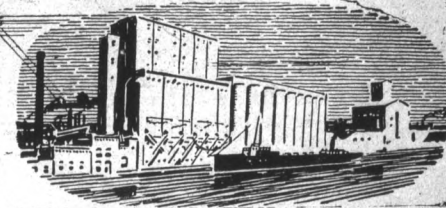


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



*Mr. Cornelius L. Tomy, the silver-voiced announcer of Station WGHP seated before the microphone from which he will broadcast
The Michigan Business Farmer Market Quotations and Farm News as Announced in this issue*

Our Radio Christmas Present To You

To the Business Farmers of Michigan, Greetings:

It is with the utmost pleasure that I am able to announce the culmination of arrangements with Mr. George Harrison Phelps, owner of the powerful broadcasting station WGHP at Detroit and Dodge Brothers, motor-car manufacturers, whereby produce and live-stock market quotations as furnished from the leading markets of the United States together with special Farm News, will be broadcast daily, except Saturday and Sunday by THE BUSINESS FARMER.

I think farmers of Michigan will agree that this completes the circle, the endeavor to attain which has been uppermost in our minds since the birth of this magazine, to be known as "the farm paper of service."

This means that farmers, not only in Michigan (for station WGHP is easily heard from coast to coast) but in the entire United States can by means of the radio receiving set in their home, receive daily, within a few hours after the markets close, a complete report and summary of the day's activities. It means that the business farmer has his market quotations in the early evening and can therefore plan on his sale of farm produce the next day. It spells the death knoll of the market parasite who since history began has subsisted on the ignorance of the producer from whom he bought.

I hope you will accept this service with most sincere Christmas greetings
from THE BUSINESS FARMER.

Sincerely,

Geo. M. Phelps
Publisher.

In this issue:—5,000 Farmers From 40 States Make History—To Broadcast M. B. F. Markets Daily



MULE-HIDE
"NOT A KICK
IN A MILLION FEET"
ROOFING
AND
SHINGLES

"NOT A KICK
IN A MILLION FEET"

WHEN you buy
your next roof
buy the best your
money can command.

The time spent—the
cost of labor—to lay
an inferior quality
material is identical
with the cost of the
more reliable grade.

The quality of Mule-
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44th St. to 45th St.
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Bargain
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All-Rubber
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SIZES
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This is the greatest bargain in long wearing all rubber 4 buckles in America. Arctics of this quality ordinarily sell for more than \$3.00 a pair. Made with double corrugated soles and heels. All seams strongly reinforced. Snow excluding tongue. Guaranteed to keep your feet warm and dry in the wettest, coldest weather. They can be washed. \$1.98 Sizes, 9 to 13. Sale price, plus postage.

**Genuine 3 pair
Goats Hair Socks \$95¢**



A genuine army regulation pure wool worsted sock with knitted top and reinforced toe and heel. There is nothing that can equal them for warmth and wear combined. They are of medium heavy weight, and are easily worth \$1.00 a pair, special price 3 pair for 95¢ plus postage.

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Albion steel and wood mills are just what you need. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pitman bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Govers by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chore hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Even in yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to
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Current Agricultural News

MICHIGAN GIRL CHAMPION CANNING JUDGE

THE grownups were not the only ones from Michigan to "bring home the bacon" at the International at Chicago during the first week in December. Mary Wilmer, of Willis, proved that she was the nation's champion when it came to judging canned goods, winning the honor in a contest at the National held in connection with the International. Leona Gale, of Ypsilanti, took sixth place. In clothing judging Isabella McKellar, of Freeland, was seventh, and Jeanette Watson, of Hemlock, was fifteenth. Michigan placed eighth in the style show and fourth in the potato exhibit.

FARMERS' CLUBS ASK FOR BETTER STATE FAIR

ONE of the most profitable meetings we ever held." That is the verdict of delegates who attended the annual meeting of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs, at Lansing, December 1 and 2. It was a very interesting convention and important questions of the day were discussed while resolutions were adopted on many of them. They adopted resolutions demanding tax revisions, favoring higher gasoline tax, and protesting against the usurpation of public waters by private land owners.

The delegates turned down a resolution, sponsored by Charles B. Scully, former state senator, criticizing the state administration for its pardon and parole policies. They likewise refused a resolution charging the governor and the administrative board with playing politics in connection with the recent organization of the state fair.

A substitute resolution was accepted insisting that the fair be made an acceptable industrial and agricultural exposition, without an accompaniment of ballyhoo shows and questionable sidewalk attractions.

The resolution touching on public waters was directed at the recent Collins-Gerhardt case in which Judge Fred S. Lamb held Gerhardt trespassed when he fished in Pine river where the land on both sides is owned by Frank Collins of Toledo, Ohio. Pine River is stocked with fish by the state. The farmers voted that all planted waters must be open to the public. If court decisions interfere with the constitution an amendment to "return to the people their inherent right" was advocated.

Dr. Kenyon S. Butterfield, president of Michigan State College, urged the farmers to develop in the community idea. He predicted that the time will come when Michigan will be dotted with rural community churches.

C. B. Cook of Owosso was elected president of the association, succeeding S. J. Jenkins of Belding. Austin Cole, Clinton county, succeeded W. S. Kellogg of Lansing as vice-president; Mrs. I. R. Johnson of Rushton was re-elected secretary and treasurer. L. S. DeVerna of Grass Lake and George Stowe of Fowlerville were made directors.

M. S. C. TAKES THIRD AT POULTRY JUDGING

MICHIGAN State College won third in exhibition judging in the college team poultry contest at the National Poultry Show in Chicago last week. Purdue won first and Oklahoma A. & M. second.

In Buff Wyandottes, B. Hazleton Smith, of Niles, Mich., took first cockerel, first hen, first pullet, first old hen and first young hen.

SHORT COURSES AT M. S. C.

THE Winter Short Courses of the Michigan State College are designed to meet the needs of the young men of the state who are not able or who do not desire to take the full four year course in Agriculture. Many are unable to leave the farm during the busy season, others have not completed their high school work, and still others

are not in position financially to undertake the regular college course.

The courses give practical work covering the general and specialized features of Michigan's agriculture. They come during the winter months when farm work is the lightest. They may be attended for two, four, eight, ten or sixteen weeks, depending on the course selected.

These courses are open, without examinations, to all men and women over sixteen years of age. To make the best use, however, of the work offered, a good common school education is necessary. While the majority of students are farm and city boys, yet there are many older men and women who avail themselves of the opportunities offered by these courses. Rural ministers, club workers, retired business men and others interested in agricultural problems often attend the college to take this work. City young people should combine this work with a summer or year of practical work on an accredited farm.

The courses given this year, and dates, are as follows:

General agricultural, sixteen weeks, two years, Oct. 26 to Mar. 5; general agricultural, eight weeks, Jan. 4 to Mar. 5; dairy production, ten weeks, Jan. 4 to Mar. 19; dairy manufactures, eight weeks, Jan. 4 to Mar. 5; ice cream makers, two weeks, Mar. 8 to Mar. 19; horticultural, eight weeks, Jan. 4 to Mar. 5; market gardeners, one week, Jan. 25 to Jan. 30; fruit growers, one week, Feb. 8 to Feb. 13; Amateur gardeners, one week, Mar. 22 to Mar. 27; poultry course, four weeks, Jan. 4 to Jan. 30; post-graduate veterinarians course, Jan. 25 to Jan. 29; beekeepers course, two weeks, Feb. 8 to

Michigan Livestock Wins Honors At Chicago

LIVESTOCK from Michigan fared unusually well at the International this year in spite of the keenest competition of any time during the history of the exposition. Exhibitors from this state won in every class they entered. Our largest winner was the Michigan State College, and the biggest plums picked by the college were in the Percheron horse division, where Maple Grove Leila was senior and grand champion and Utelem was junior champion.

The college also ranked high in the fat Aberdeen-Angus cattle classes, taking second and third, respectively, on Pride of Burnbrae and College Rosewood, two senior yearling steers, and second on Plumb, Square and Level II, a junior yearling. Among the fat Herefords the college took sixth on Bright Fancy, a senior yearling steer.

Michigan State College won two second places on its Berkshire entries in the carcass contests.

In the sheep classes the college took a fourth and a fifth on breeding Rambouillets. Henry G. Crandell, of Cass City, took one second, three thirds, one fourth and one fifth on breeding Lincolns and L. C. Kelly & Son, of Plymouth, had four thirds, five fourths and two fifths on breeding Dorsets.

Michigan State College won numerous prizes in the sheep and swine classes at the International Livestock Exposition, as follows:

Fat Berkshire swine, one second, two fourths, two fifths and one sixth; Fat Duroc Jerseys, two fifths; Fat Hampshires, one second and a fourth; Fat Chester Whites, one sixth and two eighths; Fat Shropshire sheep, one fourth; Breeding Cotswold sheep, one fourth; Fat Oxford sheep, one fourth and a fifth. Also a second, a third, and a fourth on fat Yorkshire swine.

C. H. Prescott & Sons, of Towas City, took second and tenth in the class for yearling shorthorn bulls on Golden Ring Clipper and Golden Arrow, respectively; seventh place in the class for bulls calved after Jan. 1, 1925, on Richland Marshall; second in the class for two bulls bred by the exhibitor and fifth in the class for three bulls bred by the exhibitor.

F. E. Shepard & Sons, of Charlotte, placed third in the American

Feb. 19; truck and tractor course, Feb. 8 to Mar. 5; truck and tractor course, Mar. 8 to April 2; Farmers' Week, Feb. 1 to Feb. 5.

Full particulars may be secured from R. W. Tenny, Director of Short Courses, M. S. C., East Lansing, Michigan.

MEMORIAL TO SLOCUM TO BE GLEANERS' HOME

THE Ancient Order of Gleaners, attending their fifteenth biennial session at South Bend, Indiana, voted to establish a home for aged members, to be known as the Grant Slocum Memorial Home, in honor of the founder of the order, who died last year.

In a pageant entitled, "Gleaner Mile Stones," including a prolog and four episodes, the late Mr. Slocum and 1,194 other members who have died since December, 1923, were honored.

Frank E. Hering, editor of the Eagles' Magazine, was among the speakers at a banquet Thursday evening. A reception to officers, delegates and members followed the banquet.

MORE COW TESTERS WANTED

A SHORTAGE of trained testers to aid in carrying on the work of the 109 cow-testing associations in Michigan, has led A. C. Baltzer, extension specialist of the Michigan State College dairy department, to issue a call for young men with agricultural training and experience and knowledge of dairying.

Cow-testing associations are maintained in a number of counties in the state, in connection with dairy extension work, the main purpose being to test and record each cow for butter-fat. By means of these associations, farmers are able to keep track of the profit made for them by their dairy cattle.

Shorthorn Special for grades and Crossbreds on Roselan Avalon. In the fat Aberdeen-Angus competition, the State College took second on Pride of Burnbrae and third on College Rosewood.

Several mares from the string of William E. Scripps took prizes in the Belgian competition last week. Annabal, a yearling, was second. Georgia K. was third. Mary Margaret was fourth in the class for aged mares and Queen Nina was fifth among the two-year-olds.

William E. Scripps, of Orion, Mich., placed fifth among the fat Aberdeen-Angus junior calves with Wildwood Choice. In the slaughter tests the Woodcote Stock Farms, of Ionia, had the third place senior yearling. Andy Adams, of Litchfield, exhibited the first prize senior boar pig in the breeding Chester White division.

Two more ribbons went to Scripps animals in the Aberdeen-Angus cattle classes. Modern Queen, a heifer calved between June 1 and Sept. 30, 1924, was fifth, and Even Glow, a heifer calved between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31, 1924, was third. The Woodcote Stock Farm, of Ionia, also continued to figure in the Aberdeen-Angus winnings, taking sixth on Blackcap of Woodcote 27th, a heifer calved between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31, 1924, and seventh on Eirene of Woodcote, a heifer calved between Jan. 1 and May 31, 1924.

John F. Cutler & sons, of Plainwell, captured numerous prizes in the classes for breeding Poland China swine. Their awards consisted of three first prizes, one second, one third, two fourths and a fifth.

Corey Farms, of New Haven, Mich., scored heavily in the breeding Berkshire swine competition, showing both the senior and grand champion and the junior and reserve grand champion boars and taking six firsts, four seconds, four thirds, three fourths and three fifths.

W. S. Adams, of Litchfield, took three second places, eight thirds, five fourths and two fifths in the breeding Tamworth swine competition.

The champion steer of the show, Mah Jongg, entered by Iowa State College, was auctioned off to the Biltmore Hotel, of New York City, for the record price of \$3 a pound.

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1925

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5,000 Farmers From 40 States Make History

Representative Rural Leaders Hold Great National Convention in Chicago; Hear Coolidge and Other Notables; Adopt Program for Agricultural Advancement

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

I WISH that I had the power, my friends of THE BUSINESS FARMER family, to paint for you a proper word picture of the wonderful gathering from which I have just returned. It was my good fortune, along with 200 other Michigan farm folks, to attend the Seventh Annual Convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, December 7-9.

As I look back now over those never-to-be-forgotten days, I am convinced beyond a doubt that no such a significant and representative farmer's meeting has ever been held before. Precedents were broken and superlatives prove inadequate to tell the story. For the first time in history, the President of the United States took a flying trip halfway across the continent for the sole purpose of addressing one meeting of farmers.

A Notable Farm Audience

It was no ordinary gathering that lured the Nation's Chief Executive and a coterie of crack reporters away from the Congressional Cave of the Winds to the Windy City of Chicago. The assembled host to which President Coolidge spoke was unquestionably the most representative conclave of farm organization leaders ever brought together. More than 5,000 American farm people were there, brought together from 40 states. They represented the 1800 County Farm Bureau which focalize and vocalize their united influence and power through the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The President's address opened the convention. Every seat in the spacious Grand Ball Room of the Sherman Hotel and in the adjoining rooms was reserved. Chicago citizens, even though millionaires, were refused entrance. It was the Farm Bureau members' day. When all were seated, the President and the First Lady of the land entered with their distinguished escorts. For two minutes they stood in the white glare, while a whole battery of moving picture cameras played upon the smiling party and while the crowd applauded.

Soon the excitement subsided to a deeply respectful silence, and the President, in a clear and even voice,

began to deliver his remarkable address. It was a comprehensive recital of farm conditions, revealing an intimate and sympathetic understanding of the problems and needs of the farmers.

As I sat there in that vast audience of farm people, I wished that every BUSINESS FARMER reader might be there too, seeing and hearing the President. Then I realized that he was speaking in four microphones and undoubtedly many of my friends in their farm homes out in Michigan were at that very moment hearing the President's words as distinctly as was I. I confess that it gave me a creepy, uncanny feeling. Anyway, some 200 reporters took notes and wrote articles, and daily papers from coast to coast printed the speech in full, so extended extracts and comment at this time is unnecessary.

What He Said in Brief

The President pointed out the importance of maintaining high standards of rural life and promoting agricultural prosperity and permanency through helping the farmer to help himself. All forms of government interference, price-fixing and bureaucracy were condemned and business-like methods, better warehouse and storage facilities, a better credit structure and the continued development of co-operative marketing were advocated.

Following the President's address he took luncheon with Farm Bureau leaders. It was more than a luncheon, it was a banquet. In fact, it was a dinner at noon with the President that day. All the various foods provided were trade-marked—products provided by co-operative marketing associations. While the President was dining thus, Mrs. Coolidge was partaking of a similar co-operative feast with a small group of Farm Bureau women.

While I was not so fortunate as to be invited to attend either of the above select parties, I was one of the 300 who ate "the leavings" the following day. It was some "feed", with every article on the lavish menu a co-operative product. We had

fruit from California and Arizona, turkey from Utah, sweet potatoes from New Jersey, etc., etc. I have known for a long time that co-operative marketing benefits the producer. Now from first hand (or should I say stomach) experience I am convinced that it greatly benefits the consumer as well.

A Galaxy of Speakers

If the editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER didn't have anything else to print in this issue, I'd like to tell you about some of the other interesting things that happened and about the remarkable address by more than forty outstanding national figures who appeared on the various programs.

Outstanding addresses were those on "The Application of Advertising to the Farming Industry", by James O'Shaughnessy, Secretary, American Association of Advertising Agencies; "Building the Foundation for Community Co-operation", by Miss Mary Mims, State Community Worker, Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation; "Making the Load Lighter by Electricity", by Owen D. Young of the General Electric Company, who was a member of the so-called "Dawes Commission"; "Discussion of Group Life Insurance", by J. H. Birkett, Prudential Life Insurance Co.; "Farm Fire Losses", by Wallace Rogers, chairman, Farm Fire Prevention Committee; "Taxation and Agriculture", by Ray P. Chase, State Auditor, St. Paul, Minn.; "The Rate Increase Case", by Fred S. Jackson, special transportation attorney, A. F. B. F.; and "Rural Self-Determination", by Mrs. Ivon D. Gore of Utah.

All phases of co-operative marketing were discussed in a comprehensive series of addresses on that subject. The Farm Bureau women had some sessions themselves and developed their Home and Community Program. Throughout the whole convention, from the President's address on to the end, the farm home was emphasized and it was evident that here was the goal and the aim of all this organized and co-operative effort. Everything else was but a

means toward this end. President Coolidge had told them, "Wherever there is a farm, there is the greatest opportunity for a true home". These rural leaders were uniting to maintain and promote the opportunity for the farm home to be the best and most attractive spot in the land and the permanent seedplot of manhood and womanhood.

Lucius Wilson, president of the General Organization Company of Chicago, emphasized this thought in outlining his idea of the proper future program of the Farm Bureau in a very remarkable address on "The Farm Bureau—Mother Organization of Agriculture".

Thompson New President

In the election of National Farm Bureau officers for the coming two-year period, Sam H. Thompson of Quincy, Illinois, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, which corresponds to the Farm Bureau organization in that state, was chosen to succeed O. E. Bradfute of Xenia, Ohio, who has piloted the A. F. B. F. during the past three years. E. A. O'Neal of Montgomery, Alabama, was re-elected vice-president. Among the thirteen national directors elected was M. L. Noon of Jackson, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Thirty-two carefully considered resolutions were adopted as expressing the attitude of organized farmers toward leading legislative issues and other matters. Farmers are today taking their rightful place in big public questions and national affairs. They have a voice and they intend to be heard and heeded.

It was good to see representative farm leaders from 40 states meeting together, discussing together, banqueting together, singing together, enjoying an old-time square dance together and in unity and harmony laying a program of agricultural advancement.

Differences of opinion there were in discussion, but unity in desire to go forward in a big, undivided, national way. It was gratifying to learn that the American Farm Bureau was entirely out of debt and has a balance of more than \$10,000 with which to start the new year of activity and service.

Michigan Captures Many Hay and Grain Awards At International

By LARRY KURTY

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

AFTER the dust had blown away and the blue ribbons had been awarded by the judges at the International Hay and Grain Show, familiar names of growers again appeared, leading the various classes. These familiar names have been appearing on these lists for so many years that they seem to be nearly a permanent fixture.

The corn borer quarantine on corn entries from Michigan naturally cut down the total amount of winnings. Growers turned their attention to the other classes to such an extent that more places were captured than in previous.

Art Jewett, Jr. of Mason is again individual high winner from Michigan. He could be rightfully called the Hay King of the entire show, due to his universal clean-up on the several hay classes. This exhibitor certainly knows how to prepare samples with their "best clothes" on, so that it was not very frequently that Michigan growers appeared ahead of his name on the winning list. Michigan growers won \$162 out of \$180 in the hay classes alone.

George and L. G. Hutzler of South

Manitou Island again came into the home stretch to win with Rosen Rye. This father and son have won three first places in this class in the last five years. Mr. Beck of this same Island won over the Hutzler entries on one occasion, as did Canada, with Rosen samples. This is rather more than interesting, as these men on the Island are carrying on head selection work year after year and furnishing one of the best sources of pure Rosen Rye in Michigan. It is very gratifying to know that the grain trade sees the advantages of this variety of Rye, which has resulted in its being universally grown. Michigan's entries won \$74 out of a possible \$140 in this class. This small number of entries must have had quality to win in such class.

Red Rock Wheat, which has been making friends, not only in Michigan but outside the state as well for many years, lived up to its reputation by placing 17 winners in a field of 30 prizes in the soft red winter

wheat class. The superior milling qualities of this variety carried its exhibitors to the prize money over many other competing varieties. Strong competition from Montana was apparent right from the start, but the superior make-up of Red Rock carried it ahead to win. In other words, Michigan growers will receive \$111 out of a possible \$163 in this class alone.

Martin Peterson of Bruce Crossing, Ontonagon County, came back and won first place, after losing it in 1924, with Scotch Green Peas.

J. C. Wilk of St. Louis came in ahead of the field in the soy bean class, as well as sweepstakes on all soy beans.

In Region 2 of the flax class, L. T. Lasenby won first place; Michigan winning all places in the competition except 6th and 8th.

Judges Take Fifth

In the College Judging Contest, in which 8 states competed, North Carolina won first place. This contest considered of grading, judging,

and identifying cereals and grasses common to most sections of the United States. Michigan place fifth in this contest. Ernie Wheeler, Senior Agricultural student, was the individual star for the Michigan State Team.

Following are the names of the teams, with the points awarded each: 1. North Carolina 4281; 2. Iowa 4083; 3. Ohio 4047; 4. Oklahoma 4033; 5. Michigan 3939; 6. Kansas 3891; 7. Nebraska 3664; 8. Indiana 3290.

The Michigan exhibit presented to the public the widespread use of certified seed of all major crops. This display attracted considerable interest from other state representatives, due to the fact that the standard varieties were developed and distributed by the Experiment Station and Crop Improvement Association.

Two large maps of the State were displayed, each one showing the certified seed potato and grain growers.

Large placards, showing the percent of acreage devoted to each particular variety were used. The large

(Continued on Page 23)

To Broadcast M. B. F. Markets Daily

Arrangements Completed Which Will Bring The Business Farmer Markets and Farm News to You Daily Over Station WGHP, Detroit

THIS is station WGHP, Detroit, broadcasting the closing quotations today on farm products and other information of value to farmers as furnished by THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



George Harrison Phelps
of Detroit

Head of the organization which bears his name, believes implicitly in the future of radio. Engrossed in business affairs, he first became interested in radio as a relaxation. Almost immediately he was fascinated by its tremendous practical possibilities, and it is through his desire to be of service to the farmers of America, that this announcement is made possible.

In another part of this issue you will find the date and hour of the first broadcasting and if you will tune in on station WGHP, at 270 meters on that date you will get the first installment of our Christmas present which we hope will be a daily help to you for many years to come.

Although no recent survey of the number of radio receiving sets on the farms of Michigan has been made since Michigan State College announced the approximate figure of one to every sixteen farms, we feel sure that there are more than 50,000 on the farms of Michigan alone, and everyday sees this number increasing at a truly miraculous rate.

But this is as it should be!

From the inception of the radio THE BUSINESS FARMER has been pointing out, over and over again, that not excepting even the automobile or the telephone, the radio was bound to be one of the greatest influences ever brought about for the improvement of living conditions on the farms of America.

The radio has become the magic carpet of the farm family which carries them in the turn of a dial from coast to coast, where for their taking from and as free as the air itself, the best music, the best lectures, the most prominent citizens, come into their living rooms to entertain or instruct as fancy may choose.

Now comes this market service, made possible through the cooperation of Dodge Brothers, motor-car manufacturers, of Detroit, George Harrison Phelps, owner of one of the country's most elaborate and powerful broadcasting stations in this part of the country and THE BUSINESS FARMER, through the combining of the facilities of each, makes possible the rendering of a service to the farmers of Michigan and the nearby states, heretofore undreamed of.

A Word About Station WGHP

The transmitting apparatus, here illustrated, has a normal power of 1,500 watts and a reserve which makes it possible to develop 2,000 watts, if required. The power of a broadcasting station is measured in watts and when it is considered that other stations heard distinctly in all parts of Michigan have a capacity of only half this power, it can be readily seen that in making use of station WGHP, we are particularly fortunate.

