

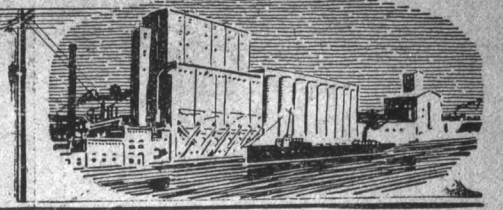
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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



READY FOR A GOOD TIME

*In this issue:—Sugar Content of Our 1925 Peet Crop Low—Expects High Level Of Prosperity Will
Continue Throughout 1926—How I Grow Good Corn In Northern Michigan—An
Answer to Questions Regarding a Flat Price For Milk*

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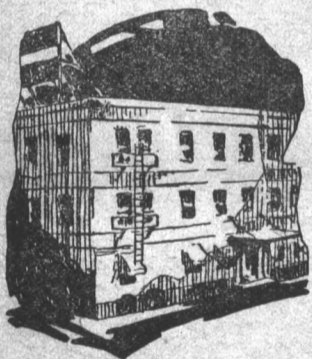
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Current Agricultural News

ELECT OFFICERS FOR THUMB OF MICHIGAN POTATO SHOW

THE annual meeting of the Thumb of Michigan Potato show was held Monday, December 21, at Mayville. David Woodman, county agricultural agent of Huron county gave a very interesting discussion on Boys' and Girls' Potato Clubs. Mr. Woodman has a number of such clubs in Huron county which are doing very good work. County Agricultural Agent John W. Sims of Tuscola acted as chairman in the absence of President E. A. Cartwright who was called away.

Plans were started for a bigger and better Thumb of Michigan Show next year and the several county agricultural agents of the Thumb district were elected to manage the show. Many of the growers present pooled their orders for certified seed and it is hoped that enough orders will be pooled to get a carload of certified seed in order that better potatoes may be produced.

Officers and directors elected were as follows: President, E. D. Cartwright, Mayville, Michigan; vice-president, Leo Blackburn, Mayville Michigan; secretary, Ernest Haas, Mayville, Michigan; treasurer, August Fink, Mayville, Michigan. Directors: George Hency, Millington, Michigan; John Valentine, Postoria, Michigan; Clarence Blassius, Caro, Michigan; Chas. Weissenborn, Mayville, Michigan; Stanley Stokes, Kingston, Michigan; A. C. Bredow, Bad Axe, Michigan; Matt Holz, Bad Axe, Michigan; Alfred Grenber, Frankenth, Michigan; Lewis Schroepel, St. Clair, Michigan; Earl Fullson, North Branch, Michigan; Wilbert Maudsley, Mayville, Michigan; John Wilke, Mayville, Michigan; Frank M. Willis, Postoria, Michigan; Jesse Coffeen, Mayville, Michigan; M. R. Deo, North Branch, Michigan; Edw. Duncan, Mayville, Michigan; Guy Griswold, Mayville, Michigan.

DEMONSTRATION TRAIN COMES TO NORTHERN MICHIGAN

UNDER the auspices of the N. E. Michigan Development Bureau and thru the cooperation of the Michigan State College, the State Conservation Commission, and the Michigan Central and D & M railroads, a demonstration train is going to tour northeastern Michigan which will sound the battle cry against the devastation of our forests and cut-over lands by forest fires. This train, travelling over the Michigan Central Railroad and the D & M Railroad will carry a two-fold message: first, data and information on the seriousness of forest fires and the methods of suppressing them; second, how to clear land most efficiently thru war-salvage explosives.

As soon as this portion of the state is covered, the "train" will be taken across the Straits and will be operated on the four railroads in the Upper Peninsula under the direction of the U. P. Development Bureau.

As far as the forest-fire prevention phase is concerned, this is the first "train" of its kind in the country. "No one can say that the message is not of vital importance to this section of the state—in fact our tourist business, our hunting and fishing section attraction, our agriculture, our tourist business, yes, our entire welfare depends on the prevention of forest fires", says Mr. T. F. Marston, Secretary of the N. E. Michigan Development Bureau, and also a member of the State Conservation Commission. "We must present a solid front against our greatest enemy and I hope that the people in northeastern Michigan will all take advantage of this opportunity to see the exhibits and hear the messages on prevention and caution."

The land-clearing department of the Michigan State College will be represented on this train by Mr. L. F. Livingston and Mr. N. A. Kessler. Attractive exhibits and charts as well as lectures and personal interviews on the subject of efficient land-clearing and the use of pyrotol will be presented for the benefit of those interested. The danger of starting forest fires thru careless-

ness in land-clearing will be emphasized, according to Mr. Kessler. He added, "For probably the last time, we are going to call the attention of the farmers to the necessity of buying pyrotol before it is too late. It is a bargain such as is seldom offered to anyone."

Secretary Edgar Cochran of the Conservation Department and Commissioner Herman Lundin will represent the department and the Commission on this tour. Mr. Cochran is a very forceful speaker and will make the leading address at each place.

The train will be under the direction of the Agricultural Department of the New York Central Lines, represented by Mr. W. E. Hill, and Mr. E. J. Leenhouts, while in Michigan Central territory.

GRANGES WILL SING AT FARMERS' WEEK

EATON county is to be represented in the Grange singing contest to be conducted during Farmers' Week at Michigan State College. The state tournament conducted at M. S. C. last February proved a successful feature of the Farmers' Week program.

In order to give every grange a chance to participate and at the same time to participate and at the same time to keep the state contest from being too unwieldy, county elimination contests are being arranged.

The Eaton county Grange singing contest will be held at Charlotte Grange hall Saturday, Jan. 9. Each chorus must be made up of at least 10 grange members.

Eaton County Pomona grange will offer the following prizes for the county: First, \$8; second, \$7; third, \$5.

The state prizes will be \$100, \$75, \$50, \$25 and \$15, awards to be made to all teams scoring 80 per cent or better.

M. S. C. OUTSTRIPS NATURE IN GROWING CROPS

GREENHOUSE equipment installed in the new horticultural building of Michigan State College enables instructors to "get ahead of nature" by growing two crops in the same year, thus shortening the experimental time to one-half the period necessary in outdoor experimental work.

At the present time George Starr, in charge of vegetable production, is working on two experiments through the agency of a summer and

Rural Fire Trucks Save Two Millions

DURING two years in which rural co-operative fire companies have been operating in Michigan farmers have been saved \$2,000,000 in fire losses while their investment has been only a few thousand dollars, Charles Lane, state fire marshal, estimated recently.

Not only have rural protection systems proved efficient in saving property but presence of the farmer-owned fire trucks in a community have tended to remove the ever-present fear of devastating fires which has been an inseparable factor in farm life.

Since the pioneer rural fire truck was put into operation in Charlotte two years ago, a dozen or more agricultural communities have made similar arrangements for fire protection according to Lane, and results have been astounding.

Most of the rural fire trucks operating in the state were purchased by farmers. The equipment has not been expensive and an average subscription of \$10 to \$15 from farmers in the area covered has been sufficient. In most instances arrangements have been made with the nearest city or village to man the farmers' truck with city firemen and in return, the truck can also be used in fighting city fires.

So successful have been the initial efforts of the privately organized fire protection associations that supervisors of Jackson county have appropriated \$12,000 for the purchase of a fire truck which will be kept in the city of Jackson and will serve

a winter crop in the greenhouse. One experiment is at the request of the pickle growers of Michigan and the other for the melon growers. A cucumber giving a larger yield of pickles than present commercial varieties is being sought.

The experiment with the melon is an attempt to speed up the ripening of the Heart of Gold melon, which has taken a firm hold on the Chicago market. One week earlier ripening would add greatly to the profits of the growers.

Seed of the early melon produced in North Dakota was obtained for this test. The crossing of the North Dakota and the Heart of Gold melons was the first step taken and the seeds of the cross now are producing plants from which eventually the quality of the new melon may be tested.

EXTENSION WORKER MEETING PLANNED

PLANS for the annual conference of extension workers, which will be held at Michigan State college Jan. 23 and 29, and Feb. 1, just preceding Farmers' Week, have been announced by R. J. Baldwin, extension director.

About 125 leaders, including county agents, home economics extension workers and boys' and girls' club leaders are expected to be present at the conference, which will have its headquarters in the Little Theater of the home economics building. General sessions will be held in the morning, and group meetings will take place in the afternoon.

R. J. Baldwin, assisted by other members of the extension department, and President K. L. Butterfield, Dean R. S. Shaw, and Dean John Phelan, will be members of the college faculty represented at the conference.

Among the most prominent out-of-state speakers scheduled to appear during the conference are: Professor Kolb, of the rural sociology department at Wisconsin university; George Ferril, Ray Turner, and Miss Grace Freysinger, all of the United States department of agriculture; and Director John Willard, of the Massachusetts Agricultural college. Professor Kolb is scheduled to deliver two speeches.

GRATIOT FARMER GETS HEAVY YIELD OF CORN

F. MATHEWS, a Gratiot county farmer, reports a harvest of 1,025 bushels of corn from six and one-half acres. The corn is a hybrid product developed by Mathews. An exhibit picked at random averaged 12 inches to the ear with 16 rows of kernels.

the farmers in the entire county. "While the effective range of the rural fire trucks cannot be estimated because of particular conditions affecting each fire, the trucks have proved successful in saving property at distances of 10 miles from the station and even further," Lane said.

"Good roads have been largely responsible for making this possible. In days of horse-drawn vehicles, a fire could gain considerable headway while the apparatus was traveling two miles. Later, when motor apparatus came into use, poor roads prevented aiding rural districts in many instances. But modern pavements and fast trucks have brought every farmer close to town as far as fire protection is concerned."

The Charlotte organization however, obtained a heavy truck with a 200 gallon water tank in addition to the usual pumps and hose equipment. With this initial water supply the hose can be connected and the water sprayed on the fire as soon as the truck reaches the blaze. If the fire appears to be dangerous, a cistern or well is found to supply additional water.

While no recognition of the rural fire trucks has been taken by the insurance companies yet, Lane believes country fire insurance rates will be based on comparative fire protection the same as city rates within a few years. Mutual insurance companies owned by farmers are already profiting by the innovation.

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Sugar Content of Our 1925 Beet Crop Low

Michigan Beet Sugar Manufacturers Will Lose Around Three Million Dollars on Crop

By JAS. N. McBRIDE

THE season of 1925 will be marked down as the most disastrous to the beet sugar industry in its whole history in Michigan, especially to the manufacturer. The grower under the seven dollar per ton guarantee has side stepped a portion of the loss but has had high costs of harvesting and delivery. The sugar content has been very low owing to the cold wet fall with a minimum of sunshine to crystallize into sucrose. Low sugar prices have prevailed owing to excessive production in Cuba, both in 1924 and 1925. The actual recovery of sugar from a ton of beets will be somewhere around 210 pounds as compared to 301 pounds in 1924 and a normal average of 250 pounds. In general a ton of beets converted into sugar in 1925 is worth eight dollars less than the same ton was in 1924. The loss to manufacturers in Michigan will approximate three million dollars on the beet crop of 1925. These facts are of interest not only to the beet grower but to all farmers and to every citizen. Of direct interest to beet growers is the question of next years contract. Or can sugar be produced in this state under present conditions? Will this be the occasion of unbalanced crops for next year? Beans and beets have rather a close relation in crop rotation and both are largely produced in the same area. The ratio of beets to beans varies around 1 to 4 and 1 to 5. The change of 25 per cent of beet acreage to beans would un-

der normal conditions increase the bean crop one half million bushels. This addition would as a surplus be reflected in a loss affecting the entire crop. The menace of crop surpluses under existent conditions is the farmers' scourge. Hence we talk of controlled production and storage plans to reservoir the quantity not in immediate demand. If the price of sugar were to advance sufficiently then a change of 10 per cent of bean acreage into beets would statistically reduce the bean crop by one million bushels and just about our quota of demand at fair prices to the grower. At the present time it looks like diversion from beets to beans, which surely is not needed.

In 1920 beets brought the grower \$15,037,000 and beans \$9,295,000. In 1921 beets were \$13,306,000 to beans \$7,133,000. Then sugar dropped to six and seven million dollars and beans began to mount in yield and prices to twice as much money as beets. The price participation contracts for beets began in 1923 and the acreage advance was 17,000 acres and from \$7.22 per ton to \$9.38 to the grower. In 1924 there was an increased acreage over 1923 of 36,000 acres and the price per ton was \$8.92. Beet acreage grown under contract a much more responsive to tonnage prices than crops grown for sale on the open market and it is this fact

that makes the bean grower apprehensive for 1926. The Michigan beet grower under the mutualized contract has received, in 1923: 13 cents more per ton than was paid in Ohio, 66 cents more than Wisconsin, and \$1.23 more than was paid in Colorado. The figures for 1924 are not yet available but are known to make Michigan's advantage even more marked. Michigan and Colorado are the leaders in sugar beet production yet in 1923 with a tonnage of 818,000 in Michigan the grower received a fraction over one million dollars more than the same production would have brought in Colorado. Sugar is a national and international problem. The U. S. collected in 1924 \$135,906,000 from sugar imports, one of the largest single commodity producers of revenue.

Cuban sugar pays \$1.76 per hundred weight and other foreign countries \$2.20. The production of domestic sugar reaches its peak at around one millions tons with an average of probably 800,000 tons, measured over the last ten years. It is conceded that the domestic product will not exceed over one-fifth of consumption and that four-fifths must be imported and that this relation will more than probably change to less of home product. The retention of our present production is the consumers' safeguard against price extortion as is now the case

with coffee, sisal and rubber and must be maintained for national safety and economic security. England is accepting this view and offers a subsidy of \$4.66 per hundred (in U. S. money) in beet sugar produced at home. Continental production is recovering from war conditions and Cuban output is fast increasing so that beet sugar in the U. S. has rather a gloomy outlook. The sugar problem is different from grains and meats where there is a surplus beyond domestic needs. The import duty does not advance the price commensurate to the cost of production, nor does any heavy duty ever promise a sufficient home supply. In other words, the tariff does not seem to be an adequate remedy to meet the situation. One suggested expedient is to advance the Cuban differential to the full amount of other foreign sugar, up to \$2.20, but this advance would be at most less than a half cent per pound or measured in a ton of beets, a trifle over \$1.00. Then the advance would apply to four million tons of sugar in round numbers and if not absorbed by the exporter would add over thirty million dollars to the cost of imported sugar with the consequent political turmoil sure to follow. The word subsidy has never had a favorable place in American politics or economy, but at the present time some remedy must be found to remove a burden from a few people that a greater burden will not fall on all those who use sugar.

Expects High Level of Prosperity Will Continue Throughout 1926

By HERBERT HOOVER

ANY business forecast must be simply an appraisal of the forces in motion at home and abroad, for and against progress. All signs indicate that if we will temper our optimism with a sprinkling of caution we shall continue our high level of prosperity over 1925.

The United States has produced and consumed more goods in 1915 in proportion to population than ever before in its history. Our standard of living has therefore been the highest in our history and is of course the highest in the world. This improvement, however, has been greater in the urban centers than in agricultural communities.

The dominant favorable factor in our outlook is our increased productivity, due to fundamental and continuing forces—such as the cumulation of education, the advancement of science, skill, and elimination of waste. Other favorable indications on the immediate horizon are that the stocks of commodities are moderate; there is employment for practically everyone; real wages are at a high level; savings are the largest in history and capital is therefore abundant; and the whole machinery of production and distribution is operating at a higher degree of efficiency than ever before. While wholesale prices for the year as a whole have averaged about 6% higher than for the previous year it is largely due to needed advance in prices of agricultural products.

Requires Caution

There are some phases of the situation which requires caution. Continuation of real estate and stock speculation and its possible extension into commodities with inevitable inflation; the over-extension of installment buying; the extortion by foreign government-fostered monopolies dominating our raw material imports; the continued economic instability of certain foreign countries;

the lag in recovery of certain major agricultural products; the instability of the coal industry; the uncertainties of some important labor relationships—all these are matters of concern. But, as said above, with caution we should continue a prosperous year over 1926.

Agriculture, while it is better than it was two years ago, still leaves the farmers with much accumulated debt, and generally has not gained a stability that makes for contentment because its basic economic problem of market is unsolved. Also it suffers from continued distortion in price relationship of the middle west to the competing foreign countries because our transportation costs to sea board have had to be increased more than those of its foreign competitors. The projected enlarged program of improvement in waterways is of great importance in this matter.

Considerable Construction Work

The construction industries have played a very large part in the high business activity of the past three years. The volume of construction has been unprecedented during the past year with consequent great activity in the construction-material industries, iron, steel, lumber, cement, etc. Contrary to normal expectations this increased demand has not increased prices, for there has been a slight reduction in building costs due in a large measure to the gradual lengthening of the building season.

* * *

The textile and shoe industries as a whole are running at high levels of production, although the tendency in some branches of these industries to develop more rapidly in the south and west is affecting New England pending readjustment of her economic relationships. The automobile

and tire industries will record an unprecedented output. The coal industries show increased production despite the anthracite strike and the production of all other minerals has increased.

Railroads Give Best Service

In transportation, our railways are giving the best service in our history and are recovering in average earnings to near the Interstate Commerce Commission standard of earnings of five and three-fourths per cent. There is some improvement from the acute depression in the shipping world; and progress has been made in plans for internal waterway improvement. The electrification of the country has made further great strides during the year toward central generation and interconnection.

* * *

Our foreign trade in 1925 has been exceptionally satisfactory. Both exports and imports has risen materially, the former reflecting an increase in agricultural exports and the latter reflecting the large demand for foreign raw materials and tropical foodstuffs. Exports will total around \$4,900,000,000 or about 7% more than in 1924. Imports will amount to about \$4,200,000,000 or approximately 17% more than in 1924. Roughly, one-half of this increase in both exports and imports is attributable to greater quantities exported, and the remainder to advance in prices. The major explanation of our favorable trade balance is, of course, to be found in the continued heavy investment of American capital abroad; in essence we are lending foreigners the where-withall to buy goods from us, or are sending goods to convey our investments abroad. It is probable that the final figures will show that this country has added to its foreign in-

vestments during the year by more than a billion dollars.

* * *

Savings Increased

In finance, the year has been characterized by increased savings comparatively easy money conditions, the issuance of a large volume of both domestic and foreign securities, and by an extraordinary rise in the marked speculation on the New York Stock Exchange. This fever of speculation is also wide-spread in real estate and unless our financial policies are guided with courage and wisdom, this speculation may yet reflect into the commodity markets, thereby revising the cautious buying policies of recent years.

* * *

In the foreign field as a whole the situation is more promising than at any other time in twelve years. Each year one nation after another abroad gains in economic and fiscal stability, in production and in employment. War-inherited famines have disappeared from the earth, standards of living are everywhere higher than at any time since the war. In fact no one in 1919 would have believed that so great a measure of recovery would be attained in Europe by 1925—a proof of a high quality in European statesmanship. The Locarno Agreement promises much greater political stability, and paves the way for another stage of disarmament with consequent improvement in the economic outlook.

* * *

On the whole, both our own country and the rest of the world face a more favorable outlook at this turn of the year than for a long time past. We, ourselves, however, need to be on our guard against reckless optimism. What we need is an even keel in our financial controls, and our growing national efficiency will continue us in increasing prosperity.

How I Grow Good Corn In Northern Michigan

Most of Michigan's Abandoned Farms Can Be Made To Pay If Given Right Care

By OLAF SORESON

Emmet County Farmer

THIS part of Emmet county is generally considered very unfavorable for farming and it is, beyond all question, as long as it is farmed in the same old slipshod fashion that our grandfathers did it. In their time the soil was rich in humus, in nitrogen, in lime, and also



Mr. Olaf Soreson

in potash and certainly also richer in phosphate than it is today, but these supplies are pretty well exhausted and thousands of acres have been abandoned as unfit for farming. Yes, they are unfit for farming for anyone who is afraid to work and who is so old fashioned and so set in his ways that he will not adopt any of these "new fangled ideas that these useless county agents are preaching so much about" because he feels that "what was good enough for our old folks is good enough for us."

I firmly believe that most of these abandoned farms can yet be put on a paying basis if they were given the right care. They can not all produce corn, as in some districts they have frosts practically every month of the year, but there are other crops that will do under the various climatic conditions in the county.

Mr. J. E. Otis, a Chicago man, evidently felt this same way about it when he bought one of these abandoned farms some twelve years ago, and started to improve it and run it in connection with his summer home. It is true it has cost him quite a sum of money to bring it to where it is today, but now it stands out as an oasis in a desert waste, and attracts the attention of all passersby.

This farm is being run very much in the fashion of an experiment farm it being Mr. Otis' desire to always bring about something better than the average, and then let all who wish benefit by the experiments carried on here.

When Mr. Otis turned the management of this farm over to me three years ago, he made it clear that he wanted it run as economically as possible, although he was willing to stand the necessary cost as long as satisfactory results were brought about, but he hoped to see such results brought about at such rate that our lesser financed neighbor could afford to follow our example if he desired to do so. With

these instructions we set to work and it has been a great pleasure to see how quickly these soils have responded to the treatment we gave them. Last year we saw some of the results. Our Red Rock wheat yielded forty-two bushels to the acre with a lime and fertilizer cost of \$16.00 per acre. Oats on that same piece this year, have not been threshed as yet, (October) but it is estimated to yield at least 65 bushels with a fertilizer and lime cost of only \$7.00. One other result last year was our great field of Rosen Rye which was shown in THE BUSINESS FARMER last year, but we set out to talk about corn.

