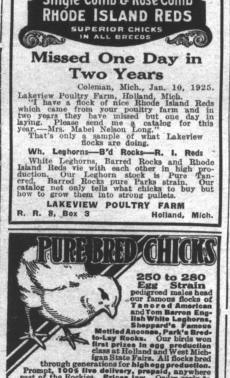
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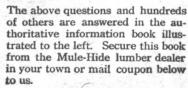
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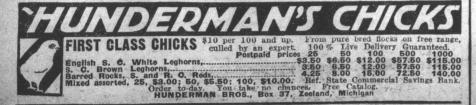
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rooms of the house. If the hatching plant is to be of any size however, a special building should be used to provide the best conditions.

Ventilation can be most easily supplied by dropping the windows in from the top and allowing circulation of air.

The cellar should be supplied with an egg room which can be darkened and used for candling and handling the eggs.

Incubator Operation

We have among the small machines, two common types, namely: hot air and hot water. The hot air machines are more simple and have less apparatus to get out of order. The hot water machines heat the egg chamber by radiation from a coil in which water is heated and circulated by the heat of the lamp. This principle is preferred by some since it gives a slightly more uniform temperature and is not as readily affected by outside changes as the hot air type.

Among our mammoth machines we have two common types in use. The cabinet type in which the eggs are placed in galleys or trays and the air circulated by electric fans. These machines occupy a small floor space and are preferred by many commercial hatcherymen where a steady electric current is available to operate the fans.

The sectional type machine is built on the same principle as the small

machine, the heat being supplied by radiation from hot water pipes passing through the sections to a heating plant, usually a hard coal heater.

Care of Incubator
Before starting to hatch, thoroughly overhaul the machine and make sure the lamp, heating device, and control are all in good working condition.

Level the machine up carefully and operate for a few days before setting.

Read carefully the manufacturer's instructions until your are familiar with the operation.

Trim and fill the lamp regularly every day. Do it after handling the eggs. Oily fingers may kill the developing chicks.

Keep the wick turned to give an even flame.

Keep the burner clean to avoid

smoking and danger from fire.

Note carefully the amount of flame required to maintain an even temperature.

Set the thermostat to check the heat and be sure it is working before the eggs are put in.

Temperatures

The average temperature of eggs under a hen is 103 degrees, but it may vary from 101 to 104 degrees. In cabinet machines, when the air is forced to all parts of the egg the temperature is kept somewhat lower. In sectional machines where the eggs are on single trays, a difference of two to three degrees may exist between the bottom and the top of the egg.

Position of Thermometer

The common practice is to set the thermometer on the eggs with the bulb in contact with the eggs. Some prefer to hang the bulb over the eggs about an inch above them. This system has the advantage of not having to remove the thermometer when the eter when the eggs are taken out, but it must be remembered that a temperature of about 1 degree higher should be recorded with the bulb in this position.

During the first week a tempera-

ture of 101 degrees and 103 degrees should be maintained, allowing it to go to 103 degrees, but not over 104 degrees for the latter part of the period. A temperature over 104 degrees is dangerous and the checking device should be set to open to prevent the heat reaching this degree.

Turning and Cooling

The process of turning eggs during incubation is necessary. If the eggs are allowed to remain in one position the yolk floats to the top of the egg. The developing embryo then sticks to the shell and would develop abnormally and in this abnormal position, would not hatch. The embryo must be supplied with oxygen which is supplied through the albumen. More air must be absorbed from the air cell and distributed through the alcell and distributed through the albumen.

It is not necessary to completely turn each egg. The usual method is to remove a few of the eggs and roll



Tancred, Barron, Hollywood

Three in one—this tells in a nutshell the unusual merits of Town Line White Leghorns.

We have have blended the three most famous egg types in the world. The result is a triumph. Our pen at the International egg laying contest of 1924 outlaid the pen from one of their renowned ancestral farms by 95 eggs; laid 291 more than the average of two pens from another fanous farm and more than 84 of the 100 pens entered. (Figures on request.) Also made best display in production class at Zeeland show of 1924.

Zeeland show of 1924.