Most of you who own radio receiving sets know about the microphone, before which the station announcer Mr. Cornelius O. Tomy, is sitting in the picture on the cover

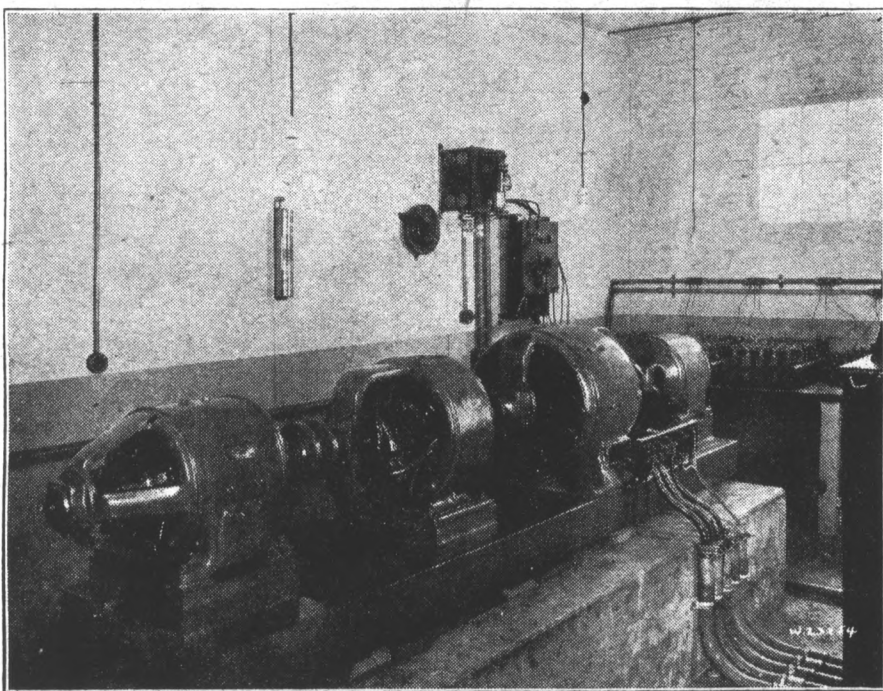
of this issue, receives the sound waves. From the microphone the waves are carried directly to the powerful amplifiers which send the waves of electrical energy at great force out over the miles of land and ocean, where they are eventually picked up on the antenna of the receiving set which is tuned in to receive them at the wave length at which they are being sent.

Station WGHP, since it opened with popular evening programs some months ago has already heard from listeners-in from every state in the Union, from Cuba, Mexico, Jamaica, Bermuda, and far-away points in Canada, Alaska and from many ships on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

It will be over this same station that THE BUSINESS FARMER market quotations and farm news of importance will be broadcast daily.

What We Will Broadcast

All of the market quotations which appear in THE BUSINESS FARMER, with additional comments on the predicted rise and fall of the market or a comparison with previous day, week or year. Any immediate news which directly affects the farmers of Michigan or nearby



These motor generators make it possible for people to hear station WGHP in all parts of the country; they generate the high power needed to broadcast. They will soon be making power to send M. B. F. market reports into every farm home in Michigan and other states equipped with a radio receiving set.



An excellent view of the operating room of radio station WGHP, of Detroit.

states; such as frost warnings, live-stock quarantines, agricultural college announcements, etc. Any announcements of important statewide meetings of fairs or shows in which the farmers are directly interested. These and other features as they appear needed, will be added to the program and we will be most happy to have the suggestions and comments of our listeners-in, with the idea of making the BUSINESS FARMER service second to none anywhere.

Our Place in Radio

We are particularly pleased to make this announcement to our readers, because, if you recall it was this publication which first established a radio department in our columns and offered the free service and advice of a radio editor to its readers.

Now we are proud to be the first farm paper in Michigan or any adjoining state to render this service not only to subscribers, but to all who will tune in on it.

Special Blanks

At least for the present we will make no charge for the Quotation Blanks, which will be in the same order as the markets are broadcast from station WGHP, so that all it will be necessary for our subscribers to do is to use the blank, found on page 23 of this issue, which will bring a supply by return mail.

If you retain these blanks as you fill them out daily as the quotations are received, you will have a complete history of the markets and their rise and fall, which will be an invaluable barometer and a guide for your own sale of produce.

(Editor's Note: At the time this article is prepared it is not possible for us to announce here, the definite date and hour of the first broadcasting, which we hope to announce on the Market page (page 22) of this issue. Look for it, send for your blanks right away and "tune in for Tomy," who by the way, is just as nice to meet face to face, as his voice sounds over the radio.)

Fruit Growers Declare Michigan Has Too Many Varieties of Apples

By HERBERT NAFZIGER

Editor Fruit and Orchard Department, THE BUSINESS FARMER

FEWER apple varieties; giving pests a black eye; roadside marketing. These were the peaks in a wide range of subjects discussed at the annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society in Grand Rapids December 1, 2, 3.



Herbert Nafziger

All hands declared it a highly interesting meeting. Those who attended added a number of fine points to their knowledge of the game and witnessed the gratifying process of throwing new

light on old problems. Tuesday morning the meeting opened with a bang to the tune of an interesting address by the president of the society, Mr. George Friday of Coloma. Mr. Friday can always be depended upon to have a few bomb-shells up his sleeve with which to jar his fellow fruit growers out of their complacency or out of their blues as the case may be. Among other things Mr. Friday said

that the slogan for Michigan's fruit growers should be, "The shortest haul, the freshest fruit, the best flavor." The state of Washington, he declared, has to pay 50c per bushel more freight charges for shipping its apples into the densely populated middle-west markets than does Michigan. California pays about \$20 per ton more freight on grapes than Michigan. These advantages coupled

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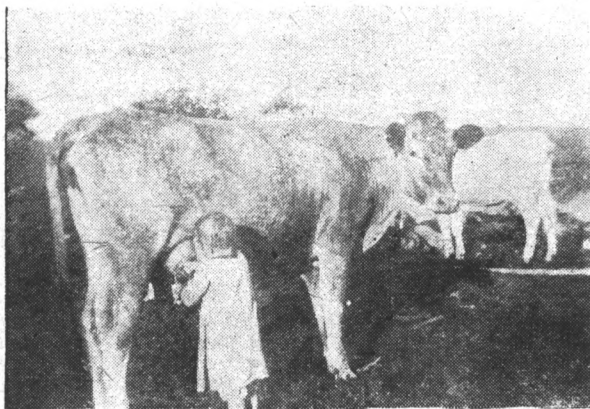
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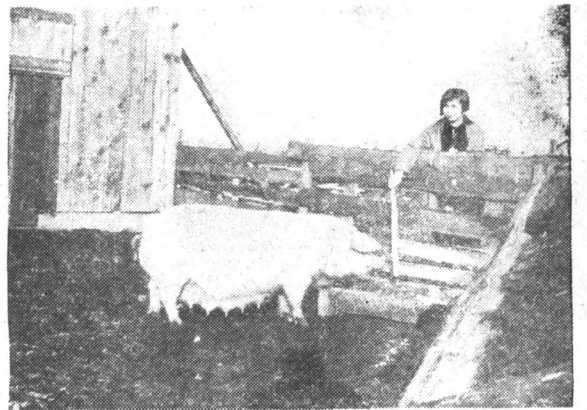
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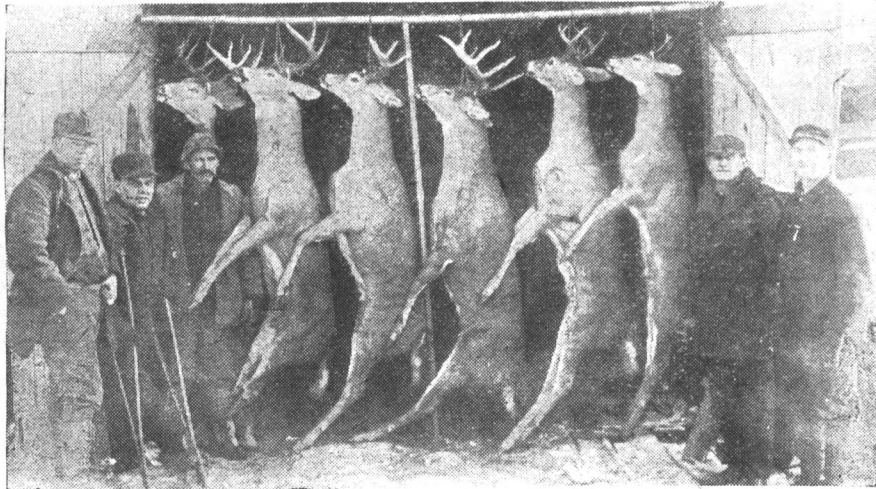
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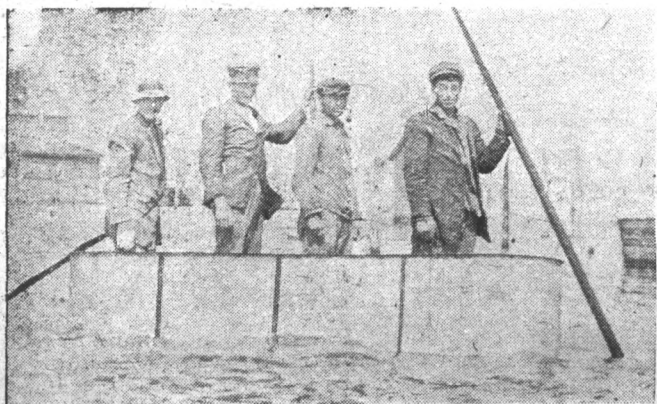
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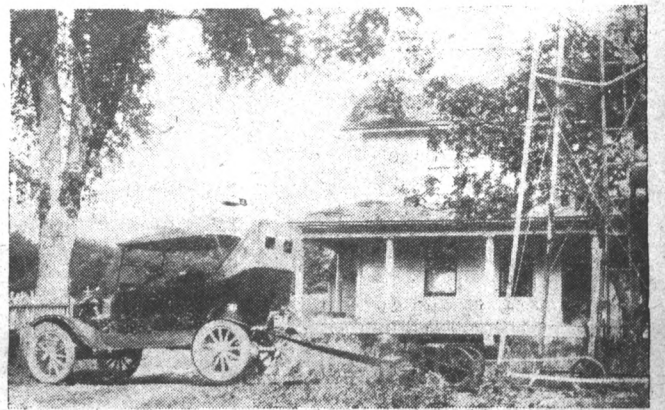
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To Broadcast M. B. F. Markets Daily

Arrangements Completed Which Will Bring The Business Farmer Markets and Farm News to You Daily Over Station WGHP, Detroit

THIS is station WGHP, Detroit, broadcasting the closing quotations today on farm products and other information of value to farmers as furnished by THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



George Harrison Phelps
of Detroit

Head of the organization which bears his name, believes implicitly in the future of radio. Engrossed in business affairs, he first became interested in radio as a relaxation. Almost immediately he was fascinated by its tremendous practical possibilities, and it is through his desire to be of service to the farmers of America, that this announcement is made possible.

In another part of this issue you will find the date and hour of the first broadcasting and if you will tune in on station WGHP, at 270 meters on that date you will get the first installment of our Christmas present which we hope will be a daily help to you for many years to come.

Although no recent survey of the number of radio receiving sets on the farms of Michigan has been made since Michigan State College announced the approximate figure of one to every sixteen farms, we feel sure that there are more than 50,000 on the farms of Michigan alone, and everyday sees this number increasing at a truly miraculous rate.

But this is as it should be!

From the inception of the radio THE BUSINESS FARMER has been pointing out, over and over again, that not excepting even the automobile or the telephone, the radio was bound to be one of the greatest influences ever brought about for the improvement of living conditions on the farms of America.

The radio has become the magic carpet of the farm family which carries them in the turn of a dial from coast to coast, where for their taking from and as free as the air itself, the best music, the best lectures, the most prominent citizens, come into their living rooms to entertain or instruct as fancy may choose.

Now comes this market service, made possible through the cooperation of Dodge Brothers, motor-car manufacturers, of Detroit, George Harrison Phelps, owner of one of the country's most elaborate and powerful broadcasting stations in this part of the country and THE BUSINESS FARMER, through the combining of the facilities of each, makes possible the rendering of a service to the farmers of Michigan and the nearby states, heretofore undreamed of.

A Word About Station WGHP

The transmitting apparatus, here illustrated, has a normal power of 1,500 watts and a reserve which makes it possible to develop 2,000 watts if required. The power of a broadcasting station is measured in watts and when it is considered that other stations heard distinctly in all parts of Michigan have a capacity of only half this power, it can be readily seen that in making use of station WGHP, we are particularly fortunate.

Most of you who own radio receiving sets know about the microphone, before which the station announcer Mr. Cornelius O. Tomy, is sitting in the picture on the cover

of this issue, receives the sound waves. From the microphone the waves are carried directly to the powerful amplifiers which send the waves of electrical energy at great force out over the miles of land and ocean, where they are eventually picked up on the antenna of the receiving set which is tuned in to receive them at the wave length at which they are being sent.

Station WGHP, since it opened with popular evening programs some months ago has already heard from listeners-in from every state in the Union, from Cuba, Mexico, Jamaica, Bermuda, and far-away points in Canada, Alaska and from many ships on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

It will be over this same station that THE BUSINESS FARMER market quotations and farm news of importance will be broadcast daily.

What We Will Broadcast

All of the market quotations which appear in THE BUSINESS FARMER, with additional comments on the predicted rise and fall of the market or a comparison with previous day, week or year. Any immediate news which directly affects the farmers of Michigan or nearby



An excellent view of the operating room of radio station WGHP of Detroit.

states; such as frost warnings, live-stock quarantines, agricultural college announcements, etc. Any announcements of important statewide meetings of fairs or shows in which the farmers are directly interested. These and other features as they appear needed, will be added to the program and we will be most happy to have the suggestions and comments of our listeners-in, with the idea of making the BUSINESS FARMER service second to none anywhere.

Our Place in Radio

We are particularly pleased to make this announcement to our readers, because, if you recall it was this publication which first established a radio department in our columns and offered the free service and advice of a radio editor to its readers.

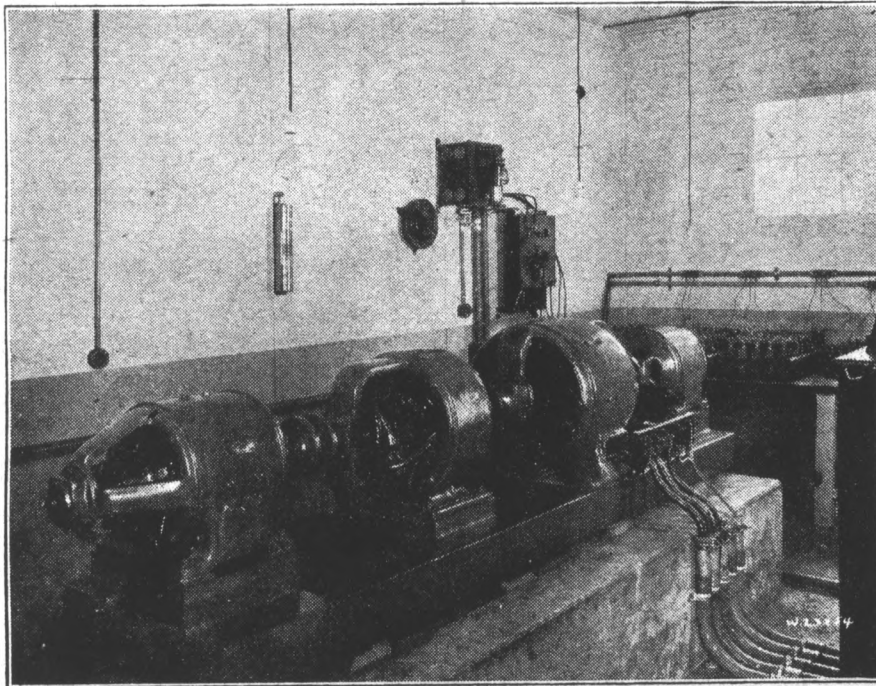
Now we are proud to be the first farm paper in Michigan or any adjoining state to render this service not only to subscribers, but to all who will tune in on it.

Special Blanks

At least for the present we will make no charge for the Quotation Blanks, which will be in the same order as the markets are broadcast from station WGHP, so that all it will be necessary for our subscribers to do is to use the blank, found on page 23 of this issue, which will bring a supply by return mail.

If you retain these blanks as you fill them out daily as the quotations are received, you will have a complete history of the markets and their rise and fall, which will be an invaluable barometer and a guide for your own sale of produce.

(Editor's Note: At the time this article is prepared it is not possible for us to announce here, the definite date and hour of the first broadcasting, which we hope to announce on the Market page (page 22) of this issue. Look for it, send for your blanks right away and "tune in for Tomy", who by the way, is just as nice to meet face to face as his voice sounds over the radio.)



These motor generators make it possible for people to hear station WGHP in all parts of the country; they generate the high power needed to broadcast. They will soon be making power to send M. B. F. market reports into every farm home in Michigan and other states equipped with a radio receiving set.

Fruit Growers Declare Michigan Has Too Many Varieties of Apples

By HERBERT NAFZIGER

Editor Fruit and Orchard Department, THE BUSINESS FARMER

FEWER apple varieties; giving pests a black eye; roadside marketing. These were the peaks in a wide range of subjects discussed at the annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society in Grand Rapids December 1, 2, 3.



Herbert Nafziger

All hands declared it a highly interesting meeting. Those who attended added a number of fine points to their knowledge of the game and witnessed the gratifying process of throwing new

light on old problems. Tuesday morning the meeting opened with a bang to the tune of an interesting address by the president of the society, Mr. George Friday of Coloma. Mr. Friday can always be depended upon to have a few bomb-shells up his sleeve with which to jar his fellow fruit growers out of their complacency or out of their blues as the case may be. Among other things Mr. Friday said

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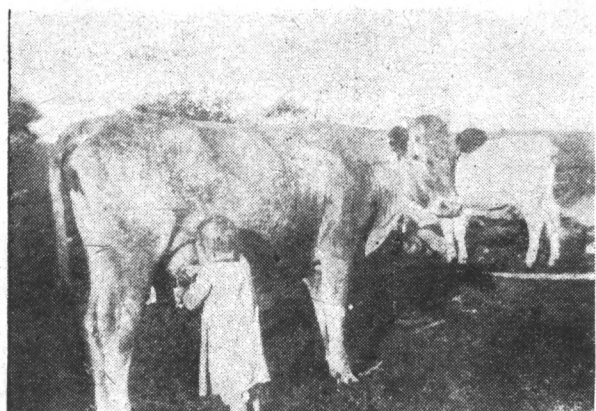
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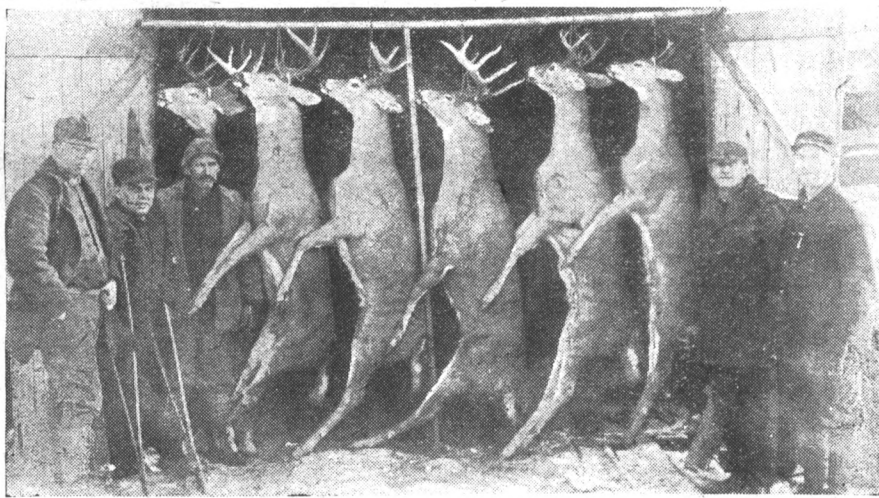
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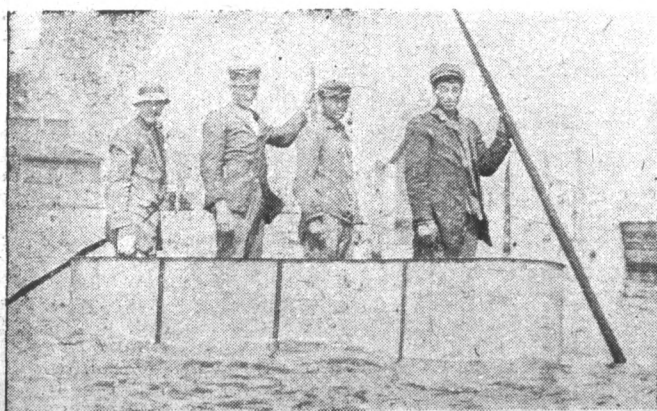
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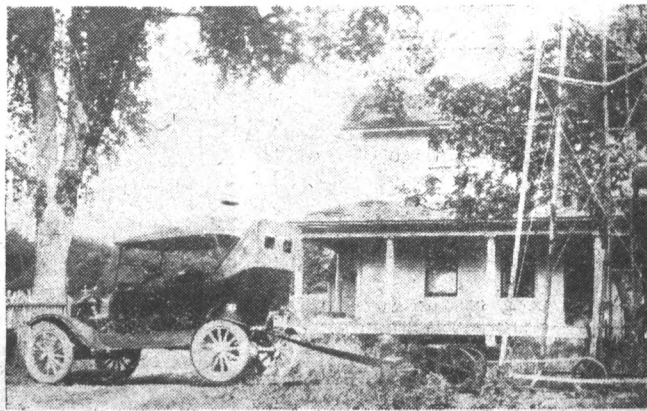
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LEGAL LINE FENCE

We bought a farm last spring with a school building on a corner of farm 10 rods from our house. In getting abstract we found that this school ground of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre was leased to the district in 1861 for 50 years. Can we get a new lease and what would be proper amount to ask for same, and how soon must this be done? I understand if lease lapses for 15 years the district has use of ground free. Is this so and to whom does school building belong on expiration of lease? The fences are all down, how much should we stand in replacing them and who should keep them up? Can I specify what kind of fence I would like, as it's along an orchard where hogs and poultry run?"—R. R., Mason, Mich.

THE construction of a line fence between the school property is governed by the general line fence law. In answering your question I desire to quote section 1 and a part of section 2 of the general line fence law. These sections read as follows:

"Section 1. All fences four and one-half feet high, and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, wire, or stone walls or any combination thereof, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches, and hedges or other things which shall be considered equivalent thereto in the judgment of the fence viewers within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and sufficient fences."

A portion of section 2. "The respective occupants of lands enclosed with fences shall keep up and maintain partition fences between their own and the next adjoining enclosure, in equal shares, so long as both parties continue to improve the same."

I also desire to quote a portion of the court decision in the case of Bay City and East Saginaw R. R. Company vs. David M. Austin. "The word fence as employed here must be construed as including a mode of fabric when completed such reasonable strength as to confine or turn the animals usually restrained by fences in this country."

Relative to the renewal of a lease for school property will say that the usual charge is one dollar. However, a larger amount might be agreed upon between the owner of the property and the board of education. The matter of granting a new lease rests quite largely with the individual who owns the property. The ownership of the property after the expiration of the lease depends upon the terms of the lease.—B. J. Ford, Division of Rural Education, Department of Public Instruction.

HAS TITLE TO LAND

I would like your advice concerning a tax deed. I purchased at annual tax sale a tax title, and received a tax deed for the land from the state one year later. Now can I sell this land and give a warranty deed, or must I give the former owner a chance to redeem this land after two years? If the former, what steps must I take to get possession? No one lives on it. If the latter, what per cent must he pay?"—G. W. T., Caro, Mich.

YOU would have title to the land and could give warranty deed to it. The former owner could not redeem after two years had elapsed. You could enter upon the land and take possession now.—Legal Editor.