Growing Corn

Three years ago I purchased a peck of certified Golden Glow that has been grown in the southern part of the state. I didn't keep up the certification as it was quite late in the season before we planted it and I didn't expect it to mature, but I saved about one-half bushel of the best ears at the time of silo-filling. The kernels were only in dough at the time, but I dried them and

planted them and had some nice seed ears from them in the fall.

Last fall when I attended the International Livestock and Grain Exposition in Chicago I became very much interested in the educational displays put on by the various experiment stations, and particularly the corn exhibits caught my eye, and I set out last spring to see what we could do here. I had a fall-plowed piece of land which I limed last year for soys. This I top-dressed with barnyard manure and disked and dragged it thoroughly. When I planted the corn I used a two hand planter with fertilizer attachment and used a mixture of equal parts in each hill or at the rate of 70 pounds to the acre. Just enough to give the young plants a good start, but left two rows without the fertilizer and gave two rows acid phosphate and sulphate of ammonia and dropped just about a level teaspoonful in each hill or at the rate of 70 pounds to the acre. Just enough to give the young plants a good start, but left two rows without fertilizer and gave two rows acid phosphate alone and

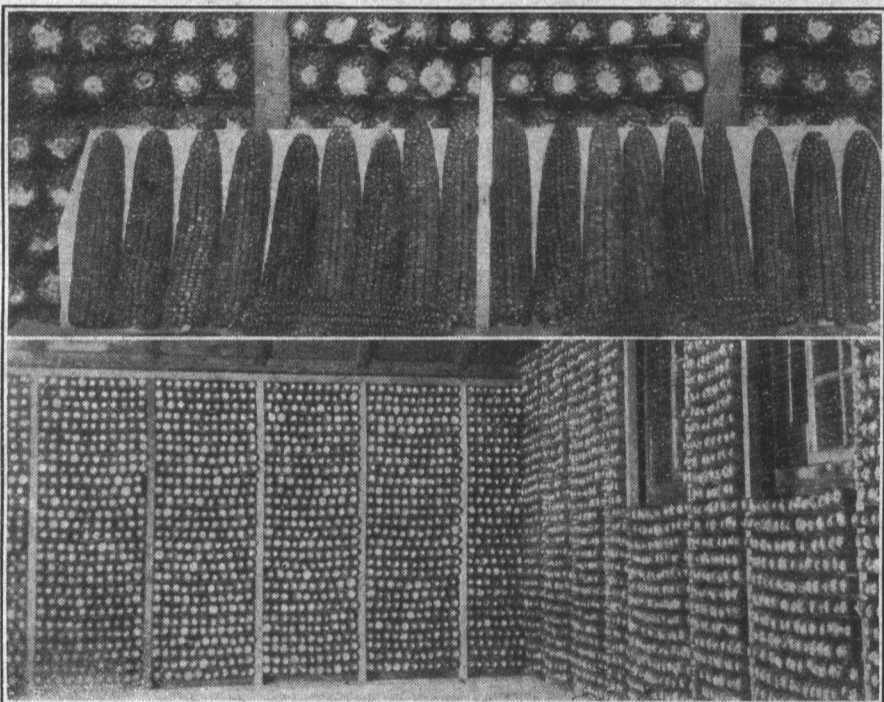
one row ammonium sulphate alone and then watched the result through the summer. I planted the corn on the 2th day of May. I picked my first seed corn on the 12th of September, a period of 106 days from the day of planting. At this time I found nearly every ear on the rows with acid phosphate matured, but not as well developed as those that had received no fertilizer, while I found only one matured ear in the two rows which received no fertilizer, and none at all on the row which received ammonium sulphate alone, but this row was lots greener than the rest of the field. The most and the best corn was from the rows that received general treatment.

Drying Rack

Some of this corn is shown on the accompanying pictures in my home made drying-rack. This rack is very easily made, and very convenient. I fastened several strands of 16 gauge wire (galvanized) on the inside of the studdings in one of our sheds, 2½ inches between each strand, fastened with ordinary wire staples. Then at each end of the shed I spiked another two by four on top of the studding and one on top as a header and one at the bottom, and for each studding I took a two by two and spiked upright from the bottom to the header, leaving a two inch space between the studding and this two by two and then repeated my wiring as on the studdings. This leaves the wires 4 inches from the wall of the shed, and four inches apart which gives the ears a fine resting place and with the strands 2½ inches apart there is plenty of room for the air to circulate all about the ears. Along the bottom, which is 12 inches from the floor, and along both sides, and on top I fastened a 4-inch strip of tin which makes the rack absolutely mouse proof.

It might be interesting to the readers to mention the difference between this field and another which I planted on June 3rd, five days later. This field received no treatment whatever, excepting a well prepared seed bed, and good care during summer. In this field we found no matured ears, and but very few well developed ears at the time of silo filling on the 5th day of October.

This corn here shown would be just "corn" in the corn belt, and even in the southern part of our own state, but up here "in the sticks" it is real corn and what is more interesting still, it was grown on one of those abandoned sand farms which one old fellow told me "wouldn't grow a bean" when Mr. Otis bought it.



TOP: Some of the corn Olaf Soreson produced near Harbor Springs in Emmet county in 1925. The ears standing upright, in front of the drying rack, measure 10 inches in length, and average 750 kernels to the ear. It is the Golden Glow variety.

BOTTOM: Good view of two sides of the building where Mr. Soreson dries seed. This gives you an idea of the construction of his drying rack which he describes in the article.

An Answer to Questions Regarding a Flat Price For Milk

By PROF. J. T. HORNER

Head of Economics Work in Agriculture, Michigan State College

(This is the fifth article of a series by Prof. Horner on the milk market. In the fourth one he discussed surplus and in this one he takes up the matter of a flat price.)

IT is quite a common thing to hear farmers say that they are satisfied with the price they receive for their Class I or base milk; but they don't like the price they receive for the surplus. Quite naturally we like to receive the highest price possible for the things we have to sell. When the milk statement is received on the fifteenth of the month one does not like to see that part of his milk sold at one price and part at



Prof. J. T. Horner

another. This is hard to justify to the ordinary man for all the milk was the same when it left the farm. Therefore, why is it that some of it sells for one price and some at a lower price?

The farmer always thinks that the difference between the price which is paid for fluid milk and that for surplus is a deduction. For example,

if fluid milk is \$3.00 a hundred and surplus \$2.14 the farmer thinks he has been penalized 86 cents a hundred on all that portion sold as surplus. This is erroneous.

This country exports wheat because it produces more than is required for home use. This amount, which is exportable is a real surplus for there is no need for it in this country. The price at which this surplus is sold depends upon world conditions. The price of this surplus determines the price of that which is used for home consumption. In this instance the surplus makes the price of the entire supply. This is true with other products. The price which prevails usually is that for the least needed unit. Milk is the only farm product I know of which the same equality sells in market for more than one price. Fresh, sweet milk, testing 3.5 per cent butterfat sells in practically every city market in the country at different prices every day. We don't find potatoes of exactly the same grade selling in this manner. Those potatoes which are used for baking purposes are not purchased at one price, those used for mash-

ing at another, and those used for frying at still another. Wheat does not sell at different prices depending upon whether it goes into breakfast foods, bread, cookies or cake. All wheat of the same grade sells at the same price and this price is the low rather than the highest possible price.

Peculiar Price Situation

There is, then, in the milk market a peculiar price situation which is not found in the market for other farm products. Milk is being sold according to the use to which it is put much the same as the electric current is sold at different prices depending on whether it is used for lighting residences or generating power.

In the days when the milk distributor did nothing but handle whole milk all of his purchases were sold as fluid milk. He would, of course, have a little milk left over each day. This was usually separated and churned into butter. The butter milk was sold and the skimmed milk was not of much importance in the business as the trade was usually rather uniform and only that quantity of milk needed was purchased. If

milk receipts ran too high the distributor would shut off some of his former patrons, and thereby keep down the quantity which had to be used for manufacturing.

As the milk business became more commercialized and handled on a larger scale, there was a greater fluctuation in the production and consumption of milk and, therefore it was much more difficult to determine just how much milk was needed each day. The quantity of milk, then, which was left unsold each day became more varying and in many instances of considerable quantity.

The milk distributor in making prices for the milk he purchased figured his return for milk sold. If he could get a good high price from the city consumer he would pay a higher price to the farmer; but he would always keep the price to the farmer low enough so that he could make money distributing milk. As this manufacturing side of the business developed it became necessary to take this phase of the business into consideration. The consumer will pay more for fluid milk than can be obtained for it if it is manufactured. Therefore, if some milk goes into manufactured products the distrib-

(Continued on Page 18)

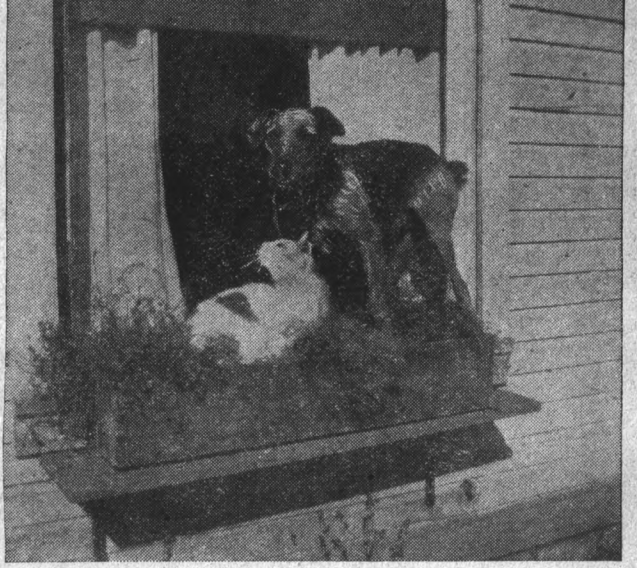
THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



DID YOU EVER SEE ANYTHING LIKE THIS BEFORE?—“Our Jersey heifer and two pet lambs she has adopted,” writes L. B. Hiser, of Twin Lake Farm, Lincoln.



“DAD TAKES A NAP.”—Mrs. Harold Sage, of Central Lake, sent the picture to us.



CONTENTED.—The cat and dog belong to Stella M. Carpenter, of Ithaca, and she writes “They enjoy sunning themselves in our window flower box.”



PLAYING WITH KITTY.—Fourteen months old son of Earl G. Robinson, of Middleville.



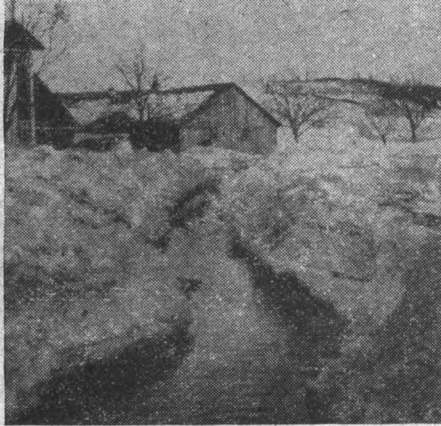
A BABY SHOW.—If we were acting as judge at this baby show we would give all five first prize. Who could do otherwise? Wm. Wernette, of Remus, sent the picture.



“LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG.”—Ford Down, grandson of Mrs. Ella Down, of Ithaca.



“MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB.”—We do not know whether this is the “Mary and her lamb” all the children learn about or not, but B. Wilkin, Plymouth, sent the picture.



MID THE ICE AND SNOW.—Mrs. P. H. Gilson, of Traverse City, sent us this view taken on the Gilson farm. We would rather look at a picture like this next July.



“BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.”—The beauty is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Krause, of St. Charles, and the beasts are her two dogs, an Airedale and a bull terrier.



FRIENDS.—Mrs. Ferdinand Wolf, of Palms, with her pet pigeon, Betty, on her shoulder.



HELPING UNCLE OTIS.—“This is my son Myron and my brother Otis,” writes Albert Bridson, Fife Lake. “Otis lost his legs in an accident but drives the car shown here.”



“THE SUN SHINES INTO MY EYES!”—Dorotha Dowding, granddaughter of Mrs. Alma Butler, Olivet.

RENTING ON 50-50 BASIS

A owns a farm. B rents the farm on a fifty-fifty basis; A to furnish all the land, which is 140 acres, one-half the seed and one-half the stock and pay one-half the thresh bill. B is to do the labor, furnish one-half the seed, one-half the stock and pay one-half the threshing bill. A and B each to receive one-half of the money of all produce and stock sold from the farm. Now this is the question that has come up. A bought and set up a silo. A is willing to pay one-half of the engine power for filling the silo, B thinks A should also pay for one-half of the extra labor for filling the silo and one-half of the labor which he hires for exchanging labor with other silo owners. Is B right in this? A is willing to pay one-half silo filler, one-half gas and oil. A and B each to pay for one-half the corn shredding.

This year A rented extra land for sheep pasture. Does this extra land for sheep land come under the head of feed for stock of which each are to pay one-half of feed for stock of which each are to pay one-half or does it come under land of which A furnishes all?—Reader.

FARMS rented on a 50-50 basis, such as expenses as the threshing, silo filling, etc., are borne equally by both parties. This generally involves the hiring of the machine outfit, fuel for operating and the operating crew. This crew generally consists of two men in care of a silo filling outfit. However, the number of men is not fixed. All the other labor could be classed as regular farm labor the expense of which is borne by the tenant.

The labor involved in the harvesting of corn (whether put in the silo or otherwise) is no different than the harvesting of any other crop.

The hiring of pasture to supply extra feed for sheep on hand would be the same as purchasing feeds and therefore should be borne by both parties.—F. T. Riddell, Department of Economics, M. S. C.

GUARDIAN

What are the duties of a guardian of minor's real estate and money? Please answer in detail regarding looking after the property. What compensation is a guardian entitled to. Does a guardian have to keep a strict record of all the expenses, rents, interest and the like on the minor's property and have near relatives of the minor the right to look over these records? Can a guardian sell the minor's property without it being appraised. What are their rights concerning sale of property.—Subscriber, Shepherd, Mich.

A GUARDIAN must manage his ward's estate frugally and without waste and apply the income to the support of the ward. He must keep strict account of income from the estate and expenses. A guardian must have a license from the probate judge to sell his ward's real estate. The probate court shall decide what compensation he shall have.—Legal Editor.

PROPERTY COULD NOT BE TAKEN

If man and wife hold property jointly and either one signs notes without the consent of other, can the one that did sign be held responsible for the signer, or can both be held responsible?—Subscriber, Reed City, Mich.

THE property held jointly in this case could not be taken for the payment of a note signed by only one party. If the man signed a note alone, it could be collected out of his property, other than that jointly held with his wife. A wife can be held on her note only when it is given for debt incurred in respect to her own sole estate.—Legal Editor.

TAN SHEEP PELT

Would you please inform me through the column of your paper how to tan a sheep pelt with the wool on.—W. G., Howell, Mich.

THE pelt should be washed while fresh in strong soap suds, first picking from the wool all the dirt that will come out. A little paraffine, a tablespoonful to 3 gallons of water, will aid in removing the impurities. Continue to wash the skin in fresh suds till it is white

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.)

and clean. Then dissolve one-half pound each of salt and alum in three pints of boiling water, put into it water enough to cover the skin, which should soak in the solution twelve hours, and then be hung on a line to drain. When nearly dry nail it, wool side in, on a board, or the side of a barn, to dry. Rub into the skin an ounce each of pulverized alum and saltpeter, and if the skin is large double the quantity. Rub for an hour or two. Fold the skin sides together and lay the skin away for three days rubbing it every day or till perfectly dry. Then with a blunt knife clean the skin of impurities, rub it with pumice or rotten stone and trim it into shape.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

NOT NECESSARY TO ENCLOSE LAND

Is it necessary to enclose private land to prohibit hunting on said land? There is a public road running through this land, one side of the road is fenced, the other is woodland and used for pasture. It is posted against hunting on both sides of the road.—W. L., Freesoil, Mich.

—It is not necessary that the land be enclosed by a fence in order to prohibit hunting thereon.—Legal Editor.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

I have a couple of dry chemical fire extinguishers which have been emptied. Can you tell me how to refill them again? What would be the probable cost of the same? Could one make tubes of metal and fill them for less than the \$4.00 or \$5.00 commonly charged for such articles?—A. E. R., Eagle, Michigan.

THE dry chemical fire extinguishers are ordinarily filled with sodium bicarbonate. It is usually customary, I believe, to add a small amount of some colored material to the sodium bicarbonate, probably for the purpose of disguising it. This coloring matter, of course, is of no value whatever.

The sodium bicarbonate, or ordinary cooking soda, is quite inexpensive, not more than seven or eight cents a pound I believe. I can see

no reason why any receptacle for holding the bicarbonate, which would permit of its being scattered, would not be as satisfactory as the ordinary containers.—Andrew J. Paten, Chemist, M. S. C.

BACKER OF NOTE

Would you please tell me if a man endorses a note for a friend and he can not read English and the note is renewed two or three times and the note never was read to him or explained the meaning of the words, can the backer be held for the note? He can sign his name in his language and read it but that is all. How much property can a single man hold before they can collect it from him on a farm? O. A., Route 1, Mikado, Mich.

THE backer could be held on the note he signed unless misrepresentations were made to him in order to get him to sign. The exemptions of a single man include wearing apparel, library books, up to \$150.00 in value, tools, implements, team, wagon, etc., used in his occupation up to the value of \$250.00 and sufficient hay, grain, etc. to keep his stock for six months.—Legal Editor.

KEEP MICE AWAY FROM CORN

I have heard that if you lay corn out in layers and on each layer sprinkle a little cayenne or red pepper it will keep mice away. Can you tell me if the pepper will hurt the corn for seed, or if there is any other reason why it should not be used?—J. H. M., Bronson, Mich.

SPRINKING corn with cayenne pepper would not result in any injury to the seed. I do not think it would keep the mice away for any great length of time as it would soon lose its strength when exposed to the air and moisture.—J. R. Duncan, Instructor in Farm Crops, M. S. C.

BILL OUTLAWS IN 6 YEARS

Will you please inform me in how many years a bill is outlawed?—Mrs. P.

—A bill is outlawed after six years from the date of the last payment or last promise in writing to pay it.—Legal Editor.

Winter Engine Troubles

"HOW can I operate my gas engine or tractor satisfactorily in cold weather?" is the question being asked by hundreds of farmers. Things of greatest concern seem to be the proper non-freezing solution for the cooling system, the kind and care of cylinder oil, and an easy method of starting the engine when cold.

Some non-freezing solutions that have been used are kerosene, oil, strained honey, calcium chloride, alcohol, and alcohol and glycerine. Kerosene is very unsatisfactory for an automobile or tractor, but can be used with precautions in small stationary engines working only on light loads. Oil has been used successfully in one make of tractor in summer as well as winter but a specially designed engine is necessary as oil has a much higher boiling point than water and carries off the heat less rapidly. Old crank case oil can be used in the ordinary farm pump engine in the cold weather, but not in the car or tractor. Oil should never be used with water as they will separate and the water will freeze in the bottom.

Strained honey in solution with water has been used satisfactorily in various types of gasoline motors, but no conclusive results have been obtained. Calcium chloride will serve well in forming a non-freezing solution but should not be used because of its harmful effects on the metal parts of the engine.

The most satisfactory and most used anti-freeze solution is one of denatured alcohol and water. Glycerine is often added and improves the solution by retarding the evaporation of the alcohol. It also has a high boiling point which helps to

equalize the lower boiling point of the alcohol. A solution of 20 per cent alcohol will stand weather to 13 degrees Fahrenheit; 30 per cent alcohol to -3 degrees F., 40 per cent alcohol, -20 degrees F., 50 per cent alcohol, -35 degrees F. When glycerine is added it should be about one-half the quantity of alcohol used. Alcohol evaporates readily and should be replaced from time to time.

In cold weather the lubricating oil should be watched closely and a lighter oil used. Crank case dilution takes place very rapidly when the engine is cold. This means that in cold weather some of the mixture that comes into the cylinder is not very well vaporized and there is also some condensation on the cylinder walls. This condensation and liquid fuel leaks down past the pistons and dilutes the lubricating oil so that it does not lubricate as it should and excessive wear takes place. The water that has condensed may settle out and freeze in the oil pump or pipe line and stop the circulation of oil.

Sometimes it is rather difficult to start the tractor or gas engine on cold, low test gasoline. Gasoline must vaporize before it can be ignited and it does not vaporize at a low temperature. It will help to warm some gasoline or high test gas and use it for priming. Gasoline can be heated without danger by placing the vessel in a pan of hot water. Auto ether can also be used for priming and some people mix it with gasoline. This should be done at of gasoline. This gives a more volatile fuel and will vaporize more the rate of one pound to ten gallons readily in cold weather.—J. F. Goss.

VALUE OF MARL

I have about fifty acres of marl and the average depth is twelve feet. I have a chance to sell the bed, and I don't want any more than it is worth, but I do want all it is worth, so I would like to get a little information as what this would be worth. The test of the marl is 96 per cent lime, so if there is anything you can give me in this matter, please let me know at once.—J. C., Silverwood, Mich.