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Our Special Star W. L. Matings are headed
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males. Price only 18c each; 17c in 500 lots.
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Our flocks have been thoroughly culled for years
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BABY CHICKS

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the others with the palm of the hand. It also is advisable to move the eggs about in the tray, moving these in the center to the outside. This aids in maintaining an even temperature, particularly if there is an uneveness

in temperature. Cooling naturally takes place during turning unless the eggs are turned by a mechanical device. They should be turned and cooled twice a day from the third day until the eighteenth day when the chicks will begin to chip the eggs. The cooling operation gives the eggs a chance to absorb more oxygen from the fresh air. The time of cooling will vary with room temperatures and other such factors. It is safe to say that during the first week the eggs should not be cooled longer than five minutes in a room at 60 degrees, but toward the latter part of the hatch 15 or 20 minutes should be all right.

Ventilation and Moisture

The careful observation of the evaporation of the egg will be the best guide to ventilation and humidity. An excess of moisture and lack of ventilation will reduce evapora-tion, consequently the air cell will re-main smaller than it normally should. When the egg is put in the machine the air cell is small, not over 1/8 of an inch deep. Under normal conditions the air cell will be about ¼ inch deep to ¾ inch deep on the eighth and % inch by the fifteenth day. By the nineteenth day it will have grown to about ¾ inch. The eggs should be candled frequently and the size of air cell examined. This inspection should cover a number of eggs since a slight variation will exist in individual eggs due to shell texture.

If insufficient moisture is being supplied it may be added by wetting down the floor and walls of the cellar. It may be even necessary to moisten the eggs. This is frequently done in case of duck eggs which require greater humidity than hen

Candling

The eggs should be candled at least once and better twice during the hatch. The usual practice is to the hatch. The usual practice is to candle on the seventh and fourteenth days. The infertiles can all be taken out on the seventh day, leaving more room on the trays. On the fourteenth day any germs which have died can be taken out. This also gives one an opportunity to study the size of air cell. Infertile eggs resize of air cell. Infertile eggs removed at the end of the first week are quite all right for food or for chick feeding purposes.

During the hatching period leave

the eggs quite undisturbed and maintain an even temperature. When the hatch is complete remove the shells and eggs and allow the chicks to dry off. The incubator door may be opened to allow extra ventilation and lower the temperature.

Essentials of Successful Hatches

- Good eggs from good stock.
 Fresh eggs hatch better than
- those that have been held.
- 3. The best machines are cheaper eventually.
- 4. Test the thermometer.
- 5. Be regular. Our next article will deal with pedigree hatching.

FRUIT GROWERS TO MEET AT BENTON HARBOR

SEVERAL hundred fruit growers and farmers will meetings of the Berrien County-State Horticultural Society which will be held at Benton Harbor, Mich-igan, March 18th and 19th in the new R. B. Collis building on Elm Street.

Exhibits of horticultural supplies and machinery will be a feature of the meetings. Space for these ex-hibits is in charge of James Hickey, Jr., Benton Harbor, Michigan.

An interesting two-day program has been arranged.

To work more horses to the man helps get the most out of man labor.

The farmer should be careful about buying things which are above their pre-war prices unless they are expected to pay for themselves quickly.

The farmer who repairs machinery in winter, and uses rainy days effectively, puts himself ahead of the driving duties of spring.

Uncle Ab says it is well to ask people to help with that community enterprise; they like to be useful.

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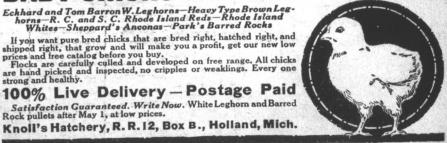
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White Leghorns OHICKS, ACCREDITED BY STATE. LEG-horns, Anconas. \$13.00. Rocks and Reds \$15.00; Wht. Wyandottes, B. Orpingtons, Minorcas \$10.00 per 100, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Cir-cular on request. Joseph Amster, Paw Paw, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS FROM CARE-fully culled stock on free range. J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Michigan.