DISPUTE OVER LINE FENCE

I bought my farm 14 years ago and my line fence has been built for 20 years or more, and now the farm that joins mine has changed hands and he wants to move the fence. Would the old line where fence is now, stand, or would it have to be surveyed, and who would have to stand the expense of surveying? I think if surveyed it would change the fence on both ends. I am satisfied to leave the fence as it is but the other party is not.—R. S., Lapeer, Mich.

IF the line fence was placed in its present position in settlement of a dispute as to the correct boundary, I am of the opinion it should stand as it now is. The mere fact that it has been in its present

Farmers Service Bureau

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

location for 20 years however, does not necessarily mean it is the correct boundary line. Both parties should get together and have it surveyed and share the expense of the work.—Legal Editor.

SELL OR PEDDLE CIDER

Has a man a right to sell or peddle sweet cider?—D. B., Bellaire, Mich.

A MAN has the right to sell or peddle sweet cider so long as the same is not diluted or carbonated. Should the cider be diluted or carbonated, then it would be necessary for the individual selling such diluted or carbonated product to apply for a license from the Department of Agriculture, permitting the sale of such product.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

MUST HE PAY?

I ordered of a company one-half barrel of paint, supposing one-half barrel to contain sixteen gallons and no more, but the statement accompanying shipment charges me with forty gallons as contained in the one-half barrel. Am I legally liable for the price of forty gallons? I would expect to pay for one-half barrel (16 gallons) but if possible would avoid paying for the other 24 gallons which I had not thought of ordering and do not want. Please give me your opinion.—C. L. H., St. Louis, Michigan.

YOU would not be required to pay for 40 gallons if you only ordered one-half barrel. I would send it back after notifying the company to that effect.—Legal Editor.

BEES AND HONEY

Do bees get any honey from meadow sweet, or do they get any pollen? What kind of Mignonette do bee-keepers plant, the common or large cultivated? Do they get more honey from sweet clover than the other clover? What plant do bees get the most honey from, is it good honey? Is catnip honey any good?"—F. S., Farmington, Mich.

TO my knowledge, bees get neither pollen or honey from the so-called "meadow sweet." Beekeepers do not make a practice of planting Mignonette, or for that matter, any other ordinary flowering plants for honey production. In fact, the real beekeeper very seldom bothers to spend his time with any sort of planting whatever but rather devotes his attention to the management of bees and rents a small plot of ground to put his bees on in a general farming neighborhood where the crops which produce honey are being grown.

Sweet clover is one of our best honey plants and yields, in seasons when other clovers and other honey plants may be a near failure on account of weather conditions. Consequently, it is very desirable plant for beekeepers to encourage the farmer to grow, and the districts where there are large acreages of

sweet clover are sure to be good beekeeping districts. A honey of superior quality is produced from alsike and white clover, however. These three clovers yield nectar profusely and when all are present in the same locality, make the prospects for honey production nearly ideal.

It would be difficult to say which plant bees get the most honey from. However, the six plants which yield the bulk of the surplus honey crop in Michigan are:

Alsike, white and sweet clover, milkweed, fire weed and wild raspberry. Basswood used to be considered an important source but basswood timber has been so depleted by lumbering that there are but few groves left large enough to produce any considerable amount of basswood honey. Catnip honey is in color amber—too dark. It has a minty taste and is rather strong in flavor but is liked by some. It is rarely that one finds pure catnip honey on the hive nowadays because it commences to bloom at about the same time that sweet clover commences to yield nectar with the result that the two are mixed whenever present together. Furthermore, it is seldom that sufficient catnip grows in a locality to produce a surplus crop of honey. I haven't the slightest notion as to where one could secure pure catnip honey.—R. H. Kelty, Assistant Professor of Entomology, M. S. C.

IS HE LIABLE FOR INJURY?

If I hire two men to paint a barn, in case of an accident am I liable under the employer's liability act?"—W. C., Davison, Mich.

IN reply will advise you that if you hire the men to paint the barn by day labor, you would undoubtedly be liable under the Workmen's Compensation Act for any injury arising in the course of their labor. If on the other hand, you let a contract to the two men to do the work, they would probably be considered independent contractors, in which case you would not be liable for any injury.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

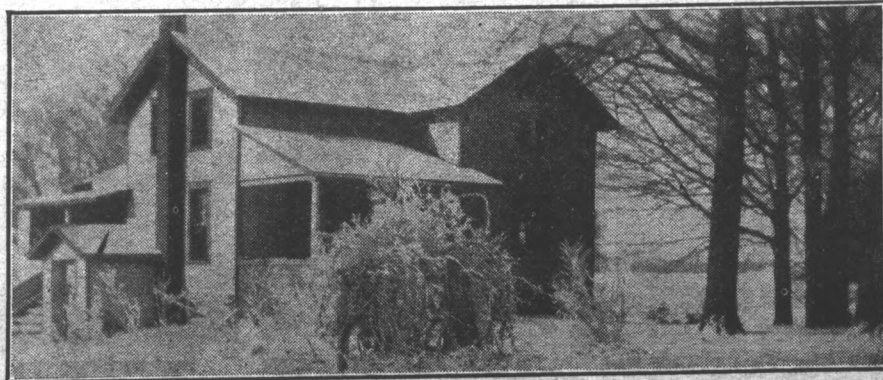
CAN HE CUT HAY?

A neighbor rented land of us for three years. Third year was to have seeded and cut same. He failed to seed third year so we let him seed it fourth season. He has cut the hay, first cutting, can he go on and cut it again? He had contract for three years but we just gave him permission to go on and seed fourth year. Will it kill seed to cut twice. We contend he has no right to cut it again.—W. D., Remus, Mich.

IF the tenant was to seed a crop for hay the last year of his lease he could not expect to receive any of the crop. If I understand the conditions the tenant has no share in the crop at all. He undoubtedly cut hay from meadows the first and second years seeded previous to his lease.—F. T. Riddell, Research Ass't. in Farm Management, M. S. C.

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



HOME OF MR. AND MRS. LEE MILES, OF VERMONTVILLE. With winter but a few weeks away such a scene causes a chill to run up your spine. This fine home is on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Miles of Vermontville. The farm has been in Mr. Miles' family for over 60 years.

LICENSE NOT ORDINARILY REQUIRED

Can a farmer living near a summer resort sell milk if they come to the house and get it? Must one get a license? We sell about 14 quarts a day and some cream, which means a whole lot when times are hard, and only for about two months.—Mrs. S., Suttons Bay, Mich.

IN order to peddle milk or sell milk from a store when the store receives the milk direct from the farmer it is necessary to have a milk dealer's license. The fee for this license is \$1.00. It does not matter whether the milk peddled is of the farmer's own production or not. In case only a small amount of milk is sold and the customers come to the farm after the milk a license would not ordinarily be required. The same requirements as to sanitation would apply to a dealer not needing a license as would apply in case a license is needed.—T. H. Broughton, Director, Bureau of Dairying, State Dept. of Agriculture.

HUSBAND ENTITLED TO SHARE OF PROPERTY

A man and his wife were married about twenty-five years. They took care of her mother until his wife took suddenly ill and was taken to a hospital, where she died. They had no children and she left no will. Now her aged mother and sister puts him out in the street without a home to go to. He gave his wife all his earnings to take care of and she put them in the bank and carried a bank book, and that bank book she gave to her doctor to give to her husband if she died. Now please tell me if he cannot come in for a share of her property, and also if he could not draw from that bank book? They told him it went to the heirs.—G. M., Monroe, Mich.

THE surviving husband is entitled to one-half the personal property of his deceased wife in this case, and also one-half of the real property if she had any.—Legal Editor.

CAN OWN LAND?

Would like to ask if a man can own land if he is not a citizen, as I have been in the United States for 40 years and would like to buy a farm, but some say that no foreigner can own land in the United States. Can his wife, who is American born, own a farm?"—G. T., Gladwin, Mich.

—You are not required to be a citizen in order to hold property in your own name.—Legal Editor.

PLOWING ALFALFA SOD

I have twenty acres of alfalfa sod to plow. What kind of a plow would be suitable?"—R. R., Springport, Mich.

WE plow from fifteen to twenty acres of alfalfa sod each season and always have difficulty unless we keep the edge of the plow share well sharpened. We sharpen the plow share on an emery wheel. We get our most satisfactory work by using a walking plow hauled by three good horses. By keeping the share sharpened this equipment always seems to do very satisfactory work even on hilly land.—R. S. Hudson, Farm Superintendent, M. S. C.

BANK CAN DEMAND MONEY

A gives a note in payment for a horse sold to him by B. B turns the note in to our local bank and gets his money on it. The note was given for one year. When note was due A paid some on it and had it renewed for three months. Before it was due again A made payment on note. When due bank did not notify A but notified B that they could not get money on note and asked B to pay it. B wrote A about it, as B lives in distant city. A went to see cashier at bank where note was held and he refused to renew. Said he would get money from B. What I would like to know is has cashier right to refuse to accept interest and renew as long as A has never refused to pay.—Mrs. F., Honor, Mich.

—Any time the note is due the bank can demand payment and is not compelled to renew it.—Legal Editor.



The Rejected Gospel

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David F. Warner

DEAR M. B. F. Friends: Greetings on this glad anniversary of our Saviour's birth. Let us all be encouraged in the special character of this new Christmas day. As the old year fades out, we do well to pray that the hope meaning and the peace message of this significant day, be projected with passion into the new year, to spiritualize the common-place things of life, and to bring about large gains in good-will among ourselves and all peoples.

Yours to serve in friendly loyalty and devoted good-will,

DAVID F. WARNER.

TEXT: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He anointed me to preach good tidings to the poor; He hath sent me to proclaim release of the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord." Luke 4:18, 19.

"BEHOLD, I bring you good tidings of great joy." Is this a new word for this Christmas season? Hardly, for it is uttered at every recurring Yuletide. But a halo of fiction and falsity has so tinted this announcement as to rob it of much of its reality. The interpretation of this evangel lies in the words of our text. Has the hour come for this new Gospel to take hold? Let us see.

"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me." Jesus, on the occasion of his first sermon in his home church at Nazareth, said that these words of Isaiah were fulfilled in him. His home folks listened in awe. They wondered at his show of wisdom. They had never heard anyone speak so astoundingly. But said they, "We know this young man. He is the son of Joseph, the carpenter. We know the whole family. It is absurd for him to set himself up as the fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy. We will not hear him." And they didn't. "They were all filled with wrath" and they drove him out of the synagogue before his sermon was ended.

Our text announces the fundamental nature of Christ's Kingdom. Do we believe it? We know church creeds and traditions. We teach our children about the Bethlehem manger. We know about the Christ who came nineteen hundred years ago and the Christ who is to preside at the final judgment, but do we know the Christ that dwells in human personality? Is it true that the Spirit of God is working with all men to give form and expression to the Christ image within? "I am in travail until Christ be formed in you", said Paul. And Jesus said that we do recognition to him when we recognize this possibility in even the least of men.

James tells us how to examine our Christianity. It is something like this: Two men come to church. One is dressed in "fine clothing" and is just out of the barber's chair; the other is poor and in "vile clothing" and greatly in need of a hair cut. But, with gracious bearing, the church ushers escort the former to a select pew and say to the poor man, "Stand thou there or sit under my foot-stool." Is this a general characteristic of our religion today? In a few days we are to have our annual fall community day. Among our speakers is the judge of our court. My head usher suggested that we give this man special recognition when he entered the church, by having the audience rise. What would you do in this case? Isn't it true that we like to know Christ in folks who have bank accounts and social standing, but pass the Master by in humbler lives? The church is right in keeping alive the memories of the historic Christ, in teaching that hope lies waiting beneath the Star of Bethlehem, but she has lacked much in the interpretation of this glad fact. Under that star lay the Christ of a new human brotherhood, a fellowship of the lowly; a Christ that saw his image in the diseased and wretched of humanity. Do you know this Christ? Are you following him? When the world bows down to this Christ; racial barriers, social stratification, and political divisions will cease to menace, and peace and goodwill will prevail.

"He hath anointed me" to bring joy to the poor and unfortunate. Strange, that John, the forerunner of Christ, did not better understand this. The King did not come in the spectacle and power of overcoming force against the Roman rule. And John has much time to ponder this

in his prison cell. In his perplexity, he sent messengers to Jesus to ask if he was the true Messiah. And Jesus said, "Go tell John the thing which ye see and hear: the blind receive their sight and the lame walk, lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them." This answer to John should have quelled his doubts and it should cure us of some of our false conceptions of the Gospel.

Someone has said that Christianity is a name applied to many different kinds of religion. That sounds cynical, yet it has a coloring of truth in it. Some say that Christianity is a belief in an absolute body of doctrine fixed and unfixable. Others say that doctrine does not matter so much but Christianity is an inner and mystical communion of the soul with God. But the simple need not err. There was something in the life of Jesus that was understood by the lowly and they followed him in multitudes. Paul speaks of the ministry of Jesus in these words: "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself." Even yet, this

world is ragged, dirty, diseased and imprisoned. What are we to do about it? Just what Jesus would do if he were here. We have had "committed unto us the ministry of reconciliation." But on the one hand is a rosy optimism and on the other are church physicians quarreling by the bedside of a humanity that is sick unto death. Certainly, it is high time to call in the Great Physician. But he has been amongst us for nineteen hundred years and we should know by now how to have a whole and healthy community. The remedy lies in the spirit of our text. It is a way of life. It is accessible to all but unknown to many. And, since the text was spoken, every day for every man has been a judgment day.

"The acceptable year of the Lord" is here when there is recognition of the Christ of the poor and needy. Last year a Middle West city located its community Christmas tree in the center of an exclusive residence section. The unfortunate of the city were invited there to look upon the light, warmth, and plenty of the so-

(Continued on Page 17)

7 Years on Larro

Every Cow a Profit Maker

15 Cow Jersey herd averages 9059.9 lbs. of 5.5% milk and \$279.84 profit over feed cost in C. T. A. work.

In the seventh consecutive year during which Larro was the grain ration of the Jersey herd at Smith and Preston's Valley Farm, Conotton, Ohio, official C.T.A. records for the test period recently ended credit these 15 cows with an average monthly production of 754.9 lbs. of milk per cow—9059.9 lbs. per cow for twelve months. Remember—these are Jerseys giving 5.5% milk.

More important than pounds of milk is the fact that these cows averaged \$279.84 profit over all feed costs for the year. They produced \$5528.39 worth of milk at a total feed cost, including Larro, roughage and pasture, of \$1586.68. A profit over feed cost of over 240%.

Could any more convincing evidence of the value of Larro as a steady ration for your own cows be offered?

Could any but a high quality, absolutely uniform ration build and maintain the health and condition necessary to enable a cow to produce milk profitably over so long a period of time?

Take some of the individual stars from the Valley Farm herd as an example. Sabina, 5 years old—fed Larro all her life—produced 11,599.9 lbs. of milk and 702.1 lbs. of butter during the test period. Benigna, also 5 years old—also fed Larro continuously produced 9327.9 lbs. of milk and 539.7 lbs. of butter. Matie Owl, 4 years old—four years on Larro—produced 10,250 lbs. of milk and 589.8 lbs. of butter. They couldn't have done it if they hadn't been handled and fed properly.

Impressive as these individual performances are, the herd record is of more importance to dairymen. It shows that every Valley Farm cow returned a profit over feed cost, ranging from \$176.25 for Carroll Girl in 9 months, to \$426.87 for Sabina. There, after all is the true measure of the value of any feed—profit for the man who uses it.

Be honest with yourself. Compare these records with those of your own cows. If your cows aren't doing as well as the Valley Farm cows, try Larro. You'll find it just as productive of profits for you as it is for every dairyman who feeds it regularly. And remember this—the true value of a dairy ration isn't shown on the price tag—it is profit, not first cost, that counts.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

We'll be glad to send complete C. T. A. Records of every cow in the Valley Farm herd to anyone interested. Write for a copy.

Ask Your Dealer

(618)

Larro

THE SAFE RATION FOR DAIRY COWS

Also a complete line of Poultry Feeds—as good for your chickens as our Dairy Feed is for cows.



(Continued from December 5th issue.)

THE leading car—a box car, heavily laden—swayed and shrieked with the pitching of the ship. Corvet sprang between it and the car coupled behind; he drew out the pin from the coupling, and the men with pinch-bars attacked the car to isolate it and force it aft along the track. It moved slowly at first; then leaped its length; sharply with the lift of the deck, it stopped, toppled toward the men who, yelling to one another, scrambled away. The hundred-ton mass swung from side to side; the ship dropped swiftly to starboard, and the stern went down; the car charged, and its aftermost wheels left the deck; it swung about, slewed, and jammed across both port tracks. The men attacked it with dismay; Corvet's shout called them away and rallied them farther back; they ran with him to the car from which he had uncoupled it.

It was a flat car laden with steel beams. At Corvet's command, the crew ranged themselves beside it with bars. The bow of the ferry rose to some great wave and, with a cry to the men, Corvet pulled the pin. The others thrust with their bars, and the car slid down the sloping track; and Corvet caught by some lashing of the beams, came with it. The car crashed into the box car, splintered it, turned it, shoved it, and thrust it over the fantail into the water; the flat car, telescoped into it, was dragged after. Alan leaped upon it and catching at Corvet, freed him and flung him down to the deck, and dropped with him. A cheer rose as the car cleared the fantail, dove, and disappeared.

Alan clambered to his feet. Corvet already was back among the cars again, shouting orders; the mate and the men who had followed him before leaped at his yells. The lurch which had cleared the two cars together had jumped others away from the rails. They hurtled from side to side, splintering against the stanchions which stayed them from crashing across the center line of the ship; rebounding, they battered against the cars on the outer tracks and crushed them against the side of the ship. The wedges, blocks, and chains which had secured them banged about on the deck, useless; the men who tried to control these cars, dodging as they charged, no longer made attempt to secure the wheels. Corvet called them to throw ropes and chains to bind the loads which were letting go; the heavier loads—steel beams, castings, machinery—snapped their lashings, tipped from their flat cars and thundered down the deck. The cars tipped farther, turned over; others balanced back; it was upon their wheels that they charged forward, half riding one another, crashing and demolishing, as the ferry pitched; it was upon their trucks that they tottered and battered from side to side as the deck swayed. Now the stern again descended; a line of cars swept for the fantail. Corvet's cry came to Alan through the screaming of steel and the clangor of destruction. Corvet's cry sent men with bars beside the cars as the fantail dipped into the water; Corvet, again leading his crew, cleared the leader of those madly charging cars and ran it over the stern.

The fore trucks fell and, before the rear trucks reached the edge, the stern lifted and caught the car in the middle; it balanced, half over the water, half over the deck. Corvet crouched under the car with a crowbar; Alan and two others went with him; they worked the car on until the weight of the end over the water tipped it down; the balance broke, and the car tumbled and dived. Corvet, having cleared another hundred tons, leaped back, calling to the crew.

They followed him again, unquestioning, obedient. Alan followed close to him. It was not pity which stirred him now for Benjamin Corvet; nor was it bitterness; but it certainly was not contempt. Of all the ways in which he had fancied finding Benjamin Corvet, he had never thought of seeing him like this!

It was, probably, only for a flash; but the great quality of leadership which he once had possessed, which Sherrill had described to Alan and which had been destroyed by the threat over him, had returned to him in this desperate emergency which he had created. How much or how little of his own condition Corvet understood, Alan could not tell; it was plain only that he comprehended that he had been the cause of the catastrophe, and in his fierce will to repair it he not only disregarded all risk to himself; he also summoned up from within him and was spending the last strength of his spirit. But he was spending it in a losing fight.

He got off two more cars; yet the deck only dipped lower, and water washed farther and farther up over the fantail. New avalanches of iron descended as box cars above burst open; monstrous dynamo drums, broad-banded steel wheels and splintered crates of machinery battered about. Men, leaping from before the charging cars, got caught in the murderous melee of iron and steel and wheels; men's shrill cries came amid the scream of metal. Alan, tugging at a crate which had struck down a man, felt aid beside him and, turning, he saw the priest whom he had passed on the stairs. The priest was bruised and bloody; this was not his first effort to aid. Together they lifted an end of the crate; they bent—Alan stepped back, and the priest knelt alone, his lips repeating the prayer for absolution. Screams of men came from behind; and the priest rose and turned. He saw men caught between two wrecks of cars crushing together; there was no moment to reach



The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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them; he stood and raised his arms to them, his head thrown back, his voice calling to them, as they died, the words of absolution.

Three more cars at the cost of two more lives the crew cleared, while the sheathing of ice spread over the steel inboard, and dissolution of all the cargo became complete. Cut stone and motor parts, chasses and castings, furniture and beams, swept back and forth, while the cars burst and splintered, became monstrous missiles hurtling forward, side-wise, aslant, recoiling. Yet men, though scattered singly, tried to stay them by ropes and chains while the water washed higher and higher. Dimly, far away, deafened out by the clangor, the steam whistle of Number 25 was blowing the four blasts of distress; Alan heard the sound now and then with indifferent wonder. All destruction had come for him to be contained within this car deck; here the ship loosed on itself all elements of annihilation; who could aid it from without? Alan caught the end of a chain which Corvet flung him and, though he knew it was useless, he carried it across from one stanchion to the next. Something, sweeping across the deck, caught him and carried him with it; it brought him before the coupled line of trucks which hurtled back and forth where the rails of track three had been. He was hurled before them and rolled over; something cold and heavy pinned him down; and upon him, the car trucks came.

But, before them, something warm and living—a hand and bare arm catching him quickly and pulling at him, tugged him a little farther on. Alan, looking up, saw Corvet beside him; Corvet, unable to move him farther, was crouching down there with him. Alan yelled to him to leap, to twist aside and get out of the way; but Corvet only crouched closer and put his arms over Alan; then the wreckage came over them, driving them apart. As the movement stopped, Alan still could see Corvet dimly by the glow of the incandescent lamps overhead; the truck separated them. It bore down upon Alan, holding him motionless and, on the other side, it crushed upon Corvet's legs.

He turned over, as far as he could, and spoke to Alan. "You have been saving me, so now I tried to save you," he said simply. "What reason did you have for doing that? Why have you been keeping by me?"

"I'm Alan Conrad of Blue Rapids, Kansas," Alan cried to him. "And you're Benjamin Corvet! You know me; you sent for me! Why did you do that?"

Corvet made no reply to this. Alan, peering at him underneath the truck, could see that his hands were pressed against his face and that his body shook. Whether this was from some new physical pain from the movement of the wreckage, Alan did not know till he lowered his hands after a moment; and now he did not heed Alan or seem even to be aware of him.

"Dear little Connie!" he said aloud. "Dear little Connie! She mustn't marry him—not him! That must be seen to. What shall I do, what shall I do?"

Alan worked nearer him. "Why mustn't she marry him?" he cried to Corvet. "Why? Ben Corvet, tell me! Tell me why!"

From above him, through the clangor of the cars, came the four blasts of the steam whistle. The indifference with which Alan had heard them a few minutes before had changed now to a twinge of terror. When men had been dying about him, in their attempts to save the ship, it had seemed a small thing for him to be crushed down with them and with Benjamin Corvet, whom he had found at last. But Constance! Recollection of her was stirring in Corvet the torture of will to live; in Alan—he struggled and tried to free himself. As well as he could tell by feeling, the weight above him confined but was not crushing him; yet what gain for her if he only saved himself and not Corvet too? He turned back to Corvet.

"She's going to marry him, Ben Corvet!" he called. "They're betrothed; and they're going to be married, she and Henry Spearman!"

"Who are you?" Corvet seemed only with an effort to become conscious of Alan's presence.

"I'm Alan Conrad, whom you used to take care of. I'm from Blue Rapids. You know about me; are you my father, Ben Corvet? Are you my father or what—what are you to me?"

"Your father?" Corvet repeated. "Did he tell you that? He killed your father."

"Killed him? Killed him how?"

"Of course. He killed them all—all. But your father—he shot him; he shot him through the head!"