THE price of marl varies according to local demand and the purity of material. It is impossible to ship the material on account of the high moisture content. When sold to farmers the prices range from 25c to \$1.50 per cubic yard. When an entire bed is leased by some excavating company, the farmer who owns the land usually receives from 25c to 50c per yard.—O. B. Price, Soils Specialist, M. S. C.

TRAINING FOR TEACHING SCHOOL

Does a person have to have one full year of normal training before he or she can teach school? I know of several persons, who are teaching and have had neither a full year at normal or five years previous experience.—Subscriber, LeRoy, Mich.

THE teacher training law which was passed in 1921 provides in part that after September 1, 1925, to receive a county certificate a teacher must have had at least one year of professional training beyond the completion of an approved high school course, provided that any teacher, who on September 1, 1925 held a county certificate which was renewable under the old law by virtue of having passed two teachers' examinations with an average standing of eighty-five in each and have been continuously and successfully teaching since the date of issue of the last certificate, may be eligible to receive a renewal of such certificate.

Teachers who can furnish proof of having taught at least five years before the passage of the act, the last three of which immediately preceding the passage of the act were continuous, would be eligible to have the certificates which they held on September 1, 1925, renewed at the time of expiration of the same without meeting the requirements for professional training as defined in the teacher training law. Other teachers who held certificates on September 1, 1925, renewable as above stated shall be eligible to renewals of their certificates by completing twelve full weeks of normal school work since the issue of their last certificates.

Up to and including the regular teacher's examination in August, 1925, county certificates were issued under the old law and such certificate of expiration of the same with time for which such certificates were written. First grade certificates issued in August, 1925, will expire in June, 1929. Second grade certificates issued at that examination will expire in June, 1928, and third grade certificates will expire in June, 1926.—G. N. Otwell, Superintendent, Division of Rural Education, State Department of Public Instruction.

WIFE DID NOT SIGN MORTGAGE

If A gives B a chattel mortgage and wife does not sign and B wants to foreclose can wife claim her third and is A exempt above all notes? If so how much? Can B sell any more than note asks for? The chattel mortgage is on personal property. If there is not personal property enough to pay for notes can they put a lien on farm already mortgaged?—H., Homer, Mich.

THE wife could not claim one-third if the mortgage is on personal property. A would be exempt all above the amount of the notes and B would have to return to A all above that amount plus costs and interest. If the mortgaged property is not sufficient to pay the notes they could not collect from the real estate without first getting a judgment and levying an execution, and would then take it subject to whatever liens had attached prior to the judgment.—Legal Editor.

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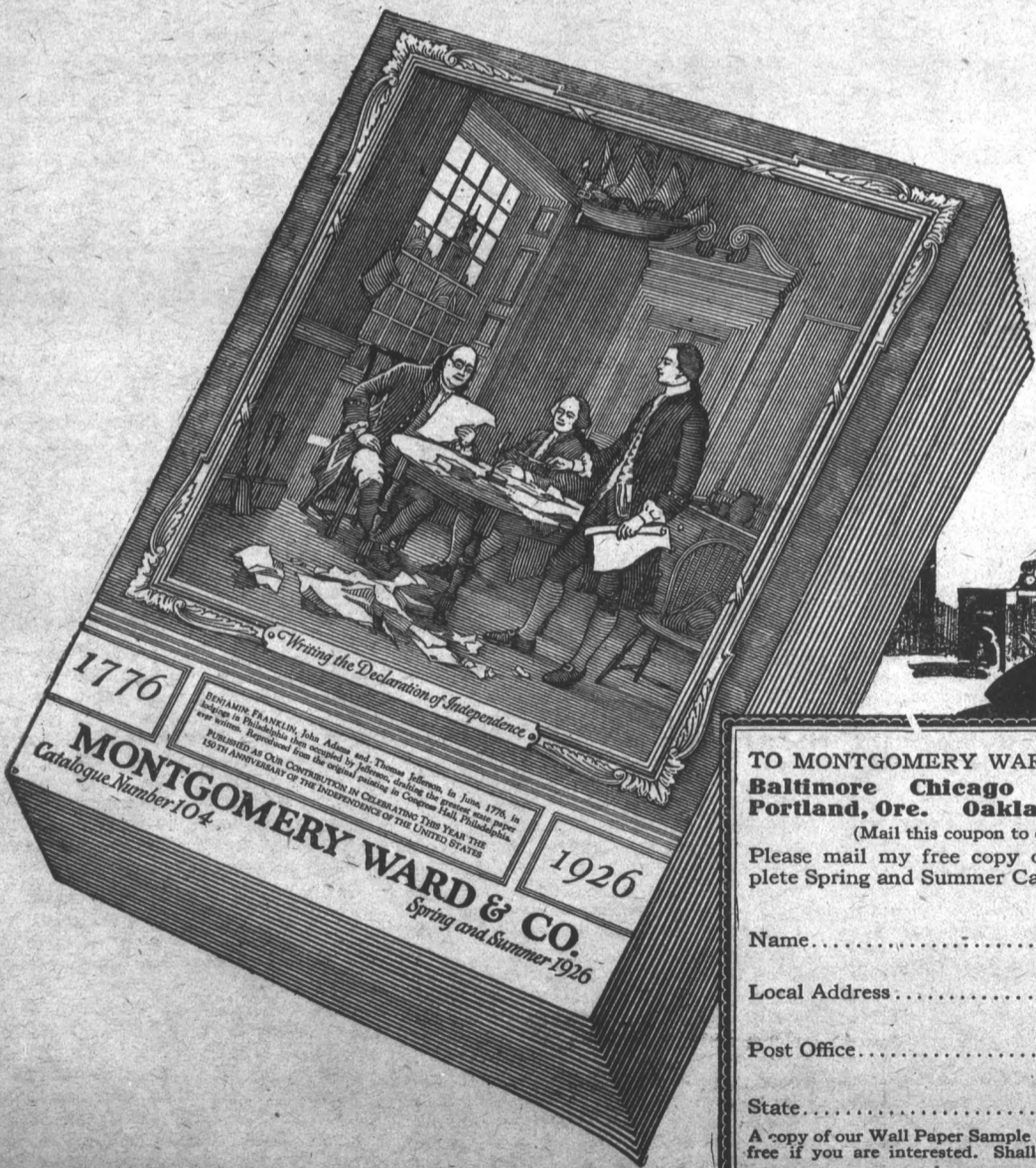
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Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

Institute Time
Several years ago when the winter season arrived it meant Institute Time had come. Fifteen years ago and for many years before that, farmers' institutes were a very popular affair in nearly every community. In most instances I think the Grange was the moving factor, and what fine times these institute gatherings always created. There would be all sorts of farm topic lectures in the forenoon, then a big dinner at the Grange hall. In the afternoon more farm talks and many discussions passed the hours away all too quickly. After each town had held its institute, there would generally be a county rally at the county seat. Lately it seems these institutes have not been held as regularly as in former years, and in my opinion this is a mistake. However there seems to be a move now to reestablish these old time gatherings and this is as it should be. Our county put on a three-day institute the fore part of December. I think they had their dates a month or six weeks too early. Many farmers are too busy in December to attend Institutes. January and February generally find the farmers with more time for such gatherings. I believe an Institute, to be the greatest possible success, should be a genuine community affair. The Grange, the farm bureau, the breeders' association and even the business men's league or chamber of commerce should be united in the interest of an institute.



L. W. MEEKS

A corn show was held in connection with the Hillsdale Institute. The First National Bank furnished the premium money and silver cup. This corn exhibit was good, and a corn show might well be added to any institute program. Sometimes I think there is greater need today of farmers' institutes and the discussion of modern farm methods than ever before. True it is the farm papers are doing much to keep farmers abreast of the times, and up to date in methods, but many farmers are far more impressed by a personal talk than they are by reading the same thing in a newspaper or magazine. Why this is, I don't know, unless the spoken word is considered practice, while the written word seems more like theory. For instance: Forty farmers in a community each read an article on the benefits to be derived from the use of lime. To themselves they admit it is probably a very good practice. That is as far as thirty-eight out of the forty will go. But let some good speaker deliver an address on the use and benefit of lime, and be followed at once with some one to sign up the farmers for ordering lime, no doubt twenty out of the forty will be interested enough to order some, for "wasn't that a practical talk!"

A modern farmers' institute should have about as much on the program to interest women, as it does men. It would seem quite the ideal arrangement if the women's clubs of a community could be interested in the institute too. One great trouble with most communities is they do not have a suitable hall large enough for such crowds. Every community should have a community hall spacious enough to accommodate practically the entire populace, and equipped with a motion picture machine, rest rooms, stage and outfit for amateur plays, etc. It should contain a modern kitchen and banquet hall—oh, you say, what would that cost? Really the cost would not be prohibitive. If every one in a given community really wanted such a building and would each do his part, either in work or cash contributions, the building would not burden anyone. And I am sure a farm located in such a community would be worth considerably more than one in a neighborhood with no such place. The building would be the property of the people, and as there would be no rental expense when giving public entertainments, they would be free or very moderately priced. The cost of upkeep could be taken care of by small rentals charged other than public enterprizes. While this may seem a dream in most vicinities now, I believe a few years hence will find many such buildings in the state.

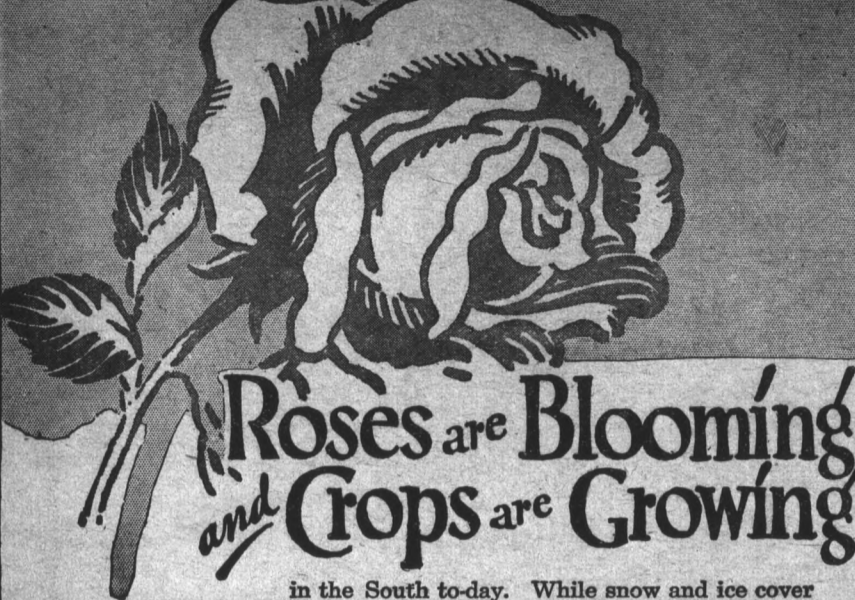
A good institute will show the need of such a building and be a good place to launch the proposition of a community hall.

Many towns in Southern Michigan have adopted some plan of public entertainment to be put on one evening during each week through the summer season. Many of these towns give motion picture shows. A contract is let with some person who has a regular circuit, showing in a different town each night. So successful has this been, a man of my acquaintance has the picture production outfits and shows in some eighteen or twenty towns each week. A nearby village, having no pictures last summer organized an entertainment committee who put on successful entertainments of varied character during the summer. Each of the adjacent school districts in the vicinity were given an evening in which to put on the program. Judges were always present and, when fall came, the district which stood highest in the final score, was awarded a fine prize. The success of these entertainments in these various towns was proven by the vast crowds that enjoyed them. Cars from distant farms and nearby towns were parked closely all over the down town sections. But nice weather is necessary to the success of these entertainments. Many an evening is lost by storms only a few townfolk and the more venturesome farmers being present to enjoy the programs. With the coming of cool evenings in the fall these programs cease. What a boon a large community house would be at this time. A wonderful community spirit would result and all organizations would enjoy its benefits.

A community Christmas tree was suggested for our town, but there being no hall large enough to care for the crowd which such a tree would bring, the idea was dropped. True, a tree can be erected in the street, but past experience shows the weather is not generally suited for exercises on a street corner, and a tree without appropriate exercises is but half appreciated.

No Fall Plowing

The writer recently had the privilege of visiting with a man who had traveled extensively through farming sections this fall, and he said there was practically no fall plowing being done. In our section I do not know of a single field that was plowed last fall. This is a sad condition, as fall plowing had become deservedly popular with many farmers round here. Next spring will find more ground to be plowed than ever before, due to the fact that every one in this section lost their clover seeding last summer. We have twenty acres to plow which ordinarily would be in clover. This will be in addition to our regular farm work, and it will certainly be quite a hindrance, for fall plowing would have helped greatly, and been far better for the crops we shall plant on it. What to do when all the clover kills out is just cause for a farmer to scratch his head. It means a substitute pasture plant must be grown, and maybe something which can be used in place of a hay crop. What this will be depends much on the kind of stock to be fed or pastured. In a future article some thoughts concerning our plans, as based on past experience, will be given.



Roses are Blooming and Crops are Growing


in the South to-day. While snow and ice cover the farms in the North and force a costly idleness on the farmers of that section, crops are growing and being marketed in the sun-warmed South.

Farm wives are clipping flowers from their gardens in the South; children are playing out-of-doors in the sunshine and going to good schools, over good roads. The heating problem never affects the South. High bills for coal or wood are unknown.


You can do better, live longer and happier and make more money by locating on one of the many excellent farms to be had at a very moderate price.

Write us to-day asking for further information and a word giving you the experience of other Northern farmers who have moved to the South.

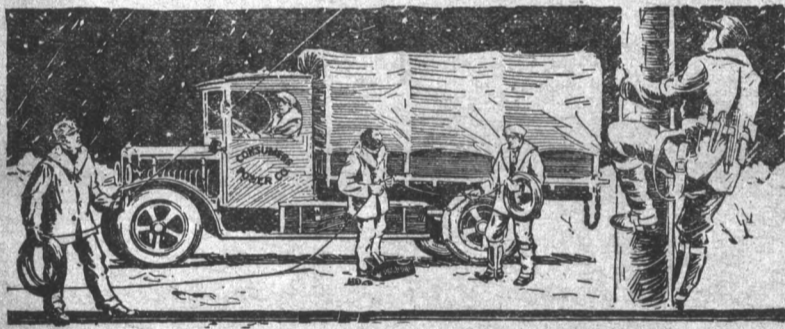
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FRUIT AND ORCHARD

—Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER, St. Joseph County—

LEAVE IN GROUND

I have been a reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER a number of years and like it just fine. I would like to ask you a question. I have a fine strawberry patch with different varieties set out last spring. They are the very best kinds and now I have plenty of new plants for another patch. Now what I would like to know is whether to pull up enough plants to plant them in the spring. I have a good cellar to keep them from freezing, or should I leave them in the ground until spring? I have plowed up an old patch and may plant the land again. The soil is rich black loam.—L. F. W., Sterling, Michigan.

I THINK you had better leave your plants in the ground until spring. Dig plants from a young patch using only strong plants with white roots. Plants with black roots are old and will not grow. Get your plants into the ground as soon as possible after digging and do the planting on a cloudy day when the ground is moist. If I were you I would not plant a new patch where an old one has just been plowed under. Black loamy soil is fine for strawberries. The big thing to remember is to keep the cultivator and hoes busy in a new patch. Thorough cultivation is the big thing. Here's hoping you will have good luck your new patch.

HEARD AT THE HORTICULTURAL MEET IN GRAND RAPIDS

M.D. Buskirk, PawPaw: "Five cents a pound. That is what it costs me to grow sour cherries."

James Nicol, South Haven: "Fruit growing has suffered from the depression the same as other branches of farming, but, he who hangs on 'til the worm turns is a wise bird."

Amos Tucker, South Haven: "Insect pests are the fruit grower's best friends. They put the amateurs out of business."

G. E. Prater, Manager, The Wolverine Fruit and Produce Exchange: "Not a Duchess tree in Michigan would have to be destroyed if growers would thin and spray the fruit, and then market only the A-Grade." "The man who uses a sales agency should convey to that agency all the facts, the same as he would to an at-

torney who is trying to win a case for him."

L. G. Gentner, M. S. C.: "Last October's freeze put the frost on the aphid. Apple aphid will probably be scarce next year."

H. E. Hawley, Fennville: "Red Spy is a promising variety."

H. S. Newton, Hart: "I am through with the Duchess apple. I will top-work all I can and pull out the rest."

A. L. Hopkins, Bear Lake: "How do I always get help? I engage my help early in the season, pay them promptly and treat them right."

W. C. Dutton, M. S. C.: "McIntosh is resistant to aphid. Johnathan is susceptible."

R. L. Everts, Hunter's Creek: "Michigan's best apple varieties are Spy, Johnathan, McIntosh, Steele Red, Delicious."

Grace Hitchcock, Ludington: "Stick up for your own! Each Michigan fruit grower should be an advertising agent."

Geo. Friday, Coloma: "The standard A-Grade is the backbone of the apple industry."

Oscar Braman, Grand Rapids: "The successful sprayer is the heavy doser."

Carl Buskirk, PawPaw: "Bothered with woodchucks and rabbits? Cut sweet apples in halves. Treat the halves with arsenic. Pin the halves together with toothpicks and roll an apple into each burrow."

W. F. Johnson, Van Buren County Agent: "For regular grape crops prune carefully and fertilize in spring with nitrogenous fertilizer."

Robert Anderson, Covert: "To keep peach trees 'young' fertilize each spring with nitrate, cultivate thoroughly and prune every year."

F. C. Brown, Columbus, Ohio: "Normal weather is a myth. Ever since I've been farming it has always been the wettest or the driest, the coldest or the hottest weather in the history of the weather bureau."

SOILS AND CROPS

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

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

SOW SWEET CLOVER IN OLD PASTURE

I wish to find out how and when to sow sweet clover in an old pasture.—F. H., Grand Ledge, Mich.

THE results secured when sweet clover is sown on an old pasture depends quite largely upon the fertility and lime content of the soil. Frequently old pastures are quite weedy due to low fertility and soil acidity. Under these conditions, sweet clover would not likely do well. On the other hand, if the soil is in a fair state of fertility and the soil not acid, but the pasture not producing well due to over-grazing, it is quite likely that sweet clover would add considerably to the amount of pasturage secured.

The old pasture should be either disked or harrowed and the seed time when the livestock will tramp over seed during the early spring, however, unscarified seed might be sown just before the ground freezes up in the fall.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops.—Michigan State College.

BUCKWHEAT

Will buckwheat grow on sand? How much seed per acre should be planted and how is it handled?—J. L., Bay City, Michigan.

BUCKWHEAT will do better on unfertile, poorly tilled soils than any cereal crop. Like any crop, it will respond to good treatment and give larger yields. This

crop suffers more from neglect of attention to seed bed preparation and soil than any of our common crops. With proper conditions of moisture and weather one should be able to get a fair crop on sandy soil. If the sand is very light it may be well to apply manure or a commercial fertilizer which contains nitrogen.

The rate of planting is three to four pecks per acre, using the grain drill for sowing. It takes from 12 to 13 weeks for this crop to come to maturity. Be sure to allow this length of time from date of planting to first killing frost in the fall.

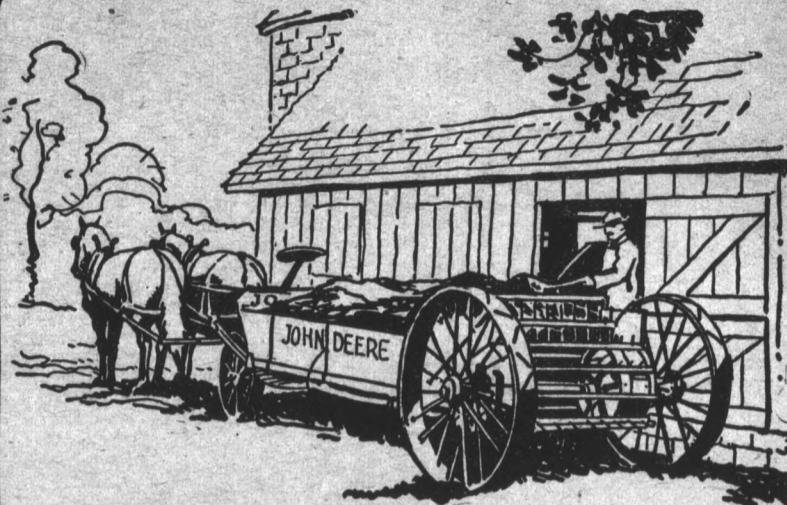
Buckwheat is usually harvested when the first seeds are maturing. If left longer much shattering occurs. In harvesting, the ordinary binder is generally used. Much of the shattering can be avoided by cutting early in the morning when the dew is on the plants. Threshing is generally done with a threshing machine as used for wheat. As the seeds split quite easily it is usually necessary to remove some of the concave teeth or put a smooth concave in the machine.