& MARKET FLASE

Farmer's Buying Power Is Increasing

The Farmer Who Held His Hogs Makes Nice Profit By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

FARMERS are getting nearer a square deal in what they buy and sell than heretofore, and they are spending more money for farm equipment and other things than in recent years. Chicago mail order houses are making greatly increased sales, and one such big firm exports seles for the first two months. reports sales for the first two months this year aggregating \$43,114,682, showing an increase of nearly 16 per cent over sales made in the same time last year. Wonderful things have taken place recently in the hog market, and a boom of extraordinary proportions has occurred, far exceeding anything anticipated by most owners. Cattle, too have been selling extremely well at lately advanced prices, while prime lambs sold a short time ago for \$18.25 per 100 pounds. making handsome returns to owners. The grain markets too are in strong position, with wheat reacting after temporary breaks in prices, and selling for May delivery within a short time above \$2 a bushel. That appears to many people a fair price, and thus far it has broken sharply every time it has touched that figure Of course, it is impossible to tell how high it will go, and there is al-ways the possibility of holding on too long. According to most accounts, there is the promise of a normal acreage of the several grains, with some pointers of an increased wheat and corn acreage. In parts of Iowa loan companies are lending \$100 an acre on good farm land and \$125 an acre on the best farms. As a general rule, these companies do not loan more than 40 per cent on land valuations; so it is inferred that the best farms are appraised at from \$250 to \$300 an acre. The number of farm foreclosures is fast decreasing, and fewer farmers are borrowing money to buy additional acres. In short, farmers are becoming more conserva-tive, and the "little farm well tilled" is more popular than it was a few years ago. Silos, tractors and im-proved farm machinery are the win-ners these days, and every acre is worked by advanced farmers so as to produce as much as possible.

Large Trading in Grain

Much of the time there is lively trading in grain on the Chicago Board of Trade, mainly in wheat, as has been the rule for many weeks, and wheat prices are far higher than a year ago, whether the market is advancing or declining. After wheat approaches the \$2 a bushel figure it collapses on liquidation and short selling, and late sales of May wheat were made around \$1.80, that price comparing with \$1.11 a year ago. Trade has gone over to the July fu-ture largely, with late sales at \$1.62. Unquestionably the remarkable boom in the different grains has checked purchases, and a few days ago a break in rye to \$1.57 for May de-livery brought in the first export demand of consequence in several days, sales at the seaboard being estimated at 300,000 bushels, including a cargo to Norway for May shipment. A year ago May rye was selling at 71½ cents. Oats for May delivery sell around 54½ cents, comparing with 47 cents a year ago; while May corn sells at \$1.31 comparing with \$1 sells at \$1.31, comparing with 81 cents a year ago. Flour follows the same course as wheat, and it dropped cents the oth cline in wheat. Crop expert Michaels says: "The wheat trade has reached a stage where theories of scarcity are not working out fast enough to suit the average operator. Larger export clearances, smaller receipts, and heavy foreign buying are said to be necesary to revive general interest on there is a mixed situation in corn and the bull side. In the coarse grains a very bearish feeling in oats. The large supplies are a big factor in influencing trade sentiment."

Wonderful Advance in Hogs Many times the writer has advised farmers to hold on to their hogs and mature them well, this advice being based on the well authenticated fact that the great bulk of the swine in the corn belt states had been mostly marketed much earlier than usual with a view of saving the feeding of high-priced corn. Many farmers were afraid that hogs would not advance much in prices, and so many were of this belief that by glutting the mar-ket with light weight hogs they brought about the recent abnormal conditions, prices on some days advancing as much as 50 cents per 100 pounds. It now looks like a hog scarcity which will put prices for fresh and cured hogs products to such high levels as to curtail their consumption. Already they have had big advances, and more may expected to follow. The exports of provisions have been for weeks running much smaller than a year ago. Hogs marketed in Chicago recently have averaged 225 pounds, being four pounds lighter than a year ago and seven pounds lighter than the five year average for corresponding weeks. The spread in prices has nar rowed materially, and the bulk of the hogs sell within a range of 45 cents, with heavy butchers bringing only 20 cents above the best light bacon weights. It is startling to look back and recall that a year ago hogs were selling at \$6.25 to \$7.55. Com-bined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date amount to 777,000 hogs, comparing with 9,641,-000 a year ago and 6,874,000 for the corresponding time in 1922. A short time ago hogs sold at \$12.90 to \$14.25, comparing with \$10.90 to \$12.40 a week earlier. Only 132,466 hogs were received in Chicago last week, comparing with 197,297 a week earlier and 193,694 a year ago. Eastern shippers took half of the

Fat Cattle Good Sellers

With smaller receipts of cattle in Chicago recently, prices have had a rise, so far as the medium to good grades were concerned, the best lots selling at no more than steady prices. The production of beef is profitable where carried on properly, and experienced stock feeders are making it Average cattle prices advanced 25 pay well to market choice yearlings. cents during the first week of March, with the halfwith the bulk of the steers going at \$8.75 to \$11.25, common steers at \$7.65 to \$8 and the best yearlings at \$11.25 to \$12.25, while the best

heavy steers sold at \$11.50. ers and feeders sold mostly at \$6.75 to \$8, a few going as high as \$8.50 to \$8.75. Owners of fat steers are making good profits.

