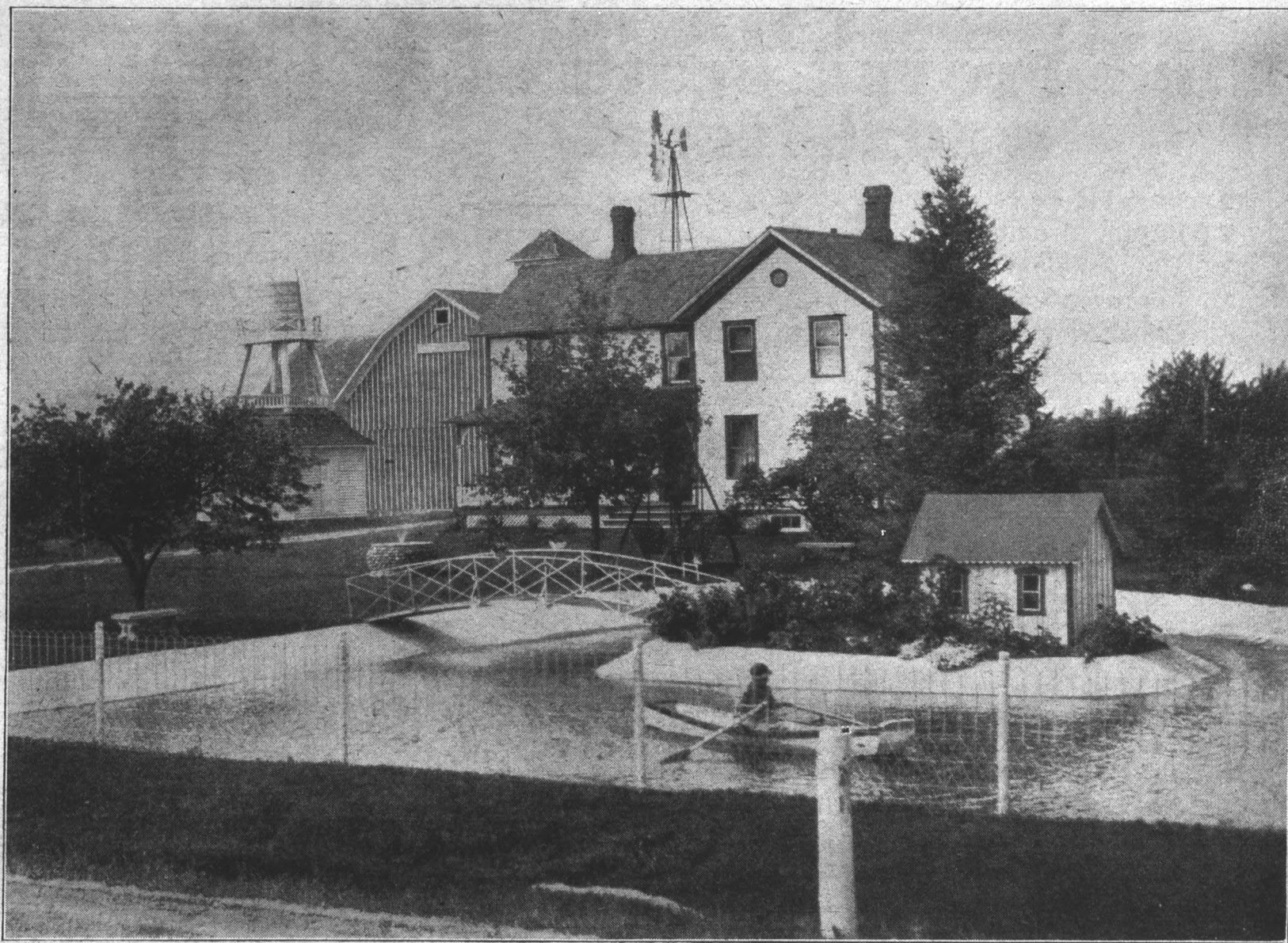
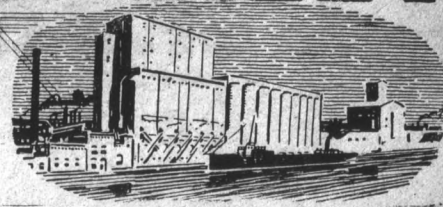