The average yield of buckwheat is about eighteen bushels per acre. Under sandy conditions the yield will probably be somewhat less.—C. E. Cormany, Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

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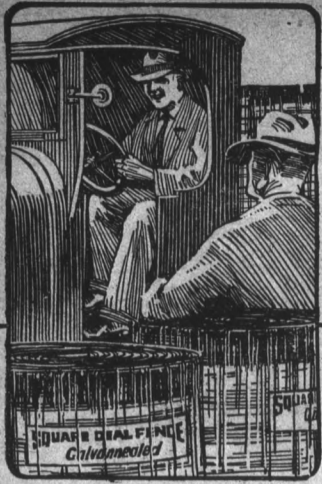
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The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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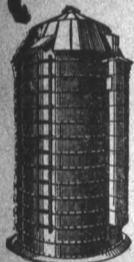
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE M. B. F.



The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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(Continued from December 19th issue.)

"5:48, The Richardson is calling Petoskey. We get nothing now. Do you?"

"6:30, Petoskey is calling Manitowoc. Signals after becoming indistinct, failed entirely about 5:45, probably by failure of ship's power to supply current. Operator appears to have remained at key. From 5:25 to 5:43 we received disconnected messages, as follows: 'Have cleared another car... they are sticking to it down there... engine-room crew is also sticking... hell on car deck... everything smashed... they won't give up... sinking now... we're going... good-by... stuck to end... all they could... know that... hand it to them... have cleared another car... sink... S. O... Signals entirely ceased.'"

There was no more than this. Constance let the papers fall back upon the desk and looked to her mother; Mrs. Sherrill loosened her fur coat and sat back, breathing more comfortably. Constance quickly shifted her gaze and, trembling with head erect, she walked to the window and looked out. The meaning of what she had read was quite clear; her mother was formulating it.

"So they are both lost, Mr. Corvet and his—son," Mrs. Sherrill said quietly.

Constance did not reply, either to refuse or to concur in the conclusion. There was not anything which was meant to be merciless in that conclusion; her mother simply was crediting what probably had occurred. Constance could not in reason refuse to accept it too; yet she was refusing it. She had not realized, until these reports of the wireless messages told her that he was gone, what companionship with Alan had come to mean to her. She had accepted it as always to be existent, somehow—a companionship which might be interrupted often but always to be formed again. It amazed her to find how firm a place he had found in her world of those close to her with whom she must always be intimately concerned.

Her mother arose and came beside her. "May it not be better, Constance, that it has happened this way?"

"Better!" Constance cried. She controlled herself.

It was only what Henry had said to her months ago when Alan had left her in the north in the search which had resulted in the finding of Uncle Benny—"Might it not be better for him not to find out?" Henry, who could hazard more accurately than any one else the nature of that strange secret which Alan now must have "found out," had believed it; her mother, who at least had lived longer in the world than she, also believed it. There came before Constance the vision of Alan's defiance and refusal to accept the stigma suggested in her father's recital of his relationship to Mr. Corvet. There came to her sight of him as he had tried to keep her from entering Uncle Benny's house when Luke was there, and then her waiting with him through the long hour and his dismissal of her, his abnegation of their friendship. And at that time his disgrace was indefinite; last night had he learned something worse than he had dreaded?

The words of his telegram took for her more terrible significance for the moment. "Have some one who knew Mr. Corvet well enough to recognize him even if greatly changed meet..." Were the broken, incoherent words of the wireless the last that she should hear of him, and of Uncle Benny, after that? "They are sticking to it... down there... they won't give up... sinking... they have cleared another car... sink..." Had it come as the best way for them both?

"The Richardson is searching for boats, mother," Constance returned steadily, "and Number 26 must be there too by now."

Her mother looked to the storm. Outside the window which overlooked the lake from two hundred feet above the street, the sleet-like snow was driving ceaselessly; all over the western basin of the great lakes, as Constance knew—over Huron, over Michigan, and Superior—the storm was established. Its continuance and severity had claimed a front page column in the morning papers. Duluth that morning had reported temperature of eighteen below zero and fierce snow; at Marquette it was fifteen below; there was driving snow at the Soo, at Mackinac, and at all ports along both shores. She pictured little boats, at the last moment, getting away from the ferry, deep-laden with injured and exhausted men; how long might those men live in open boats in a gale and with cold like that? The little clock upon her father's desk marked ten o'clock; they had been nearly five hours in the boats now, those men.

Constance knew that as soon as anything new was heard, it would be brought to her; yet, with a word to her mother, she went from her father's room and down the corridor into the general office. A hush of expectancy held this larger room; the clerks moved silently and spoke to one another in low voices; she recognized in a little group of men gathered in a corner of the room some officers of Corvet, Sherrill,

and Spearman's ships. Others among them, whom she did not know, were plainly seamen too—men who knew "Ben" Corvet and who, on hearing he was on the ferry, had come in to learn what more was known; the business men and clubmen, friends of Corvet's later life, had not heard it yet. There was a restrained, professional attentiveness among these seamen, as of those in the presence of an event which any day might happen to themselves. They were listening to the clerk who had compiled the report, who was telephoning now, and Constance, waiting, listened too to learn what he might be hearing. But he put down the receiver as he saw her.

"Nothing more, Miss Sherrill," he reported. "The Richardson has wirelessed that she has reached the reported position of the sinking about half-past six o'clock. She is searching but has found nothing."

"She's keeping on searching though?"

"Yes, of course."

"It's still snowing there?"

"Yes, Miss Sherrill. We've had a message from your father. He has gone on to Manitowic; it's more likely that wreckage or survivors will be brought in there."

The telephone switchboard beside Constance suddenly buzzed, and the operator, plugging in a connection, said: "Yes, sir; at once," and through the partitions of the private office on the other side, a man's heavy tones came to Constance. That was Henry's office and, in timbre, the voice was his, but it was so strange in other characteristics of expression that she waited an instant before saying to the clerk,

"Mr. Spearman has come in?"

The clerk hesitated, but the continuance of the tone from the other side of the partition made reply superfluous.

"Yes, Miss Sherrill."

"Did you tell him that mother and I were here?"

The clerk considered again before deciding to reply in the affirmative. There evidently was some trouble with the telephone number which Henry had called; the girl at the switchboard was apologizing in frightened panic, and Henry's voice, loud and abusive, came more plainly through the partition. Constance started to give an instruction to the clerk; then, as the abuse burst out again, she changed her plan and went to Henry's door and rapped. Whether no one else rapped in that way or whether he realized that she might have come into the general office, she did not know; but at once his voice was still. He made no answer and no move to open the door; so, after waiting a moment, she turned the knob and went in.

Henry was seated at his desk, facing her, his big hands before him; one of them held the telephone receiver. He lifted it slowly and put it upon the hook beside the transmitter as he watched her with steady, silent, aggressive scrutiny. His face flushed a little—not much; his hair was carefully brushed, and there was something about his clean-shaven appearance and the set of his perfectly fitting coat, one which he did not ordinarily wear to business, which seemed studied. He did not rise; only after a moment he recollected that he had not done so and came to his feet. "Good morning, Connie," he said. "Come in. What's the news?"

There was something strained and almost menacing in his voice and in his manner which halted her. She in some way—or her presence at that moment—appeared to be definitely disturbing him. It frightened him, she would have thought, except that the idea was a contradiction. Henry frightened? But if he

was not, what emotion now controlled him?

The impulse which had brought her into his office went from her. She had not seen nor heard from Henry direct since before Alan's telegram had come late yesterday afternoon; she had heard from her father only that he informed Henry; that was all.

"I've no news, Henry," she said. "Have you?" She closed the door behind her before moving closer to him. She had not known what he had been doing, since he had heard of Alan's telegram; but she had supposed that he was in some way cooperating with her father, particularly since work had come of the disaster to the ferry.

"How did you happen to be here, Connie?" he asked.

She made no reply but gazed at him, studying him. The agitation which he was trying to conceal was not entirely consequent to her coming in upon him; it had been ruling him before. It had underlain the loudness and abuse of his words which she had overheard. That was no capricious outburst of temper or irritation; it had come from something which had seized and held him in suspense, in dread—in dread; there was no other way to define her impression to herself. When she had opened the door and come in, he had looked up in dread, as though preparing himself for whatever she might announce. Now that the door shut them in alone, he approached her with his arms offered. She stepped back, instinctively avoiding his embrace; and he stopped at once, but he had come quite close to her now.

That she had detected faintly the smell of liquor about him was not the whole reason for her drawing back. He was not drunk; he was quite himself so far as any influence of that kind was concerned. Long ago, when he was a young man-on the boats, he had drunk a good deal; he had confessed to her once; but he had not done so for years. Since she had known him, he had been among the most careful of her friends; it was for "efficiency" he had said. That drink was simply a part—indeed, only a small part—of the subtle strangeness and peculiarity she marked in him. If he had been drinking now, it was, she knew, no temptation, no capricious return to an old appetite. If not appetite, then it was for the effect—to brace himself. Against what? Against the thing for which he had prepared himself when she came upon him?

As she stared at him, the clerk's voice came to her suddenly over the partition which separated the office from the larger room where the clerk was receiving some message over the telephone. Henry straightened, listened; as the voice stopped, his great, finely shaped head sank between his shoulders; he fumbled in his pocket for a cigar, and his big hands shook as he lighted it, without word of excuse to her. A strange feeling came over her that he felt what he dreaded approaching and was no longer conscious of her presence.

She heard footsteps in the larger room coming toward the office door. Henry was in suspense. A rap came at the door. He whitened and took the cigar from his mouth and wet his lips.

"Come in," he summoned.

One of the office girls entered, bringing a white page of paper with three or four lines of purple typewriting upon it which Constance recognized must be a transcript of a message just received.

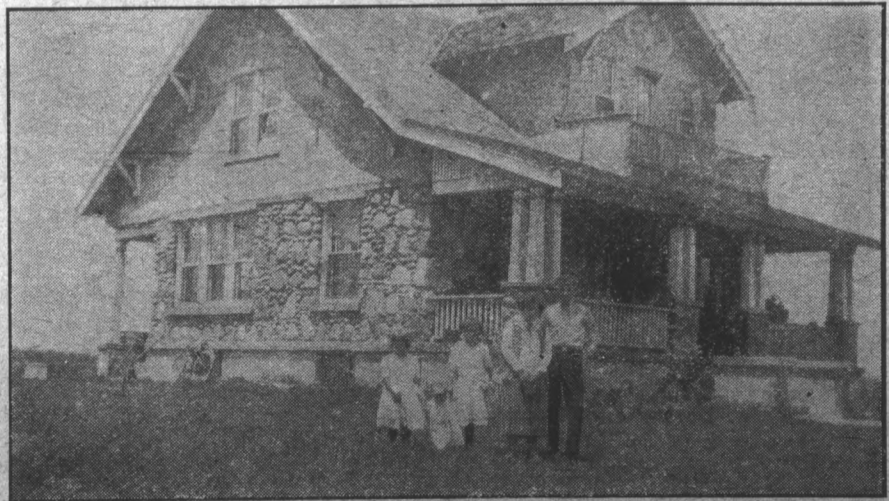
She started forward at sight of it, forgetting everything else; but he took the paper as though he did not know she was there. He merely held it until the girl had gone out; even then he stood folding and unfolding it, and his eyes did not drop to the sheet.

The girl had said nothing at all but, having seen her, Constance was athrill; the girl had not been a bearer of bad news, that was sure; she brought some sort of good news! Constance, certain of it, moved nearer to Henry to read what he held. He looked down and read.

(Continued in January 16th issue.)

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.



THE SHELL HOME NEAR GLADWIN

This new house is located on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Shell of Gladwin, Mich.



The Truth Of It

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David F. Warner

TEXT: "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."—John 8:32.

RABBINICAL scholars of Jesus' day thought they had the truth about God's rule over men. Others have said "Lo, here" and "Lo, there" is the Kingdom. But, the wonder of it is, that outside of schools and outside of priestcraft, and away in the hills of the despised Nazareth, arose a Lone Galilean who said, "I am the truth" and One who condemned the current formulas of men as holding them in bondage to error. "Which of you convicteth me of error," said he. "If I say truth why do ye not believe me?" Isn't it time we begin to look at the mission and destiny of mankind thru the eyes of Jesus?

"Ye shall know the truth." This statement has in it determinism on the part of God and opportunism for man. God is determined that the seeker shall know the truth. His lessons to mankind have been imparted thru many ways and in a sundry manner. Such peoples as the Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, Teutons and Anglo-Saxons, have passed along distinctive values to civilization. The dispensational periods of law, prophecy, and the gospels, have left great deposits of truth. Great historical crises and reforms have had important lessons for humanity. But we are right now in a crisis; and which way does Truth point? Let us pray that this new year may be filled with the consciousness that we need most of all what the Hebrews contributed to civilization; a knowledge of the true God. Will American Christianity arise to its opportunity and challenge to get back, clear back through the devious ways of men's political plotting, and denominational jockeying, and of heedless living, to Christ, the interpreter of God. A Hindu lecturer says, "If you Christians would live like Jesus Christ, India would be at your feet tomorrow."

Christ came to establish the "Commonwealth of God", to make the men and women of all nations as brothers and sisters. But it is time to herald from the housetops that Jesus can do this only thru regenerated individuals. His Kingdom on earth presupposes renewed hearts. The social teachings and implications of the Gospel first recognize sin, then become alarmed at it, and uncompromisingly condemn it. This is the truth. But this does not enough alarm our quiet and easy-going Christianity. As an instance, may I remind you that Armistice Day, set as a solemn memorial to the war dead and a symbol of sanctity and peace, is observed by many in a program of hilarious dances and foot-ball games. When are we to rid ourselves of such jazz-mindedness? Such a day should call us to our knees in humble confession before God for our present reign of carnality, envy, lust, and pride. Before our religion can bring social redemption to the earth, it must be willing to earnestly search for and agonize over the sin within. God must have his chance in a heart of repentance and of faith in his truth. The old prophets said so; and don't you think they sat nearer the conscience of God than do we? But the end of all this is that men might dwell together in social unity.

But the slowness of the church to grasp this truth has allowed some fake social institutions to prosper. Political socialism offers more than it can provide and what it can not furnish. It proposes to establish public harmony thru a revamping of our political system. This is comparable to formalism in religion which was condemned by Jesus. It attacks social wrongs wholly from without. Jesus attacked them from within. It yet remains the province of Christianity to establish good social behavior thru releasing men from sin.

And what of this communistic propaganda? Does Communism have power to reconstruct society? The

communistic life of the early church was an anti-worldly and anti-lustful desire born from above; but as a method of organizing society, it seems impracticable. History has proved that such a social alliance cannot, politically or economically, live apart from a profane world. And, isn't Christianity here to lighten the world rather than run away from it?

So, in getting back to the truth of the New Testament, we find communism was a voluntary system and did not destroy property rights, and neither did it level the distinctions between the rich and the poor in any violent or arbitrary way. But the spirit of it would curb the selfish acquisition of property and use material blessings to promote Christian friendliness.

But, is it not true that Jesus did not teach any prescribed social order? The Truth within will give us freedom and power of adaption to our political and social environment. Christ was not first interested in the conventions of law, treaties, or political organizations. The Roman government was terribly despotic and it had plenty of bad and unequal laws, but as far as we know Jesus did not spend any time in advocating repeal of bad laws or enforcement of good laws. Why? Because he was not first a reformer, but a regenerator. He told men they must be born again else they could not enter his Kingdom. His cry was to seek the Kingdom first, then all else would be added. This is the truth of it, and it should lead to a profound faith in Jesus' religion as the sole social hope of mankind.

"And the truth shall make you free." This statement was addressed to the professors of religion. Jesus told the Jews that his truth would free them from the bondage of nationalism and religious bigotry. Is American Christianity badly in need of this lesson? Ghandi says to America, "Do not dilute your Christianity. Do not explain it away. Leave it just as Christ taught it. Then you will be irresistible in the world."

The truth about Christ's view of the world would free us from the sin of a white supremacy and make for a recognition of all races as children of a common Father. "The nominal Christians of the world preach the brotherhood of man but practice the brotherhood of the congenial." Is that the reason why Christian America discriminated against the Japanese and barred them from her coasts through legislation? Is that the reason for some of our organized efforts at reerecting racial partitions that Paul said were broken down in Christ? Can the white man, who now controls four continents, and who would get his hands on the fifth look his Lord in the face without shame?

And the truth will free us from the sin of church pride and narrow-mindedness. Could our churches just love undiluted Christianity well enough and long enough to federate for the moral enforcement of fair wages and hours in industry, of justice for the poor and weak, and of arbitration in restraint of war, then we could look for salvation from the enemies of mankind. But this is just what we are to look for. Truth is dynamic and is gradually overcoming error. Peoples are beginning to apprehend it and feel its compulsion, and some day we are to be free. It is Christ.

THOU ART MY LAMP, O Lord; and the Lord will lighten my darkness. For by thee I have run through a troop; by my God have I leaped over a wall.—2 Samuel 22: 29, 30.

The Sausage Joke

Masters: Have you ever seen sausages hanging up in the store?
Binks: Yes, of course, I have.
Masters: That's strange! I always thought they hung down.—The Progressive Grocer.



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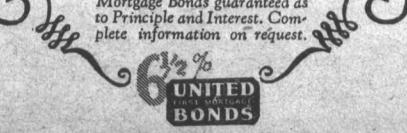
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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1926

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

THE GAS TAX AGAIN

YOU who have followed this page for some years will recall that long before the gasoline tax idea was popular in Michigan we came out flat-footed in its favor. We believed in it, and were for it, because it looked like the most equitable method of collecting the funds for building and maintaining good roads. Now we believe that most of our readers agree with us, and even enemies of the idea must admit each pays as he uses under this plan.

Not long ago Secretary of State Charles J. DeLand came out with the fine suggestion that we do away with the weight tax entirely, sell the license with the car, good for the life of the car at a reasonable fee, and increase the gas tax to 3 cents a gallon. We endorsed the idea heartily through these columns. It would save the state a large sum of money each year and eliminate the necessity of an annual scramble to get new plates.

In a speech over the radio a few days ago Mr. DeLand stated he was in favor of a 4-cent gas tax and permanent license plates. Further he stated that under the present plan people are paying about the same as they would if we had a five-cent gas tax and nothing was collected on the weight of the automobile.

While 5 cents per gallon seems like a high tax at first thought we believe it would be quite as popular as the present 2 cent tax, if the necessity of purchasing new license plates annually was eliminated. We are for it.

THE PRICE OF CORN IN IOWA

EQUALLY applicable to Michigan, which produced a crop of probably 67,440,000 bushels of corn in 1925 in this able editorial by John Thompson, editor of The Iowa Homestead:

"If one were to judge the financial condition of the Iowa farmer by reports current in the newspapers, one would be forced to the conclusion that the biggest calamity that ever happened to the farmers of Iowa was the harvesting this year of the largest corn crop ever gathered in this state. According to the November 1st Government crop estimate, the Iowa corn crop amounts to 477,000,000 bushels. Would-be economists and some farm leaders have been publishing far and wide this fall that because the cash price of corn in Iowa is now 55 cents a bushel, as compared with 90 cents a bushel on November 1st last year, the farmers have sustained a serious loss.

"This supposed loss is based upon the fact that last year's corn crop of 305,000,000 bushels at 90 cents a bushel—the price November 1, 1924—was worth \$274,500,000, while this year's crop of 477,000,000 bushels, based upon the market price of 55 cents a bushel on November 1st this year, is worth only \$262,350,000 or about \$12,000,000 less than last year's small crop.

"If all of Iowa's corn were sold for cash at the elevator the situation would be about as outlined above, but corn in Iowa is not a cash crop. Iowa sells about 15 per cent of her corn and feeds the remainder—85 per cent—to live stock. The price of hogs and cattle is of far greater significance to the Iowa farmer than the price of corn.

"There are no figures available showing what

percentage to cattle and other live stock, but the percentage of Iowa's corn is fed and what per-Federal Government has given out figures for the United States as a whole bearing upon this question. According to these figures the national corn crop is utilized as follows. Fed to hogs, 40 per cent; to cattle, 15 per cent; to horses, 20 per cent; to poultry, 4 per cent; to sheep, 1 per cent; to live stock in cities, 5½ per cent; used for human consumption on farms, 3½ per cent; used by corn flour mills, 6½ per cent; exported, 1½ per cent; and used for other purposes, 3 per cent.

"If 40 per cent of the national corn crop is fed to hogs, there can be no doubt but at least 60 per cent of the Iowa crop is converted into pork. As I said before the consensus of opinion is that 15 per cent of the crop is sold for commercial purposes, which leaves 25 per cent to be fed to cattle and other live stock not hogs. Now, let us consider these facts in arriving at the value of the 1924 and the 1925 Iowa corn crops.

"If the assumption that 60 per cent of the Iowa corn is fed to hogs, 25 per cent to cattle and other live stock and 15 per cent is sold for cash for commercial purposes is correct, then the 1924 crop was disposed of as follows: 183 million bushels were fed to hogs, 76 million bushels were fed to cattle and other animals and 46 million bushels sold for cash.

Now, assuming that it takes 10 bushels of corn to produce 100 pounds of pork on the hoof, which is a liberal estimate under good feeding methods, 1,830,000,000 pounds of pork were produced from the 183 million bushels of the 1924 crop. The average price of the hogs that consumed this corn, based upon the Chicago market was \$11.34 a hundred pounds and, therefore, brought 208 million dollars. The 46 million bushels sold at 90 cents a bushel brought 41 million dollars, and the 76 million bushels fed to other live stock, assuming that it brought no more than the market price of 90 cents in the form of beef and other products, had a value of 68 million dollars. Thus, the total 1924 crop of 305 million bushels brought the Iowa farmer 317 million dollars.