Alan twinged. Sight of Spearman came before him as he had first seen Spearman, cowering in Corvet's library in terror at an apparition. "And the bullet hole above the eye!" So that was the hole made by the shot Spearman fired which had killed Alan's father—which shot him through the head! Alan peered at Corvet and called to him.

"Father Benitot!" Corvet called in response, not directly in reply to Alan's question, rather in response to what those questions stirred. "Father Benitot!" he appealed. "Father Benitot!"

Some one, drawn by the cry, was moving wreckage near them. A hand and arm with torn sleeve showed; Alan could not see the rest of the figure, but by the sleeve he recognized that it was the mate. "Who's caught here?" he called down. "Benjamin Corvet of Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman, ship owners of Chicago," Corvet's voice replied deeply, fully; there was authority in it and wonder too—the wonder of a man finding himself in a situation which his recollection cannot explain.

"Ben Corvet!" the mate shouted in surprise; he cried it to the others, those who had followed Corvet and obeyed him during the hour before and had not known why. The mate tried to pull the wreckage aside and make his way to Corvet; but the old man stopped him. "The priest, Father Benitot! Send him to me. I shall never leave here; send Father Benitot!"

The word was passed without the mate moving away. The mate, after a minute, made no further attempt to free Corvet; that indeed was useless, and Corvet demanded his right of sacrament from the priest who came and crouched under the wreckage beside him.

"Father Benitot!"

"I am not Father Benitot. I am Father Perron of L'Anse."

It was to Father Benitot of St. Ignace I should have gone, Father! . . . The priest got a little closer as Corvet spoke, and Alan heard only voices now and then through the sounds of clanging metal and the drum of ice against the hull. The mate and his helpers were working to get him free. They had abandoned all effort to save the ship; it was settling. And with the settling, the movement of the wreckage imprisoning Alan was increasing. This movement made useless the efforts of the mate; it would free Alan of itself in a moment, if it did not kill him; it would free or finish Corvet too. But he, as Alan saw him, was wholly oblivious of that now. His lips moved quietly, firmly; and his eyes were fixed steadily on the eyes of the priest.

CHAPTER XVIII

Mr. Spearman Goes North

The message, in blurred lettering and upon the flimsy tissue paper of a carbon copy—that message which brought tension to the offices of Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman and had called Constance and her mother downtown where further information could be more quickly obtained—was handed to Constance by a clerk as soon as she entered her father's office. She reread it; it already had been repeated to her over the telephone.

"4:05 a. m. Frankfort Wireless station has received following message from

No. 25: 'We have Benjamin Corvet, of Chicago, aboard.'

"You've received nothing later than this?" she asked.

"Nothing, regarding Mr. Corvet. Miss Sherrill," the clerk replied.

"Or regarding—Have you obtained a passenger list?"

"No passenger list was kept, Miss Sherrill."

"The crew?"

"Yes; we have just got the names of the crew." He took another copied sheet from among the pages and handed it to her, and she looked swiftly down the list of names until she found that of Alan Conrad.

Her eyes filled, blinding her, as she put the paper down, and began to take off her things. She had been clinging determinedly in her thought to the belief that Alan might not have been aboard the ferry. Alan's message, which had sent her father north to meet the ship, had implied plainly that some one whom Alan believed might be Uncle Benny was on Number 25; she had been fighting, these last few hours, against conviction that therefore Alan must be on the ferry too.

She stood by the desk, as the clerk went out, looking through the papers which he had left with her.

"What do they say?" her mother asked.

"Wireless signals from No. 25," she read aloud, "were plainly made out at shore stations at Ludington, Manitowoc, and Frankfort until about four o'clock, when—"

"That is, until about six hours ago, Constance."

"Yes, mother, when the signals were interrupted. The steamer Richardson, in response to whose signals No. 25 made the change in her course which led to disaster, was in communication until about four o'clock; Frankfort station picked up one message shortly after four, and same message was also recorded by Car ferry Manitowoc in southern end of the lake; subsequently all efforts to call No. 25 failed of response until 4:35 when a message was picked up at once by Manitowoc, Frankfort, and the Richardson. Information, therefore, regarding the fate of the ferry up to that hour received at this office (Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman) consists of the following. . ."

Constance stopped reading aloud and looked rapidly down the sheet and then over the next. What she was reading was the carbon of the report prepared that morning and sent, at his rooms, to Henry, who was not yet down. It did not contain therefore the last that was known; and she read only enough of it to be sure of that.

"After 4:10, to repeated signals to Number 25 from Richardson and shore stations—'Are you in danger?' 'Shall we send help?' 'Are you jettisoning cars?' 'What is your position?'—no replies were received. The Richardson continued therefore to signal, 'Report your position and course; we will stand by,' at the same time making full speed toward last position given by Number 25. At 4:35, no other message having been obtained from Number 25 in the meantime, Manitowoc and Frankfort picked up the following: 'S. O. S. Are taking water fast. S. O. S. position probably twenty miles west N. Fox. S. O. S.' The S. O. S. has been repeated, but without further information since."

The report made to Henry ended here. Constance picked up the later messages received in response to orders to transmit to Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman copies of all signals concerning Number 25 which had been received or sent. She sorted out from them those dated after the hour she just had read:

"4:40, Manitowoc is calling No. 25. 'No. 26 is putting north to you. Keep in touch.'"

"4:43, No. 26 is calling No. 25, 'What is your position?'"

"4:50, the Richardson is calling No. 25. 'We must be approaching you. Are you giving whistle signals?'"

"4:53, No. 25 is replying to Richardson, 'Yes; will continue to signal. Do you hear us?'"

"4:59, Frankfort is calling No. 25. 'What is your condition?'"

"5:04, No. 25 is replying to Frankfort, 'Holding bare headway; stern very low.'"

"5:10, No. 26 is calling No. 25, 'Are you throwing off cars?'"

"5:14, Petoskey is calling Manitowoc, 'We are receiving S. O. S. What is wrong?' Petoskey has not previously been in communication with shore stations or ships."

"5:17, No. 25 is calling No. 26, 'Are throwing off cars; have cleared eight; work very difficult. We are sinking.'"

"5:20, No. 25 is calling the Richardson, 'Watch for small boats. Position doubtful probably because of snow and changes of course; probably due west N. Fox twenty to thirty miles.'"

"5:24, No. 26 is calling No. 25, 'Are you abandoning ship?'"

"5:27, No. 25 is replying to No. 26, 'Second boat just getting safely away with passengers; first boat was smashed. Six passengers in second boat, two injured of crew, cabin maid, boy, 2 men.'"

"5:30, Manitowoc and Frankfort are calling No. 25, 'Are you abandoning ship?'"

"5:34, No. 25 is replying to Manitowoc, 'Still trying to clear cars; everything loose below . . .'"

"5:40, Frankfort is calling Manitowoc, 'Do you get anything now?'"

"5:45, Manitowoc is calling the Richardson, 'Do you get anything? Signals have stopped here.'"

(Continued in January 2nd issue.)



MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE CROPS JUDGING TEAM

The team the Michigan State College sent to the Third Intercollegiate Crops Contest this year, held in connection with the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago. Universities and colleges from all over the country were represented and competition was very stiff, but our team succeeded in taking 5th place. In the picture are: Top row (left to right)—E. K. Ruch, Coldwater; C. E. Corman, M. S. C., coach of team; W. G. Winemiller, Coldwater. Bottom row—S. E. Wolff, Manchester; E. J. Wheeler, Hammondport, N. Y.

Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

We Miss Our Rye Straw

MANY years ago I began to grow rye. I was on a rented farm and could only get a year by year lease. I became interested in potatoes, and at the start tried plowing under rye for green manure. It was fairly successful and, as a neighbor raised rye for the grain crop and seemed to always get a clover stand by sowing in the rye, I tried it out myself with quite satisfactory results. As years went by, and the landlord seemed always willing to renew the lease for another year, I took interest, and began to grow clover to plow under. The clover was far more successful as a green manure, and eventually I became a grower of rye for the grain and straw. Straw? Yes, sir, straw. My large straw stack was the foundation of a large amount of fertilizer. It was a delight to carry out great forkfuls of it for bedding. Horses, cows and hogs didn't live in clover during the winter, but they did live in straw. When Rosen Rye was introduced I was the first fellow in this neck of the woods to grow it. What a success it was. Sold all we could raise for seed at twice its market value. But about that time something else happened. Dry springs and poor clover seeding seasons came and the rye would grow anyway, and grow so fast the clover would all die when only one or two inches high. Clover in oats seemed to do much better because the oats did not grow fast enough to smother it out. Yes, it was apparent rye would have to be tabooed on account of the clover. We never allowed there was any money in rye as a grain crop. Sure, the Rosen Rye yielded fine for two or three years, and, as we received a premium for it, it paid, but Rosen Rye seemed to quickly get discouraged in yielding more than common rye, and try as we would we could not keep the Rosen pure.

This last year or two we have grown no rye, and have grown oats in its place. They surely have been more favorable for the growth of clover, and, in 1924 the straw was almost as heavy as rye straw. But a different description must be given for this past season. The acreage was the same as in 1924, but the straw yield was about one-fifth. We never put a binder into a field with as little straw growth, and our supply of bedding shows it. Shall we have to return to rye growing for the straw stack? Well, it looks like it. We never half appreciated it until now. It's like the engine we pump water with. It runs so nicely with no particular attention that we accept it as too common a thing. But the other day when we were the very busiest ever, with several carpenters here, at work on the storage house, and an empty stock tank, that engine refused to chug. It simply would not make an effort. Easy to see the spark was minus. One of the carpenters is an old garage man and experienced in magneto trouble. He gave half of the afternoon to it, and then went with me to borrow an engine to fill the stock tank! The pump handle on our deep well is no place for a man to spend his time when there is work enough for several hired hands.

Mention was made of the light crop of oat straw. Two farmers were talking about the light harvest this year, and one remarked his oat straw was so short and scattering he could not tell where to drive his binder—could not tell whether he had cut a swath or not. "Pshaw!" replied the other soil tiller. "Your oats were heavy compared with mine; why, my oats were so light, and the bundles were so far apart,

I had to stop the binder after each bundle was tied." "What for?" To grease the knottor so it wouldn't rust until it tied another bundle!" Well, we can't say we greased the knottor between bundles—however, I do remember the binder didn't run very good!

We have just finished the storage house, and have the potatoes in it. They have been in temporary storage places since they were dug and now, that they are in the storage cellar, we feel quite relieved.

The Last One

Was just glancing at the publication dates of the M. B. F. and alas, this is the last issue for 1925. Seems a very short time since 1925 was ushered in. Is it possible a year has passed since last Christmas? The calendar says it has, and it must be right, for the Christmas spirit seems to be noticeable everywhere. The writer has often wondered why this so-called Christmas spirit only comes annually. Why not show some of it monthly, weekly—no, daily. If it's a good thing to have on December twenty-fifth, why not have it the other three hundred and sixty-four days? This thought always comes to me at this season. Among some treasured clippings is this one by Henry Van Dyke. It seems to express the thought I have in mind, and I pass it on to you:

How to Keep Christmas

"There is a better thing than the observance of Christmas Day—and that is, keeping Christmas.

"Are you willing to forget what you have done for other people and remember what other people have done for you?

"Are you willing to stoop down and consider the needs and the desires of little children; to remember the weakness and loneliness of people who are growing old; to stop asking how much your friends love you, and ask yourself whether you love them enough; to try to understand what those who live in the same house with you really want, without waiting for them to tell you; to trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke, and to carry it in front that your shadow will fall behind you; to make a grave for your ugly thoughts and a garden for your kindly feelings, with the gate open—are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

"Are you willing to believe that love is the strongest thing in the world—stronger than hate, stronger than evil, stronger than death—and that the blessed Life which began in Bethlehem nineteen hundred years ago is the image and brightness of the Eternal Love? Then you can keep Christmas.

"And if you can keep it for a day, why not always?

"But you can never keep it alone."

OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

Farm Life Abroad.—By E. C. Branson, Litt. D., Kenan Professor of Rural Social Economics, University of North Carolina. In this volume Professor Branson, who has been a life-long student of rural social economics, has set down his observations concerning "The Country-end of things in Germany, Denmark and France—not the great cities and industrial areas but (1) but the farm people, farm houses and villages, farm systems and farm practices; (2) the country communities, institutions and agencies; and (3) the standards of living in the rural regions of these three countries." The observations are presented in a series of thirty-six vivid letters which delightfully portray aspects of European civilization that tourists usually neglect. Price \$2.00. Published by The University of North Carolina Press.

Uncle Ab says that keeping up friendships is as important as keeping up fences; and sometimes one depends on the other.

Make More Money



and Live Better

You can do both of these things in the South, where the hardships of cold weather, high living costs, scarcity of help and overworked lands are never known.

There are farms of every size and state of development in the South—farms waiting for you to combine your experience and knowledge with the natural advantages afforded in this God-favored section, to the end that you and your family will have more of the advantages of life and still be able to save some money.

Good soils—good roads—good schools—good weather—good times await you in the Southland.

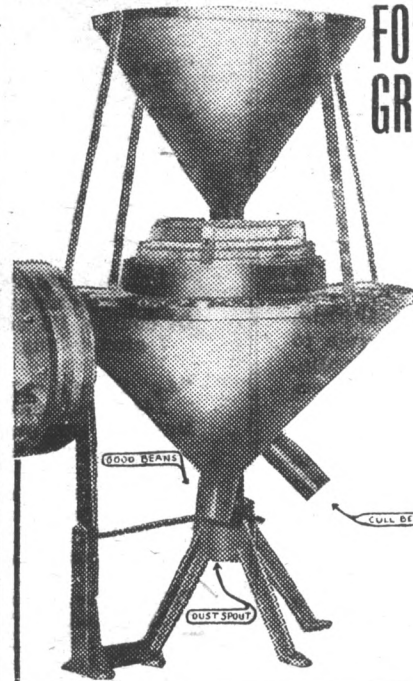
Write today asking us for free information about how you can prosper in the territory served by this railroad.



LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.

G. A. PARK
General Industrial & Immigration Agent
Louisville & Nashville Railroad
Dept. MB-2 Louisville, Ky.

THE JUDSON JUNIOR SAVES HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS FOR SMALL COMMUNITY BEAN GROWERS' ORGANIZATIONS!



It cleans, polishes and picks beans.

Get your neighbors together and order your own community bean picking plant at once. The value of the culls will pay the entire cost of the equipment.

We can refer you to dozens of bean growers who are picking their own beans and doing custom work, earning hundreds of dollars above the cost of their JUDSON. Some have made as high as \$2,500 in one season.

The JUDSON JUNIOR operates with a 1½ horse power gas engine.

Write to day for free information on how to realize the most from your damaged beans.

Michigbean Growers' Exchange

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RED MAN

THE MILD MELLOW CHEW

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1925

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

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Advertising Rates: 45c per agate line. 14 lines to the column inch. 772 lines to the page. Flat rates.
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RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

M. B. F. TO USE RADIO

PURSUANT with our established policy of being of the utmost service to the farmers of Michigan, we have arranged with radio station WGHP, owned by George Harrison Phelps of Detroit, to broadcast markets daily.

We are among the first farm papers in the country to note the interest farmers were taking in radio and established a radio department as a regular feature in our columns. We have watched the increase in the number of receiving sets in farm homes, the buying movement gathering speed each year, until now we feel there are enough farm-owned sets in Michigan to make a daily market report of great value.

Farming is the only business that we know of where most of the men connected with it know little about the markets. The banker studies markets, especially on securities; the clothier follows the wool market, as well as the wholesale and retail prices on clothing; and the grocer keeps posted on all markets that have anything to do with the products he buys and sells, and many know more about the farmer's markets than he does himself. It is not a case of studying the markets just because they are interested, it is necessary if they intend to conduct their business on a profitable basis.

Every farmer should know as much as possible about his markets, he should follow them daily and get the latest reports. The easiest and best way to do this is by radio. But, we hear some say, they can not afford a radio, it's too expensive. A good radio set complete can be bought all the way from \$15 up, and we will wager that the money any one of them loses each year from not being fully informed on markets amounts to more than the price of a mighty good radio. We have heard the statement from many farmers that just the market reports they received from radio broadcasting stations about the country were worth more to them than the cost of the receiving set, and the reports were only a small part of what they listened to.

Elsewhere in this issue we are publishing more information about this new service we are giving you, we are printing pictures of the station we are working with, also a schedule of the time these reports will be broadcast, and a blank for you to fill out and send in for a free supply of Quotation Blanks to keep a daily record of the markets.

We urge that you get a supply of our blanks and follow the market reports we will broadcast through WGHP, so that you will be prepared to transact business with a dealer at any time, with the latest information on the market at hand.

We want to broadcast just the market reports that our own folks are interested in and we will appreciate letters from our listeners telling us how they like the service and suggesting ways we can improve it.

TAKE A SHORT COURSE

AT no time in the history of agriculture has there been a greater need for intelligent management and greater efficiency than at the present. Other businesses are putting an increasing amount of emphasis on these for their own lines, and farming must keep pace to make a satisfactory profit.

Agriculture has taken huge steps forward during the last few years and we believe much of

this progress can be traced back to the agricultural colleges of this country, with their thousands of graduates each year scattering to all parts of the country. A lover of the soil with the proper college training is an asset to any rural community, because not only does he practice the improved methods of tilling the land and growing crops but his influence is shown on surrounding farms. While the old saw "Competition is the life of business" many times does not apply it seems to in such cases. There is usually a decided interest shown in the neighborhood in pedigreed seeds and purebred livestock, as well as the methods of improving the soil. The farmer with the college training invariably becomes a leader in his community.

While there is an increasing number of our young men from the farms taking agricultural courses in our colleges, yet there are thousands who are doing the best they know how with only practical experience to guide them, suffering many losses that would pay for a short course of training several times over, and the majority of them no doubt will go through life denied some of the necessities and many of the pleasures rightfully theirs.

Too often the idea of college training is dismissed with the thought that it would require several years, time that could not be spared. It is true that the regular courses require from two to four years of constant work and one must be a graduate from high school to enter, but there are short courses every winter at most of our agricultural colleges that require only a few weeks.

At the M. S. C., at East Lansing, during the months of January, February, March and April they have short courses in all branches of agriculture and the most elaborate one requires only 10 weeks time. These courses are open, without examinations, to all men and women over 16 years of age. One should have a good common school education to get the most out of any of the courses but it is not essential, and the young man who was not fortunate enough to complete his rural schooling should not hesitate.

Twenty-eight years ago the first short course was held at the M. S. C. and today the graduates of the courses established at that time, along with others instituted since then, total 7,000. They were young men in whom the fire of ambition burned brightly and they took advantage of such opportunities. Today many of

these graduates are numbered among the leaders of Michigan.

The courses are open to father and son alike, and we would like nothing better than to see every class made up of fathers and sons—sons there to learn all they could, and dads on the job so that the boys can't come home and "show them up" on their farming methods. It would improve the methods employed on those farms, and, incidentally it would make fathers and sons greater pals than ever, and help them to understand each other a little better. But if the fathers feel that they can not leave the chores for someone else to do they should appreciate the importance of their sons attending and urge them to go. It is the age of trained men, and the man without training is laboring under a great handicap.

If you are interested write R. W. Tenny, Director of Short Courses, M. S. C., East Lansing, asking for complete information, and do it now because several of the courses begin during the first week in January.

FEWER VARIETIES OF APPLES

ONE of the questions most seriously discussed at a recent meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, at Grand Rapids, was the varieties of apples produced in Michigan, and one thing that all were agreed upon was that we are producing too many different kinds. Fewer varieties and more thought to quality of the varieties we specialize in, was the verdict.

It was pointed out by Mr. F. L. Granger, sales manager for the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., that he was sometimes called upon to send a carload of apples containing as high as 34 different varieties. That means the man who bought the car had to bid cheap enough to insure himself against loss on the poorer varieties in the car. It is unfair to expect a salesman to dispose of a carload of this type at a price that would compare favorably with what he could get for it if it contained only six or seven standard varieties.

It has been suggested, and wisely, that the number of varieties be reduced to six or seven; and a large fruit producer from the western part of the state offers Spy, Jonathan, McIntosh, Steele Red, and Delicious, as the most popular varieties and should be the first to receive consideration.

A most careful study of the market should be made, the right varieties determined, and then every fruit grower of any size should cooperate to establish a reputation for these varieties and for the quality of Michigan fruit that would be second to none.

MICHIGAN AT INTERNATIONAL

ALTHOUGH Michigan corn growers were barred from competing at the International this year farmers from this state specializing in rye, hay, oats and wheat were there with exhibits that captured a large share of the prizes. Arthur W. Jewett, last year's "Hay King" remained on the throne, and with other exhibitors, ably defended Michigan's reputation for being one of the finest farming states in the Union.

At the county fair you learn about the fine crops your county can produce, at the state fair you see the best from your county competing with the best from other counties, and you draw your conclusions as to the sections of the state best for certain crops. But it is at the International where you see Michigan side by side with other states exhibiting the best that can be produced, and you realize how fortunate you are to be located in Michigan.

CHRISTMAS

IF we could be with our loved ones only one day out of the year we would choose Christmas as that day. Christmas is a Christian festival, and it is the climax of days and weeks, perhaps months, of planning choice gifts for those near and dear to us. For some time before this day we think of all our loved ones living and departed, and on this day they usually gather at one home and often you find one or more of those most loved by you not with you physically. Perhaps they are departed from this world only recently, or it may have been years ago, it matters not, they all return spiritually if not in person at Christmas time.

We sincerely hope that your loved ones will gather about your fireside this Christmas and you will find your sorrows small and joys great. A most happy Christmas and prosperous New Year are our greetings to you.

PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY

In Russia they are lettin' the people have strong drinks agin. Well, it's a good idea 'cause drunken men don't give much thought to government. Possibly the wets think most of us should pay less attention to how our government is run.

MA MODERATES

Dora Mon Dore

"Here, Pa," says Ma' "'s a catalog
Perhaps you'd like to see.
Just look it over; you might find
A Christmas gift for me.

"I don't want nothin' fancy, 'cause
The grain bill makes you short;
And anyway I never did
Want to be a sport.

"There's satin dresses cheap enough,
Silk stockings by the score;
Of course, I'd never ask for them;
I ain't young any more.

"An' there's a fine pianny—looks
Like real mahogany;
But then our organ's pretty fair
And sounds as sweet to me.

"An' here's a phonograph they say
Will bring out tones so clear;
You'll think you're in a opy house
A concert grand to hear!

"Of course, I don't want none o' them
My mind don't run so far—
An' there's a high-class motor which
Can't beat our little car.

"They say that aeroplanes will bring
Us close to markets new;
But I don't blame you if you wait
Until it's proven true.

"I'm satisfied with just the news
In papers that we get;
There ain't no use of all this rush
About a radio set!

"There, there, now, Pa; don't look so
down!
Just get me somethin' cheap;
I ain't no hand to dream an' plan—
Law sakes! Why, Pa's asleep!

"I'm glad I'm of a humble mind.
His hands, how gnarled an' grim;
I guess I'll get my needles out
An' knit a gift for him!"

PUBLISHER'S DESK

SECURING NEWSPAPER CLIPPING FOR 25 CENTS

"We have in our possession a newspaper clipping concerning you which may be of interest or importance to you. If you wish this clipping, return the stub below with 25c (in coin) and we will mail the clipping to you."

NO doubt you have received a postal card with the above printed on it. We received one, as well as thousands of other folks throughout the country, and if yours hasn't arrived to date, be patient, it may be along in a day or so. When it does come just throw it into the stove. One of our subscribers answered the card he received and sent in a quarter, out of curiosity, and he received just what they promised—a newspaper clipping concerning him. Upon reading it he was greatly surprised that on a certain day, over two years ago, he and his family were in town. Worth 25c to learn that wasn't it? This is a clipping bureau that gets copies of old papers from all over the country, clips out the local news and sends a card to each family mentioned. As a "get rich quick" scheme this would seem rather slow, but when you consider that there are thousands like our old subscriber, who will send in a quarter out of curiosity, you can readily see that the total would be large in a comparatively short period of time.