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



WHERE THE AUTHOR OF "PIONEERING IN MICHIGAN" LIVES

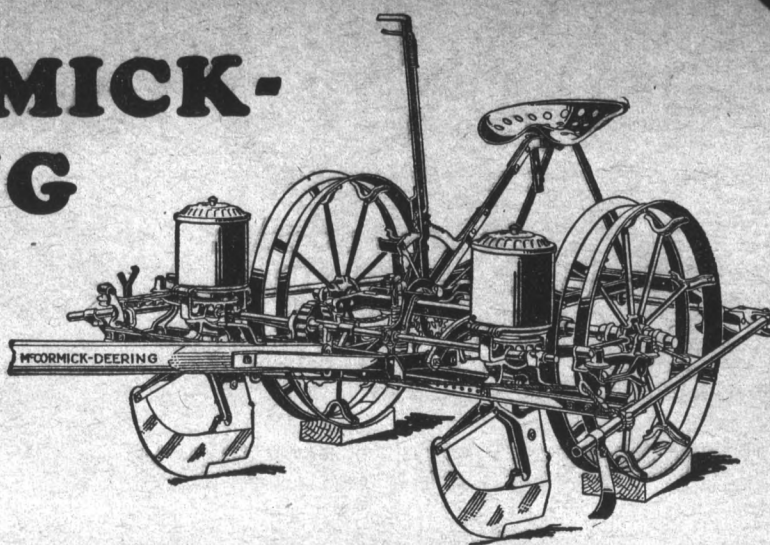
THIS is "Allendale," the fine farm home of Mr. Ed. C. Allen, the author of our new story "Pioneering in Michigan," who lives near LeRoy, in Osceola county. In the year of 1867, when the author was only six years old, the Allen family came to this state but it was two years later before they located on this farm in the "wilderness of Northern Michigan." Mr. Allen has been interested in many different lines of business, along with his farming, but he closed out his other interests several years ago and since then has devoted his entire time to farming and improving the place. The above picture will testify that a certain metropolitan daily did not exaggerate when it called the yard at Allendale, "the most beautiful farmyard in Western Michigan." The small building in the foreground was originally a playhouse for the children, but after a concrete swimming pool was constructed around it in 1916, leaving it on an island, it was made a dressing-room or bath house, and a bridge built to cross over to it. This is a front view of the yard and a picture taken from the back reveals equally beautiful grounds. The home is strictly modern in every way so Mr. and Mrs. Allen, with one daughter, have all the comforts of a city home besides being where they can enjoy the fresh air and nature, and be close to God. It is here that Mr. Allen wrote our new story which begins in this issue.

In this issue:—*"Farmers Find Wool Pooling Very Profitable"*—*"Should We Reduce Number of Counties to Reduce Governmental Costs?"*—*"Partnerships That Have Stood the Test of Time"*—*Farmers Service Bureau*—*Broadscope Farm News and Views*

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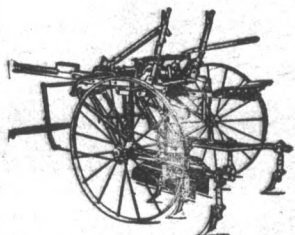
Corn Planters and Drills



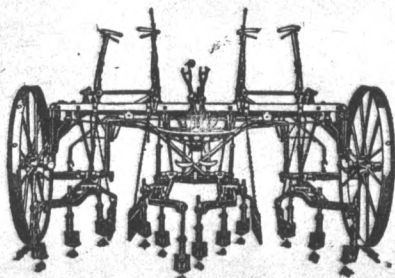
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Tune in on WGHP every night at 7 o'clock except Saturday and Sunday for Michigan Business Farmer Market Reports.

GREENVILLE TO GET POTATO SHOW AGAIN

GREENVILLE was awarded the West Michigan potato show for the second year in succession by the directors of the West Michigan Potato Show association meeting at Greenville last week.

Oct. 28, 29 and 30 were set as the dates. If possible Frank O. Lowden will be secured as the main speaker.

E. W. Lincoln of Greenville was elected president of the show, succeeding S. D. R. Smith who has moved out of Michigan. Paul Riddick, editor of the Greenville News, was elected vice president and V. I. Whittemore, teacher of agriculture in Greenville high school, was the choice for secretary-treasurer. Thirteen directors from Kent, Ionia, Montcalm, Mecosta and Newaygo counties were appointed at the meeting.

A. C. Carton of Lansing will represent the state department of agriculture on the board of directors and Michigan State College will be represented by R. G. Carr and H. C. Moore, extension specialists.

SYRUP COST COLLEGE \$2.35 PER GALLON

IT cost the forestry department of the Michigan State College \$2.35 a gallon to manufacture maple sirup in its sugar bush at the college last spring, according to figures recently made public by Prof. A. K. Chittenden, chief forester.

The sugar bush covers 55 acres and the maple trees are said to be scattered, perhaps more so than in an ideal sugar bush. All labor connected with the operation, from tapping the trees to "sugaring off" are included in the figures.