Poor Alfalfa Seed

Several states have met with such serious losses from the use of poor alfalfa seed that steps have been taken to remedy the matter, and it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the farmer who considers price alone in buying seed and gets the cheapest seed offered gets a small chance of obtaining good seed. Alfalfa seed can be had this year high in quality at reasonable prices, but it must be bought from dependable sources, and farmers are cautioned to beware of price bargains and false advertising. To protect the grower and to place the alfalfa crop on a safe basis, farmers have formed a cooperative organization, the Federated Seed Service, and arrangements have been made for the distribution of alfalfa seeds of known origin, including hardy varieties, that are certified as to source and quality. According to J. F. Cox, executive secretary of the Federated Seed Service, alfalfa growers have had nearly 1,000,000 acres of this crop die from winter kill, causing a loss of more than \$10,000,000, all because they unwisely bought 15,000,000 pounds of unadapted Argentine seed. Mr. Cox says the failures of elfalfs, where Cox says the failures of alfalfa where severe winters occur are largely due to the use of seed produced in mild regions. He advises farmers to get adapted seed of known origin as well as high purity. Failures have been so common that in the alfalfa growing regions there is one-fourth less alfalfa grown in this country than there was ten years ago, according to Mr. Cox's information. Failures Failures from unadapted seed became so common in Michigan that a law was passed establishing the right to have the source of the seed known. As a result the acreage has been greatly increased in that state. This information has been obtained from an interview published in the Chicago Tribune.

WHEAT

In spite of the recent slumps the wheat market is full of believers that prices will again advance as high as they have been at any time during the last few months, and there are many who see prices at new high levels. During the fortnight ending Saturday, March 7, prices advanced to \$2 a bushel but before the close were down 18 cents

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

	Detroit March 9	Chicago March 9	Detroit Feb. 24	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT-				
No. 2 Red	61.81	\$1.80@1.83	\$1.90	\$1.121/2
No. 2 White	1.81	1.80@1.83	1.90	1.13 1/2
No. 2 Mixed	1.81		1.90	1.121/2
CORN-		1		
No. 3 Yellow	1.26	1.17@1.20	1.25	.88
No. 4 Yellow	1.21	1.11@1.15	1.20	.80
UATS-				
No. 2 White	.58	.53@.54	.55	.51
No. 3 White	.57	.48@.52	.54	
RYE-				
Cash No. 2	1.45		1.55	.71
REANS-				
C. H. P. Cwt.	6.00@6.10	6.65@6.75	6.10@6.15	4.75
POTATOES-				
Per Cwt.	1.14@1.17	1.15@1.25	1.06	1.43@1.50
HAX—	A. A.			
No. 1 Tim.	16@17	20@22	16@17	28.50 @24
No. 2 Tim.	14@15	16@18	14@15	21.00@22
No. 1 Clover	14@15	16@17	14@15	20.50@21
Light Mixed	15@16	18@20	15@16	22.50@28

Tuesday, March 10.—Wheat and oats steady. Corn unchanged. Bean mart firm. Potatoes in demand. Cattle slow to steady. Hogs unchanged.

The receipts of corn exceed the demand and the market is lower and easy.

OATS

Oats are not in good demand at present and the market is easy.

RYE

Following the trend of other grains rye is easy at lower prices.

Prices in the Detroit bean market advanced during the fore part of the fortnight ending March 7 but last week an easy feeling came into the market and prices declined. The present low level of prices at Detroit plainly indicate that the law of sup-ply and demand has little to do with determining what they shall be.