THE PICTURE AGENT CALLS

"I am now a subscriber to your paper and I like it very much. Since I read the piece about 'enlarging pictures' I no longer wonder why the picture agent that came here last spring asked if we took THE BUSINESS FARMER.

"He said 'I understand you have a child, wouldn't you like to have an enlarged picture?' Said he wasn't much of a talker but could explain things better if I could show him a little snapshot, and asked for a picture of four generations. I got him one, it was just a snapshot and not very good at that. Then he went out to his car and got his pictures, one of a little girl, the other a scene, and both good. He said the regular price was \$20, but they would like to put a couple in our home for us to show our friends and he would make us a special price. He claimed that we had been selected from that neighborhood because we were a young couple and young folks always have more company than older ones, so more folks would see them and want some for their own home.

"Well he couldn't get much satisfaction from me so he talked to my husband when he came in. The agent went on with his story and started to write out an agreement. My husband immediately wanted to know how much the two pictures would cost and he said they would have to have \$5.95 to pay for the materials used. He promised to make good pictures so my husband signed the agreement, with the understanding that if we did not find them satisfactory we would not have to take them. My husband scarcely got a chance to read the agreement and as soon as it was signed the agent left.

"A different agent brought the pictures. He had them in frames and wanted us to pay him \$20 for the two pictures and frames. We could not afford to pay this and,

furthermore, we were not satisfied with the pictures. We told this man of our understanding with the agent and he declared we had agreed to take the pictures and we would have to pay for them, so he took them out of the frames and we paid him the \$5.95, as we thought there was no other way out.

"Now we have the two pictures laid away. The scenery picture is all right, but the other—we are ashamed to let anybody see it. It is not nearly as good as the snapshot, I doubt if people who knew the folks that are in the picture could tell which was which. We would not spend the money to have it framed. I heartily agree with you about getting rid of these agents."—Mrs. B., Monroe County.

WE are sorry you did not see the article before the agent called instead of after. Every now and then we have something in these columns about enlarged picture agents and probably the agent who called on you had been kicked out of the house of some farmer who read about their scheme in this paper. These agents are clever shysters and when information about them is sent out they soon hear about it. Your husband was lucky that he did not sign an agreement to also pay for the frames, as that scheme is many times worked. We have yet to find a case where the pictures were satisfactory, and we do not believe we ever will find one. Show these agents the road the moment they step into your yard, and if you have a good dog have him assist them to get there. A number ten shoe applied properly is also a great help.

FARM LISTING COMPANY

"Would you please advise regarding the enclosed letter about J. E. Berquist, of Chicago, and his proposition of listing farms?"—Reader, Williamsburg, Mich.

THE letter our subscriber received was a form letter sent out by Mr. Bergquist to perhaps thousands of farmers in nearly every state in the Union soliciting them to list their farms with him for sale. He advised that he had many buyers waiting and more writing in every day, and the farms would be listed in his "National Homeseeker" which goes to "the whole list of prospective buyers, to new ones as their names are received day by day, and to local real estate men all over the country." In the concluding paragraph of the letter we find that all this service is given for only \$10. He gets his money whether you sell your farm or not.

We had never heard of J. E. Bergquist previous to receiving our customer's letter, but we had investigated schemes that seemed to be identical, and we were rather skeptical of it. It reminded us of Warren McRae, of Logansport, Indiana, and Black's International Selling Service, of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. But we wanted to give the man a chance to prove his honesty so we wrote him asking that he supply us with names and addresses of at least six farmers in Michigan who had sold farms through his work. After waiting over two weeks for a reply we again wrote him, with the same results—no answer. Surely, if he was conducting his business on the right basis he would welcome the light of investigation, we thought, so his silence has made our suspicion more pronounced than ever.

We advise our readers to steer clear of any of these farm listing propositions put up to them by the people in distant cities. Chances are, nine times out of ten, they are out to get the money and they are not worrying whether the farms are ever sold.

Think I have taken it since it was born.—S. A. Harrison, Berrien County.

We enjoy the M. B. F. and couldn't get along without the weather forecast.—Veretta Landon, Van Buren County.

We like the paper very much. I am sending you a new name, I am sure they will like the paper as they like to know the news. They will find it now.—Viola Perry.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

Federal Bond & Mortgage Company first mortgage real estate bonds earn 6½% profit with clocklike regularity and undebatable safety.

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6½%

Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

(1564)

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT

I'll Send You My Engine for 30 Days FREE Trial and Offer You the Easiest Buying Terms You've Ever Had

Here is my Special Offer to every farmer. Sign and mail the coupon and I'll tell you how you can have an Edwards Farm Engine on your farm for 30 days FREE trial. I'll tell you how you can test this wonderful engine for 30 days at my expense; and how, if you then decide to keep it, you can buy it on the most convenient terms you ever heard of.

Six Engines in One

The Edwards is the only farm engine built for any job ranging from 1½ H. P. up to 6 H. P.—the only engine that will do light power jobs, as well as heavy jobs, economically—the only engine that is really six engines in one.

Eats Up All Jobs

The Edwards will saw wood, run a washing machine, grind feed, run a cream separator, fill

Sturdy and Powerful

The Edwards is sturdy and powerful, yet it is light enough so that it is easily moved from one job to another. Its simple construction makes it trouble free. It burns gasoline or kerosene. It starts easily without cranking, even in the coldest weather. In fact, it embodies twenty-eight superior advantages that make it the finest farm engine you can possibly buy.

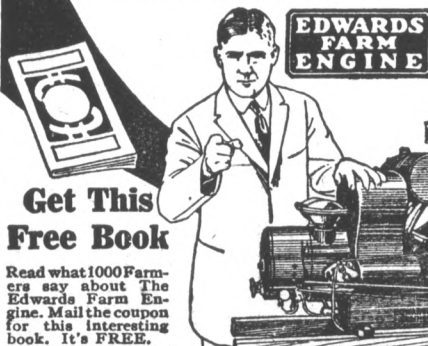
Get the Facts

Just sign and mail the coupon, and, without the slightest cost or obligation, I'll give you all of the facts about this remarkable engine. I'll show you why thousands of farmers acclaim it the greatest engine ever built. At the same time I'll give you details of my liberal 30-day FREE trial offer and easy payment plan. Write now. A. Y. EDWARDS

Mail This NOW

The Edwards Motor Company, 534 Main St., Springfield, Ohio. Send me all of the details about The Edwards Farm Engine, about your liberal easy payment plan and about your 30-day Free Trial Offer. This does not obligate me.

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WE SOLICIT YOUR SHIPMENTS of live poultry, veal and eggs.

Our commission is 5%.

References: Wayne County and Home Savings Bank, Bradstreet

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

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY DRESSED POULTRY DRESSED CALVES DRESSED HOGS ROASTING PIGS TAME RABBITS TO DETROIT BEEF CO. Detroit, Mich.

36 years in the commission business in this same location and under the same management. \$250,000.00 Capital and surplus. Prompt returns. Write for free shippers guide.

The Collection Box

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

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

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

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

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box

McClure, Mich.

Report ending December 12, 1925

Total number of claims filed.....2762

Amount involved.....\$25,222.89

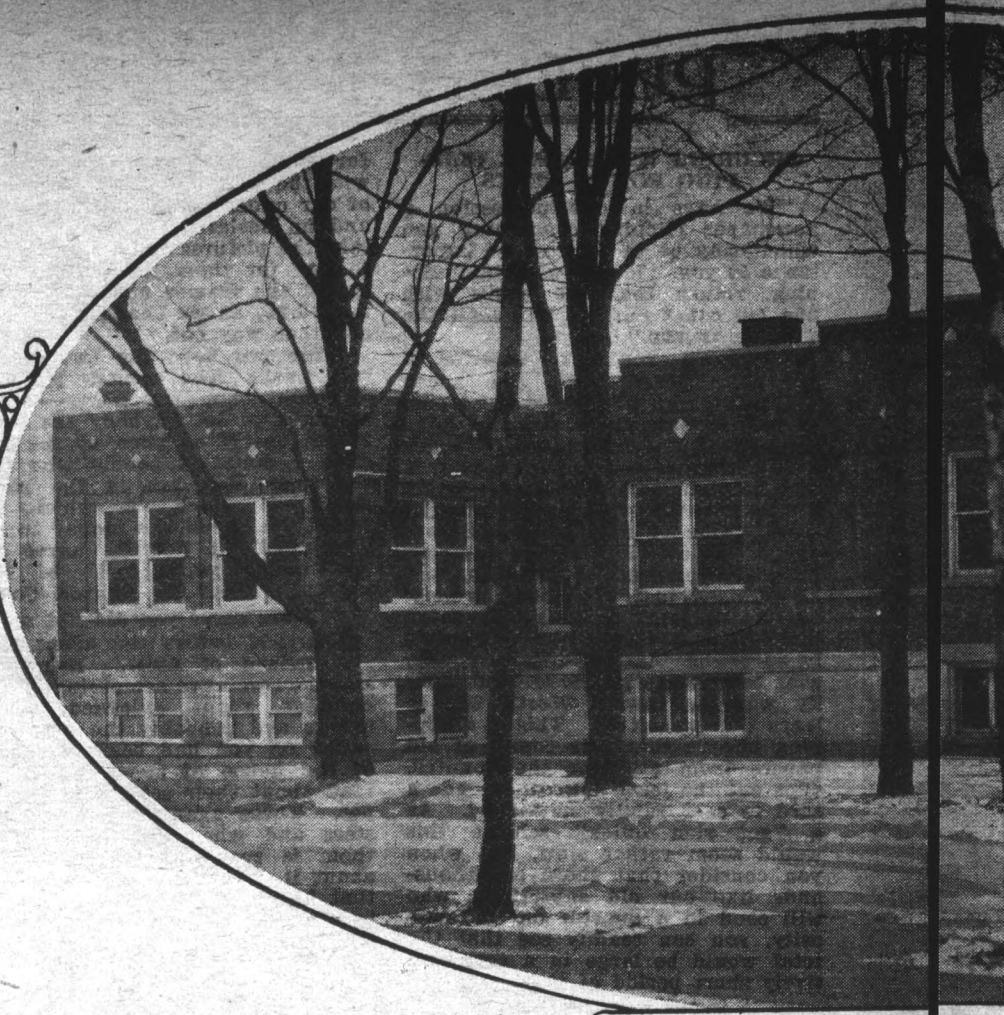
Total number of claims settled.....2250

Amount secured.....\$25,809.08

1915



EDWIN FARMER
STOCKBRIDGE
PRESIDENT



The ENLARGED
AT HOWELL, MICH.



F. E. FRENCH
ELWELL
VICE PRESIDENT

The Men Behind Citizens

AN institution is only as trustworthy as the men behind it. Men whose buildings built of brick and mortar, or even gold piled high in vaults, cannot spell the success of a service to the public.

It is the men behind an institution which make or mar its record.

The amazing growth of the Citizens Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Howell, Michigan, can be attributed to the men who have day-in and day-out, guarded its reputation for square dealing as well as they have its finances.

CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE

HOME OFFICE: HOWELL, MICH.



R.B. WALKER
LAPEER
VICE PRESIDENT



WM. BROGAN
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F.W. COMISKEY
DETROIT
DIRECTOR



H.W. ELLIS
FOWLERVILLE
DIRECTOR



K.P. GANNON
BRIGHTON
DIRECTOR

1925



HEADQUARTERS
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN



WM. E. ROBB
HOWELL
SECY. AND TREAS.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance

This record of Ten Years' growth can be plainly told in these figures:—

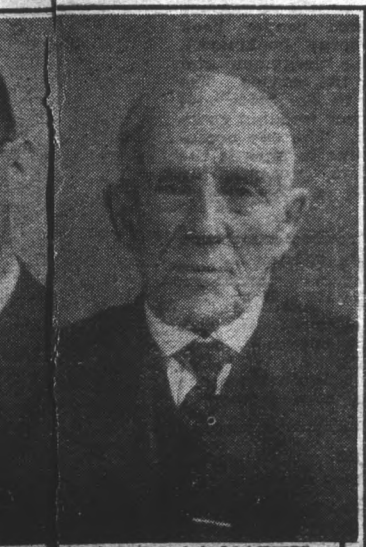
THE YEARS		CLAIMS PAID	POLICIES IN FORCE	ASSETS
1915	11	\$ 564.18	1,738	\$ 4,083.34
1916	176	25,260.42	15,337	7,740.87
1917	474	58,938.91	27,431	40,446.73
1918	721	95,120.35	32,908	69,424.91
1919	1,387	182,492.27	39,742	71,201.69
1920	2,232	280,901.29	45,067	85,961.61
1921	2,646	323,273.36	40,268	137,392.51
1922	3,326	295,147.21	38,263	226,499.45
1923	5,493	402,422.11	46,050	375,945.95
1924	9,001	539,106.38	52,624	565,225.96
TOTAL	25,463	\$2,203,226.48		
1 months 1925	11,201	\$667,233.03	56,287	\$708,631.50
AS OF NOV. 30, 1925	36,664	\$2,870,459.51	56,287	\$708,631.50
TOTAL				

MOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN



S. R. KETCHUM
KALAMAZOO
VICE PRESIDENT



L. S. HACKETT
PITTSFORD
DIRECTOR



WM. F. NANK
MT. CLEMENS
DIRECTOR



R. J. ROBB
FOWLERVILLE
DIRECTOR



DR. CHAS. E. SKINNER
DETROIT
DIRECTOR



GEO. J. BURKE
ANN ARBOR
DIRECTOR

SUSIE ANN'S DISCOVERY

'Twas the night before Christmas, and little Susie Ann
Had hung up her stocking with care.
She said to herself as she smoothed out the toe,
"I know Santa will find it right there."

She jumped into bed, but sleep would not come.
It seemed hours and hours to her.
When out in the room where her stocking was hung.
She heard someone making a stir.

She thought, "Here's my chance, I'll just take a peep
At dear old Santa and see
Him filling my stocking with all the nice things
This Christmas he's brought to me."

She stole to the door and pulled it ajar,
Her very own daddy stood there
A filling her stocking with candy and nuts,
Handling each package with care.

She crept to his side, put her hand on his head,
In a voice that was shaken with fear
She whispered so low he could scarcely understand,
"Is Santa Claus sick, Daddy dear?"

(Written especially for Our Page by Mrs. Joseph Burton, of St. Clair County.)

A FARM WOMAN'S CHRISTMAS BOX

CHRISTMAS was drawing near and Polly Dean gazed ruefully into her worn little purse. Times had been hard this summer at Hillside Farm and there was little money to spare, yet Christmas was coming and back in the old home were the many friends she wanted to remember.

Polly had always been resourceful and she began to take an inventory of her assets. Suddenly she realized that the things which were common in the country household were the luxuries of the city. On the kitchen table, sending forth its appetizing odors, was a big, fat, juicy mince pie—the product of her own hands. One of these wrapped in oiled paper and tied with red ribbon with a sprig of wintergreen berries and ground pine would be a thing of beauty and would appeal to both the outer and the inner man. Surely one of them must go into Uncle Dan's box along with a big Christmas wreath of pine, dotted with the bittersweet berries which are found down the lane. To Aunt Mattie it would be a Christmas messenger carrying her back to the days when she, too, lived close to nature.

Polly's cheeks grew red and her eyes glistened as she made out the list. Jars of jelly in tiny baskets, a hardy little fern with its woody odor, nut meats packed in glass jars and delicious little patties of maple sugar. Cousin Jennie whose appetite was "finicky" received a basket of fresh eggs, each one wrapped in tissue paper. For brother Fred's boys there was a large box of popcorn balls and another of rosy cheeked apples and hickory nuts to crack.

The friend who spent a week at Hillside Farm last June would be made happy by a box of ground pine for her Christmas greens.

For the dear friends who had not been able to visit her and see her home, she prepared something different. She called it a Christmas album and gathered all the various views of the farm and its occupants. A loose leaf black album threaded with cord was used. On the outside was inscribed "Hillside Farm." One picture was mounted on a page, the first being a view of the house and driveway. Then followed various views; the cows coming up the lane, the horses in the pasture, ducks on the creek, the buildings, flowers, etc. Under each picture was the inscription written in red ink. The last pages were used for "Mr. and Mrs. Farmer," the new baby and household pets, and the invitation "Come and see us."

Polly Dean's flat little purse ceased to trouble her for she felt that she was rich in the things that would be most acceptable.

She enjoyed her gift-making so much that she is planning to begin soon for next year. During the winter months she will make baskets, trays, rugs, etc. In fact, she does not expect to buy any of her presents for she cannot afford to lose the joy there is in the personal touch that gives the true Christmas cheer. (The above article appeared in The Dairyman's League News and it con-



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Even though I do plan every year to get all of my Christmas gifts figured out long before the holiday season I always forget someone—more often several—and at the "eleventh hour have to rack my brain to think of suitable gifts. The Good Book says, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." I think this is very true, and I know that I enjoy immensely planning my gifts but I like to have plenty of time to study out what each person would like. Those you forget until nearly the last day require quick thought and I am sure to worry that the gift is not what it should be. For last minute gifts the article "A Farm Woman's Christmas Box" contains some fine suggestions, and other ideas will occur to you as you read it. For the one who is short of funds this article is unusually interesting because the cash outlay is the minor part.

It is my sincerest desire, dear friends, that you all have a most happy Christmas, and that the close of this year will find you satisfied with your lot of the past twelve months, and you will face the New Year with high hopes.

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

tains so many good ideas that I secured permission to reprint it on our page.—Mrs. A. T.)

PREPARING THE CHRISTMAS BIRD

SELECT a young bird with a plump breast and a smooth moist skin. The end of the breastbone should be flexible when moved with the finger and the wing-joint should turn readily backward. Don't pick a bird which has dry scaly legs, long coarse hairs or a dark purplish skin; these are sure signs of age and toughness.

When you dress your poultry be sure to draw the tendons of the drumsticks, as this procedure will make the first leg-joints more agreeable eating. Remove the inner sack from the gizzard by making a cross-wise slit through its thickest part, and wash the giblets in cold water. Then cover them with fresh cold water and one teaspoon of salt and simmer until tender. Remove from the fire, finely mince the giblets and reserve the liquor for gravy. Singe off all hairs by turning the bird rapidly over a low gas-flame. Pin feathers may be removed with a small tweezer. Cut out the small oil-sack which lies just above the tail. Wipe the bird inside and out with a damp cloth and lay it in the refrigerator until it is time to stuff it.

No matter what kind of stuffing you use, the breast cavity must be well filled so that it will appear plump and round. Fold the wings back and lock their tips, as this disposes of them in the neatest way and provides a flat substantial base for the bird to rest on while cooking and while it is being sewed. Press the legs together and tie or truss them with string.

Cover the breast with slices of salt pork which you can hold in place by means of toothpicks, and place the bird on the rack in a pan breast side down. Thus while being roasted, the juices will run down the breast, basting it and keeping it tender and moist. Do not season any kind of poultry until it has been in the oven for at least half an hour, and then sprinkle it lightly with seasoned flour. Baste it every fifteen minutes with hot water and butter for the first hour.

After the bird has been removed to its serving-platter, pour off most of the fat remaining in the pan, add a large kitchen spoon of flour to the remaining liquid and stir to a paste. While this is cooking add the strained giblet liquor, stirring constantly so that the gravy will be smooth and rich. Last of all add the finely minced giblets and jelly or additional seasoning you may prefer. This gravy should be served in separate dish or boat.

Fill the breast and body cavity, leaving a little room to allow for expansion. Then sew up the bird with firm stitches, which should be removed of course, before the luscious, brown bird is brought to the table, oyster stuffing, chestnut, prune, potato, sausage and peanut are some other savory fillings which are especially good with poultry.

Roast duck is not usually stuffed, but its cavity should be liberally filled during the cooking period with slices of onion, coarse celery stalks and leaves. These are merely to impart an added flavor to the meat and should be removed before the bird is served.

MORE CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

A COLLAR bag is always an acceptable gift for a man. You can make one in the following manner: Cut two circles of heavy cardboard 6 inches in diameter and cover one side of one piece with linen, and the other with sateen; cut a piece of linen 20x9½ inches with a similar piece of the sateen for lining, join the ends of each piece, putting them together, wrong side out, and seam one edge together, turn, overhand this edge to edge circle, place and catch it at the other intervals, with a few over and over stitches. Turn a ¾ inch hem for a draw casing, through which the cord is drawn. Make a pocket of sateen 2x2½ inches with elastic run in the narrow casing at the top, and sew on the inside of bag near casing. "Collars," monograms, or simple design may be embroidered.

A picture book is a delightful gift for a child. To make one, cut four or more pieces of paper, muslin or other suitable material 18x12 inches. Scallop, pink or bind edges. Sew through center crosswise. Paste good colored pictures cut from old magazines.

For your women friends, a nest of holders makes a useful gift. The case is hung by a strap. There are three holders, 6x6 inches, case 7x7 inches, strap 18½x1½ inches, ends brought to a point. It requires ½ yard chambray, ¾ yards bias tape, embroidery floss. One end of holder is left open in making so the padding, 5x5 inches, may be taken out when washed. This gift is pretty made up in cretonne.

CHILDREN LOVE SURPRISES IN CHRISTMAS DAINTIES

IN planning any festivity for the children the main thing to remember is their love of the spectacular and their keen imagination. Anything made to imitate something else is always sure to make an appeal to their love of make-believe. Christmas time and its joy and happiness is not far away. Every child loves a surprise so why not try something new this year in the way of Christmas dainties for the children. Here are some specials.

Clown cookies will bring shouts of joy. They may be made by sketching faces and hair on plain sugar cookies. Chocolate or colored icings may be used. The features may be made by using small raisins or small colored candies. Faces may also be sketched on cakes baked in muffin tins.

Imitations of favorite toys.

1. Baseball: To make, stick the flat sides of two small round-shaped cup cakes together, trim if necessary and coat with white icing. After it is dry, mark off seams with chocolate using a toothpick.

2. Drum: Bake any good cake batter in small baking powder cans. (If lined with wax paper, cake will come out perfectly.) When cold, cut into even sections the shape of a drum. Dip each section into white icing, then decorate with a toothpick dipped in red or green icing or chocolate to imitate drums. Drumsticks can be made from candied orange peel or toothpicks with cherries stuck on the ends. Then place on drum crossed.

Imitations of Animals.

1. Cookies cut in animal shapes with the aid of tin cookie cutters. Paper patterns may be cut and traced in dough with sharp pointed knife.

2. Attractive animal cookies can be made by frosting plain cookies with colored or chocolate icing and placing an animal cracker in the center before the icing dries.

Personal Column

Wants Help.—I would be glad to see a recipe for marshmallow filling published on our page. Also I wish some one would explain how I can polish the nickel trimmings and dome on my heater. They have become discolored from hot fires and I do not know how to clean them. Can someone help me?—Mrs. W., Bay County.

I am going to ask our readers to supply the recipe but will be pleased to tell you how to polish the nickel trimmings on your heater. To keep the nickel in shining condition it should be washed frequently with soap and water with a little soda to cut the grease (a teaspoonful to a quart of water will do). Spots may be removed by polishing with whiting or any fine scouring powder moistened in ammonia. After cleaning wash, dry and polish the nickel. It is a good idea to give the nickel a daily rubbing with a cloth which has been lightly saturated with any unsalted oil. A brisk rub with wax paper, such as comes around bread, also helps.—Mrs. A. T.

Have You This Recipe?—Having been a reader of your column for some time should like to know if anyone could send the recipe for Onion Syrup.—Mrs. K., North Branch, Mich.

—if you are well bred!