The cost per gallon of sirup for the different items entering into the operation was determined at the close of the season to be as follows:

Washing buckets, 15 cents; tapping trees, 9 cents; gathering sap, 71 cents; boiling, 53 cents; gathering buckets at close of season, 6 cents; fuel, 42 cents; containers, 20 cents; drawing water, 3 cents; drawing wood, 2 cents; depreciation on plant and equipment, 14 cents.

Man labor was charged at the rate of 40 cents an hour and horse labor at 20 cents an hour.

BEAN GROWERS TOLD TO STORE OWN CROP

THE bean association of the Thumb district held a dinner meeting at the Hotel Hannah, Sebawaing, Friday evening, April 9, with forty-one in attendance. J. E. Wurm, president of the Sebawaing chamber of commerce, welcomed the visitors. The bean market was discussed and it was the decided opinion that the present draggy bean market possibly is due to the fact that some farmers store their beans in elevators instead of in their granaries on the farm. It was argued that if the farmers will discontinue asking the elevator man to store their beans the market might be better another season. President Aymer appointed a committee to look into this matter fully and try and devise some way of bringing about better conditions for another season. The members of the committee are Mr. Henne of Bay Port, Mr. Atwell of Cass City, Mr. Riedel of Saginaw, Mr. Horton of Kinde and Mr. Martzke of Sebawaing.

ASK M. S. C. PROFESSOR TO AID SOILS MEET

PROF. M. M. McCool, head of the soils department of Michigan State College, has been asked to be a member of the committee in charge of the meeting in the United States in 1927 of the First International Congress of Soils Science.

The congress will be held in Washington, continuing for about two weeks. Following the formal session the 150 or more delegates from other parts of the world will make a trip throughout the United States to get first-hand information of soil conditions. Michigan probably will be visited.

Several American organizations are co-operating in holding this congress, according to Dr. McCool. These include the American Society of Agronomy, the National Research council, the Association of Land Grant Colleges and the Association for the Advancement of Science.

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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Farmers Find Wool Pooling Very Profitable

Many Report Profits Through 1925 Pool At From Two to Ten Cents Above Price Paid Locally

By STANLEY M. POWELL

Lansing Correspondent of THE BUSINESS FARMER.

THERE is an old legend of the adventures which befell a man by the name of Jason who went forth in search of the golden fleece, but probably just at this season of the year Michigan farmers would be more interested in how to obtain more gold for the fleeces which represent the 1926 clip of their breeding and feeding flocks.

Two vital facts are standing out ever more clearly in connection with the marketing of all farm commodities. In the first place, production and marketing are not separate and distinct problems, but go hand in hand and are so closely inter-related that they are virtually only different phases of the same essential process of satisfying some human need. It is evident, therefore, that the production of good wool with strong, uniform, dense staple, the right breeding and care of the sheep and the proper preparation of the fleece for market are the first essentials to be observed in seeking the largest returns out of the wool clip.

The second fact which we must remember is that while the retail price of any commodity is always higher than the wholesale, still by cutting down the cost of distribution or merchandizing we can increase the returns from our products without increasing the price paid by the final consumer. Widespread experience with the marketing of all our more important farm products is demonstrating the savings which are effected through the application of the co-operative principle.

Wool Pooling in a Nut Shell

The commonest type of the co-operative marketing of wool is through annual pools. The wool is assembled from the growers, graded and sold in large lots to the mills and other principal wool users. The final receipts, less the actual marketing costs, are distributed to the growers on the basis of the amount of the various grades of wool pooled.

The first wool pools in Michigan were started at an unfortunate time. The bottom dropped out of the wool market. Growers who couldn't sell to advantage suddenly decided to try the co-operative panacea. When the final results were not totally satisfactory, they cursed the pool idea and it appeared as if co-operative marketing of wool in

Michigan would not flourish much during the next few years.

But conditions tend to right themselves. The management of the Michigan pool was put on a different basis and sales service was arranged for through the Ohio Wool Growers' Co-operative Association, which is the largest and most successful pool in this country. The 1924 and 1925 pools carried on under this arrangement have been successful and satisfactory to the growers. Most of the poolers reported that their clips netted them considerably more than the offers of their local dealers. Careful grading and early, business-like settlements won warm friends for the pool. Because of this satisfaction, the 1925 pool was fifty per cent

creased returns on his last year's clip. Jacob Hemmes of Falmouth, Missaukee county, remarks that while he got 42 cents per pound through the pool, his neighbor sold wool of the same quality for 32 cents to a local buyer.

Fred Haight of Lake Odessa, Ionia county, reports that pooling meant \$11.00 extra profit on 275 pounds last season. Frank Tyrell of Bancroft, Shiawassee county, reports that when he pooled his wool last year the local buyers offered but 35 cents a pound. He pooled and got 45 cents.