"What will the 1925 crop of 477 million bushels bring? Assuming that this year's corn will be utilized as that of 1924 was, then 286 million bushels of it will be fed to hogs, 120 millions to cattle and other animals, and 71 million bushels be sold for cash for commercial purposes. That 286 million bushels will produce 2,800,000,000 pounds of pork. Assuming that this will bring an average of \$11.00 a hundred pounds on the Chicago market (.34 cents less than the pork produced from the 1924 crop) which appears to be a reasonable assumption according to government estimates, this amount of pork will bring 314 million dollars. The 71 million bushels that will be sold for commercial purposes at 55 cents a bushel will bring 39 million dollars. If we assume that the 120 million bushels to be fed to cattle and other farm animals will not bring more than 55 cents a bushel, the present market price, it will have a value of 66 million dollars. Thus the 1925 Iowa corn crop has a potential value, everything figured on a conservative basis, of 419 million dollars—or 102 million dollars more than the 1924 crop brought.

"Does this look as though the 1925 Iowa corn crop would bring less money than the 1924 crop brought? Let me reiterate that the price of hogs and cattle determine the value of the Iowa corn crop and not its cash price on the market. Iowa farmers owe their prosperity to live stock and not to cash grain prices. They are a hun-

CROOKED AGENTS

WE have learned there are men in Michigan, unauthorized to act as our agents, who are soliciting farmers to subscribe to The Business Farmer, and they take the money but the farmers never get their paper because the men fail to turn in the names and money to us. As these men do not work in one community long enough for us to catch them we are taking this way to inform you so you will not be victimized. If you know of anyone who has been victimized you will be doing us a favor if you will write us about them or have them write direct to us.

Every authorized agent of this publication carries with him a credential card, good for the current month, on which appears his name. This is countersigned by Robert J. McColgan, our circulation manager. When you are asked by an agent to renew your subscription insist that he show you this card and note if it is good for the current month. He will be pleased to oblige you if he is one of our agents.

dred million dollars better off this year as compared with last because hogs, cattle and sheep bring good prices and they have plenty of corn with which to produce an abundance of pork, beef, and mutton."

GET READY TO SIGN UP

DO you remember the last time some one came around your neighborhood getting options on all the farms with plans of everybody getting rich from oil wells that would soon be drilled in that vicinity? Well, you better look around the house and locate the last one you signed and see if it has expired yet. Information has been given out that two paying wells have been drilled near Saginaw, and this means the state will soon be flooded with promoters armed with unsigned options, so get to practicing with your pen so you can sign in your best style.

But, before you put your signature on any paper read it over carefully to see what you are signing, and demand a duplicate copy to keep on file. Also, think of the thousands of dollars that have been put into unproductive wells in Michigan, and find out how much money you may be called on to invest in the proposition.

Not long ago a company was organized to drill for oil in the neighborhood of Caro, and now, after putting \$25,000 into the well and not finding oil they are debating if they should abandon further work. Nearly every community in the state has had its "oil boom" and tall derricks now act as silent monuments to remind folks of their castles in the air built from dreams of wealth from a new oilfield, one they understood would be a greater producer than had ever been discovered. It would be hard to say how many of these silent monuments stand in Michigan, slowly rotting away, but we will wager if the total was known it would astound one. And the two recently discovered wells near Saginaw are the first real producers. Think of this when you are invited to invest in wells yet to be drilled.

LIVE-AT-HOME PROGRAM

IN Arkansas the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, has sponsored a "Live-at-Home program" that might be tried with some variations in Michigan. They started it the first of 1925 and are now issuing honor certificates, signed by the governor of the state and the dean of the college, to those who complied with the agreement made.

Each farm family taking part in the program had twelve things to do "all around the house" and all around the barn. Each family agreed to raise enough corn and hay to carry it through the next year; enough meat to supply the family; have a 12-months-in-the-year garden and a canning budget; provide milk and butter for the family; keep an average of at least 30 hens on the farm; make home conditions better by taking proper care of the orchard and small fruits, or by starting a home orchard; work for richer lands by planting velvet beans, soy beans, or clover, lespedeza, vetch, or some small grain for winter cover and grazing crops where practical to do so; terrace or drain land where needed; enroll one or more children in club work—pig, corn, poultry, home demonstration or other club; add some home conveniences such as running water, electric lights, washing machine, oil stove, pressure cooker, or other things to lessen the burden of working "all around the house"; beautify "all around the house" by painting the house or making base-plantings of shrubs to furnish a proper setting and to plant flowering trees, such as Crepe Myrtle, Mimosa, Magnolia, Dogwood, Judas Tree, or plant a lawn; and last, to keep a clothing budget and study textiles and clothing problems in order to buy wisely and within the income.

We would like to see a similar plan in Michigan.

BULLETIN ON CORN BORER

THE experiment station of the Michigan State College has just issued a bulletin that should be in the hands of every corn grower in this state. It is "The Present Status of the European Corn Borer in Michigan" and prepared by Prof. R. H. Pettit, of the entomological section of the college. Prof. Pettit, we believe, knows more about this pest and its work in this state than any other living person, and he fully discusses the damage done, the natural enemies, the quarantine, and restrictive measures. The bulletin contains many illustrations showing how the corn is damaged, and there are pictures of the borer, its enemies, and the corn ear-worm, often confused with the borer.

We will gladly send you a copy of the bulletin or you can write direct to the college for it. Get a copy now.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

FRAUD ORDER ON QUALITY FARMS

THE Postoffice Department has issued a fraud order on Quality Farms, Albany, Valdosta, Habira, Covington, Georgia, and Southern Farms and E. M. Sanders, manager, Tampa, Fla. The concerns named were held to have used the mails to defraud by means of an advertisement offering chickens. Sanders is alleged also to have obtained livestock from various persons, making no payment. In some cases he sent "no fund" checks and in others he sent checks and stopped payment after the stock had been shipped. Sanders was twice arrested for offenses in connection with the use of the mails.

DON'T PAY IT!

The enclosed is a letter from a collecting agency as stated on the front. I received one before this which I answered stating that I had never had any deal with this Dr. Ellist. You will notice they claim I owe him \$13.00. Can they force me to pay this?"—H. S., Benzonia, Mich.

THE letter received by our subscriber was from The Interstate Protective Agency, Interstate Building, Kansas City, Missouri, and they claimed they were acting as agents for Dr. E. J. C. Ellist, Est., and that our subscriber must pay them \$13.00 to settle a claim the doctor had against him. They declared "We are now ready to bring action against you, and if you wish to adjust this matter without costs, we must receive your payment by return mail. We have given you fair warning, and you may do just as you please in this matter."

Our subscriber says that he never had any deal with this doctor, so we advised him to start the fire with future letters he may receive about the matter. How can any company collect for a debt that never existed? Quite impossible.

GERMAN MARK FRAUD

A NEW form of fraud in German mark transactions, based on a misrepresentation of the application of the German revaluation law to holdings of paper-mark bonds, has been detected by the American Bankers' Association, and, at its urgent request, the German Consulate General of New York has prepared the following statement:

"Certain firms throughout the country are offering German post-war paper-mark bonds, as for instance United German mortgage bonds of 1923, stating that these bonds according to the German revaluation law would be converted into Reichmark bonds at a rate of at least 15 per cent, or even considerably more, of their face value. As the value of the paper mark shortly after the war became very low and went down incessantly until a new German currency was created in November 1923, such offers would involve a considerable gain.

"The calculation, however, on which these offers are based is entirely mistaken. The German revaluation law clearly prescribes that the rate of the revaluation is to be computed on the goldmark value of the respective securities. This goldmark value, according to the law, is considered the same as the face value only as far as relates to the bonds issued before January 1, 1918. As to bonds issued after this date

the goldmark value is to be computed individually according to the the papermark had at date of issue.

"In order to facilitate the determination of the rate of revaluation a schedule has been published with the revaluation law showing the goldmark value of the papermark during the period from January 1918 to November 1923. Consequently, if, for instance, a revaluation of 15 per cent is taking place and certain bonds with face value of 10,000,000 marks have been issued on July 2, 1923, when 100,000 papermarks according to the above-named schedule were worth 2.73 goldmarks, the 15 per cent revaluation is not to be computed on 10,000,000, but on 2.73 goldmarks.

"Persons inclined to consider such offers as mentioned above should be advised to ask their own bank for particulars about the German revaluation law."

A DANGEROUS FAKE

A FORMER Howell Sanatorium patient wrote in to the offices of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association recently asking for information regarding the cure for consumption which is being promoted by Dr. Asa Brunson of El Paso, Texas. The matter was referred to the Bureau of Investigation of the Journal of the American Medical Association. Their reply reads in part as follows:

"The so-called gas cure for consumption seems to have been fathered by James S. Holderness and Asa Brunson of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The 'treatment,' apparently contains small amounts of menthol, eucalyptol, and possibly some turpentine. If it contains any alkaloids they are not present in large amounts.

"The Holderness-Brunson treatment was investigated by Dr. Allen J. Hruby, Medical Superintendent of the Chicago Municipal Sanitarium, who spent some time in El Paso looking into the matter. His report in detail appeared in the Chicago Herald and Examiner, September 4, 1921. In the course of this article Dr. Hruby said:

"As a medical man I am compelled to say that the treatment given by Drs. Holderness and Brunson is without value as a specific for consumption.

"In short, to put it bluntly, in my opinion, it is a fake of the most dangerous kind."

CHARGE FLORIDA LLOYDS ARE FRAUD

INDICTMENTS charging use of the mails to defraud have been returned against the Florida Lloyds Company of Chicago by the Federal Grand Jury.

A. J. Joseph, president; Leon L. Stern, secretary; and Henry Rosenwasser, another executive, are named in the indictment with fourteen salesmen. The company is affiliated with "International Lloyds." Its so-called insurance policy guaranteed title and 50 per cent profit on real estate in five years. The companies had no connection with Lloyd's of London.

A. J. Joseph, Leon Stern and Benjamin Levy were connected with the Michigan Merchant's Association of Detroit. This venture was exposed by the Detroit Better Business Bureau in October, 1924. The Honorable Leonard T. Hands, state insurance Commissioner, summoned these operators to Lansing to answer charges brought by the Better Business Bureau of Detroit. After a hearing, Mr. Hands prevailed upon the company to cease operating in this state.

In September, 1925, a representative of the Detroit Better Business Bureau notified the Deputy Insurance Commissioner of Indiana as to the background of this company. The operations of International Lloyds on real estate near Fort Wayne, Indiana, were ordered terminated.

Attempts to sell Florida land in Michigan by means of the so-called insurance policy of International Lloyds were stopped by State Insurance Commissioner Hands in October, 1925.

Mr. Joseph was formerly with the notorious firm of Goodman and Joseph, brokers, of Cleveland, Ohio.

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In order to fill the openings that now exist, I am making an offer no one has ever made before—FREE RAILROAD FARE, FREE BOARD. But even that is not all. I'll tell you about the rest in my letter.

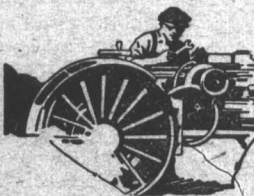
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George W. Smith runs a big Ford Agency and Repair Shop at West Alexandria, Ohio. He says, "I am clearing over \$800 per month."



C. E. Gillispie has charge of a fleet of trucks and tractors with the State Highway Commission, due to McSweeney training.



D. M. Collins, Williamsville, West Virginia, writes, "After finishing McSweeney training, I started in as manager of a garage at \$300 per month."



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The Collection Box

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

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

- 1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.
 - 2.—The claim is not more than 6 mos. old.
 - 3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.
- Address all letters, giving full particulars, amount, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of any issue to prove that you are a paid-up subscriber.

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

Report ending December 24, 1925	
Total number of claims filed.....	2761
Amount involved.....	\$28,260.49
Total number of claims settled.....	2264
Amount secured.....	\$25,912.77

"MY MOTHER"

Metta F. White

God, in His great, kind mercy,
Has been showering blessings down,
Yes, showering jewels upon me
From the wealth of His heavenly crown.

One gem has been with me always—
God's greatest gift to me—
But I did not see its value,
'Twas so close that I did not see.

So God then took it from me,
Just for a little time,
And held it at a distance
That I might see it shine.

Its rays fall all around me,
A radiance, glorious, bright,
Dazzles my weary vision,
So poor is mortal sight.

A strange sense of possession,
A thrill of happy pride,
God gave me sight to see it
And stood there by my side.

I gazed upon it spellbound,
'Twas so beautifully fair,
The sweet face of my Mother
With its wealth of silver hair.

God still is showering blessings,
Blessings we do not see,
But none can ere be brighter
Than this rare jewel to me.

THOSE WORDS THAT SHOCK

PETER came thumping onto the piazza. He slammed into the house—and then he exploded. "Darn it all!" he burst out. "The teacher called an 'i' an 'e' in my spelling today and marked me wrong. Ding bust it! I knew how to spell the word, and she knew I did!"

"Peter! Peter!" chided his shocked mother. "Wherever did you learn such language?"

Peter was angry. "Well, you don't want me to swear, do you?"

Of course, his mother didn't. Still she couldn't bear to hear such words coming from her boy's lips. Never before had he burst forth in such a way. That night she lay awake a long, long time, worrying about Peter.

Foolish little mother to worry so! Her Peter hadn't suddenly gone bad! There were no evil thoughts in his mind because he said: "Ding bust it!" It wasn't a pretty expression, but it was harmless, harmless as the "Oh, dear, dear, dear!" his mother sometimes uttered when things went wrong.

When the children start in school, mothers who have raised their children to school age without having such expression creep into their language, must go through a period of mental shocks. They must understand, however, that emotions must find expression, and that "Gosh" and "Heck" and "Darn it" and such like are only natural outbursts translated into words.

Effort should be made to curb the lack of self-control which brings a volume of "expressions" into use, but too great pressure should not be brought to bear, lest the child, as Peter suggested, take up the filthy, dirty, character-destroying habit of swearing. He feels that he "just must say something"; let that "something" be harmless, meaningless words that will have their day with him and then be dropped forever.—M. A. B.

REMEDIES FOR SEWING TROUBLES

A SEWING machine, like any other piece of machinery, needs oiling to insure easy running and to prevent unnecessary wear of the parts which bear on each other. If a machine is used continuously it should be oiled every day. With moderate use, an occasional oiling is sufficient. One drop of oil at each place is plenty. More than this will retard rather than help the action of the machine. Other sewing machine troubles and a possible remedy suggested by extension specialists include:

Breaking needles: When a needle is broken it is in nearly every case the fault of the operator, caused by putting the work so that the needle strikes the throat plate. A needle may also be broken by sewing heavy seams or very thick goods without having the pressure on the pressure foot as heavy as it should be for such work.

Breaking upper thread: This may be caused by improper threading of the machine; the upper tension being too tight; the needle being too

**The Farm Home**
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Some of you may be wondering what happened to all the letters I received in our contest on pin-money ideas. I have them all here and am going to publish a large number of them but I have been waiting until fall work and the holiday season were out of the way and you had more time for reading so you would not miss any of them. Watch for these in an early issue.

I have made a New Year resolution. It is to make our department better in 1926 than it was in 1925, and I am depending on you to help me. Will you do it? Mrs. G. M., Vicksburg, Mich., writes me suggesting that we start a column headed "Dollar Savers" or "How I Saved Money" and sends in a worth-while idea which I am publishing. What do you think of her suggestion? What do you suggest? The columns of this page are yours and open to your letters, whether you offer economical pointers or discuss interesting questions. I am asking you to help me and whenever I can help you I want you to feel that I am at your service.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

small for the thread; the needle being set the wrong side out or set crooked; a sharp edge on the shuttles; or the needle rubbing against the pressure foot.

Breaking lower thread: This may be caused by the shuttle being wrongly threaded; the tension being too tight; the bobbin being wound so full that it will not revolve freely; a rough or sharp place in the edge of the shuttle.

Cause of machine skipping stitches: Should there at any time be skipping or long stitches, the needle may be set too low; may be bent away from the shuttle; or may be too small for the thread in use. Never use a needle with the point blunted or turned over.

Belt: If the belt is too tight the machine may run heavy. If the belt is too loose, remove one end of the hook, cut off a piece and connect the ends. Keep the belt as free from oil as possible, because oil will cause the belt to rot.

For best results both the upper and the lower threads should be the same size. A uniform motion will also help to remedy many of your sewing troubles.

FOOD FOR THE SCHOOL LUNCH

THE question of what the school lunch box shall contain is answered by the need it is to supply. To the child it is to satisfy a big empty feeling, but the wise mother knows that it is to meet the requirements of a growing body under the abnormal conditions of the school room.

The lunch should include such growing foods as sandwich fillings of eggs, meat or cheese; fruits, vegetables, custards, milk; milk drinks and other milk dishes prepared at school or carried in a thermos bottle.

Fuel foods, such as bread, butter, plain cakes or cookies, Parisian Sweets, etc., are the next consideration and if possible the packed lunch should be supplemented with a hot dish.

In packing the lunch, care must be taken first of all to see that it is attractive so that the child will eat what is provided for him. Carriers should be so constructed as to be easily cleaned, scalded and aired. For liquid or semi-liquid foods such as cooked, fruits, non-leakable jars should be used. A thermos bottle is good for hot or cold liquids. Paper napkins or other napkins should be placed in the lunch box. Cut the bread evenly and not too thick. Cut the sandwich into convenient size. The lunch will be palatable and make an appeal only when neatly packed and the various articles kept separate by wrapping.

REMOVING STAINS

MANY a housewife knows that the removal of stains, caused by fruits, ink, vegetables, etc., from clothing is one of the most perplexing problems of the home laundry. Soap and heat set many stains, says the extension specialist in clothing, at South Dakota State College, and for this reason stains

should be removed before textiles are washed.

Coffee and fruit stains may be removed with boiling water. Spread the stained part over a bowl and pour boiling water from a height so as to strike the stain with force. Borax will often remove stubborn stains.

Wash fresh grass stains out with cold water.

Ink and iron rust may be removed with salt and lemon. The garment is then laid in the hot sun. Ink will often come out by soaking the stained cloth in milk.

Alcohol will absorb medicine stains. Mildew will wash out easily in cold water if the stain is fresh and has not attacked the fiber. Otherwise use Javelle Water and then wash in hot suds. Often mildew may be removed by soaking the cloth over night in sweet or sour milk.

Blood or egg stains may be washed out in cold water or with naphtha soap and warm water. Hot water sets the stain.

Cream and meat juice may be removed by using warm water and naphtha soap.

Fresh paint stains on washable material are often taken out with soap and water. It is often desirable to soften an old paint stain with lard and then use gasoline or turpentine.

MEN'S MITTENS FROM OLD CAPE

IHAD a faded astrakhan cape that I made into men's mittens. Cut by a good pattern and put wooly side in to make them warm. Have inside cut out and sew on sewing machine, then turn right side out, turn up one-half inch at wrist and stitch to make a neat job. These were dandy for the men to do chores in. One could use old plush or pants cloth for mittens and save many a dollar. Sisters, send in your items on saving, we all need to economize.—Mrs. G. M., Vicksburg, Mich.

CAN YOU BOIL POTATOES

WHEN cooking vegetables drop them into boiling water and continue the boiling until they are tender. Drain them promptly, for overcooking makes them tough, bitter, and dark colored. Cooking strong flavored vegetables such as onions, turnips, cabbage, and large carrots in an uncovered vessel, using a large quantity of water and changing it two or three times will modify the flavor. The food value of mild flavored vegetables such as young carrots, green peas, and celery is better retained by cooking them in a small quantity of water. The water in which vegetables have been cooked may be used in preparing the sauce for serving the vegetables or as a basis for soups, thus retaining the nutrients that were cooked out into the water.

THE ART OF ACCENTING

MANY of the fine points of home making depend upon the placing of accents. The house that has no relieving touches of color is unattractive, but when a small bit of

otherwise drab room it may make all the difference between monotony and beauty. It may be a simply framed picture in glowing colors—it may be a bright bit of pottery. The color may come in fresh chintz curtains or in a piece of furniture of unusual beauty. A bowl of flowers is always cheerful and refreshing. care must be taken not to introduce too many accents or the room will seem restless, but the proper placing of a few carefully chosen objects will bring out beauty in the plainest room.

KEEPING PIE JUICE IN

IT is amusing to read in various magazines, the methods devised by housewives for keeping the juice from boiling out of pies when there is only one practical way.

If the juice boils out of pies it is a sure indication that the bottom of the oven is too hot. If using either a gas or oil burner, lower burners at once. If a range, close drafts and open the little door, or "clean-out" below the oven door.

Give your pies a pleasing appearance by sprinkling tops very lightly with sugar before setting them in the oven.

If you do not wish to frost a loaf, or dripping pan cake, give it a very generous sprinkling of sugar just before placing it in the oven, and insure a nice, brown crust.

A small amount of salt added to preserves and marmalades improves their flavor.

Do not forget to mix a small amount of corn starch—about ¼ teaspoon to two shakers—in the salt when filling them to prevent hardening of salt and give free flow.