Bridal Dress Accessories.—When a young bride was married in ancient Greece or Rome, a large yellow veil which completely covered her and which was known as the flammeum was worn by her during the ceremony. It survives in our modern bridal veil. Lace is usually the preferred material for the bridal head-veil (the use of a face veil is optional), and it may hang from a cap or a wreath as preferred. The bridal wreath itself is the gilt coronet of the Jewish bride of old converted to Christian use; the custom of making the wreath of orange-blossoms came to Europe with the Crusaders, for the Saracens adorned their brides with these wreaths as an emblem of fecundity. Fashion is continually modifying these and other details of arrangements, material, etc., in the wedding veil as in the wedding dress. A more recent development substitutes a pearl bead bandeau or a pearl cap for the orange blossom bridal wreath. The orange-blossoms, if the bride wishes, may appear on the skirt of her gown or in the place of buckles on her slippers (unless she is married in traveling dress). The use of white kid gloves, however, is optional, and some brides prefer to dispense with them rather than run the risk of not getting them off easily at the altar when the wedding ring is put on their finger. Ear-rings are not worn by the bride as a rule, but since the introduction of the pearl bandeau or cap, pearl pendants are sometimes worn. A wedding accessory carried by some brides is a white leather or white parchment covered prayer book (with ribboned flower-spray bookmark), which is handed to the clergyman and used by him in reading the service. The book is later returned to the bride and may be laid away with her wedding gown as a treasured souvenir. The one accessory which few brides like to miss is the bouquet of white flowers, presented by the groom and carried in the procession up the aisle.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

With all lowliness and meekness, with longsuffering, forbearing one another in love.—Eph. 4:2.

One cannot love one's brother as one should and be forgiving toward him.

Recipes

Ginger Cookie Recipe.—Two cups molasses, one cup sugar, one cup lard, one pint buttermilk, two teaspoons soda, one tablespoon ginger and same of other spices, flour to mix stiff, salt.—Mrs. N., North Branch, Mich.

Bread Crumb Cookies.—1½ cups of sugar, ¼ cup of shortening, ½ cup cooking molasses, 1½ cups bread crumbs dried and ground and 1½ teaspoons soda, salt to taste, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, and flour to roll out.—Mrs. E. B. Mossel, Eaton County, Michigan.

Hot Apple Sauce Cake.—Two cups hot apple sauce, two cups sugar, one cup raisins, one cup hot water, two teaspoons soda stirred in the cup of hot water, two teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, four cups of flour, one-half cup of shortening. You will find this good.—Mrs. G., Jackson County.

Pork Fruit Cake.—One pound salt pork chopped fine, boil two minutes in one-half pint water. Let cool. One cup of molasses, spices, two cups brown sugar, four eggs, one pound raisins, two teaspoons soda, flour. I think this will make about three medium sized cakes and is very good.—Mrs. E., Genesee Co.

Scalloped Potatoes with Ham.—One slice of sugar-cured ham ½ to 1 inch thick, 4 medium-sized potatoes, 1½ cupfuls of sweet milk; salt, pepper and paprika. Slice potatoes, place in layer in baking dish; pour milk and seasoning over them. Place ham on top of the potatoes. Cover and bake in a slow oven until done.

Prune Jam.—Wash 2 cups prunes and cut pulp from pits. Put pulp through food chopper. Peel 4 oranges and cut in small pieces. Cut rind of 2 oranges into small pieces. Mix all together. Add 1 cup sugar and one-half cup water. Cook slowly until thick. Turn into sterilized glasses and when cool cover with paraffin.

Carrot Marmalade.—Grate 12 raw carrots, add 4 cups sugar and let stand 1 hour. Add juice of 3 lemons and 1 teaspoon each of ground cloves, cinnamon and allspice. Cook slowly for 1 hour. Turn into sterilized jars and seal when cold.

CAKE RECIPES

In reply to the inquiry of Mrs. E. in November 21st issue for cake recipe I am enclosing a favorite although it is not made with hot milk, but I am sure she will find it very light.

Velvet Sponge Cake.—2 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, one cup of sugar added to yolks, one cup flour, one heaping teaspoon baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt sifted together, add to sugar and egg yolks and work until smooth. Add ½ cup boiling water to egg, sugar, and flour mixture and lastly all the egg whites which were previously beaten stiff, one teaspoon vanilla and beat well for a few minutes. Bake in two layers.

Angel Cake.—Sift together five times 1 cup flour, 1 cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder. Add 1 cup boiling sweet milk and flavor, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, bake in moderate oven in ungreased pan.

Filling.—1 cup sugar, ½ cup milk, boil until it "hairs" when lifted and poured slowly from spoon, add beaten yolks of two eggs and stir until it grains.

For the velvet cake I use either chocolate filling or raisin filling.

Raisin Filling.—1 cup sugar, 5 table-spoons water, boil until it forms soft balls when dropped in cold water. Pour slowly over the beaten white of one egg and beat until smooth. Add one cup of ground raisins. Or 1 beaten egg white, 1 cup sugar, 3 teaspoons water. Set bowl over teakettle and stir often until smooth, flavor and add one cup ground raisins.—Mrs. R. W., Bay County.

HOMESPUN YARN

Aunt Ada's Axioms: The pleasant child is usually the reflection of a pleasant home.

A club sandwich supper makes a pleasant variation on the regular Sunday evening meal.

Complexions are much more attractive when applied from the inside with fruit and vegetables than when put on from the outside with paint and powder.

Coat hangers are great space savers on rainy days. Put the wet clothes on the hangers and the capacity of your indoor clothesline will be almost doubled.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Don't be tempted to let the milk of human kindness become ice cream. Warmth in friends is one of the few kinds of heat enjoyable in summer.

Slip-covers of cretonne or linen on your upholstered furniture will protect it from the fading of the sun and will make your living room seem cool and attractive during the summer.

A portable screen with pockets on one side is a boon to the seamstress. It keeps many things within reach and shuts off the sewing corner.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Whether the good die young or not, they die happy.

Cleaning vegetables is more fun and sooner done on the back porch in a comfortable chair.

Rubbers worn or torn with over-much sliding, coasting, or catching bobs may be repaired by vulcanizing at the local automobile repair shop for a few cents.

A thorough evacuation of the bowels each morning is necessary to health. To neglect this matter is to invite disease.

Friday's child is fair of the face if she eats her two vegetables and two fruits and gets plenty of milk.

A glass of water, or of lemonade or orangeade before breakfast may help to clear up that sluggish feeling.

Sunlight in the kitchen is good for more reasons than one.

Laughter lightens the load.

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Children's Colds

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5291. A Pretty Frock for Mother's Girl.—Linen, jersey, wool rep or wool crepe would be good for this model. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material if made of one material and with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 2½ yards will be required. Collar and cuffs of contrasting material require ¼ yard.



5276. A Pretty Evening or Dance Frock.—Brocade or figured silk, metallic lace or velvet would be appropriate for this style. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4 yards of 40 inch material. The width of the dress at the lower edge (under the tunic) is 52 inches.



5295. A Practical Corset Substitute.—This model may be made of saten, satin, drill or muslin, or of crepe or net. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires ½ yard of 32 or 36 inch material.

5284. A Simple Frock for a Little Girl.—Crepe, China silk, lawn or batiste may be used for this little frock. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 2 year size requires 1½ yard of 40 inch material.

5270. A Smart "Flare" Style.—This will be very attractive in satin or velvet, or in flat crepe, crepe romaine or kasha. It may also be developed as a "dancer" or dinner frock without sleeves. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 4½ yards of 40 inch material if made with long sleeves as shown in the large view. Without sleeves 4½ yards are required. The width of the dress at lower edge is 2½ yards.

5285. A Popular Style for Youthful Figures.—Balbriggan, jersey, wool crepe or silk may be used for this design. The insert collar and cuffs may be of contrasting material. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 2½ yards of 54 inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 2½ yards will be required.

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Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys: I am not going to write you much of a letter this time because we have a nice long Christmas story that takes up most of the space on our page. It isn't very often that we have a story on our page. I receive lots of letters from you and would rather devote the limited amount of space we have in each issue to these instead of publishing stories because I know you enjoy reading the letters and learning about each other more than reading a story written by someone you do not know and perhaps never will. But seeing Christmas is only a few days off I thought you would be right in the mood for a Christmas story, so am giving over most of our space to one. I hope you like it.

The New Year will be with us before another issue, and I wish all of you would resolve to write Uncle Ned often during the coming year

and make your letters more interesting than ever, if it possible to make them more interesting. I will resolve to try to keep Mr. Waste Basket away from your letters, and have more contests than ever. How's that?

May you have a merry, merry Christmas and a happy, prosperous New Year.—UNCLE NED.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I never wrote to you before. I am twelve years of age and have blue eyes, light brown hair (which is long) and am five feet, three inches tall. I enjoy reading the boys' and girls' page, and also like to answer questions and puzzles. I go to school and am in the seventh grade. I hope you will excuse my mistakes this time.—Miss Eva Leavitt, Carland, Michigan.

Welcome to our circle, Eva, and come often. So you have long hair. I always admire long hair, but you seldom see any girls who have not bobbed their locks nowadays.

A Christmas Gift For Dad

HOW many men there are today who have lost the respect of their associates and made failures of themselves merely because at one time or another they were afraid to say 'No.'

When Sam O'Hearn had heard these words from the lips of Professor Simmons, principal of Columbia High School, one morning in assembly, he wondered to himself if he wasn't one of those persons who can't say "No." He was afraid so.

"Now here's the proposition, O'Hearn. You're the star man of Columbia's basketball team. The whole team swings around your playing at center. It would be the simplest matter in the world for you to throw the game to Parker High next Thursday night if you just wanted to, and if you will we fellows'll make it worth your while. What d'you say?" It was Pinky Pinkerton of Parker High. Pinky had the reputation of being the leader of the betting students of his school, and inasmuch as betting on any games between two institutions was forbidden by the faculties, Pinky took great delight in his reputation. Sam O'Hearn listened to Pinky's words with a throbbing heart.

"What's it worth to you guys?" he eagerly questioned.

"Well, twenty-five dollars is a good price, I guess."

Twenty-five dollars! What wouldn't Sam O'Hearn do for that sum. Especially right at that moment for he was in dire financial straits. He had been working every evening after school and all day on Saturdays at Johnson's Corner Drug Store, where he and Pinky were now conversing during a spare moment, 'helping out,' in an attempt to earn sufficient money to purchase his mother and dad a Christmas present in the form of a talking machine that he had seen standing in the window of the Music Shop downtown.

But even though he toiled hard and long in Johnson's he was positive he could not get enough money together to purchase the machine. It was priced at 35 dollars and to date, just one week before Christmas he had but 25 of these. Ten dollars short.

"Twenty-five dollars", murmured Sam O'Hearn as the scheming, crafty Pinky Pinkerton from Parker High, stood by with a half sneer on his face.

Sam leaned farther over the counter in the rear of Johnson's Drug Store, where Pinky had come to make his offer, and thought. That twenty-five dollars added to the twenty-five he already had would not only give him enough to purchase the talking machine as a Christmas present for his folks but would leave him fifteen dollars more, which would provide him with spending money for many weeks. What an opportunity!

Then suddenly it came to Sam that by selling the game to Parker he

would not be playing square with his school, Columbia. What would his classmates think if they ever found out that for a measly old twenty-five dollars he had "thrown" a game to their hated basketball rival? What would Peggy Hartman think, especially?

But, shucks, why be so foolish, Sam thought. Columbia High had never done him any special good that he could see—why should he deprive himself and his folks of something that would give them no end of pleasure just because he was a ninny and afraid to take a chance? It would be easy for him to "fix" it so that Parker would win—but, then, maybe somebody would find out.

As if he knew what Sam was thinking about, Pinky Pinkerton broke in on Sam's thought. "None of your friends'll ever get wise. All us guys at Parker will keep the whole business under our bats, and nobody will ever know."

That was the straw that broke the camel's back. Sam O'Hearn cast aside his honor and, "I'll take you up on that, Pinky," he said, deliberately. "How'll we work it, now?" And then Pinky, realizing that he had poor Sam—Sam whom all had thought so highly of, of whom his parents were so proud—under his influence, leaned his crafty head forward, and laid the plans for the "throwing" of the Columbia-Parker game on the following Thursday night, the night before Christmas eve.

It was the night of the Columbia-Parker basketball game. Sam O'Hearn, in his basketball togs, stood leaning against a locker in the gymnasium of Columbia High where the game was to be played, deep in thought. He was thinking of the agreement he had made with Pinky Pinkerton of Parker several nights before. Had he done right in promising Pinky he would "throw" the game to Parker for twenty-five dollars just to favor some of those crafty betting Parker students? Somehow he felt guilty of having committed a great wrong. "Non-sense," he tried to tell himself, "I haven't done anything I shouldn't", but this thought had no effect. He still felt guilty.

"Better hurry out on the floor and get in a little practice before we commence, Sam." It was the voice of Mr. Parks, the Columbia coach. Sam stirred himself from his deep meditation. He looked up. Mr. Parks stood in front staring hard at him. "Something wrong, Sam?"

Sam's eyes fell. He couldn't force himself to look the coach squarely in the eye. It was that infernal guilty feeling.

"Naw—no, sir," replied Sam, and with a couple of words of advice from the coach on how to get the jump on Parker's center, Sam strode slowly and thoughtfully through the swinging door and onto the floor of the big gymnasium where already the other men of Columbia were practicing.

Sam saw that the balcony of the gymnasium was crowded to overflowing with eager spectators.

Leaning far over the railing of the balcony Sam saw Peggy Hartman with a host of her girl friends. She waved. Sam waved back. Farther back in the crowd Sam saw his pal Jimsy Perkins—good old Jim. Jim yelled a terrific war cry to Sam. Sam waved and smiled.

Somehow the feeling of guilt surged through him with greater force. What—oh, what would they say if they ever found out? And they might—there was a chance of it.

Columbia High had finished her preliminary practice. Parker had taken hers. The referee was stepping out from the locker room, whistle in hand. The game was about to start.

Sam O'Hearn had returned to the locker room. He was in a quandary. He was positive now that he wasn't doing the right thing to take that filthy money from Parker's betting crowd.

"And I'm not going to do it," Sam's lips compressed in a straight line. His jaw tightened.

He hurried to his locker. Taking from it his big brown dressing gown, he threw it over his shoulders. Then with a quick stride he dashed up the circular stairway and onto the balcony of the gymnasium. Getting his bearings, his quick eye hunted out Pinky Pinkerton and his group of boisterous followers. He wormed his way quickly through the crowd to where they were.

"Pinkerton," he called.

Pinky turned, looking crossly and questioningly. "What d'you want now?"

"I'm here to tell you that I'm not going to take your money and I'm not going to throw the game to Parker." With these words, sharp and pointed, Sam quickly turned, leaving the startled Pinky staring open-mouthed after him, and made his way back to the locker room. How much better he felt! "I'm going to play harder than ever in this game," Sam told himself. He did.

Well, Columbia won.

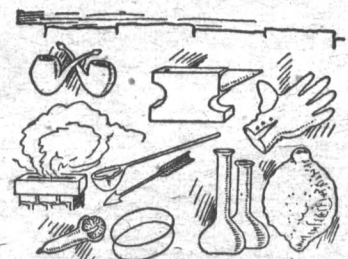
Sam, feeling light of heart and happy, hurried home through the snow late that night. The spirit of Christmas was in the air. He felt cheerful.

Sam's dad, Mr. O'Hearn, was reading his evening newspaper when Sam stamped into the house. Mrs. O'Hearn had gone to bed.

"Dad, I want to tell you something," announced Sam as he pulled a chair up to the cheery grate fire. And then went into detail about the offer from the betting students of Parker, how he had said he would accept it, and then later how he had declined. He told about the talking machine he had been intending to buy and how now, without the funds, he'd have to give it up.

"Son," said Mr. O'Hearn, "never mind about the talking machine—I'll go fifty-fifty with you, and we'll make it a joint present to mother. You have given me enough Christmas present tonight. I'm glad to see you're a man, my boy. Accept my thanks and congratulations. I'm proud of you. Now then, let's pile to bed, shall we?"

OUR PUZZLE



A FAMOUS BALL PLAYER

There's a big ball game on, and Tommie is sneaking a look through the fence for nothing. Pittsburgh is at bat. Can you tell just which Pittsburgh player is at bat now? The name of each object is spelled with five letters. Print the names, one under the other in the right order, and the second letters, reading downward, will spell the name of the player at bat.

Answer to last puzzle: HOPE=HOME. US=IS. THERE=WHERE. SHE=THE. HEARS=HEART. IN=IS. HOME IS WHERE THE HEART IS.

What the Neighbors Say

Contributions Invited

CORN MARKET

DEAR EDITOR: Regarding the corn market situation, why is it that the farmers as a group can look at only one side of the case? Why not take advantage of the situation from another source? They all well know that a bushel of corn will not buy a bushel of coal, besides the time of hauling the loads both ways. You load up a load of corn and drive several miles to market, take the price offered and buy a load of coal and haul it home.

Now every farmer in the whole country should use from ten to twenty-five bushels or more, of this corn for fuel. You can get almost as much fire from a bushel of corn as the same amount of coal comparing the prices, and, after all have done that way, you can still sell the balance at a price to more than cover the cost of all fuel used.

If corn should go to twenty-five or thirty cents more on a bushel, you have not lost. Corn now being sixty cents, twenty-five bushels equal fifteen dollars. Later you sell one hundred bushels at a thirty-cent raise. You see the gain of twenty-five bushels by the operation besides all the saving in coal.

The miners want from eight dollars a day and up, and as soon as the farmer can get that price for his labor with the investment included he may be able to buy coal regardless of prices. Also the upward price of corn will bring up the price of wheat and other grains. When prices are low the taxes do not drop any. The price of day labor does not come down any either. Why can't someone "talk turkey" to the farmer as well as the dealer. It is getting where the law of retaliation has got to be used instead of the old way to just take your medicine and call it good. Respectfully submitted, — J. C. Edden, Berrien County.

DEFENDS EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

DEAR EDITOR:—There is much talk being floated just now about the Eighteenth Amendment being inefficient, and also much criticism of our country, state and county officials, and so as one individual who has lived through both the conditions of the open saloon and the present time enforcement I want to say that when I consider the length of time that whiskey has ruled this world, with no restrictions, aye, for thousands of years, as far back as the Bible times and before,—and then think of the short time of law enforcement since our people voted this country dry it is a wonderful progress and advancement. Take the case of our county fairs as an example, with their crowd of thousands where one can go in perfect safety today as compared to the fairs during the reign of the open saloons where drunken men and young boys were staggering about among the crowds, or lying dead to the world, along the roadside,—somebody's father, son or husband. As night time came on women and children were unable to get home, as father was drunk.

Do these conditions prevail today? Absolutely no, only in rare cases. Can we expect to rid ourselves in a few years of an evil that has flourished ever since beginning of time?

The automobile has, in some ways, opened the way for many crimes, but it has always been a great factor in helping to make the country dry, as it is a well known fact that automobiles and liquor can never reign together. One must go, and cars, I believe, are here to stay.

What we need is schooling to teach the people respect for law enforcement and show plainly the evil they are carrying in their hearts. The present attitude of some today is pure treason to America.

The life of a boot-legger is not as rosy as some would imagine. First, he is a traitor to his country and is ashamed to meet an honest man. His life is one continual sneak. He goes about his business of catching the eye and pocket-book of a few poor, weak individuals who follow him to his stock in-trade in some

low, degraded hole where the sale is made and the purchaser slinks out.

But very few men are going to risk imprisonment and fine for what the bootlegger has to offer, and so as the business is dying out, the fellows who have the goods to sell are struggling hard to turn the tide back in their favor.

If the present conditions were what they claim why are they making such a struggle to make the change?

What we need today is an army of workers to go among the people and teach us patriotism, patience and encouragement to help our officers in the fulfillment of their duty.

But there is no cause for discouragement, as the evil is passing, slow but sure, and the time will soon come when drunkenness will be no more.—Mrs. N. G., Shiloh, Michigan.

ANOTHER WRITES ABOUT SLEIGHS

DEAR EDITOR: As I have been interested in the sleigh business since I was sixteen years old, and am now forty-five, I will endeavor to tell what I think. In the first place for a new road you want the sleighs to run about where the horses walk. About the right distance is three feet eight inches for the average team, and if you go wider than that you will want them six feet wide so they will clear the horse tracks altogether. As for auto traffic in the winter we are to each give half of the road and what is an auto going to do in four or five feet of snow turning out. Please don't think I am knocking the auto for I have two of them. They are all right in their places, but that is the garage in the winter, not out in the country with only a single track road.—Lester Sayers, Alger County.

DON'T STOP PAPER

DEAR EDITOR: I have taken your paper for some time and must say right here I am more than satisfied with it and look anxiously for its coming. I have taken much interest in the helpful hints and answers to questions which appear in your paper and have looked with pride on the kodak pictures from my fellow neighbors. If I should forget at any time to renew my subscription, please send me a reminder and don't stop the paper.—Your satisfied reader, Harry H. Smith, Alpena County.

TO LEND EXPERIENCE TO M. S. C. POTATO SHOW

MEN representing the potato growing sections of Michigan and men who had some part in the staging of potato shows throughout the state this year will assist in the management of the Farmers' Week Potato Show at Michigan State College. The tuber show will be the final display of the year.

H. C. Moore, potato specialist of the extension department, is chairman of the committee. Other members are: A. C. Lytle, Gaylord; E. W. Lincoln, Greenville; V. I. Whittemore, Greenville; John Sims, Caro; William Bowers, Central Lake; Ernest Pettifor, Elmira, and David Inglis, Van.

THE REJECTED GOSPEL

(Continued on Page 7)

cially elite whose blase children were being surfeited with gifts within luxurious homes, in honor of that woolly little imp from the North. What biting mockery of the poor, and what shame to allow our children to set their affections on such unholy and unworthy notions of Christmas! Verily, the Christ of Nazareth is often rejected.

Where is the Christ that taught a human unity of Jew and Greek and bond and free? May this Christmas exalt the Joy-Bringer who came to carry good news to poor people, to give liberty to the oppressed people, and to strengthen the weak people. What our relationship is to these classes marks our religion as pagan or Christian.



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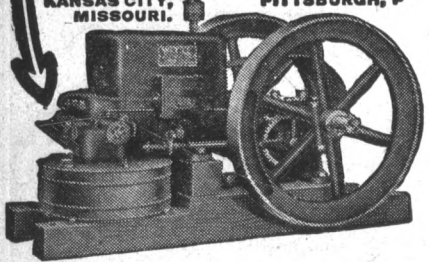
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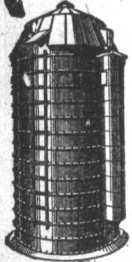
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DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

CATTLE AND POULTRY ON SMALL FARM

I have a farm of 28 acres and wish to raise chickens and keep as many dairy cows as possible. I have a silo 8x30 for summer feed and intend to build one 10x30 for winter. Can I keep ten cows by keeping them in the barn summer and winter at a profit? Perhaps buy grain and raise my own roughage? What breed of cattle would be best for this? I have registered Holstein at present but do not like them. I like Brown Swiss best but would consider Jerseys or Guernseys. Please do not be afraid to tell me just what cattle you think best. I may sell whole milk, perhaps direct to the customer. I am starting in with White Leghorn chickens, but do not intend to keep over 150 hens.
 —A. P., Goodrich, Mich.

THE number of dairy cows and other live stock that you will be able to carry on your 28 acre farm will depend quite largely upon the productiveness and management of your soil and crops. There is no doubt but there are many locations in Michigan where the soil is good enough to enable one to grow all the roughage and some grain for ten cows and 150 chickens on 28 acres. And again there are sections where it would require many times this acreage to grow the needed food.

There is no question but what you can keep your cows in the barn and dry lot for the year and handle them at a profit. Many of our most successful dairymen are following this practice. If you plan to grow any calves for your herd it will be necessary for you to provide them with an exercise lot and they should run on pasture during their second summer if you intend to give them the proper development.

For 10 head of cattle and the offspring you should provide for about 80 tons of silage and 25 to 30 tons of hay for roughage for the entire year. With good land in the corn belt 8 to 10 acres would provide the corn for silage and 10 to 15 acres of land in alfalfa would yield the necessary amount of hay. It would be necessary for you to buy all the grain needed for cows and poultry. The two silos would amply take care of the storage of the amount of silage required.