On the wool from our own home farm, in Ionia county, father and I made \$12.90 extra by pooling, instead of selling to the local buyer. So the story goes. John Hoey of

common occurrence for local dealers to advance their bids 5c per pound over night when a Farm Bureau wool marketing meeting would be held in their locality. Thus the benefits of the wool pool were both direct and indirect and the effort put forth in this co-operative marketing endeavor would have been justified from the standpoint of price insurance, if for no other reason.

Many careful sheep raisers especially appreciate the cooperative system of marketing their wool, as it allows them to sell on a graded basis, getting the benefit of the superior quality product, and also securing everything coming to them on each grade. The old system of selling on a flat price basis placed a penalty on the producer of the better grades of wool and subsidized the man who kept poor wool producing sheep and was careless in handling them and caring for his wool. In the pool, each fleece is sold on its merits and the man with good sheep who takes care of his wool gets the premium, which is both reasonable and just.

Freeman Endorses Pool

Touching on this phase of the situation, Verne A. Freeman, extension specialist in animal husbandry of the Michigan State College, one of the very best authorities in the state on wool marketing, declares, "One of the biggest reasons why I feel like encouraging the wool pool is because it furnishes a real incentive to the grower to improve his wool. Very few of our local dealers understand wool well enough and care to buy on grade so that each grower is paid for the value of the wool he has produced. If you are producing good wool it certainly pays you to find a dealer who will pay in proportion to its value or else patronize the pool. The best way to sell the wool will depend upon local conditions, but in general it pays to pool the best wool or sell it to a dealer who is interested in buying on grade. If you have a lot of poor wool and can find a local dealer who will buy it at the flat rate, undoubtedly that is the best system of marketing it. But there is at present machinery in operation that should encourage every wool grower in Michigan to improve the market value of his wool."

LET'S HAVE YOUR LETTERS ON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

I WOULD like to have some farmer or farmers write up something about where they have consolidated schools, telling whether they feel satisfied with them or not. Are their taxes any lower, or higher? We have a high school in a town near here but it is too small to be used as a consolidated schoolhouse. Some farmers around here are paying as high as \$90.00 school tax.—Antrim County Subscriber.

(Editor's Note: We are of the opinion that there are many other readers who would read such letters with much interest and we would like to have subscribers living in consolidated school districts write us their opinions for publication. We will pay \$1 for such letters as we can use.)

larger than that of the previous year. There is every prospect that this year's pool will be even larger.

Prices Mean Profits

In writing to the Farm Bureau regarding their wool pool returns many growers report profits amounting from 2 to 10 cents per pound over local buyers' offers. For instance, in 1924 Terry Barber of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, reported a net gain of \$32.42 on 30 fleeces sold through the pool. Then in 1925 he reported a net gain of \$23.10 on 25 fleeces. Such savings are worth looking out for.

H. Gardner of Bradley, Allegan county, reported that pooling his 1,200 pounds resulted in \$48.00 in-

Dexter, Washtenaw county, credited the pool with \$85.00 extra on 1,024 pounds pooled in 1924. Thomas Hutchins of Mt. Pleasant, Isabella county, declared that he got nearly \$1.00 more a fleece on his clip from 38 sheep. Geo. W. Mann of Romeo, Macomb county, says that his 1924 wool netted him ten cents a pound more than the prevailing local dealers' prices. The savings to the 1925 poolers were about the same.

Besides this direct saving, Michigan wool growers now generally realize that a vigorous and successful wool pool is the best insurance of fair prices from the entire wool trade. This fact was demonstrated repeatedly last season. It was a

Should We Reduce Number of Counties to Cut Governmental Costs?

By "A MEMBER OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE"

ON the average, the Michigan taxpayer contributes seven dollars for county and other local taxes to one dollar which goes into the state treasury. Therefore his interest should be sevenfold greater in local government costs than in those of the state.

In fact, the rate of local taxation to state taxation is much greater in some counties than in others and these are the ones in which the burden of taxes bears most grievously upon the ordinary man and woman. It is the small counties, in which the return from the state primary school fund and other state disbursements is much greater than the county's taxpayers contribute to the state levy, in which the pinch is felt the hardest.

Quite apparently, then, the direction in which the people of these localities must look for relief is in their own immediate neighborhoods. Also, these are the expenditures which they can most readily deal with.

Manufacturing and other industries and financial concerns have

found that they had to bring together small companies into mergers and form larger companies in order to secure economy. This is the modern way. We can lower local government costs in the same manner that business men cut down production costs.

The system of local government we have is largely a heritage from a time when life was lived within narrower limits. People had to have governmental agencies which were very close at hand. The opening up of the country by the automobile and good roads has changed this but the change has not, as yet, been reflected in our government.