POTATOES

Bad roads are responsible for a de-cline in the receipts of potatoes and at the same time there is a fair de-mand. The market is firm and un-

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

MICHIGAN CENTRAL STOCK YARDS—Detroit, Mar. 10.—Market strong, full and steady. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$8.75@9.50; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$8.75@9.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$7.75@9; mixed steers and heifers, \$6.50@7.75; handy light butchers, \$6@6.75; light butchers, \$5@5.75; best cows, \$4.25@6.25; butcher cows, \$4.25@6.25; common cows, \$3@3.50; canners, \$2.25@3; choice light bulls, \$5@6.50; heavy bulls, \$4.50@5.50; stock bulls, \$4.05; feeders, \$6@7.25; feeders, \$6.97.25; stockers, \$5.25@6.50; milkers and springers, \$45@70.

Veal Calves—Market, one dollar lower. Best, \$14@14.50; others, \$5@13.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Market, twenty-five cents lower and slow. Best lambs, \$17.50; fair lambs, \$16@16.75; light to common lambs, \$9@13.75; yearlings, \$13.25@13.75; fair to good sheep, \$8@8.75; culls and common, \$4@6.25.

Hogs—Market prospects, 10 cents lower. Mixed hogs, \$14.15@14.25.

CHICAGO.—(U. S. Department of Agriculture) Hogs—Light and light butchers strong; best 220-lb average, \$14@14.10; 150-160-lb average, mostly \$13.75@13.90; heavy butchers, 5 to 10c lower; bulk \$14.01.15.01. **State** **Stat



Week of March 15 THE week of March 15 begins in Michigan with clearing weather and colder temperatures. Temperatures during the greater share of the week will average from normal to considerably below.

About Tuesday there will be a slight moderating of the temperatures in Michigan that will be the forerunner of a severe rain, sleet and snow storm accompanied with dan-gerous gales on water and land. These conditions will last through Wednesday and probably Thursday. Immediately following this storm there will be a sharp change to colder and clearing but by the end of the week renewed storms of sleet and snow will visit the state with more strong winds

snow will visit the state with more strong winds.

Week of March 22

If the cold weather of the past storm period passes off normally and does not hover over the Lake region, temperatures will moderate rapidly in Michigan during the early part of this week. Closely following this warm wave will come generous rains changing later to sleet and finally to changing later to sleet and finally to snow as the center passes this state and the temperatures fall. With this and the temperatures fall. With this storm will also come severe gales and local wind storms that will leave its trail long after it passes. Following the middle part of this week the skies will clear and temperatures generally will drop to lower readings. The barometer will remain moderately high for the next few days and little or no precipitation may be expected during last days of this week and during early part of next week. next week.

next week.

Spring Weather

The average weather conditions for the months of April, May and June will be very active in storminess, including rain, sleet, snow and high winds. For the farm country as a whole there will be some occasion for dissatisfaction and it is quite probable that Congress will take an unfavorable view towards a farmers' bill. There will be a marked retention of trade activities and in some sections this will amount to depression or disorganization. The financial circumstances will generally benefit and taxation may be reduced. efit and taxation may be reduced.



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If you want REAL chicks from KNOWN breeders of superior merit, we have them. W. and B. Rocks, W. and Br. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, An-conas. SPECIAL OFFERS. A square deal guaranteed. square deal guaranteed.

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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. Oare of Business Farmer.

YOUNG MAN FOR FARM WORK, MODERN machinery, State wages expected. Schiffer Acres, Remus, Michigan.

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ATTENTION FARMERS IF YOU ARE LOCATED within 60 miles from the city of Detroit and you want to trade your farm for Detroit property and want to have a good and honest business also quick results, list your farms with us, with a responsible company, we specialize in selling farms with all stock and machinery. Write to the Home Land & Building Company, 8580 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Michigan.

WEALTHY WESTERN NEW YORK OFFERS the farmer cheap farms, good markets and low taxes. Good schools, churches and social advantages. Best of roads. Fine homes near lakes and summer-resorts. Homes with gas, water and electricity. Climate is ideal. Long growing seasons, plenty rain and sunshine. Short mild winters, Get our prices! N. Y. Farm Agency, Westfield, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 320 ACRE FARM, SOUTHERN Alberta. Up-to-date in every respect. Modern buildings. The second second

LARGE AND SMALL FARM. EASY TERMS.