Beef prepared as for a loaf but formed in small cakes and fried makes a very pleasing change. Try it.—B. O. R.

Personal Column

Care of Bulbs.—I would like to ask what to do with my Chinese Lily and Narcissus bulbs after they have blossomed and will they keep to put in dishes of stones and water another fall? Mine are in blossom now and I don't know if I have to dry them or lay away after blossoming.—J. R., Peck, Mich.

—It is almost useless to try and force these over again the next season. During the forcing process and especially when the bulbs are grown among pebbles in water, the flowering shoots exhaust the substance of the bulb to such an extent as to leave it valueless. It is true that the bulbs may be dried off and kept in a cool place until next spring, then set outdoors, taken up again in the fall and forced. In most cases however, nothing but leaves will be produced. This does not hold true of tulips and daffodils, which may be saved after forcing in the home or greenhouse, set outdoors and will the following year produce flowers.—Alex Laurie, Floriculture, M. S. C.

Answer to "Worried" of Kent County.—Do not take the chance of ruining your health with patent medicines, but go to your family physician at once and have him make a thorough examination and prescribe treatment.—Mrs. A. T.

Lost in the Mail.—Many of our readers have written in requesting that I loan them the sample of lace I received from Mrs. John Porritt. I am very sorry to advise that I sent it out from this office addressed to one of our subscribers but it was lost in the mail and never reached her or was returned to me.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Call upon me in the day of trouble: I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me.—Ps. 50:15.

Thou shalt know that I the Lord am thy Saviour and thy Redeemer.—Isa. 60:16.

Before the day was I am He; and there is none that can deliver out of my hand.—Isa. 43:13.

Remember that the state of peace and happiness is the natural state of the children of God. Therefore, to ask for help from trouble into happiness is your privilege. Never forget to give God the glory—to praise Him. He does not need it, but you need to give it and others need to hear it.

—if you are well bred!

The Dress of the Maid of Honor and the Bridesmaid.—The bride determines what her bridesmaid shall wear. She is the leading figure in the wedding ceremony and the bridesmaids are her human background and must "set her off" as advantageously as possible. She may prefer to have them all in white dresses (with every accessory to match) and the

maid of honor in colors; or she may choose a uniform or a dual color scheme for the dresses (in texture and style they always agree) and ask the maid of honor to use the same colors in a different local application. Slippers, stockings, gloves and bouquets worn by the bridesmaid must all match. In fact, the entire underlying idea of the bridesmaids' costumes is that they serve as a foil to set off the bride. That is one of the reasons, whether a wedding be held in the afternoon or in the evening, that a bridesmaid wears a hat, though some churches do not countenance a woman's appearing in the temple bare-headed. An even number of bridesmaids, two, four, six, eight, is usually preferred for reasons of symmetry. If the main purpose of the bridesmaids is to supply a neutral or colorful background for the bride, additional attendants—and a bride may have as many or as few as she chooses—simply stand for an extension of the same idea. Unlike the Flower Girls in Wagner's "Parsifal", who bend their energies to wooing the most desirable young man in the opera, a bride's flower girls, train bearers and pages are no more than living lay figures in her triumphal pageant and should not forget the fact. Their costumes are also chosen for them by the bride and may even, if she desires, be "period" costumes.

Recipes

Angel Rice.—Mix plain boiled rice with candied cherries, nuts and a little coconut and press it into cups or individual molds; set the molds in a pan of hot water and steam them until they are heated through. Turn the dessert out on a dish and cover each portion with green bonbons or mint creams. The heat from the rice will melt the bonbons or the creams until they form a delicious sauce.

Turkey Noodles.—To 1 egg, add a teaspoon of cold water, a pinch of salt, and flour enough to make a stiff noodle dough that can be handled without stickiness. Roll the dough out paper thin, cut into small squares, put a spoon of chopped and seasoned turkey in the centre of each and roll it up. Drop the noodles into the boiling tomato sauce or thinned tomato soup, cover them and cook for about 1 hour. Sprinkle minced parsley and dots of butter over the tops and pour the sauce round them. This is an appetizing way to use left-over turkey or chicken.

Supper Salad.—Place a large canned pear in the centre of lettuce strips, cut fine with scissors. In the centre place a cheese ball with a stuffed olive pressed into the top and heap a ring of dressing round it. To make the dressing, mix together 1 1/2 cups of boiled mayonnaise, 1/4 cup of olive oil or melted butter and 1/4 cup of thick chili sauce.

Fruit Candy.—Pick over and remove stones from 1 lb. dates. Mix fruit with 1/2 lb. each of filberts and English walnut meats and force through a meat chopper. Work, using hands, on a board dredged with confectioner's sugar, until well blended. Pat and roll to 1/4 inch thick, using confectioner's sugar for dredging board and pin. Shape with

small round cutter, first dipped in sugar, or cut in 1/4 inch squares. Roll each piece in confectioner's sugar and shake to remove superfluous sugar.

Flower Cakes.—Bake cakes in small Gem pans and cover with green icing. Place a candied cherry in the centre of each and arrange blanched almonds in petal form round it.

Maple Nut Candy.—One pound maple sugar, 1/2 cup cream, 1/2 cup milk. Boil until it will harden in a cup of cold water. Stir while cooking. When done, add one cup of nut meats. Stir until it begins to cream, turn into buttered tins and as it cools mark off into squares.

Pop Corn Peanut Nougat.—Take 2 cups sugar, either light brown or granulated, add 1/2 cup water and 1/4 cup of golden corn syrup. Boil to the hard crack stage. Flavor with a little almond or vanilla flavoring extract, and pour over pop corn and peanuts, that have been arranged on the bottom of buttered pans. Pour it over them in a thin sheet, and when cold break or cut into squares with a sharp knife.

HOMESPUN YARN

Aunt Ada's Axioms: In seasoning dishes or dispositions, be careful with the pepper.

A fresh newspaper lining in the garbage pail after each emptying makes it much easier to keep clean.

Farming is one of those games in which brains are needed by the man who is to win.

Hot cereals for breakfast don't take long to prepare if they are put in the fireless cooker the night before.

Plenty of fresh air, good food, enough sleep, and enough but not too much clothing are the best preventives of colds.

If the bottom of a can of cleaning powder or paste soap is dipped in paraffin, it will not leave a rusty ring where it is set down.

"He who knows what sweets and virtues are in the ground, the waters, the plants, the heavens, and how to come at these enchantments, is the rich and royal man." —Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: A little child learns by experience. Avoid "don'ts," and arrange his surroundings so he can touch things without hurting himself or disrupting the household.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

132.—Lovely percale and gingham quilt pieces for anything useful.—Mrs. George Morgan, Vicksburg, R3, Michigan.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE



5351. Jacket Blouse.—For sports wear or walking this natty top garment is very desirable. It takes the place of a sweater or short coat. Jersey, flannel, suede or tweed mixtures, homespun or velvet may be used for its development. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2 yards of one material 40 inches wide, or to make as illustrated in the large view, will require 2 1/2 yards of one material and 1/2 yard of contrasting material to face collar, hip band and cuff turnovers.



5312. Serviceable House Dress (For Stout Figures).—Linen, tub silk, broadcloth and gingham are suitable materials for this model. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size if made as illustrated will require 4 1/4 yards of 36 inch material and 1/2 yard of contrasting material for collar, vestee and pocket facings.



5302. Coat Model in Flare Style.—This design is excellent for velours, mixtures, tweed or broad cloth. It will develop well in velvet or satin. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 54 inch material.

5296. Suit for the Small Boy.—Flannel, jersey or serge as well as wash materials may be used for this design. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4, and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 44 inch material.



5324. Nursery Toy.—This model will delight the little boy or girl who loves animals, or is too young to play with other than toys of this kind. The reindeer may be made of felt, flannel or cambric. Small buttons or colored thread may form the eyes, and saddle and band of contrasting material may be added. The legs and antlers may be wired for greater firmness. The Pattern is cut in One Size only. The finished top will measure about 10 inches in length. It will require 1/2 yard of 36 or 44 inch material.



5319. Doll's Outfit.—Cut in 5 Sizes: for Dolls, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches in length. The Dress will require 1/4 yard of 36 inch material. The Cape 1/4 yard of 40 inch material, and the Bonnet 1/4 yard of 20 inch material for an 18 inch size.

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DEAR girls and boys: It seems that our "What's Wrong in This Picture" contest was a hard one as the judges find only four discovered all the mistakes. Several sent in long lists of "mistakes" they found, but a comparison with our list revealed that many of them were not mistakes at all. Here is the list of mistakes in the picture:

1, wrong kind of tail on pig; 2, shoes on pig; 3, one of rabbit's ears longer than the other; 4, chickens do not swim; 5, no place to swim where sign is; 6, letter "S" is backwards in sign; 7, word "here" spelled wrong in sign; 8, two kinds of leaves on tree; 9, owls are not out in daytime; 10, wrong kind of feet on duck; 11, ducks do not sit in trees; 12, wrong position for bird's feet when flying; 13 mule's head too large to get through window; 14, there should be no hinges on large barn door; 15, cow getting up wrong; 16, hinges wrong on small barn door; 17, apples do not grow on bushes; 18, sun should be round; 19, man's ear is backward. A total of 19 mistakes.

The prize winners were: First prize of \$2, Mary Bakos, Coloma; second prize of fountain pen, Helen Brumm, Nashville; third prize of box of paints, Lucile Schmidt, Mt. Pleasant, R. 4. These three and Vernon Lesman, North Bradley, Box 108, received one of our buttons. In awarding the prizes the judges had to penalize for each "mistake" over the correct number, and had to take into consideration neatness, spelling, etc.

Prizes were mailed the day before Christmas and I hope they arrived on Christmas Day.—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written before, so I hope Mr. Waste Basket is asleep when my letter arrives and does not wake up until after my letter is published. We have taken THE BUSINESS FARMER for quite a while and I enjoy reading the paper especially "The Children's Hour". I like your motto very well and will "Do My Best". Well, I will describe myself now, so you will know how I look. I am five feet and one inch tall. I weigh 92½ pounds. My hair is a light brown, my eyes are gray. I am twelve years old and I am in the eighth grade. I am taking up music and I am in the seventh grade. I go to rural school. I have to walk about one mile but I do not mind the walk. I will close, hoping to be your niece.—Cora Mae Levitt, Pulaske, Michigan.

Glad you like our motto and will "Do Your Best". If we all live up to that motto we will be very good boys and girls. You notice I said "we". You are as young as you feel and not as old as you look, you know,—so I consider myself a boy, when I can forget my long white beard.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you before and when I saw that funny picture in THE BUSINESS FARMER in The Children's Hour-I thought I would write. I think the motto and the colors are very good. Maybe I had better describe myself now. I am four feet, eight inches tall, I am twelve years old and am in the seventh grade at school. We used to live on a farm but now we live in town. I think we will move out on our farm next spring and build some more on our house, and I'll bet we have a lot of fun. I guess I had better stop now. I hope you will let me be your niece.—Evelyn Cheney, Box 87, Morley, Mich. —I will have to publish more funny pictures if that one caused you to write, then you may write again.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I have been a silent reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER for some time. I enjoy reading the interesting letters written by the nieces and nephews. I think first I shall describe myself. I am five feet, five inches tall. I have brown hair (bobbed of course) and grey eyes. I am fifteen years old and going to high school. I love to go to school. I live on a one hundred and thirty acre farm with my grand parents as my parents are dead. I have two and one-half miles to walk to school. I must cut this short or Mr. Waste Basket will be sure to detour this letter. Hoping some niece will write, I am your want-to-be niece.—Winifred Woolman, R2, Cass City, Mich. —Well, well, Mr. Waste Basket missed your letter so here it is in print. Glad to hear from you.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written once before but Mr. Waste Basket must have had an empty stomach when my letter reached there because I haven't seen or heard of my letter since, but this time I hope he's snoring so loud that he can't hear my letter come in. It isn't going to take the risk of knocking because Mr. Waste Basket might accidentally hear him, and if he isn't asleep I hope he is so full that he's bust if he'd try to eat my letter. My letter is going to be a long one, so be sure to clean your specs well before you begin reading, Uncle Ned, because I'm going to make this letter as interesting as I can, too, and you won't want to stop and clean your specs.

We subscribed for THE BUSINESS FARMER last summer and we haven't or won't regret subscribing for it either. I just love to read it for, like dear Mildred Brasgalle I am a motherless girl, only my mother has been dead eight long years, and one of the reasons why I enjoy THE BUSINESS FARMER is because I always get new hints for cooking and you always have such sensible styles for dresses and different clothes.

I am going to describe myself the best I can so that if any of the nieces run into me some place they'll know who it is. I am 5 feet, 3 inches tall, weight about 114 pounds, complexion fair, cat eyes, straight brown hair and I'm built solid. I'm fourteen years old, in the eighth grade. I keep house for my father and brother. We live on a thirty-three-acre farm. I was born in Bibsee, Arizona, and have traveled around in the Pacific states and the Plateau states and all over and that is the reason I'm so old for my grade. I started school in California at my eighth birthday because my birthday is a few days after school begins in the fall. So, Uncle Ned, if you want me to write a little about my travels for "The Children's Hour" why I'd just love to. Somebody else's letter is knocking on the door so I think I'll quit to make room for it. Hoping to be your niece, I will close.—Miss Lempie Suhonen, Box 18, Fairfax, Michigan.

I just know all my nieces and nephews will be glad that Mr. Waste Basket was sleeping when this letter was received and he did not get a chance to gobble it up. It is very interesting and everyone would like to have Lempie tell us about her travels. She must have seen some wonderful sights and we would all enjoy reading about them. Now Lempie, we are depending on you to send us some nice long letters, so do not fail us.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well I have never written before, so I will write now. I am in the third grade and I go to school every day. I have five brothers and I am the only girl, and the boys are larger than I am. I have long curls and I am nine years old. I live near Gladwin and if any of the cousins can guess my last name I will write to them. My first name is Helen and I used to live near Dickersville. My papa used to have a threshing machine.—Helen—, Gladwin, R1, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you yet, but I have read so many letters of your nieces that I would like to be one. I am going to describe myself first. I am about five feet tall, twelve years old, am in the eighth grade, my hair is blonde, blue eyes, and always red cheeks. I go to a country school about one block away from where I live. We have forty acres of land and three acres of lake, and I just love to go swimming. I have two sisters and one brother. Please do not disturb Mr. Waste Basket if he is asleep. I would like very much to see my letter in print.—Stella Sukach, R3, Hartford, Mich. —I go to a country school about one block away." That sounds like a city girl living on a farm. Is that right?



GUESS WHO THIS IS

Can you guess who this is? Well, it's Marlei Frey, of Caledonia, one of our regular contributors. She is a real modern girl, knickers and all, isn't she? Some of the rest of you send in your pictures.

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What the Neighbors Say

Contributions Invited

LEARNED FARMING FROM THE GROUND UP

DEAR EDITOR: In my younger days I had to learn farming from the ground up, and the learning I got was by hard work on the farm. I had no college education, only a common country schooling. I got into the collar when I was but a small boy, but as I had land to work I began to study all the different ways and it was not long before I was counted as being the best young farmer in all the country by old men of good farms. I was on the farm from the time I was twelve years old until I was married at the age of twenty-one years. I then spent one year on the farm and then moved to the city to give my children an education of which I am proud of.

My wife and I have lost three out of five in our flock. One at twenty years, one at thirteen years and one at forty-one years who was a business man in Detroit for thirteen years with one company and two and one-half years with another company, and my wife and I have been married forty-nine years and are still working. But we are of the kind that do not feel like sit-

ting down and holding our hands. Well, I want to say this, that I can tell you or anyone else a whole lot about the farm that lots of men don't know.

Now the farmers and the colleges are fighting the corn borer. The plague has been here for a number of years and still isn't getting any better, because they do not go at it right. The crops in, they jump in the automobile and get as far from home as they can. The only way is to go to the bottom in the early part of the season.

Well, I must come to a close but some of these days I will give you some good talk on the farm, crops and stock, what to do for the so-called hog cholera. If you are going to raise hogs for profit you must study and look after them just as much as you would a high priced automobile or a good horse. It is the good care that they want, just as good water as you want to drink, and a clean place to live in.

Hoping you will pardon me for so long a letter, I am your friend. My age is sixty-nine years and my wife is sixty-five years old. With the best of regards.—I. J. Wheeler, Calhoun County, Michigan.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

M. B. F. BROADCASTING PROGRAM

ARE you going to be all ready for the market reports and farm news when M. B. F. goes "on the air" next Monday evening at 7 o'clock? Just remember the call letters of the station are WGHP and it is on a wave length of 270 meters. If you haven't written in for your market report blanks yet do so now, so you can take down the reports from day to day and thus keep a record of prices and the trend of the markets. A coupon to be used when asking for the blanks appears in this issue.

HAVING TROUBLE

I have a small radio my boy made at his home and brought up here to us to keep us company as we are getting old and shut in, in the winter. He showed me how to operate it, but I can't get many stations. We live on a farm near Pine Lake and I get Chicago and Cincinnati stations. Sometimes I get real good music or a speech, and going along nice, then it will shut right off and I can't hear anything, sometimes gets so low I can't hear, then comes back again. Then sometimes there will be such a growling and squealing noise. I can't get it tuned out. I suppose the weather makes a difference. I look after the burs and wires if they get loose and tighten them. It is only a one-bulb set. There are no other radios around here to help draw the sound. Sunday evening I got part of a church service, then it began to clatter and rattle so I could not hear any more.

If I could get some instructions I would be very thankful.—Mrs. A. C. H., Boyne City, Mich.

I BELIEVE that perhaps your perhaps your trouble is due to poor batteries and perhaps a bad tube. You told me nothing about that part of the set, you know. If the machine worked well for a time I hardly think your trouble is anything but local. Let me know how things shape up when you have adjusted the parts mentioned. Try the batteries first.

THE ANNOUNCER

THE radio broadcast announcer's job is one that is pleasant and again not so pleasant. His is usually the job of gathering from far and near the talent that puts out the concerts from his station. If he is a good fellow and takes pains in selecting his performers the public recognizes the fact and respond in most cases gratefully to his efforts.

At the present the announcer has his hands full. If you listeners like any program particularly and wish more on the subject, write to the announcer and tell him so. He is human and will always try to please. When you feel like abusing and cussing out an announcer, first put yourself in his place and then try to see what you would do under like circumstances. Chances are you would not do much better, but this is not saying we have no bum announcers on the air, yes we have some real bum programs too. But time will weed these out for no applause means no interest.

HAVE YOU A RADIO SET?

If so, fill out this coupon and mail at once so you will have Market Report Blanks, to take down the prices quoted by THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, beginning Monday, January 4th, 1926. Pads of these blanks will be furnished FREE to paid-up subscribers who enclose the address label from any recent copy of this paper. Pads of 50 Market Report Blanks will be furnished to anyone not a subscriber to M. B. F. for 25c, coin or stamps.

RADIO EDITOR, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Dear Sir:

I own a Radio Receiving Set.
Crystal? Number of Tubes? Dry or Storage?
Please register my name as one of your Radio Gang and send me Market Report Blanks.
(1) I am a subscriber and enclose the address label from my M. B. F.
(2) I am not a subscriber and therefore enclose 25c for 50 Blanks.
Name
P. O. R. F. D. No.
County State

Isbell's Seeds DO Yield More



For forty-seven years our customers' successful money-making gardens and bumper crops have proved Isbell's Michigan grown seeds more hardy, better yielding and more dependable. Isbell's seeds yield more for the same reason that thoroughbred stock pays better—breeding tells in anything that grows.

For 47 Years

For nearly a half century Isbell's has been improving seeds—developing better strains, increasing hardiness, and yield and improving cleaning methods. Every ounce of Isbell's seed is grown under strict supervision, sorted and cleaned in our perfectly equipped plant and then tested for germination. Every precaution is taken to make certain that all the seed we ship is true to strain, dependable and of high germination.

Pure Bred Seed

Be sure of your seed. If you are to have big crops and make more from garden and field, seed must be pure bred. This year there is a shortage in several kinds of seeds. Order early. Beware of imported seed not adapted to your soil and climate. Do not take chances—be certain by planting only Isbell's Pure Bred Seed. Then you know you have the best seed that 47 years of selection, experimentation and development can produce.

Isbell's 1926 Seed Annual is Ready for You

This book—which has become the buying guide for more than 200,000 of America's most progressive farmers—is even more helpful this year. It tells you how to determine what crops are best for each purpose—what strains are best for your soil—how to prepare the soil—how to plant for best returns—how to care for the different varieties. It tells you how to select seed. And it quotes you money-saving, direct-from-grower prices, on Isbell's Pure Bred Seeds.

This Book Means More Money for You

Send for your copy today! It's Free! Over 400 true-to-nature illustrations—12 pages in natural colors. This book aids you to plan your crops. It means less money for seed and more profit from your farm and garden. It costs you nothing but may add many dollars to your income. Send the coupon now.