The fact is evident to one who studies the question that we have too many counties in Michigan today and too much county government, with attendant cost. We have also too much township and district government. To reduce taxes, the advisable course is to increase the size of the units of government and thus cut overhead costs.

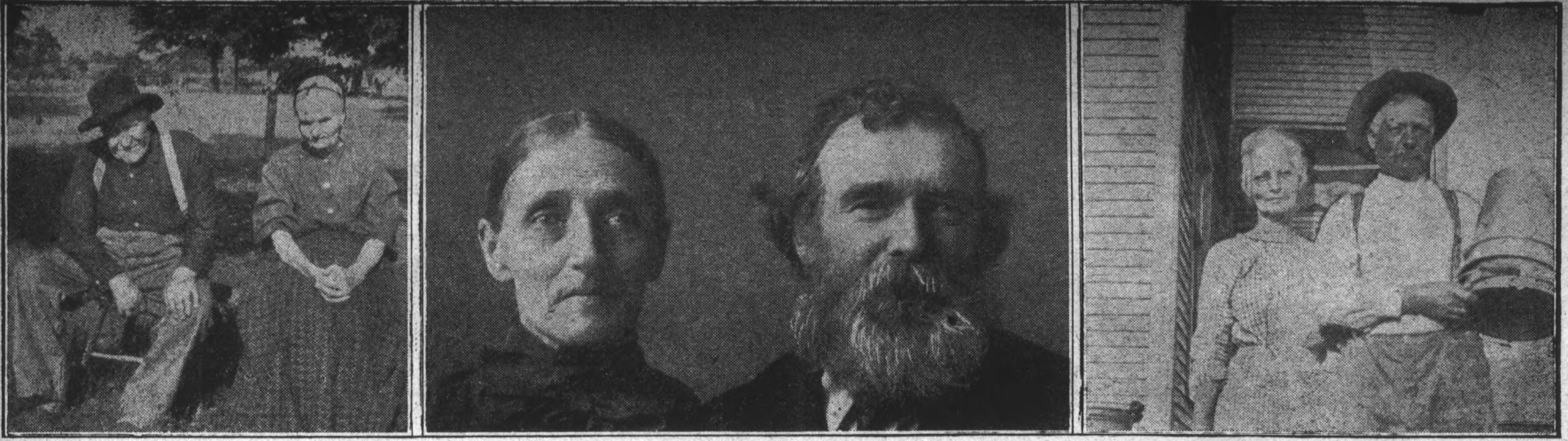
North of the lower tiers of counties, Michigan has a large number of counties which have lost a considerable portion of their natural resources and their former population. They have less taxable property than they had and yet they are sad-

dled with the cost of full county government. Because they are unable to pay adequate salaries, they get only fair to middling service and yet it is expensive to them. Their county government costs are swelling their tax bills every year.

The logical remedy for this state of affairs is the union of smaller counties into larger ones. Modern highways make this practical. The ordinary man does not have business at the county seat more than a few times a year. He can travel four or five times as far in an hour in his motor car as he could a few years ago in a buggy. There would be very little inconvenience to the great body of citizens through merging of counties.

True, such a change would displace many persons who are now holding office, but they would get other employment and, because of the low wages they now get, would eventually be better off than at present.

A glance at the map will suggest many such possible combinations of
(Continued on Page 23)



Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. J. Koolhouse, of Grand Rapids, Kent county, married 67 years; Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Whalin, of Saginaw, Saginaw county, married 59 years; and Mr. and Mrs. Asa Thompkins, of Fountain, Mason county, married 42 years.

Partnerships That Have Stood the Test of Time

Nearly Fifty Couples Competing for Prizes in Our Longest Married Couple Contest

INTEREST in our contest to discover the longest married Michigan couple is continuing at a feverish height and entries are coming in with nearly every mail. Close to fifty couples from over thirty counties are entered to date, and seventy-five per cent of them have been married fifty years and over. However, the three prizes are for the longest married couples and we have some entered with over sixty years of wedded life behind them.

The longest married couple entered as we write this, which is three weeks prior to the closing date of the contest, is Mr. and Mrs. J. Koolhouse of Grand Rapids, Kent County. May 15th is their sixty-eighth wedding anniversary. Several other couples are crowding them rather closely and with the closing day three weeks off we are expecting at least one entry and perhaps more, to establish a seventy-year record of marriage.

In two previous issues we have devoted only one half of a page to this interesting contest but in this issue we decided a whole page should be given over to it, and instead of three couples we are presenting eight to you. Their interesting though brief stories follow.