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SEED CORN AND SEED OATS. MY DRYING house is filled with Clement's Improved White Cap yellow dent, and Ducan's yellow dent seed corn. Fire dried on racks, car tested, guaranteed cornination 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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CERTIFIED WOLVERINE OATS. CERTIFIED
Robust Beans. Postal card brings particulars.
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SIEB'S QUALITY GUARANTEED TO LIVE Baby Chicks. Guarantee sent with each order. 10 leading varieties. Write for catalogue. Sieb's Hatchery. Box 634. Lincoln, III.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES—BOOKING ADVANCE egg orders from 8 quality matings and utility flock. Stock all sold. Fred Berlin, Allen, Mich. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 each. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Seven dollars for 100. F. W. Roberts, Salem, Michigan.

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JERSEY BLACK GIANTS EGGS. PRIZE WIN-ning stock, \$2.00 per 15. Gus Grassman, Minonk, Illinois.

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GIANT STAIN. BRONZE TURKEYS. GOLD BANK Choice heavy birds, large bone, well marked. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

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PURE-BRED AFRICAN GEESE—Mrs. Julius Schuetz, R6, Madison, Wis.

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A FINE YOUNG HOUND WELL STARTED ON

RAW FURS

RAW FURS—MUSKRAT, BADGER, WEASELS.
White or Brown, Fair assortment, Promptreturns, Shipments held separate on request.
Hold separate notice must accompany fars. Postage and Express paid. We solicit your shipments.
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HOMESPUN TOBACCO—CHEWING FIVE pounds \$1.50, ten \$2.50. Smoking five pounds \$1.25, ten \$2.00. Pipe Free, Pay when received. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Kentucky

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S PRIDE; EXTRA fine chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3,50. Farmers Club. Mayfield, Ky.

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BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCK-ery, hotel chinaware, cookingware, glassware, etc. Shipped direct from factory to consumer. Write for particulars. E. Swasey & Co., Portland, Maine,

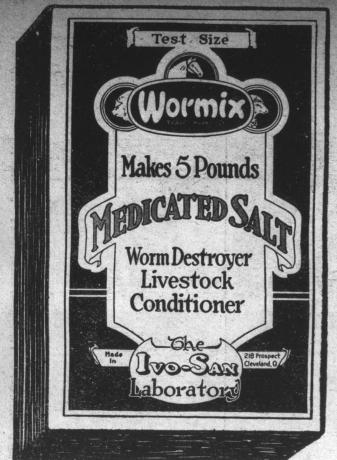
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No More Worms-Lamb Losses Stopped

"I lost from one to five head of lambs and some sheep every fall. Tried everything; nothing helped. Then I started them on Wormix and haven't lost a lamb or sheep since, nor have I had one that was even sick. Also fed it to my horses, cattle and to hogs: they will leave plain salt for Wormix any time. All my stock are now free from worms, have good appetites and all look fine. And they just doctored themselves with Wormix."

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Cleans Worms from Hogs

"After feeding every remedy I ever heard of. I gave my hogs Wormix to clean out the worms. Have fed it 3 years. As long as I can get Wormix, I will use nothing else. Wormix destroys worms, helps to faster gains and costs only half."

FRANK E. JONES, Wabash, Ind.

Keep Sheep Thrifty
"From what I know of Wormix now, I shall never
be without it. It is just fine for sheep."
E. J. STEVENS, Hillsdale, Mich.

Worms Gone-Condition Back

"I have been feeding Wormix to eight head of cattle and forty hogs, some of which were in poor condition—probably wormix. As a result, I can report decided improvements in appetite and digestion;—the animals gained in vigor and showed better condition generally." F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

A Better Hog Remedy at Half Usual Cost

"I have fed quite a number of different kinds of worm destroyers, but for the last two years I have been feeding Wormix. It is the best I ever used—also the cheapest.

Recently a number of men who have seen my herd of hogs and noted their fine condition have asked me what I did to keep them so. When I told them Wormix, they ordered some immediately.

Wormix does the business and saves the feeder half the cost of other remedies."

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Enclosed find 25c, for which please send postpaid by parcel post your Trial Package of WORMIX—enough to make five pounds of New Improved Medicated Salt.

P. O. Route.. Express Station State,...

If you want to order larger quantity, indicate size package wanted below.