It is impossible for me to settle the breed question for you or anyone else. Many men who have Holsteins wouldn't trade them for any other breed while you seem dissatisfied with them. You can find other men who own cattle of other dairy breeds who are likewise dissatisfied. There are good cattle in all breeds and there are poor individuals in all breeds. The selection of individual cows is more important than the selection of the breed in most cases. As a general rule where one desires to sell market milk the high producing cow such as the Holstein is the favorite, but where one desires to distribute a high quality of milk as far as butterfat is concerned or sell cream or butter the breeds that give a milk richer in butterfat is usually preferred.

Another factor which should be taken into consideration in selecting a breed of cattle by such men as you with small farms and small herds is that you should select a breed already represented in your community. If you should choose a breed entirely foreign to the breeds now in use in your neighborhood you would find it necessary to own a bull all by yourself and if you had neighbors with whom you could own a bull cooperatively you could always have the use of a better bull at a lower cost and if a number of your neighbors had a few surplus cows or calves at any time you would be able to attract buyers who would give you a better price for your cattle.

The success which you will make with your cattle or poultry will be determined quite largely by the producing ability of the stock you keep. There isn't much difference in the cost of keeping a herd of cows that will average 6,000 pounds of milk and a herd of the same size where

the cows will produce 8,000 pounds of milk per year, but there is a great difference in the net profit they make. The same holds true with the poultry.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. S. C.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

ENLARGEMENT

I am asking advice about an eight year old mare with an enlargement on the fetlock joint. Four years ago she was stamped by her mate while resting in the field. Her mate in stamping flies struck her with his foot. He was not shod. She was not lame, but I noticed at the time that it hurt her as she held the foot up after it was done, but when I started to work her she did not favor that leg any. The next day it was slightly swelled at the ankle, but otherwise all right. A month or so later I noticed the joint was a little thicker than the other, but it gave me no trouble. Now that ankle swells a little when in the barn over night, but works down to almost normal as soon as she exercises, but the joint stays a little large. The swelling now reaches the hock joint. She is not lame, and appears to use that leg as easily as the other. She is sound in every other way and other leg does not stock when idle. She is in good flesh, coat is smooth, eats well. I am feeding oat hay which was cut quite green but well cured and free of sand and dirt. What shall I do?
 —A. D., Benzonia, Mich.

CONDITIONS of this kind are difficult to do anything with, since this is brought about by a more or less chronic inflammation of the structures making up the joint. This condition will likely become aggravated very easily and at some time when this animal is idle for some time and is being heavily fed she may develop a severe case of lymphangitis or elephant leg; you no doubt have seen several of them. The best thing to do for her is to feed her lightly when she is not working and to see that she has some exercise in the yard every day. If swelling persists in the leg give her a good laxative of raw linseed oil and then bathe the leg thoroughly night and morning with ammonia liniment. It can then be wrapped with cotton and bandaged during the night.

BULL NOSE

We have 12 Hampshire pigs four months old. Six of them seem to have growths or swellings in their noses. It is difficult for them to breathe. We rung them all about six weeks ago and they have had this trouble for about a month. There seems to be a swelling on top of their noses and the worst cases make a snoring sound when they breathe. They eat well but seem rather stunted while the rest of the 12 are doing well.—G. S., Parma, Mich.

THIS sounds like bull nose or snuffles; this is caused by a lowered vitality usually the result of the pigs getting a ration that does not contain enough minerals; then the germ gets in its work. Separate these pigs and get some tankage and bone meal for them and mix 15 pounds of bone meal with each 100 pounds of tankage and then give each pig about a pound of this mixture per day. Keep them in the sunlight as much as possible and give them skimmed milk if you have it. Feed a well balanced ration to them and probably you can overcome much of it; if not you had best dispose of them as soon as you determine this.

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SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT, St. Joseph County.

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

THE FARMER'S OWN FERTILIZER

WE have talked in previous issues of helps to a better farm, but in this issue we are going to touch on something that every farmer, no matter whether he is a large or small farmer, has, and as a matter of fact something that as a rule, he does not take care of or appreciate as he should, and that is just plain barnyard manure. For years it has been an eye-sore to some people, but really it is the back-bone of better yields to most of us.

Of all the crops we feed on the farm approximately two-thirds of them, or the fertility of them, goes in the manure and the other one-third goes to market as live stock or energy in the work animals do on the farm.

This being the case, we should see that this fertility is not wasted as it is in the majority of cases, but conserved and used to its fullest advantage. It is estimated that the fertility wasted in the barnyards and poor ways of handling would amount to over \$2,000,000.00 annually on the farms of Michigan. This is more, many times over, than the value of the entire commercial fertilizer used in the entire state alone, but to the entire United States in the same proportion.

The value of manure does not lie wholly in the chemical elements which are in its composition, in a soluble form more or less, but in the combination of the elements and humus which it furnishes the soil.

Manure plays such a valuable part in the production of crops the world over, that it commands attention of those that wish to succeed on the farm.

Ignorance and shiftlessness are the reasons why more of it is not conserved and so much of it is allowed to waste on our farms. It is true that we all can not use the most up-to-date methods of handling it, but we all can make an effort to get it to the fields before it wastes. Two of the greatest wastes in handling manure is in leashing and burning in the pile.

Horse, sheep and chicken manure have a tendency to heat when piled and great losses of nitrogen occur at this time while cow and hog manure does not heat but leach out more rapidly. The more grain one feeds to his stock, the more valuable the manure and the greater the waste by poor handling.

It then stands us in hand to use it to the best advantage according to the facilities we have for handling it.

Probably the best method of handling it is to take to the fields as fast as made, but some times this seems to be impossible as the place where we want to put it may not be accessible or our time is taken up with some other farm operation, but if we really are concerned about it we can always find time and a place to put it.

Sometimes we have a set notion of where we want it and let it accumulate in the heap when we know down in our hearts that it is a losing deal from a conservation standpoint. But this is custom, and custom is one of the hardest things to break away from, there is.

The manure pit is an ideal arrangement, but where one farm has one there are hundreds that do not.

The covered barnyard is the best place, but again most of the farms are a long ways from one.

But there will be a better understanding of these matters in the future and an effort will be made on the majority of farms to take better care of the most valuable source of fertility, that each feeder of live stock has and yet so wantonly wastes by ignorance and shiftlessness. Manure is one of the greatest helps towards raising better crops we have and every place it is put on the soil there is always a jump in the yield of the next crop.

Barnyard manure furnishes one with available nitrogen and potash, and to a small extent with phosphorus, but in nearly every case acid phosphate used in connection with it shows a larger return because the

phosphorus balances the ration for the plants we are trying to grow.

Besides the elements nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, manure furnishes it with humus, that much needed matter in all soils. There is hardly a soil where we have too much humus, so we never need worry that we will get too much. Manure is too big a thing to cover in one article, but if you remember what is said about it in this, it may help you to be more content on the dear old farm.

MICHIGAN HAS TOO MANY VARIETIES OF APPLES

(Continued from Page 4)

sized culls produced by this variety.

Mr. F. L. Granger, sales manager for the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., made a special plea for reduction of the number of apple varieties in the state. He mentioned the fact that he is sometimes called upon to sell a carload of apples containing as high as 34 different varieties and said, "I defy anyone to offer a car containing 34 varieties to the trade and receive anything but sarcasm. It is a horse trading proposition and the good varieties have to be discounted for the sake of getting rid of the poor ones. We must eliminate these hash varieties. They have no value from a buyer's standpoint and will soon be unsalable."

Mr. Granger declared that Michigan should not grow more than six or seven standard varieties and advocated a fruit variety survey to find out where the "hash varieties" are located so that an effective campaign for their reduction can be put into effect. He also lauded the new "tub" bushel basket saying that it increased the price received from 10c to 40c per bushel.

Mr. F. C. Brown of Columbus, Ohio, gave an illuminating explanation of how he markets 90 per cent of the fruit from his 100-acre orchard at the roadside. Huge quantities of pasturized cider are also sold at the roadside for 80c per gallon jug. Mr. Brown uses the city merchant's methods of display and advertising and finds them good. He said, "roadside marketing will be a big factor in the solution of the fruit grower's marketing difficulties, and affords a wonderful opportunity to come in direct contact with the fellow who is consuming our goods."

"The Follies of 1925" was an open "confessional" by the growers of mistakes made during the past season.

Prof. L. G. Gentner of M. S. C. discussed the prevalence of side-worm or sting on apples and placed the blame on our old enemy, the codling moth. Thorough spraying is the remedy. The college is also working on the possibility of using an ovicide to kill the eggs of the moth.

"What Happens in the Dark" as an interesting object lesson given by H. D. Hootman, secretary of the society, in which he demonstrated how the "hands along the way" take the grower's profits as a bushel of fruit travels from the farm to the consumer.

There were many other numbers of great interest on the program and only lack of space prevents a full report on each one.

The winners of the M. S. C. students apple judging contest were as follows: 1, N. H. Viau; 2, C. Ripper; 3, E. J. Hueser. The students speaking contest winners were: 1, C. D. Bittner; 2, H. B. Farley; 3, L. B. Bregger.

The election of officers of the society resulted as follows: President, Geo. Friday, Coloma; Vice-President, H. S. Newton, Hart; Secretary, H. D. Hootman, E. Lansing; Treasurer, J. P. Munsch, Grand Rapids.

C. J. Rogers acting as head of the resolutions committee read a number of resolutions. Among those adopted were: Resolved; that we reiterate our conviction that the use of synthetic fruit flavors is an injustice both to the producer of fruit and the consuming public. Resolved; That we commend the Postum Cereal Company and other manufacturers for urging the use of Michigan fruits in connection with the use of their products.

Here's the kind of **GUARANTEE** that really means something



No strings or loopholes in the Collis guarantee—just an iron-clad statement that Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk is more economical than any other form of buttermilk (except fresh buttermilk). There is a big factory with a million dollar investment back of this guarantee—ready to make it good!

COLLIS PROCESS PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK

Made by the original Collis Process which saves each and every valuable element of buttermilk and removes only the water. Collis is the originator and world's largest manufacturer of dried buttermilk.

FREE A valuable book on care and feeding—sent absolutely free—send only your feed dealer's name.

Shipments made from St. Paul, Minn., or Omaha, Neb.

COLLIS PRODUCTS CO., Dept. 560, Clinton, Ia.

Make it add 15



	1	8
	5	
2	9	

Solve This Puzzle—FREE
Get FINE PRIZE
LEARN HOW TO WIN \$500.00 IN GOLD

Take your pencil and fill in the blank spaces with the numbers 6, 7, 3, 4 so that it will add 15 up, down and across. When you have done this send me your answer right away and I will immediately tell you how you can get \$500 in Gold. I will also send you immediately 900 points toward the \$500 in Gold and tell you how to get 100 more points which will win it. **\$100 in CASH ALSO IS OFFERED FOR PROMPTNESS.**

Over \$1000 in Gold Will Be Given Away in addition to the Big \$500 prize every one can positively get at least \$1 in cash. Six big cash prizes totaling over \$1000 will be awarded January 28th and will be paid promptly. In case of a tie for any prize each person tying will be paid the full amount. This offer made by a Firm in business over 30 years and is guaranteed.

FREE! You Get a Nice Free Gift Too! To every person who mails in a correct solution to the puzzle I will give FREE a new style fancy work pattern for patch work quilts, spreads, etc. This is a beautiful Tulp design with flowers and border. It is new and all the craze. **SEND NO MONEY**—just your name, address and answer to the puzzle right away. Here is your opportunity to win a Big Cash Prize. Mail your solution NO. 7—TODAY. Address **R. W. WILBUR, Puzzle Mgr., 770 Friend Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

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EGG MASH



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Build up your bank balance with the aid of Solvay Pulverized Limestone. Makes the soil sweet and productive. Increase the yield of your next harvest by spreading Solvay. Gives results the first year and for four or five years thereafter. Liming is the only practical way of correcting soil acidity. Learn all about lime and what it has done for thousands of farmers—send for the Solvay Booklet, FREE on request.

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A Marvelous Self-Home-Treatment
That Anyone Can Use on Any
Rupture, Large or Small

Costs Nothing to Try

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple Method for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable Rupture System is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured men, women and children. It is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered, and makes the use of trusses or supports unnecessary.

No matter how bad the rupture, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold; no matter how many kinds of trusses you have worn, let nothing prevent you from getting this FREE TREATMENT. Whether you think you are past help or have a rupture as large as your fists, this marvelous System will so control it and keep it up inside as to surprise you with its magic influence. It will so help you restore the parts where the rupture comes through that soon you will be as free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured.

You can have a free trial of this wonderful strengthening preparation by merely sending your name and address to W. A. COLLINGS, Inc., 347 C Collings Building, Watertown, N. Y. Send no money. The trial is free. Write now—today. It may save the wearing of a truss the rest of your life.—(Adv.)

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Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 82M Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.—(Adv.)

LATEST "COAST TO COAST" FULLY GUARANTEED

RADIO'S-10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

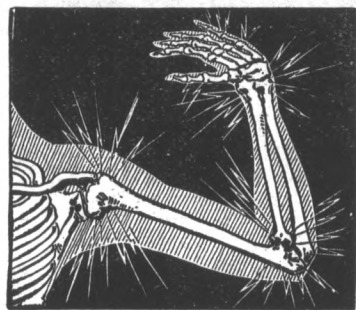
Users everywhere report Miraco Radios get programs coast to coast on loud speaker; outperform sets three times as costly. Many hear foreign countries. Radio's most amazing values in unconditionally guaranteed, factory-built long distance sets—let testimony of users convince you.

MIRACO RADIO GETS 'EM COAST TO COAST
Powerful New Multi-tube Miraco gets long distance on loud speaker. Set, ONLY \$27.35 retail.
FREE! Literature on latest improved 1 to 5 tube models, new low prices, testimony of users and SPECIAL OFFER. Write: **MIDWEST RADIO CORP'N**, Pioneer Builders of Sets, 520-W E. 9th St. Cincinnati, O.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

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



"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

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

Mark H. Jackson, 86-M Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible, above statement true.

Dewberry Plants

4 for 25c; 25 for \$1.00. 12 Grape Vines for \$1.00; 3 Peach Trees, \$1.00; Hollyhock seed, 10c package.

MARSHALL VINEYARD, Paw Paw, Michigan.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY JAMES W. H. WEIR, R. E.

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

WHY NOT BUILD YOUR OWN?

IN going over the letters of many of our readers, especially those joining the M. B. F. Radio Gang I find that there is a great percentage who desire to become acquainted with the construction of radio receiving circuits. Perhaps there are many who dream that some day they will have advanced far enough to delve into the construction of sets of more complicated design than I here specify. I mean of course, sets of the reflex, radio frequency, and super-heterodyne types. It is well to dream these things for the beginner never should attempt a circuit of such complicated construction until he has gone through the mill of experience.

Pictured in the diagram accompanying this article is a typical bank wound three circuit tuner of exceptional design. It is a laboratory product and is much cheaper to buy ready made than to attempt home construction. It is well to note here that many factors enter into the successful design of a tuner, especially those which will give maximum results under all conditions of service. In the tuner pictured these factors have been carefully considered.

As to the actual construction of the set little need be said for the pictorial diagram shows clearly the steps that must be taken. The type of Three Circuit Tuner used in the particular set described is called the BT Type B Tuner and information regarding where it may be purchased may be had by writing to the M. B. F. Radio Department.

Bill of Material

One BT-Type B three circuit tuner, \$5.00; 1 250-MMF variable condenser, \$4.50; 1 grid leak and condenser combined, 250 mmf. ½-5 Meg., \$1.50; 1 rheostat to suit tube used, \$1.00; 1 single circuit or open jack, \$1.00; miscellaneous dials, screws, wire, etc., \$4.00; 1 UV-201-A tube, \$2.50; total, \$19.50.

CANADA RULES ON SQUEALING RADIO SETS

EDUCATION of fans in the proper operation of regenerative receivers has been undertaken by the radio branch of the department of marine and fisheries of Canada.

It is an attempt to reduce the amount of interference to radio reception caused by squealing sets.

To get the best results from such receivers and still keep from interfering with other fans' enjoyment, fans are asked to follow these rules:

1. Practice on tuning powerful stations first and do not try to pick up weak distant stations until you become expert.

2. Use both hands, one hand for the regeneration control and the other hand for the tuning control.

3. Keep the regeneration control always just below the point of oscillation—your set is then in the

most sensitive condition. This is the reason for using your two hands for tuning.

4. If your set then accidentally breaks into oscillation, turn back the regeneration control at once. Do not try to find a station by the "whistle." If your set is tuned just below the whistling point the

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF RADIO

TEN commandments for the enjoyment and ultimate success of radio are given by C. I. Udell, technical adviser of "On the Air," radio magazine published by station WTAS, Elgin, Ill.:

1. Know your set.
2. Be sure the wires are properly connected.
3. Be methodical and record the position of each dial and switch arm for different stations received.
4. Be economical by using as little battery as is consistent with clear reception.
5. Be patient.
6. Be considerate.
7. Be satisfied with local reception when distant programs are "chopped up" by static.
8. Be on the alert for any improvements on your particular kind of set.
9. Be appreciative of the programs you hear.
10. Be explicit in writing questions to radio publications.

signals will come in clear and your regeneration control can then be tuned a little further to increase the volume.

6. Do not force regeneration in an attempt to obtain loud-speaker volume from a set not designed for the purpose.

7. Do not force regeneration in an attempt to hear stations beyond the range of your set; be content with those you can really hear.

AERIAL

How high should an aerial be? How can I get stations outside of Grand Rapids? My aerial is two wires thirty-five feet long, up about thirty feet, fastened to a poplar tree limb to a house chimney on a piece of 2-inch iron pipe wired to chimney.—O. R. H., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

AERIAL should be as high as you can conveniently erect it. You can get more stations by using an efficient set. You do not tell me what you are using so I cannot suggest any remedy. The set to use should be regenerative, tuned radio frequency or heterodyne. Your aerial is too short, it should be at least 75 feet long. One strand in this case would be ample. Lead-in should be from both wires.

Practically everyone in this neighborhood subscribes for THE BUSINESS FARMER and I have yet to hear a complaint about the paper.—Mrs. Wm. Hair, Charlevoix County.

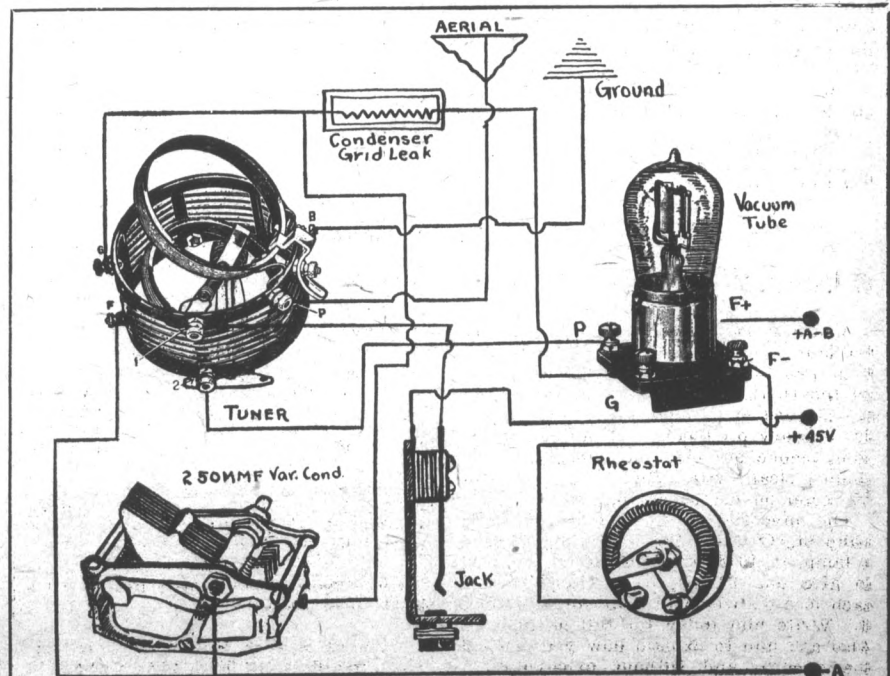


Diagram of 3 Circuit Regenerative Receiver-1-Tube.

Poultry Department

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

KEEP BRIGHT-EYED BIDDY

NOT all the hens in the flock are profitable. Not all the hens that make a profit in the first year are good enough to carry a second year. Most flocks carry a few culls. All flocks have from 20 to 40 per cent medium hens; that is, hens that lay from 120 to 150 eggs in their pullet year. These should be taken out at the end of their first laying season.

The average flock does not have more than 60 per cent good hens; that is, hens good enough to carry over a second year. In such flocks 40 out of every 100 hens should be marketed when they quit laying. Of the 60 good hens kept, not more than half are good enough to keep a third year. And of the 30 remaining from the original 100, not more than 15 are good enough to carry a fourth year.

A hen with a bright, snappy, alert eye, full, solid flesh on the breastbone, a long broad back, soft, pliable abdomen and thin skin, is a good hen to keep, no matter how old she is. A hen with a dull sunken eye, and thin on the breastbone is not a good hen to keep, even if her abdomen is in fairly good condition. On the other hand, a hen that gets

pendent upon to furnish the vitamins but a plentiful supply of sprouted oats or some other succulent food should be provided. The addition of cod liver oil to the ration has a tendency to improve the general health of the bird.

"Any factor that will improve the general condition of the bird or will increase its consumption of food will be of benefit to the old laying hens. Restriction of feed in an attempt to cut down costs is a very poor policy and will only reflect in poor production later in the year."

HOUSING DUCKS IN WINTER

Will you please tell me what is the best plan for housing ducks for the winter, if housed at all?—Mrs. J. W., Frankfort, Michigan.

DUCKS and geese do not ordinarily require housing as we ordinarily think of the term for our Michigan winters.

I suggest that if you are keeping a number of ducks, to provide them with a roof shelter, tight on three sides and open on the south side, such a structure at least six feet wide, and well bedded with straw, which will furnish the ducks with all the housing they need.

This building need not be perman-

THE HOUSELESS HEN

"The old hen sat in a leafless tree and said: 'Nobody cares for me.' My food is what I find about, I hunt for it 'till I'm frazzled out. My owner says I do not pay, and that I ought to sing and lay. I wish he had to sit out here and live on pickin's all the year. I'll bet a half a cent, by jing, he wouldn't lay from now 'till spring."

thick in the skin and has a thick layer or hard, solid fat over the abdomen, has ceased to be profitable, no matter how good she may have been in years past. A hen that is very vigorous may carry considerable fat so long as it is soft and pliable; but no hen is profitable as an egg producer when her abdomen is covered with fat an inch thick.

To sum up: Get rid of weak hens, light hens and beefy hens, no matter whether they are one year old, two years old, or three years old. If the whole flock is weak, or too thin or too fat, cull the poultryman.

INCREASE EGG RETURNS

IN spite of the high price of eggs at this season, with the low production and the cost of maturing non-producing pullets, October and November are generally unprofitable months for the poultryman.

"In order to overcome this period of depression as much as possible, the aim in the management of the flock should be to increase returns as much as practicable," advises the poultry department of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. "The use of lights on the laying stock will tend to increase feed consumption, which in turn should increase egg production. A moist mash fed once daily in addition to the regular supply of dry mash, should also be of assistance. Natural green food, usually dry and tough at this season, should not be de-

NEW INVENTION SAVES MILLIONS

A Lamp that Burns 94% Air.

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

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

A wise farmer profits from his own experiences; a wiser farmer profits from the experiences of others.

The purebred sire is the greatest factor in improving the dairy herd at a low cost. Results obtained by thousands of dairy-men have proven this.

The saying "Prevention is better than cure" is nowhere so true as on the farm. Keep disease away by careful attention to sanitation and isolate sick animals as soon as it is noticed that they are ailing.

The scrub hen must go because she is inefficient, lazy and ugly to look upon. But that is not all—she does not pay her board bill. The block for her!

Well greased tools stored in sheds bespeak good farmers.