Mr. and Mrs. Koolhouse

Mr. and Mrs. J. Koolhouse, living near Grand Rapids, will celebrate their sixty-eighth wedding anniversary the 15th of May. Both were born in the Netherlands and came to Michigan twenty-seven years ago, and a son, fourteen grandchildren, twenty-seven great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren, making a total of five generations. Mr. Koolhouse was ninety-five years old the fifteenth of last month and his wife will be 91 August 23rd. They are both enjoying good health with respect to their old age.

Mr. and Mrs. Whalin

Mr. Cornelius Whalin, from near Saginaw, was born March 21, 1836, in Pennsylvania and his wife, Mary, was born in the state of New York, June 2, 1843. They were married



Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Frey, of Caledonia, Allegan county, married 50 years; and Mr. and Mrs. Adam G. Doerr, of Whittemore, married 40 years.

July 16, 1865, in Pennsylvania, and lived on one farm in that state for the next forty years. Then they came to Michigan settling in Saginaw county where they have lived ever since. They have eleven children, eighteen grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Tompkins, of Fountain, Mason county, were born and raised in Michigan. Mr. Tompkins was born in Kalamazoo county sixty-four years ago and his wife, who is sixty years old, was born in Mason county. They were married January 1st, 1884, and have always lived on a farm, except during the first three years after they were married when he worked in a saw mill. In 1898 they purchased the farm they now own and live on near Fountain. Six children were born to this union and two of them died in infancy. They have seven living grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Frey

Mr. and Mrs. August Frey reside in Leighton township, Allegan county, but their post office address is Caledonia, Kent county. They were born in Germany and came to this

country in 1881 settling in Hopkins, Michigan, where Mr. Frey worked as a shoe cobbler for seven years. From there they went to the farm which has been their home since. Mr. Frey is 76 years old and his wife is 77. They have eight children, eleven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, all living. In the picture on this page which was taken on their Golden Wedding anniversary, July 5, 1925, Mr. Frey is wearing the same clothes that he was married in.

Mr. and Mrs. Doerr

Mr. and Mrs. Adam G. Doerr, of Whittemore, Iosco county, were married September 27, 1885. The first twelve years of their married life was spent in town and then they moved to their present home on the farm. It was cut over land and, working together, they cleared it off and built their house. Mr. Doerr will be sixty-one the seventh of next August, and his wife will be 57 the 13th of next September. Mrs. Doerr advises they have taken THE BUSINESS FARMER ever since it started.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayer

Peter and Mary Bayer, of Elberta, Benzie county, came to this state

from Norway in the year of 1888 bringing with them seven children, three sons and four daughters. Another child, a girl, was born a year after their settling here, making a total of eight children, seven of which are living. They have twenty-one grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Bayer, seventy-nine and seventy-eight years old, respectively, celebrated their Golden Wedding in June, 1921, and are still hale and hardy.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis

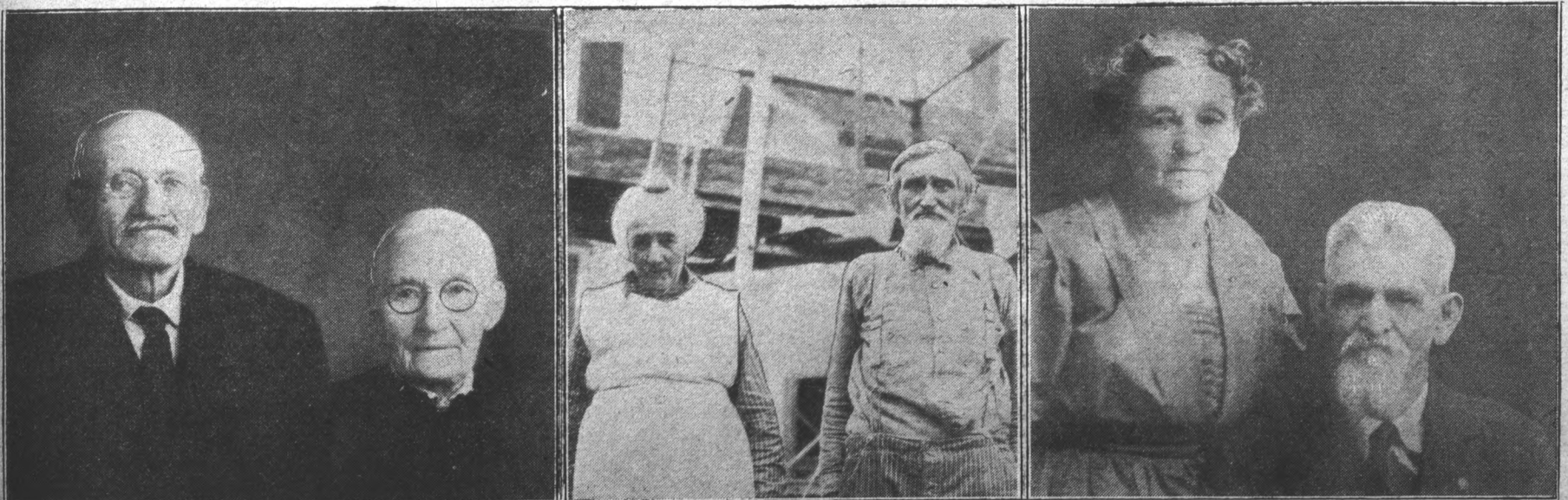
Fifty-eight years ago the 20th of last September Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis, of Jerome, Hillsdale county, were married. Mr. Lewis was born July 22, 1846, in New York State and came to Michigan at the age of two years. His wife has always lived in Michigan, being born in Jackson county. There were ten children born to them of which five are living. There are also sixteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. They have lived all of their married life to date on a Michigan farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey

Both Mr. and Mrs. George H. Godfrey of Pierson, Montcalm county, were born and raised in Michigan. Mr. Godfrey was born in Hillsdale county on February 12, 1844, and Mrs. Godfrey was born in the county of Lenawee on January 31, 1846. They were married on Mrs. Godfrey's eighteenth birthday which makes them married sixty-two years last January. Five of the six children born to them are still living, and they have nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. During the Civil War Mr. Godfrey served with the 15th Michigan Infantry, and he had two grandsons who fought in the World War. The Godfreys still live on their farm and do much of their own work.

More pictures and stories will appear in future issues.

Just remember that the contest closes May first and if you have an entry you better get busy and send it in.



Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bayer, of Elberta, Benzie county, married 54 years; Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis, of Jerome, Hillsdale county, married 58 years; and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Godfrey, of Pierson, Montcalm county, married 62 years.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



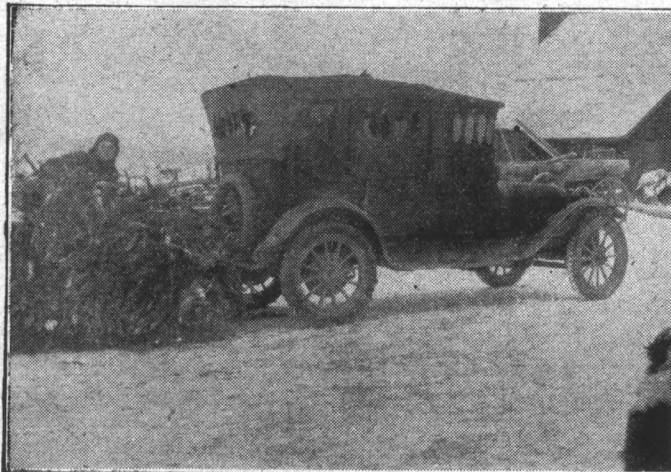
A GOOD CATCH.—John Baggs, of Williamsburg, Grand Traverse county, with a 44-pound muskellunge he caught in Round Lake. He has caught 20 in the last 2 years.



JUST A BASKETFUL OF MISCHIEF.—Who can resist the appeal of a little puppy, with his big, round eyes telling you that he worships the very ground you walk on? These are German police puppies, owned by H. S. Peter, of Burt, Saginaw county.



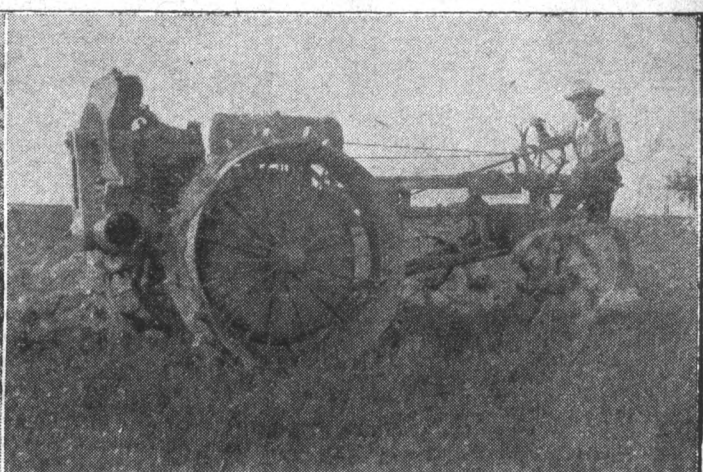
DOING THE MILKING.—Levi Branson, of Barryton, Mecosta county, has some very efficient milking machines in the form of three husky young pigs.



HAULING CORN STALKS.—"A picture of the ice sheet of 1925. Hauling corn with the car when the dobbins could not get out," writes Reva Rasmussen, of Greenville, Montcalm county.



"PLAY BALL!"—Irvin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burgess, of Brown City, Sanilac county.