S. M. ISBELL & COMPANY

230 Mechanic Street SEED GROWERS JACKSON, MICHIGAN

Protect Yourself—
Order Early
Mail Coupon
Today

S. M. ISBELL & CO. SEED GROWERS
230 Mechanic St. JACKSON, MICHIGAN
Without obligation send me your 1926 Seed Annual quoting direct-from-grower prices. (80)
Name
Address

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

Wood Sawing Records Broken

Here's the Engine that Did It.
And I'll Send it to YOU on

30 Days FREE TRIAL!



C. E. Gilbert, Ohio, says: "I bought my Edwards Engine in 1920. Have been sawing wood right beside an 8 H. P. engine. The 8 H. P. sawed 24 cords in the same time that I sawed 32 cords. We both used the same size saws. I can also pull a pair of 8-inch burrs wide open and elevate the feed 8 feet above the mill."

EDWARDS FARM ENGINE

I can save you a lot of money on your saw outfit. We have them for both light and heavy duty, either unmounted, or mounted on stationary or portable frames. Write for circulars and prices.

Clarence Rutledge, Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards Engine four years steady work. It runs a 28-inch saw, 8-inch feed grinder, the ensilage cutter, and does all chores. Have had ten other engines—the Edwards beats them all."

fact, do practically every power job you have on your farm.

Change Power as You Change Jobs

I want to tell you how it can be changed from a 1 1/2 H. P. engine all the way up to a 6 H. P. engine—how you change power as you change jobs—how it saves fuel, starts without cranking even in the coldest weather, does not vibrate, is light and easy to move from one job to another, and yet is rugged, durable, and trouble-free. I want to tell you how it has made good with farmers in all kinds of work for more than nine years, and why it is just the engine for you to have.

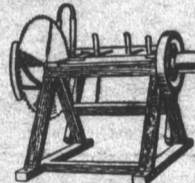
30 Days Free Trial

You risk nothing. Just send me your name and address, and without the slightest cost, or obligation, I'll mail you my book of letters from farmers, send you all the facts about this remarkable engine, and give you all the details of my liberal free trial offer. This is an honest, bona fide straightforward offer without any strings tied to it. Don't buy a farm engine until you have before you all the amazing facts about the Edwards Motor Co. Write today.

The Edwards Motor Co., 634 Main St., Springfield, Ohio. Without obligating me, send me free book and all information about your engine, wood saws, and other farm power machinery. Quote me prices and tell me about your easy payment plan, also about your 30-day free trial offer.

It Will Do All Your Farm Power Work

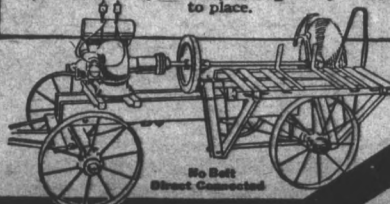
I want you to know what makes my engine so different from any other engine ever built. I want to tell you how this one engine will saw your wood, fill your silo, run your washing machine, grind your feed, pump your water—in



If you want a portable saw frame, either with or without the saw, set us for circulars describing our wonderful line. Our saw frames are built in all sizes and for all purposes. Strong, durable and long-lived even under the hardest usage. Our policy of selling direct from factory to user guarantees you lowest prices.

Highest Development in a Wood-Sawing Outfit

The saw mandrel is connected directly to the crank shaft of the Edwards Engine by means of a flexible coupling, eliminating belts, friction clutch pulleys, idler pulleys, and delivering one-third more power to the saw. The shaft may be disconnected from the engine so that the engine can be used for other work when not needed on the saw. Equipped with 70-lb. balance wheel to insure smooth running. 28" saw blade, fixed and ready for use. Mounted on sturdy 4-wheel truck. The weight of the entire outfit is only 975 lbs., making it easy to move from place to place.



MAIL THIS TO ME NOW!
Name
Address



"It's great to see the Milk Pails Fill Up"

WHAT a real pleasure to board a stable full of cows that month in and month out fill the pails as you know they should! Good cows and good feed, alone, often fall short of what you expect simply because winter feeding conditions impose a heavier burden than the milk-making organs, without aid, are equipped to meet.

Kow-Kare Takes the Slump Out of Winter Milkings

This wonderful all-medicine tonic offsets the sudden change from green foods to dry, course winter diet. It builds into your cows the power to convert their food into rich yields of milk—does away with the "boarder cow."

Kow-Kare is all medicine. Used sparingly at very slight outlay it brings back your small investment in cow health quickly—and many times over. As little as a tablespoonful twice a day, one week each month, will pay big dividends in added milk and healthier cows. Don't fail to give Kow-Kare a careful test; you'll never get along without it again.

Your Private Veterinary

For the ills common to cows—Barrenness, Retained After-birth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc., your can of Kow-Kare is always the ready remedy. Its re-building, invigorating action on the genital and digestive organs assure a quick return to health and productivity. Thousands of dairymen would not think of getting out of Kow-Kare.

If you have the least difficulty in getting Kow-Kare from your general store, feed dealer or druggist, order direct from us—by mail, postpaid; \$1.25 and 65c sizes.

Valuable FREE Book

Nearly a million dairymen each year use our reliable treatise on cow diseases—"The Home Cow Doctor." We will gladly mail you a copy on request. It contains much general information on the care of cows.

Grateful letters like these come by the hundreds

From Grover Schellinger, Glenwood City, Wis.

"It is difficult to express in words the good results I have obtained by the use of Kow-Kare. I find that by giving cows Kow-Kare, before calving time, brings fine results. I also give my cattle Kow-Kare when off feed and it is no time at all before they are again filling the pails with an extra amount of milk."

From J. O. Elnie Horseheads, N. Y.

"We have used your Kow-Kare with good results. Have used three large sized cans and are on the fourth can. It keeps the cows in good condition, therefore, good flow of milk is the result."

From A. C. Hays Unionport, Ohio

"I have been using your Kow-Kare for five years. Wouldn't do without it. It not only increases the milk but I get a better test in butter fat."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY, Inc.
Department 12 LYNDONVILLE, VT.

KOW-KARE
wakes up sluggish milkers
BAG BALM
keeps little hurts from getting big



MICHIGAN MILKMAKER DAIRY FEED



Insist Upon This Trademark

The local co-op or farm bureau agent can supply you. If you want to know about the success others have with it, write Dept. D.

THE M. F. B. SUPPLY SERVICE
LANSING, MICHIGAN

NEWTON'S Compound
Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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

POWER MILKER \$35
Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT
Read for yourself! 18 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milk the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—1 year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milksters." Get yours now!
Ottawa Milg. Co. 5811 White Street, Ottawa, Kansas
BOX 5811 Maple Ridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Answer to Questions Regarding Price of Milk

(Continued from Page 4)

utor must pay less for his total supply.

In earlier days when this manufacturing part of the business increased it brought about what has been called the surplus problem. The distributor did not give the farmer many details of his business but just reduced the price of milk on the total volume purchased. The distributor did not always know just how much milk he would have to use for manufacturing purposes (or how much surplus there would be) but he would reduce the price of milk sufficiently to cover the loss he would incur.

As time went on many distributors were buying their entire supply of milk for little more than butterfat or condensary prices. These prices were sufficiently high to keep the supply of milk coming to the city market so there was no reason for the distributor to pay more. The difference between the manufactured and whole milk prices was a slight premium because it was recognized that the farmer had to take better care of milk which went to the city market than that which was separated and sold as butterfat. At that period the higher price for fluid milk was recognized as a premium.

Getting Information on Market

The organization of dairymen's marketing associations was a step toward getting real information about the city milk market. Many distributors had no doubt kept the price of milk lower to the farmers than city retail prices justified. These associations of farmers were able to secure a higher price and somewhat better conditions than prevailed previously. In this struggle for higher prices the distributors always came back with the argument that higher prices could not be paid because the surplus was so high. This is, by the adoption of the use price for milk, or by the establishment of classes of milk.

The farmers recognized that the distributors were using the surplus to keep the price down and that they were keeping the price sufficiently low to cover all the risks of surplus. In short the farmers realized that they were bearing the cost of the surplus in a most expensive way and that they were doing this without having any real information about the extent of the surplus.

The arrangement, then, was that the distributor should pay a certain price for all milk sold as fluid milk and another price for all used for other purposes. This plan took away from the distributor the risk of the surplus and enabled him to pay the highest possible price for his fluid milk requirements and world prices for his manufacturing milk.

This method of buying milk is well established in most of the markets of the country and is one which should never be given up by the farmers. It is true that the farmer can find some objections to it, the principal one being that he does not know what he is going to get for his milk until he receives the milk check. Or that he would be pleased to sell all his milk at a flat price and have nothing to do with this two classes of milk and surplus. He thinks that a flat price will do away with the surplus.

Get Away from Flat Price

The greatest advancement farmers milk organizations have made in this market problem is to get away from the flat price. Those who are working to get it back surely do not realize that this would be a step backward rather than one in advance. It makes no difference what sort of schemes are worked, the farmer can never get more for his product than what its worth. The man who claims that he will pay a flat price for all the milk and that there will be no surplus is not honest. He knows that he is deceiving the farmer whenever he gets him into such an arrangement. This kind of milk buyer also knows that the flat price which he makes is going to be sufficiently low to cover all possible losses.

Let the farmer who is approached with any flat price scheme study the statement below very seriously before he makes up his mind. I think the usual flat price offer now is \$2.50 a hundred for all milk with the claim added that there will be

no surplus. The farmer without looking into this proposition will think that it is pretty good. But the man who paid a flat price of \$2.50 for the month of October, 1925, paid less than the distributor who paid off on a 50 per cent surplus basis. The calculation below shows this. If there was a 50 per cent surplus out of each 100 pounds 50 would sell at \$3.00 a hundred and 50 at \$2.14, the surplus price. Fifty pounds at \$3.00 per cwt. (base price), \$1.50; 50 pounds at \$2.14 per cwt. (surplus price), \$1.07; Amount due for 100 pounds, \$2.57. So the man who paid off on a flat price of \$2.50 would actually be paying off at more than a 50 per cent surplus rate.

There are some instances when milk distributors are in great need of milk that they will pay a flat price and net the farmer more than could be secured by the regular Detroit market plan. These cases are very rare, however, and usually such offers come from distributors who have not the financial standing to buy through the regular channels.

Farmers can well spend their time looking into the financial standing and business integrity of those milk buyers who do not deal with the organization of milk producers. There are many instances on record of where farmers thought they were beating the organized farmers' market only to find that the distributors who posed as a benefactor and offered attractive flat price schemes was financially bankrupt.

The average farmer can not afford to fight the market battle alone. He needs to stick with those whose interests are the same as his and secure every bit of information about the market possible. If he has any idea for the betterment of the market this should be taken before his fellow cooperators for consideration. There are many knotty problems confronting the Detroit milk market now and it will take the combined wisdom of all to properly handle them. One of the most pressing problems from the standpoint of many individual farmers is how to get rid of the unscrupulous dealer who is attempting to throw dissen-sion into the ranks of organized agriculture by offering flat prices and claiming no surplus exists in the market.

The milk producer of Michigan has gained much ground in his fight for better market conditions. These advantages can not be thrown away for false promises tinselled with selfishness.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

BLOOD IN MILK

Please give me your advice about my cow. For the last month about once or twice a week there are clots of blood in the milk, not always from the same teat and it leaves a brown settling in the bottom of the milk can. The cow is five years old, a good milker, apparently in the best of health.—C. M., Alto, Mich.

CLOTS of blood in the milk are caused by small hemorrhages in the udder; it is not always possible to prevent this trouble in cows. A light feeding of a very palatable ration containing plenty of laxatives and not more than 16 per cent of protein would be advisable. It is not policy to force a cow of this type too much. If possible dry her up and give her a good rest; this will give the udder a chance to heal up and get strong before she freshens again. This cow should have a two months rest before freshening and should not be fed too heavy during that time.

Indoors and Out

Grocer (to small boy applying for job): Yes, I need an all-around errand boy, one that's indoors half of the time and outdoors half of the time.

Boy: What happens to me when the door is slammed?

A Poor Prospect

Grocer: How about some nice apples?
Mrs. Dumber: Apples? I hate 'em. My mother died of appleplexy.

SPOHN'S
DISTERPER
COMPOUND

Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Influenza, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 50 cents, large \$1.20. Write for free booklet on diseases. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Dept. 12 GOSHEN, IND.

for HORSES
MULES
and
DOGS

POULTRY

FERRIS WHITE PULLETS
LEGHORN
Thousands now at low prices. Trapped, COCKERELS pedigree. Egg contest winners for years. Pay 1 after you see them. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for special sale bulletin and big free catalog. JENS GEO. B. FERRIS, 942 Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTES—MY CHOICE BREEDING cockerels are now ready for shipment. Their quality will please you. Fred Berlin, Allen, Mich.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS. Standard color and shape. Bred from heavy producers. Write for prices. W. C. Coffman, Route 3, Benton Harbor, Mich.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS from America's best prize-winning heavy-laying strains. Won 18 First prizes at Detroit and M. A. C. in two years. Reasonable prices. TOLLES BROS., R10, St. Johns, Michigan.

Gland Extracts Start Hens Laying in 24 Hours



At last science has found the way to reach the OVARIAN or EGG PRODUCING gland of hens and stimulates the production of eggs—almost ever night! This new discovery makes hens lay as never before thought possible. Now every poultry raiser can quickly and easily double his profits by doubling his egg yield.

You have heard of gland extracts and vitamins for human beings and the marvels that science has accomplished. Now, the Poultry Vitamins Company has developed a tablet for poultry with truly amazing results. For hens have glands just like humans. Hens need vitamins, too. And these tablets contain both these precious energizing substances that act upon the vital organs of fowls.

5 Times the Eggs

Eggs! Eggs! And still more eggs—even in coldest weather! Just crush a few TABLATED VITAMINES in the drinking water. Then watch the action! Government station reports that hens fed vitamins laid 300 eggs. The ordinary hen lays only 60. Think of it! Five times the eggs! Five times the profit!

30 Eggs Instead of 6

"The tablets did wonderful," writes Mrs. H. D. McDonald, of Adairville, Ky. "I was not getting a half dozen eggs a day from a flock of 60 hens. Since feeding them only one week my hens have increased to 30 dozen eggs." Again, 5 times the egg yield! Did you ever hear of anything like this before?

Eggs—Eggs—Eggs

Yes, lots of eggs, fine healthy chicks, and prosperous flocks without fuss or bother. Turn your loafers into busy layers. Double your egg profits. What others are doing, you, too, can do. TABLATED VITAMINES combines real gland extracts and vitamins with astonishing results in egg production and general health.

\$1.00 Package FREE!

Don't send any money. Just fill in and mail coupon below. The Poultry Vitamins Company will send you at once TWO regular one-dollar packages of TABLATED VITAMINES. Pay your postman only \$1, plus 17c postage, when he delivers BOTH packages. The extra dollar package is given without cost.

Results Guaranteed

Don't wait. Take advantage of this offer today. The Poultry Vitamins Company absolutely guarantees satisfaction or money back. You can't lose. Get dozens of eggs right now! Mail coupon below this minute.

Send No Money

Poultry Vitamins Company, Dept. 584
837 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Send me TWO regular one-dollar packages of TABLATED VITAMINES. I will pay postman only \$1, plus 17c postage, for BOTH packages. You agree to refund my money if any time within 30 days if I am not entirely satisfied. If you prefer, you may send \$1 with this coupon and save postage.

Name _____
Address _____

WITH THE COW TESTERS

LEROY HEILMAN has finished the second year's testing work in the Washtenaw-Saline C. T. A. This Association started on the third year's work with eleven old members from the first year's work, five members from the second year's work and nine new members. Many interesting facts are pointed out by Heilman in his annual report. For instance, one herd, by changing the feed, produced butterfat more efficiently and as a result showed a greater profit at the close of the year. Another member, on the suggestion of the tester, changed the market place for his product and as a result he realized six cents more per pound butterfat. Another member was persuaded to buy his first purebred animals. Since then this member has purchased four purebred cows. One other member, A. J. Ernst said, "The C. T. A. got me to thinking about my cows and although I consider my herd a good grade herd, I am no longer satisfied with grades but am buying purebreds." He also said, "A year ago a pedigree was Greek to me but now I know how to tell well bred cows from just registered scrubs. I think every man with six or more cows should join a C. T. A., once anyway."

Charlevoix county herds which have a 300 pound butterfat production average for the Cow Testing Association year ending August 1st, are as follows: Arthur Shepard, 7.50 Gr H.; Dan Swanson, 4.66 Mixed; Breezy Point Farm, 18.41 PB H.; Wm. Shepard, 5.58 PB and Gr H.; Geo. Meggison, 11.75 PB and Gr J.; Frank Behling, 6.33 PB H.; Orchard Bay Farm, 26.08 PB H.; Wm. C. Severance, 16.25 PB and Gr H.; B. E. Waterman, 5.66 PB and Gr H and SH. For the past two years Arthur Shepard; Breezy Point Farm; Geo. Meggison and Frank A. W. Behling's herds have averaged above 300 pounds of butterfat production. These herds are reported by Clarence Mullett who has been testing for this association for two years. Mr. Mullett has entered M. S. C. and Edgar Miteen has taken over his duties. Comparing the production of the entire Association with the previous year's production there has been an advance of 656 pounds of milk and 16.8 pounds of butterfat per cow in production for this year. This is a good increase and means better profits to all of the Charlevoix county members. A balanced ration feeding program was encouraged. Minerals such as bone meal and additions of small amounts of iodine in the drinking water were also emphasized.

In the North Delta Cow Testing Association, James Vanderstar, the tester, reports that one member remarked, "If I had belonged to an Association last year I would have saved over \$200.00 in feed." This remark made by a member is explained by Vanderstar in that a balanced ration was recommended and the cows were fed according to production. A decrease in the actual cost of feed occurred as a result of this recommendation. There was also an increase in production of milk and butterfat. A difference of \$80.00 in returns over feed cost resulted to the member for a period of two months. The highest producing cow made 11,858 pounds of milk and 447.0 pounds of butterfat. Her returns for the year over feed cost was \$109.00 while the four poor cows made a net return of only \$39.40 for the entire year.

H. E. Frank has completed the third year's testing in the North Eaton C. T. A. This Association has improved its butterfat production per cow each succeeding year. In 1923 the average production per cow was 269 pounds; in 1924 it was 275 and in 1925 the average production was 285 pounds of butterfat and 8049 pounds of milk.

You can usually judge a farmer by the kind of stock he keeps.

Concrete can be laid in winter if care is taken to heat the "mix" and keep the job covered until it has "set."

CANCER—FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

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

Run your skimmilk through a new De Laval



Guaranteed to skim cleaner

The new De Laval has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.

YOUR old separator may be running all right and you may think it is doing good work, but is it? Here is an easy way to satisfy yourself. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this simple test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested. Then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

Thousands have tried this plan and many have found a new De Laval would increase their cream money from \$25 to \$200 a year.

7 SIZES
Hand-Electric-Belt
660 to 1430 DOWN
Balance in 15 Easy Monthly Payments

SEE and TRY the New De Laval
TRADE in your old Separator

The De Laval Milker See Your De Laval Agent

If you milk five or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 35,000 in use giving wonderful satisfaction. Send for complete information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 4634
New York, 185 Broadway
San Francisco, 601 Jackson Boulevard

Send catalog checked — Separator Milker
Name _____ Town _____ State _____ No. Cows _____ R. D. _____

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading for reputable breeders of Live Stock at special low rates to encourage the growing of pure-breds on the farms of our readers. Our advertising rate is **THIRTY CENTS (30c)** per agate line, per insertion. Fourteen agate lines to the column inch or \$4.20 per inch, less 2% for cash if sent with order or paid on or before the 10th of month following date of insertion. **SEND IN YOUR AD AND WE WILL PUT IT IN TYPE FREE!** so you can see how many lines it will fill. Address all letters, BREEDERS DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Write or wire for terms and dates.
G. P. PHILLIPS, Bellevue, Michigan.

CATTLE GUERNSEYS

MAY — GUERNSEYS — ROSE
STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED
Bull calves out of Dams up to 877 pounds fat. Sired by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. The homes of bulls; Shuttlewick May Rose Sequel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbeck's Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011.18 fat, 772 fat and 610 fat.
GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE J. HICKS, Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.

PRACTICALLY PURE BRED GUERNSEY DAIRY calves, \$20.00 each. Shipped C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wis.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS—OLDEST HERD IN U.S.
We have some good bulls for sale. Farmers prices.
CRAPO FARMS, Swartz Creek, Mich.

JERSEYS

REG. JERSEYS, POGIS 99th OF H. F. AND Majesty breeding. Young stock for sale. Herd fully accredited by State and Federal Government. Write or visit for prices and description.
GUY C. WILBUR, BELDING, Mich.

SWINE HAMPSHIRE

SPRING BOARS NOW READY TO SHIP. Bred Gilts later for spring farrow.
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Poultry Department

POULTRY HOUSE ROOSTS

AVERAGE sized hens need from seven to ten inches of roost space. Roosts should be short and run north and south instead of east and west when placed along the north wall of the house. The poles should be level.

The space under the roosts can be made available for scratching and exercising when dropping boards are used in the poultry house. Fully a third more floor space is available then. Matched flooring, with the boards running the same way the scraper will move in cleaning them make the best dropping boards. A four inch opening at the back of the dropping boards will provide ventilation while the birds are on the roosts.

SOFT SHELLED EGGS

I would like to know why my chickens lay so many soft shelled eggs during the spring and summer months. I always keep oyster shells in the self-feeder and gravel and sand, they always have plenty of. Is there something I could feed in the dry mash or in any other way to help make the shells hard?—Mrs. J. B., Michigan.