Uncle Ab says a full stomach turneth away wrath, and he's glad there's no law against keeping folks good-natured that way.

Ultra-Violet RAYS PASS THRU FLEX-O-GLASS



Weatherproof—Transparent—Unbreakable

1/8 Cost of Glass AND BETTER New Wonder Material

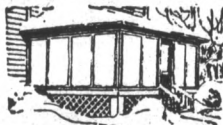
Makes hens lay all winter. Build this scratch shed for your hens quickly and cheaply. Give poultry the soft sunlight full of Ultra-Violet rays indoors during winter months that they must have to produce eggs. (Glass stops these rays.) A FLEX-O-GLASS covered scratch shed keeps hens comfortable and healthy in all kinds of weather. Sunlight is the only heat and health producer nature offers. Why not use it? Let your hens scratch and feed in comfort and they will lay the eggs. This new scratch shed will pay for itself in a short time. Makes ideal sunroom for early hatched chicks.

Fine for Enclosing Screened Porches

Protect against cold wintry weather. Save on your fuel bill. Enclose screened porches and cover storm doors with Flex-O-Glass during winter. It makes a bright, sunlit room that can be put to a thousand better uses than the snow trap it will be if not enclosed. Just cut Flex-O-Glass with shears and tack on over screen. It may be removed and stored away during summer.

What This New Wonder Material Is

Flex-O-Glass is a strong, durable cloth base sheeting coated with a newly discovered preparation, making a transparent substitute for glass at 1/8 the cost, yet better as it lets the health-giving Ultra-Violet rays of the sun thru (glass doesn't) and holds heat better. Absolutely waterproof, airtight and unbreakable. Keeps out cold, rain, snow and storm. Admits only warm diffused sunlight. Easily installed. Just cut with shears and tack on. Used for scratchsheds,



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enclosing porches, storm doors and windows, barnyard windows, hot beds, cold frames, greenhouses, etc. Shipped postpaid in a roll 36 1/2 inches wide, direct from factory to user—thus lowest possible prices.

Use Flex-O-Glass at Our Risk

Order your supply today. Use it 10 days. If then you do not find results better than if glass were used or if you are not more than satisfied return the Flex-O-Glass to us and we will refund your money without question. That's fair, isn't it?

PRICES—All Postage Prepaid

Per yard 36 1/2 inches wide, 1 yd. 50c; 5 yds. at 40c; 10 yds. at 35c; 25 yds. at 30c; 100 yds. or more at 25c per yard. Quantity prices F.O.B. on request.

SPECIAL OFFER—For \$5.00 we will send you 15 yds. of Flex-O-Glass 36 1/2 inches wide postpaid (35 sq. ft.). Covers scratch shed 9 x 15 ft. (enough for 100 hens). Order today, you take no risk. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Add 3c per yard outside U.S. Free book with every order, contains information on poultry diseases and remedies. Don't lose our address.

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Find enclosed \$_____ for which send me _____ yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 1/2 in. wide, by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using it for 10 days I may return it and you will refund my money.

Name _____
Town _____ State _____

Marden's Pure Cod Liver Oil is Rich in Vitamins A & D

FEED your poultry COD LIVER OIL now—to improve vitality, increase egg yield and secure better hatches.

NATURAL UNPRESSED OIL for Poultry and Animal Food at following prices: 1-gal. cans, \$2.00; 5-gal. cans, \$7.50; 10-gal. cans, \$13.50; 55-gal. barrels at \$1.00 per gallon. Prompt shipment on receipt of remittance. Express collect. NON-FREEZING GRADES FOR HUMANS, \$2.50 GALLON.

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Ha! Ha! Look! Flock State Accredited Applied For. Every Bird To Be State Inspected.

which will give you large, sturdy chicks, and make you profitable layers. 14 leading varieties hatched in the world's best Mammoth incubators. Free circular. BECKMANN HATCHERY, 26 E. Lyon, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

GLASS CLOTH Lets the Violet Rays Through Keeps Hens Laying all Winter



Fine for Baby Chicks Too Special Trial Offer

A Big Roll containing 15 square yards (135 sq. ft.) (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) will be sent you prepaid on receipt of \$5.00. Use this for scratch shed or poultry houses, hot beds, cold frames, storm doors and windows, enclosing porches for the winter, etc., for ten days and if you do not find it lets in a more healthful and agreeable light and warmth and gives better results than glass or any other glass substitute just return and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions "Feeding for Eggs" with every order. Catalog on request.

Price the Cheapest—Results the Best Compare with Glass or Other Substitutes Turner Bros., Dept. 523, Bladen, Neb.



and strongly mend leather straps, shoes, hunting clothing, tents, auto tops, etc.

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150,000 chix, 15 varieties 9c up. Every hen tested and culled for production and standard qualities. Free circular. LAWRENCE HATCHERY, R7, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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PAY THE MARKET'S HIGHEST MARK for RAW FURS

Ship to us for BIG MONEY. Our 7 years of fair dealing and our capital of over \$1,000,000.00 is your guarantee of satisfaction. We pay all express and parcel post charges and charge no commission. Send for Raw Fur Price List and great special offer to all shippers and fur buyers.

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MARKET FLASHES



Wheat Farmers Happy Over High Prices

Large Receipts of Cattle Weakens Market

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

WHILE farming conditions in different communities vary, as must always be the case, the average farmer seems to be doing well and has no kick coming. The Michigan wheat farmers are especially happy, as well they may be, with such wonderful advance in prices as has taken place since the upward movement started, and it really looks as though the only farmers who are not cheerful are those who have an abundance of corn and depend upon marketing the corn instead of feeding it to live stock. It seems strange that the Iowa farmers do not see the importance of preparing cattle, hogs and sheep for the market or else cut down their corn areas so as to avoid such a condition as that which now confronts them. There have been bank failures in that state, and a leading banker of Davenport said recently that there are about a dozen counties in Iowa where banking facilities are inadequate because of these failures, but he reported there is plenty of money in the state to care for all farm credits. Of course, these reports on the unsatisfactory conditions do not apply to the average Iowa corn grower, and Iowa is going to do lots of feeding, as usual. The grain markets have developed strength part of the time, but aside from wheat, most of the advance has been in rye, which had sold absurdly low in comparison with wheat prices. Taking a broad view of the outlook for the live stock industry, it may be said that cattle, hogs and sheep are generally expected to make good returns for their owners, and as for lambs it is impossible to foresee how high they will go. On a late rise in prime handy weight lambs they brought \$17.45 per 100 pounds, and feeding lambs soared to \$17, prices that few owners had expected to see. It is extremely fortunate for Michigan farmers that they are so largely engaged in sheep farming. Turning backwards ten years, it is recalled that the best lambs were selling at that time for \$9.60. Hog prices have undergone some set-backs of late, but they still sell much higher than in most past years, and the shortage is undisputed. Cattle too are higher than in average years.

High Prices for Wheat

Every wheat farmer can recall the dissatisfaction he felt at the time, months ago, when the price of wheat was hovering around \$1.50 a bushel, and not a few of them sold because they lacked confidence in the future. For weeks the bears on the Chicago Board of Trade had things mostly their own way, and then a change took place, the increasing evidence of shortages in the world's crops causing good legitimate buying by millers and others. Prices experienced some good old-fashioned booms, moving up in a recent week as much as 20 cents, with the net gain 14 cents at the week's close. On the late rise December wheat sold at \$1.82, and as the advance brought out increased offerings, there was a decline of several cents, but the prevailing sentiment was that the crop was going to sell at high prices. At one time wheat was selling much lower than a year ago, but of late much higher figures have been paid than at this time in 1924, and it is interesting to recall that a little more than two years ago December wheat was selling as low as \$1.03. Only a short time ago there were sales reported in Minneapolis of choice Montana wheat at \$2 a bushel. It shows the change which has taken place by stating that millers are now the largest holders of cash wheat. An important item is that the visible wheat supply in this country is increasing very slowly and is only 46,752,000 bushels, comparing with 96,461,000 bushels a year ago. Farmers are disposed to hold their wheat for further advances, and the shortage in the crops of exporting countries is much commented upon.

A short time ago December wheat sold as high as \$1.82, comparing with \$1.65 a year ago.

Corn Goes Higher

A short time ago corn sold in Chicago about 10 cents a bushel higher than at the previous low time, hope for favorable government action being the principle cause. Later there was a reaction, with December corn selling at 81 cents, comparing with \$1.23 a year ago. Farmers are selling their surplus corn after filling their cribs. Naturally, corn is being fed on farms extensively owing to its relative cheapness. Rye has been in a far stronger position, advancing in a recent week over 13 cents for December delivery and selling around \$1.06, comparing with \$1.35 a year ago. Rye has been

common to prime beef steers sold at \$4.25 to \$9.75. Then years ago common to prime beef steers sold at \$4.25 to \$9.75. Stockers and feeders declined 25 to 50 cents under unusually large offering, country buyers taking good numbers at \$5.50 to \$8.50, chiefly at \$6.75 to \$7.75. Dairy cows sell at \$65 to \$95, not many selling above \$75.

Unsteady Hog Prices

Maintaining prices for hogs is very difficult these times, despite far smaller receipts in Chicago and other western packing points than in recent years, although values are still much above those of recent years. Chicago packers purchase slowly most of the time, and the main support to prices comes from the liberal numbers taken by eastern shippers. For the year to date the combined receipts in the seven leading western packing points foot up only 24,000,000 hogs, compared with 29,271,000 a year ago and 29,661,000 two years ago. Hogs were

is no good reason for the slump and expect a firmer market in the immediate future. Millers continue to be active in the trading.

CORN

There was not much doing in the corn market at most points last week and prices declined. However, there was quiet and steady tone to the Detroit market and prices for new corn advanced some. Wet corn is holding up receipts in some parts of the country.

OATS

Oats followed the trend of corn on nearly all markets during the week ending Saturday, December 12th, and there was a slight advance at Detroit.

RYE

After showing strength at the opening of the week rye became easier and prices turned lower. In general this grain will follow the trend of wheat.

BEANS

Prices on choice Michigan hand picked beans have declined some compared with quotations in our last issue. We are unprepared to say or understand why prices should decline, unless receipts of damaged beans are heavy. One year ago prices advanced during the past two weeks and we believe reasons for higher prices are just as plentiful this year as last. Good beans should bring more money than they do at present.

POTATOES

Consumers are buying potatoes rather freely at most points and the market is firm. Some markets report a shortage of receipts, while others have a large supply.

HAY

Cold weather has improved the demand for hay and even the poorer grades are finding many takers. Receipts are not heavy, but have been sufficient to take care of the demand.

BUTTER AND EGGS

DETROIT—Butter, best creamery in tubs 43@45c per lb. Eggs, fresh current receipts, 41@42c; cold storage, 34@37c per doz.

GRAND RAPIDS—Butter, creamery prints 49 1/2@53c per lb. Eggs 46@48c per doz.

POULTRY

DETROIT—Live poultry—Best spring chickens, 4 lbs and up, 27@28c; medium chicks, 26c; Leghorns, 20@21c; best hens, 5 lbs, 28c; medium hens, 26@27c; Leghorn and small, 18@20c; geese, 20@21c; large white ducks, 29c; small ducks, 25@36c; young turkeys, 8 lbs or better, 38c lb.

CHICAGO—Live poultry—Steady; fowls, 17@24c; springs, 25c; turkeys, 32c; roosters, 16c; ducks, 23@24c; geese, 17@19c.

SEEDS

Toledo—Clover seed, \$18.75; alsike, \$16; timothy, \$3.50. Detroit—Clover seed, \$18.75; alsike, \$16; timothy, \$3.50.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO—Cattle—Fed steers weak, generally steady; several loads of value to sell at \$10@10.50 and better; taken off market, show yearlings scaling, 900 pounds, \$13.25; few little steers above \$10; best heavies, \$10.50; more bid on heavies but refused; fat cows closing weak to 25c lower; heifers sharing decline; other classes fully steady; heavy bologna bulls around \$5.75; vealers, \$11@12; few upward to \$13@13.50. Hogs active; opened 15@25c lower; closed mostly, 25c off; underweights 25@35c lower; packing sows declined 25@50c; bulk good and choice 200 to 300 pound butchers, \$10.40@10.65; desirable 160 to 180 pound weights largely, \$10.65@11; practical top, \$11.10; 140 to 150 pound selections, \$11.15@11.40; bulk packing sows, \$8.50@8.80; majority better killing pigs, \$11.75@12. Sheep—Fat lambs, 25@50c lower; fat sheep mostly 50c lower; feeding lambs fully 25c off; bulk better native lambs weak to 50c lower; fat yearling wethers sharing lamb decline; bulk better grades fat lambs, \$15.75@16.25; top, \$16.60; several loads, \$16.45@16.50; yearling wethers upward to \$13; fat ewes,

TUNE IN YOUR RADIO ON M. B. F. MARKET REPORTS

AT 7 o'clock on the evening of January 4th be sure to have your radio receiving set tuned in on station WGHP, of Detroit, because that is the hour and the day The Business Farmer will begin broadcasting market reports and farm news. If you have no set drop in on one of your neighbors who has and listen in with him. Remember: The hour and day are 7:00 p. m. on January 4th. The station is WGHP of Detroit, on a wavelength of 270 meters. And we will broadcast every day of the week thereafter, except Saturday and Sunday, at the same hour.

for weeks relatively the cheapest of the grains, and it has sold at an unusually low figure as compared with wheat. Oats have firmed up too, with late sales for December delivery around 43 cents, comparing with 57 cents at this time last year.

Large Cattle Marketing

As is customary at this season of the year, the movement of cattle has been much heavier than at other times, and prices have suffered most of the time, with declines of 75 cents to \$1 or more in the Chicago market in a single week. The bulk of the beef steers sold at a range of \$8 to \$11.50, with sales extending from \$7 to \$8 for the commoner lots of light weights up to \$12 to \$13.50 for the better class of corn fed lots, while a sale was made of 32 head of Angus Christmas steers sold down to \$4.50 to \$6.95.

Butcher cows and heifers sold at \$4.35 to \$10, canner and cutter cows at \$3.50 to \$4.25 and calves at \$6 to \$13.50. Ten years ago

selling one year ago at \$7.40 to \$10 and two years ago at \$6.20 to \$7. Late sales were at \$8.25 to \$11.

The Boom in Lambs

A recent boom in lamb prices brought about by continued inadequate offerings landed the choicest handy weights at \$17.45 in the Chicago market, the highest prices recorded in a long period, with late sales of lambs at \$16.25 to \$17 and heavy weights selling at a big discount. Feeder lambs were scarce at \$15.50 to \$17, with a good demand. A year ago the best lambs were selling at \$16.25, two years ago at \$13.40, four years ago at \$11.40 and 10 years ago at \$9.50. As is apt to happen after a rapid rise, there was a sharp decline in prices.

WHEAT

The market was fairly strong during the first half of the fortnight but later the bears succeeded in weakening it and prices declined. Students of the market declare there

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

	Detroit Dec. 14	Chicago Dec. 14	Detroit Dec. 1	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.83	\$1.77 1/4	\$1.81	\$1.74
No. 2 White	1.84		1.82	1.75
No. 2 Mixed	1.83		1.81	1.74
CORN—				
Old				
No. 2 Yellow	.90		.92	1.31
New				
No. 3 Yellow	.90	.77 1/2	.91	1.26
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.48	.43 @ .43 1/2	.44 1/2	.64
No. 3 White	.47	.42 1/2 @ .43 1/4	.43 1/2	.63
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.01	1.04	.94	1.37
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.85 @ 4.90		4.95 @ 5.00	5.25 @ 5.30
POTATOES—				
New, Per Cwt.	3.65 @ 3.80	3.20 @ 3.50	2.66 @ 3.34	.93
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	24.50 @ 25	25 @ 27	24.50 @ 25	17.50 @ 18
No. 2 Tim.	21 @ 22	21 @ 24	21 @ 22	15 @ 16
No. 1 Clover	20 @ 21	22 @ 24	20 @ 21	15 @ 16
Light Mixed	23 @ 23.50	25 @ 26	23 @ 23.50	16.50 @ 17

Monday, December 14.—Wheat firm and other grains unchanged. Potatoes in demand. Poultry market active. Eggs easy. Butter steady.

\$3.50@9.25 mostly; several sales feeding lambs, \$15.75@16.25.
EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Active, steady to strong. Calves—Active, unchanged. Hogs—Slow, 25@50c lower; heavy, \$10.75@11.10; mixed, \$11.10@11.50; yorkers, \$11.50@11.75; light yorkers and pigs, \$12@12.50; roughs, \$9.25@9.60; stags, \$6@8. Sheep and Lambs—Slow, lambs 25c lower, \$9@17; others unchanged.

MICHIGAN CAPTURES MANY HAY AND GRAIN AWARDS

(Continued from Page 3)

part of Michigan acreage on which these varieties are grown was very striking.

A display presented by the Entomology Department of the State College brought very forcibly to the attention of the corn belt states the threatening infestation of the corn borer. Farmers in particular from the corn states were eager to get all particulars concerning this dangerous pest.

Michigan Winners

Michigan's entire exhibit was rather unusual both in presentation and subject matter, which made it one of much interest to those connected with agriculture.

Soft Red Winter Wheat

1, A. W. Jewett, Jr., Mason; 2, L. H. Laylin, Mason; 4, Lynn Jewell, Leslie; 5, R. F. Jewett, Mason; 6, A. E. Hilliard, Mason; 8, W. V. Finkbeiner, Clinton; 9, L. T. Lassenby, Mason; 10, Martin Peterson, Bruce Crossing; 12, C. C. Smith, Colling; 14, J. C. Wilk, St. Louis; 16, C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton; 17, R. E. Miller, Cass City; 18, J. A. Wilk, Alma; 20, A. J. Lutz, Saline; 21, Joseph A. Travecz, Clinton; 22, J. E. Lindsley, Saline; 24, G. P. Phillips, Bellevue.

Hard Red Winter Wheat

12, J. C. Wilk, St. Louis; 28, J. A. Wilk, Alma.

White Winter Wheat

2, L. H. Laylin, Mason; 3, L. T. Lassenby, Mason; 4, A. E. Hilliard, Mason; 5, F. N. Mantey, Fairgrove. Reserve—Lynn Jewell, Leslie.

Oats (Region 2.)

2, A. W. Jewett, Jr., Mason; 2, Lynn Jewell, Leslie; 4, L. H. Laylin, Mason; 7, R. F. Jewett, Mason; 8, L. T. Lassenby, Mason; 10, A. E. Hilliard, Mason; 14, C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton; 15, F. H. Mantey, Fairgrove; 17, D. E. Turner, Mosherville; 18, P. C. Clement, Britton; 22, Leo Wooden, Hanover.

Flax (Region 1.)

10, G. W. Neumann, Pickford.

Flax (Region 2.)

1, L. T. Lassenby, Mason; 2, L. H. Laylin, Mason; 3, A. W. Jewett, Jr., Mason; 4, Lynn Jewell, Leslie; 5, R. F. Jewett, Mason; 7, A. E. Hilliard, Mason; 9, J. C. Wilk, St. Louis.

Early Oats (Region 1.)

No winnings.

Rye

1, Geo. & L. G. Hutzler, So. Manitou; 2, L. H. Laylin, Mason; 4, R. F. Jewett, Mason; 5, L. T. Lassenby, Mason; 9, A. W. Jewett, Jr., Mason; 13, A. E. Hilliard, Mason; 14, Lynn Jewell, Leslie; 16, J. C. Wilk, St. Louis; 21, Leo Wooden, Hanover.

Barley (6 Row.)

9, R. F. Jewett, Mason; 15, Fritz M. Mantey, Fairgrove; 16, Lynn Jewell, Leslie; 17, A. J. Lutz, Saline; 19, I. N. Laylin, Mason.

Hay (Alfalfa.)

1, L. H. Laylin, Mason; 2, A. W. Jewett, Jr., Mason; 3, L. T. Lassenby, Mason; 4, A. E. Hilliard, Mason; 5, Lynn Jewell, Leslie.

Hay (Red Clover.)

1, A. E. Hilliard, Mason; 2, L. T. Lassenby, Mason; 3, A. W. Jewett, Jr., Mason; 4, Lynn Jewell, Leslie; 5, L. H. Laylin, Mason.

Hay (Timothy.)

1, A. W. Jewett, Mason; 2, L. H. Laylin, Mason; 3, A. E. Hilliard, Mason; 4, L. T. Lassenby, Mason; 5, Lynn Jewell, Leslie.

Hay (Prairie or other.)
 1, A. W. Jewett, Mason; 4, Lynn Jewell, Leslie.
Alsike Clover (Seed.)
 7, A. J. Lutz.
Soybeans (Yellow.)
 1, J. C. Wilk, St. Louis; 5, W. E. Bartley, Alma; 6, L. T. Lassenby, Mason; 8, J. A. Wilk, Alma; 9, Lynn Jewell, Leslie.

Soybeans (Any Other Varieties.)
 4, L. H. Laylin, Mason; 6, A. W. Jewett, Mason; 10, J. C. Wilk, St. Louis; Reserve—L. T. Lassenby, Mason.

Field Peas

1, Martin Peterson, Bruce Crossing; 4, Charles Kanop, Ewen.

Field Beans

1, Geo. C. & L. G. Hutzler, So. Manitou; 3, J. C. Wilk, St. Louis; 5, Abel Bros., (Dark Red Kidney), Sand Lake.

Grand Champion Hay

A. W. Jewett, Jr., Mason.
Sweepstakes Soybeans
 J. C. Wilk, St. Louis.
Sweepstakes Rye
 Geo. C. & L. G. Hutzler, So. Manitou.



Week of December 20

A SIDE from the fact there may be a low barometric pressure over or near the state of Michigan at the beginning of this week which will cause some rain or snow during Sunday and perhaps Monday, the first half of the week will be generally fair.

Temperatures during Tuesday and Wednesday will be lower than during the previous seven days or so but by Wednesday a sharp moderation is expected.

A rising temperature at this time with the winds shifting southerly will be a sure sign of coming general rains. The balance of the week will be stormy in most parts of Michigan with rain or snow and wind.

Although we see plenty of precipitation about Christmas time, we would take considerable upon ourselves if we forecast a white Christmas. To us, at this writing, conditions seem to favor mud or slush rather than a pure white mantle for belated shoppers to wade through, at least for the more southern parts of the state and especially in the larger cities where brick and stone buildings and asphalt pavements retain the heat more than bare earth and more exposed sections.

We are looking for a sunshiny to partly cloudy Christmas Day this year in Michigan.

Week of December 27

Temperatures will moderate at beginning of this week in Michigan as the result of the near approach of a more or less severe storm center. During the greater part of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday there will be storms of rain, sleet and snow with strong winds and it should be no surprise if a winter thunderstorm rumbles across the heavens during the early stages of these storm manifestations.

The last days of this week include two days of the new year—1926—and we believe that at this time the Gods will show mercy upon the sins of the past year and give us a few days of clear sunshine.

\$500 REWARD

Can You Find The Twins?

Here's a Brand New Puzzle. There are eighteen girls pictured here. TWO, and only two of them are alike in every way. They are exact duplicates. See if you can find them. To be sure they all look alike, but examine them closer. You will see that almost every one differs in some way from the others. In some the difference may be in the dark or light band on the brim of the hat, or the trimming on the collar. Or, some may wear necklaces or ear-rings or both. Only two are exactly alike. No, it's not as easy as it looks. You must search carefully.

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FIND THE TWINS—Send in your answer; It's all free. No list of words to write, no money to send in, nothing to sell. First Prize \$500. 2nd Prize \$200, etc. One hundred prizes in all, duplicate prizes in case of ties, and in addition, valuable Gift Bonds will also be given. Find those twins. When you have them, cut them out and submit your answer as soon as possible. In awarding the prizes, judges will take into consideration, neatness, style, handwriting, etc. All answers must be mailed not later than March 31, 1926, and only one answer to a family permitted.

THE NEVERMAN CO. 611 Ryan Bldg. Dept. 25, ST. PAUL MINN.

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