One 90-lb. Pkg.....\$ (Add 6c lb. more of Rockies or Car

Make Your Own

WORM DESTROYER

Save One-Half the Cost

WANT you to see for yourself how you can MAKE YOUR OWN worm destroyer and conditioner—how you can make a BETTER preparation than you can buy ready-mixed, and how you can SAVE HALF the usual cost. All I am going to ask you to do is to put 25c (stamps or coin) in an envelope, fill out the coupon below—mail it to me and I will send you enough WORMIX—my new, concentrated remedy, to make 5 lbs. of the best worm destroyer, tonic and conditioner ever offered to live stock owners. This will last 10 hogs or 10 sheep, or 2 horses or cows—for 30 days so you can PROVE for yourself that WORMIX is all I say it is and that it SAVES HALF the usual cost. Only after 30 years' experience as a veterinary chemist was I able to perfect this new WORM REMEDY, and I can say to you, positively, it is the best, most effective and successful worm destroyer, tonic and conditioner ever offered to live stock owners —

I'll Prove It or No Pay

I have compounded a great many different worm remedies-marketed millions of pounds, but never in my 30 years of laboratory work have I produced one so thoroughly effective, so economical in cost and so satisfactory as WORMIX. First, it gives prompt results. Second, it gives permanent results. Third, it saves HALF the cost of other worm remedies. You do not have to dose each animal individually. Your stock "doctor themselves".

WORMIX not only rids your stock of stomach and intestinal worms, but it KEEPS THEM FREE from these dangerous destructive parasites—it PREVENTS reinfestation, and that is the only way you can permanently rid your animals of these costly pests. Good alike for Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Goats.

You cannot afford to let this opportunity go by to PROVE to yourself that there is a POSITIVE, sure way to conquer worms in your live stock, when all it costs is 25c. Read what those who have tried it say.

50 Years Breeder of Pure-Bred Sheep



"I have had a lot of worm trouble and lamb losses in my 50 years of purebred sheep breeding, so when Mr. Feil wrote me about his new WORMIX I ordered some. At that time I had 300 sheep, including 120 lambs, most of them registered, and I was having lots of worm trouble. Soon there was a marked improvement. There isn't a sign of worms in the flock now. Wormix has proved the best remedy I have ever tested. I was impressed with the ease of feeding it—stock doctor themselves, and its cost is only about half that of other preparations."—H. P. Sherman, Alfred Station, N. Y.

No More Worms in His Lambs

"I have had 35 years' experience with sheep and am raising purebred Shropshires. My greatest drawback has been stomach worms. I have used the usual remedies, even gasoline, nicotine and blue stone, with only temporary results. A year ago I tried WORMIX—added salt to it as directed and gave my flock free access to it. In four days worms showed in the droppings. Shortly all lambs seemed rid of the pests. I have not seen a sign of worms since. My sheep are healthy and thrifty. I consider Wormix the one best means of conquering our worst enemy. Every sheepman ought to feed it."—E. W. Wilcox. Crosby, Pa.



E. W. WILCOX Breeder of Registered Shropshires. Formerly practicing veterinarian.

Your Animals Doctor Themselves

One of the big advantages of WORMIX is in the fact that you do not have to starve, drench or dose each animal. You simply put it where your animals can have free access to it and they doctor themselves. This not only SAVES you a dirty, disagreeable job, but it also INSURES permanent results, because the only way you can permanently get rid of worms in live stock is by using a remedy to which they can have constant free access, and thus prevent the re-infestation which goes on daily until pastures, feed-lots, etc., are free from worm infection. Wormix PREVENTS reinfestation, without starving, dosing or drenching.

SEND UNLI 25 CENTS	
I have made it so easy for you to find out how you can your losses from worms in your live stock and also how can save about HALF the usual cost, that I don't see any farmer can possibly fail to fill out the coupon and it at once. The 25c merely covers packing and postage. Sen	hov ma

If you prefer to send for a full sized package, do so. Your money will be re-funded if it does not prove entirely satisfactory. See prepaid prices below. One 15 lbs pkge.—enough to \$3.50 make 100 lbs. Four 15 lbs. pkges.—enough to 13.00 make 400 lbs. One 90 lbs. pkge.—enough to 18.00 make 600 lbs. (Add 6c lb., more west of Rockies.)

Each 15 lbs. of Wormix makes enough to last 100 sheep, hogs or goats—or 25 horses or cattle, two months.

THE IVO-SAN LABORATORY

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Prop. 218 Prospect Av., Dept. 27 Cleveland, Ohio