THE cause of soft shelled eggs is commonly a lack of calcium carbonate in the ration. While a majority of people keep oyster shell before the birds at all times, the available lime content of oyster shell does not seem sufficient to warrant hard shelled eggs.

The addition of two to four per cent calcium carbonate in the form of ground limestone or marl will doubtless counteract the trouble with soft shelled eggs.—J. A. Hannah, Ass't Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.

CHICKENS GET WEAK LEGS

Am wondering if you can tell me what is wrong with my flock of chickens? Have had 1,000 chicks and now have about 300 or 400 left. They have everything; plenty to eat and clean water, new coop, lots of light, grit, oyster shells, charcoal, all the green food, cabbage, mangels, and yet they get weak legs and tumble around and within a day or two die. Do you think worms cause that? What would you do with them? They have been this way ever since small. They also sit on the roosts and pull in their heads and doze away.—Reader, Midland, Michigan.

HERE is what I would do with the chickens if they were mine; first get the following feed for them made out of 80 parts ground yellow corn, 20 parts wheat middlings, 5 parts bone meal and 1 part salt. Then to this I would add two pounds of cod-liver oil per each 100 lbs. This will no doubt show a marked improvement in your flock in a short time; if you have whole milk and will give them this instead of skim milk you can probably get away from using the cod liver oil. You can buy a cod liver meal put out by the Quaker people and it might be cheaper and more satisfactory to buy this instead of mixing the feed I have suggested and then mixing the cod-liver oil with it. The famous Full-o-Pep egg mash put out by this firm contains cod liver oil and this, no doubt, would be the cheapest way to handle it. You can give the flock the oyster shells and charcoal in their feeders just as you have been doing; keep them out of doors as much as possible.—Dr. George H. Conn.

BLACK HEAD

We have had some trouble with our turkeys dying this fall. They stand around with their wings down and seem sleepy. Droppings are yellowish. Please tell us what to do.—Mrs. P., Melvin, Mich.

THE turkeys likely have black head. Get some Bichloride of mercury tablets of your druggist and place 7 grains in each gallon of drinking water; this is poison and should be given in glass or crockery but not in a metal vessel; keep away from all other birds or animals. Allow no other drinking water. Clean up the house and disinfect it. Sprinkle the runs with lime.—Dr. George H. Conn.

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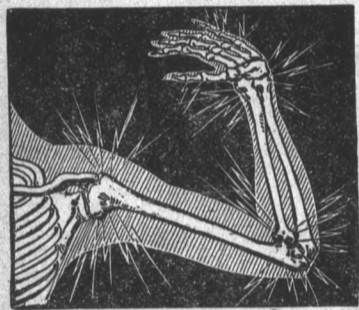
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In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment 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.



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EGG YIELD GUARANTEED TO DOUBLE IN A WEEK

Many things have been advertised to make hens lay, but W. B. Mack, the widely known poultry advisor, is the first to ever offer a premium for hens that won't lay satisfactorily after using his simple system.

Mr. Mack, whose advice has been followed successfully by thousands, recently made the following statement: "I believe that any poultry raiser can double or triple his egg yield within one week by following my simple system and adding certain elements to the feed or water. In fact I am so sure of it you can tell the public I will send full instructions and a package of ingredients, usually sufficient to get at least 600 eggs, to anyone who will write me."

Poultry raisers who want many times more eggs need not send any money but merely name and address to W. B. Mack, 338 Davidson Building, Kansas City, Mo. Full instructions and package of ingredients will be sent by return collect on delivery mail for only \$1 and postage. If at the end of one week you are not getting at least twice as many eggs, or if not satisfied for any reason, Mr. Mack will not only return the purchase price on request, but will also pay you an extra quarter for your trouble. Mr. Mack is absolutely reliable, and his sincerity is proved by his offer to actually pay a premium to anyone who is not more than satisfied.—(Adv.)

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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, Manassquan, 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.)

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The Experience Pool

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

ADVICE TO "F. P."

DEAR EDITOR: I see by December 5th issue that F. P., of Melvin, Michigan, is having trouble with his cow, getting her with calf. If F. P.'s name was signed to his request, I would write him direct, however, I will give our remedy of which I have been going to do for some time but neglected to do so. We have used it as well as some of our neighbors with good success. It is saleratus, one teaspoonful to one-half pint of water, injected. We use a small rubber hose about three and one-half feet long with a small funnel at end to pour water in. Breed as soon as possible after treatment. We have three cows we got with calf by this method and one of them we took a distance of one and one-half miles after treatment.—D. E. C., Fremont, Michigan.

ICE HOUSE CANNOT OFFSET POOR PACKING

STUDIES of ice houses have shown that when the ice is lost it is not always the fault of the house, and that proper packing is the most important factor in ice storage.

Two points must be observed; namely, proper amount of packing material, usually sawdust, and proper pack of the ice block itself. A very simple frame building, roughly boarded up both inside and outside of studdings will keep ice when the ice is packed correctly with 12 to 18 inches of sawdust on all sides, top and bottom. Better construction is obtained, however, by double boarding both inside and outside of studdings, using paper between the boards. In this type of house, the top and the bottom of the walls must be made very tight to secure real dead air spaces in the walls. The shrinkage of ice in this house is much less than in one of simpler construction. The ice cakes must fit closely together and all crevices should be filled with finely crushed ice or snow. Failure to fill these crevices tight starts air channels which can seldom be effectively stopped. Skimping in the amount of sawdust used and carelessly leaving cracks in the ice block are the causes of much loss of ice. Daily attention when the pack starts settling in the first warm weather of spring also is necessary.

On most dairy farms one and a half tons of ice to the cow is about the right amount to store.

If the poultry raiser has more pullets than space and has no chance to build more good housing facilities, he had best cull his pullets to about the right number. One hundred well grown, vigorous and healthy pullets that are well housed in plenty of space will return far more profit than 150 pullets of all sizes and stages of development crowded into the same house.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

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

PAN-A-CE-A

puts hens in laying trim

Put your hen in laying trim—then you have a laying hen

You WANT music in your poultry yard—song, scratch, cackle. You want an industrious hen—a hen that will get off her roost winter mornings, ready to scratch for her breakfast. A fat, lazy hen may be all right for pot-pie, but for egg-laying—never!

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily, and see the change come over your flock. See the combs and wattles turn red. See them begin to cheer up and hop around. See the claws begin to dig in. That's when you get eggs.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months. There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.
60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.
200 hens the 25-lb. pail
500 hens the 100-lb. drum

For 25 hens there is a smaller package

REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

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MARKET FLASHES

Wheat Should Bring Good Price

Small Receipts of Hogs Cause Prices to Advance

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

NINETEEN hundred and twenty-five was on the whole a prosperous year for the United States, the domestic and foreign trade of the country showing a marked increase over the preceding year, and farmers had more money to spend on farm implements. Wages paid to workers were the highest ever known, and their expenditures were proportionately large. The steady growth of the world's population is apt to be lost sight of by most people, but it is a big item, and the gain since 1920 is reported as around 8 per cent. There has been no such increase in the crops, while the number of cattle and hogs is materially lower. Unusual efforts were made to increase the farm crops by stimulating the soil to produce more to the acre than in past years, and farmers are emulating the examples of the clubs of boys in seeing how much corn can be grown to the acre. Close attention too is paid by the boys in various agricultural districts to the production of pigs, and wonderful things were accomplished. The community of which Muncie, Illinois is a center in observing the results of what the high school boys have done. The year's record shows that 105 sows and gilts were farmed out to the boys, and 785 pigs were raised. Counted among these pigs was one litter of sixteen that at 180 days weighed 3,715 pounds, the third largest ton-litter in the state, and the largest Duroc-Jersey litter. At one fair the boys won \$413 in prize money on the pigs exhibited, and at the local Fall Festival about 300 head of spring pigs were shown. Members of the Duroc-Jersey club, made up of the boys producing litters of that breed, won \$800 in all in prize money on their pigs.

Government Crop Report

The final government crop report for 1925 indicates a total wheat crop of 669,000,000 bushels, being 28,000,000 bushels less than the earlier returns, comparing with last year's harvest of 862,000,000. A corn crop of 2,901,000,000 bushels is indicated by the final returns, 112,000,000 bushels less than the November figures, and the crop, instead of being a near bumper one, is 35,000,000 bushels less than the average of the last five years. The yield, however, is 538,000,000 bushels in excess of the revised figures of 1924, which were lowered 124,000,000 bushels from those given out at this season a year ago.

An increase of 32,000,000 bushels in oats, and a reduction of 9,000,000 bushels of barley and 2,000,000 bushels of rye, as compared with the preliminary returns were shown by the report. The oats crop is 21,000,000 bushels less than last year's revised figures and rye is short over 15,000,000 bushels, while the barley yield is 40,000,000 bushels in excess of 1924.

Total yield of the five leading grains this year is 5,339,000,000 bu, compared with 4,941,000,000 bushels as last year's revised totals, an increase of 398,000,000 bushels or 8.1 per cent.

On the basis of domestic wheat requirements of 630,000,000 bushels and after allowing for 50,000,000 bushels exported to Dec. 1, the statistics suggest that the United States has already cut into the carryover from last year by around 15,000,000 bushels. A crop expert says that unless conditions change, it is expected that wheat will have to be imported from Canada for domestic consumption despite the duty of 42 cents per bushel.

Wheat Prices Rise

The United States Department of Agriculture reports on the winter wheat acreage shows an acreage for the 1926 crop of 39,540,000 acres, against 39,956,000 acres as the final figures for a year ago. Late sales were made of December wheat at

\$1.77, prices having a good rise. The rye report shows a decrease of 16.2 per cent as compared with the acreage a year ago.

Wheat Advices Conflicting

It has been said that while figures do not lie, those who make the figures sometimes utter untruths, and readers of the published market reports recall this in studying the conflicting reports regarding the wheat crop of Argentina. It has been evident all along that speculators were deeply interested in spreading these reports, and it has been a big battle between the bulls and the bears, the wheat crop being a bad crop one day and a good one the next. The

tina continue uncertain and the trade in all markets largely professional, sharp fluctuations in prices are to be expected. Harvesting in Argentina will not be over until the middle of January, and not before then will it be possible to know what the exportable surplus amounts to. In ordinary years potatoes would be partly substituted when wheat sells higher than usual, but the United States crop of potatoes for 1925 was greatly reduced by blight, and prices are unusually high everywhere.

Expect Larger Corn Receipts

A Chicago cash house has been making a canvass of one hundred Illinois country stations, and in a majority of instances it was learned that the long expected movement of corn to terminal markets was expected to get under way after the holidays, providing the weather kept cold. Like the other cereals, wheat alone excepted, corn is still selling

WHEAT

Wheat finished up last week strong with a sharp advance in price. Detroit gained four cents for the day and was 14 cents above the low point of the week. Up to the latter part of last week the market had a weak tone but when the government report on the United States wheat crop came out it was decidedly bullish showing that the crop was much lighter than was expected, and a strong tone developed. The price is only a few cents under the \$2 mark set by many and there are plenty who believe it will be reached soon.

CORN

While the strength in wheat was felt in the corn market gains were not as pronounced. There is considerable feeling that corn should be higher in price.

OATS

Oats followed the other grains upward in price but there was no change in the trading or in the tone of the market. The government crop report recently issued shows the 1925 crop to be around 20,000,000 bushels under 1925 and the price nearly 10 cents lower.

RYE

Rye at Detroit has gained 8 cents over the price quoted in our last issue and 5 cents of this advance was made last Saturday, when other grains showed new life.

BEANS

The government crop report of December 22nd estimates Michigan's 1925 crop as 2,000,000 bushels greater than the year before, as have other reports this past fall, in spite of the fact that damage has been heavy. The same agency shows that the New York crop is considerable under a year ago and that state will have to come to Michigan to help supply her needs. In her production of white pea beans Michigan stands out far ahead, followed by New York and the 1925 production of the two states, using the government figures will be only slightly more than the crop for 1924, while the price being paid in both states is considerable under a year ago. It seems to us that the government has failed to realize the extent of the damage in Michigan and make any allowance in its report, thus bearing the market. Many students of the market are of the opinion that farmers should be getting \$5.00 per cwt. for choice beans right today, and a study of conditions would certainly indicate that. Elevators are having quite a problem handling the wet beans as fast as they come in.

POTATOES

Considerable strength was given the potato market by the bullish report issued by the government, to the effect that the 1925 crop barely surpasses production for 1919, the year of record breaking prices. The latest estimate was 23,600,000 bushels under the one of November.

HAY

There is a good demand for top grades of hay but many of the poor grades go begging for buyers. Prices are fairly steady.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin Saturday said: "Holiday quietness pervades the wool market, but the tone of the market is very much better than it has been for several weeks. The decline, which was started by a drop in prices in Montevideo about three weeks or so ago, has been stopped and prices in the foreign markets have appreciated slightly since. Everywhere a flood of confidence prevails and the belief is general that 1926 promises a great deal for the wool textile industry. The goods outlook, both here and abroad, with wool on its present low level, barely above the cost of production in some cases, is considered excellent.

BE READY FOR THE BUSINESS FARMER MARKET REPORTS OVER RADIO

In order to get the most profit out of his labor a farmer should know about his markets daily, and we were pleased to announce in our last issue that we had made arrangements whereby we would broadcast markets and farm news daily, excepting Saturday and Sunday, beginning at 7 o'clock in the evening, on and after January 4th, through station WGHP of Detroit. We are again calling your attention to this new service we are happy to give our farmers and suggest that you get your set tuned-in so as not to miss anything. The station is on a wavelength of 270 meters.

strangest thing after all was the way the "suckers" were fooled, for there is nothing new in all this setting the traps for the "lambs," yet the crop reports work as well as ever. Of course, no one is able to say definitely just what wheat is going to bring in the markets of the country, but judging from the world's shortage and the usual requirements, the price may be expected to be sufficiently high to remunerate farmers. It should be remembered, however, that beyond a certain point consumers would use less, and by a large part of the people of European countries rye bread is the great staple instead of wheat. The visible wheat supply in this country is unusually small, and the wheat condition as given by the New York Journal of Commerce in eleven states is 80.7 per cent, compared with 82.6 last year and 84.9 as the ten year average for the entire country. The acreage in eleven states is given as 9.1 per cent less than a year ago. As long as the reports from Argen-

at far lower prices than at the beginning of 1925.

Irregular Cattle Market

Cattle prices had a good early rise early in Christmas week, with only moderate receipts, but declined on Thursday. Common to prime beef steers have been selling for \$7.35 to \$12.60, largely at \$3 to \$11.50.

Short Supply of Pigs

The government pig survey suggesting 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 less pigs than last year was regarded as a bearish feature for corn prices. The Christmas week hog supplies were unusually small in numbers, falling far below those for one and two years ago, and prices had a big advance, especially for light weights. Prime lights were much wanted, and a large share of the hogs on the market were taken for eastern shipment. The best light sold up to \$12.25 per hundred pounds, comparing with \$10.60 as top a year ago and \$7.35 two years ago.

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit Dec. 25	Chicago Dec. 25	Detroit Dec. 17	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.93		\$1.86	\$1.88
No. 2 White	1.94		1.87	1.89
No. 2 Mixed	1.93		1.86	1.88
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow				1.30
No. 3 Yellow	.81	.75 @ .77 1/2	.82	1.25
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.47	.42 1/2 @ .43	.48	.64
No. 3 White	.46	.41 @ .42 1/2	.47	.63
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.09		1.01	1.51
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.75		4.85 @ 4.90	5.50 @ 5.60
POTATOES—				
New, Per Cwt.	3.70 @ 4.00	3.74 @ 4.15	3.65 @ 3.80	.98
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 28.—Wheat and corn strong. Oats steady. Potatoes in demand. Livestock market active and prices higher.

DISCARD THE TRUSS!

THE RUPTURE IS FORGOTTEN

from the first moment that a Brooks Appliance exerts its constant, firm but gentle pressure; then Nature welcomes the chance to cure. Now you can free yourself of rupture without pain, operation or loss of time. Don't endure truss torture any longer—try the method which thousands of men, women and children hail as a permanent cure.

The Brooks Appliance is Sent on Trial to Prove Its Every Claim

Ten Reasons Why You Should Send for BROOKS RUPTURE APPLIANCE

- 1 It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
- 2 The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
- 3 Being an air cushion of soft rubber, it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters nor causes irritation.
- 4 Unlike the ordinary so-called pads used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome nor ungainly.
- 5 It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
- 6 The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
- 7 There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
- 8 There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
- 9 All the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
- 10 WE GUARANTEE YOU COMFORT at all times and in all positions, and sell every Appliance with this positive understanding.

Note This Well:

Where trusses, salves, steel and leather harnesses fail, the Brooks Appliance wins its greatest successes. It is the only truly comfortable sanitary and scientific device for holding rupture without irritation, inconvenience, annoyance or pain. This we offer to prove by sending you a BROOKS APPLIANCE entirely at our risk.

Can You Doubt That These Are Genuine Cures?

"All the Faith in the World in Them"

R. No. 2, Cortland, Ohio.
August 23, 1924.
Will you send me your charts and price list? My daughter nine years old has had a rupture just break through down low on the right side and your appliance worked such wonders for me I want one for her. I had a rupture from birth and at the age of 27 I could scarcely work at all. After wearing one of your appliances for only a year and a half I was entirely cured and I am a millwright, so my work is heavy, but I am never bothered one bit. So I have all the faith in the world in them and feel if one cured my rupture of 27 years standing, it certainly ought to do the same for my child.

Very truly yours,
WM. J. CLARK.

"Feel I Have Been Cured"

Brownburg, Indiana.
February 2, 1925.
I have received several letters the last year and intended to write and tell you of the success your Appliance has been to me. I wore one of your Appliances with ease until I felt I was cured. I haven't worn it now for almost one year and feel I have been cured. And am sure I can recommend your Appliance to any of my friends.

MRS. HARRY JOHNSON.

"Have Done All Kinds of Heavy Outside Work Since Cured"

Racine, Wisconsin.
February 20, 1925.
I believe that I have been completely cured of rupture by your Appliance. I have not worn one of yours or any other truss for over three years and have done all kinds of heavy outside work since, so I believe that is a fair test giving me a right to say that I am cured. I am a satisfied customer and hope to remain so.

HARVEY F. CLARK.

"I Have No Rupture Any More"

Ames, Iowa.
April 28, 1925.
Well, I have no rupture any more. I wore your Appliance seven months and I was completely cured. I can lift now just as hard as I can and it don't affect me in any way. I wore other makes of trusses for two years with no results. There is no doubt in my mind but that you have the best Appliance on the market and if it serves everyone as it served me it is worth a good many times its price. I do and will recommend your Appliance to anyone suffering from rupture.

H. A. OSBORNE,
1212 N. Kellogg Ave.

"Cured Me Without an Operation"

Peno, S. D.
Feb. 20, 1925.
The Appliance I got from you I wore about one year and it cured me completely. I have not used it since. I saw a doctor before I tried one of your Appliances and he said the only cure would be an operation but it cured me without an operation. And it didn't bother me to wear after the first two weeks.

A. W. GROVER.



C. E. BROOKS—INVENTOR OF THE APPLIANCE

He Cured Himself—His Method has Cured a Great Host of Rupture Sufferers as is attested by thousands upon thousands of letters such as these. If ruptured, do not suffer one day longer than needed, write to Brooks Appliance Company, at Marshall, Michigan, for full information (sent in plain sealed envelope) of the

FREE OFFER TO THE RUPTURED

"It Sure Is a Blessing to Anyone Who Suffers from Rupture"

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.
March 13, 1925.

In 1919 our 4 year old boy became ruptured and we sent for a much advertised appliance—not a truss with a steel spring—which had a solid cushion and we received some medicine to rub the rupture with. We used this appliance and medicine faithfully for two years but the rupture was still there. As it was time to get another appliance, this being too small, we thought we would try the one advertised by you. So in September, 1921, we sent for your appliance. After he wore it for one year there was no sign of any rupture, but we let him wear it until 1923 in Fall. Since then he never wore any appliance and the rupture is completely healed. He is and was very wild and active and the more remarkable the cure. Your soft, perfectly fitting rubber cushion did the work and we are very thankful to you and will recommend your appliance whenever there is an occasion.

Yours thankfully,
OTTO F. BURR.

You may use this letter as testimony and I will answer every inquiry if return postage is included.

"Accepted for Service After Being Cured"

Larimore, N. D.
May 4, 1925.

I am writing to let you know that I have not had any need of your appliance the last six or seven years. The reason is this. I was examined for the draft in February, 1918, and was found to be ruptured. Still wearing your appliance was included into service July, 1918, and again examined and nothing was found wrong. Still wore your appliance until September, 1918, when I removed it and have never had to put it on again. Thanking you for all past favors and am boosting for you. I remain

Yours truly,
EINAR SOLSING.

Please Remember

Our Appliance is sent on trial to prove what we say is true. You are sole judge. Now fill out and send the coupon—for yourself, a relative or a friend.



FREE INFORMATION COUPON

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO.,
385C State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please mail in plain sealed envelope your illustrated book and full information about your appliance for Rupture, price and a number of testimonials from those who have been cured.

Name

City..... R. F. D.....

State.....