GETTING THE SPRING WORK UNDER WAY.—A. E. McGirr, of Spratt, Alpena county, would hardly be able to farm without his faithful tractor. Here he is shown at his spring plowing.



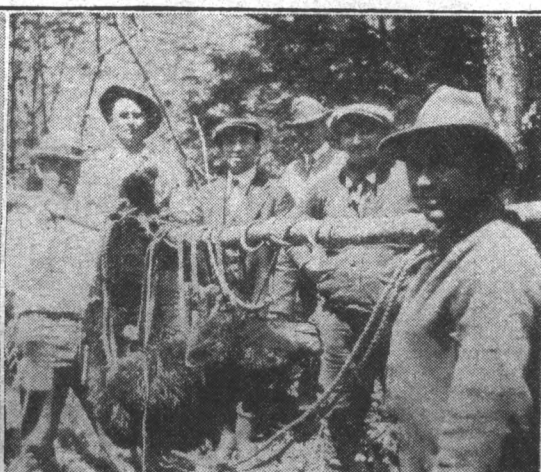
DINNER FOR THE ORPHAN.—"Myself and pet calf," writes Althea Behrman, of Manton, Wexford county. "His name is Joe Johnson, and I taught him to drink from a bottle."



"IN OCEANA COUNTY, WHERE THE SOUTH LEAVES OFF AND THE NORTH BEGINS."—"We occasionally see pictures of snow in the M. B. F. but can you beat this?" writes Mr. and Mrs. Evan Pider, of Hart.



ADMIRING THE PIGS.—Adelaide and Beatrice Erickson on their grandfather's farm, near Skandia, Marquette county, in the Upper Peninsula, admiring grandfather's pigs.



A "BEAR" OF A STORY!—This can be called "A 'bear' of a story" for more than one reason. It's a great story, it's bare facts, and it's about a bear. The first three pictures look as though they were snapped in the "big game" country but they were not, they were taken in Iosco county, Michigan. Making this bear story a short tale, Cap. Shellenbarger, of Hale, captured it in a trap and made it a pet. On the extreme left we see the bear in the trap; next they have it tied to a pole and they are carrying it through the woods to the boat, shown in the next picture, to be taken across the AuSable River to the Shellenbarger home where it remains as a pet and eats from Cap. Shellenbarger's hand as you see in the last picture.



Farmers Service Bureau



(A clearing department for farmers' every day troubles. All requests for information addressed to this department receive most careful and prompt attention, and a personal answer is sent out by first class mail. This service is free to paid-up subscribers, but complete name and address must accompany the inquiry. If we use your inquiry with the answer in this department your name will not be published.)

RENTING FOR TWO-THIRDS

I am renting a farm for two-thirds, furnishing everything. There being no mention of thresh bill or silo bill, do I have to pay his third of these respective bills? Should he help to furnish eats for threshers and silo fillers, and am I supposed to haul his portion of the grain away for nothing? Can I cut my wood off the place, there being lots of down stuff in the woods and must I give him one-third.—H. W. S., Millington, Mich.

THE usual practice under the two-thirds leasing system is for the tenant to bear two-thirds of such expenses as seed, feed, fertilizer, machine hire, etc. Machine hire includes threshing, silo-filling, hulling and in many cases, corn husking; and the landlord one-third of such expense. The landlord should pay his expense of boarding the machine crew.

The tenant has no right to cut any wood on the farm for his use unless agreed upon by both parties.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant, Economics Dept., M. S. C.

WILLING PROPERTY

I have made a will. This is my second wife, and I have one daughter by my first wife, and she has one child. I willed to my second wife, all of my property, personal and real estate, as long as she lives. After her death, the remainder of the property left, goes to my daughter and to her heirs and assigns, forever. Now, what I want to know is, if the son-in-law will come in as an heir to the property that is left to my daughter, should she be taken by death before her husband? Or, would the property go to her child? Should they both be taken by death before the husband is taken, would the property go to my relation, or, should it be mentioned in the will that the property should go to my relation? Or, would her husband become heir to the property?—L. W., Olivet, Mich.

UPON the death of your daughter one half the personal property would go to her husband and one half to the child. All her real property would go to the child. If she had no child at her death, one half of both real and personal property would go to the husband and one half to her relatives.—Legal Editor.

IN CORN BORER TERRITORY

I am at Ortonville, Oakland Co., in the sweet corn quarantine and I'd like to know if I'll be allowed to take corn to the Detroit markets, which territory is also under quarantine.—E. B., Ortonville, Michigan.

IF it is a question of moving corn products from one point in the quarantined area to another point in the area, this is provided for in the corn borer quarantine so that you can move corn anywhere in Oakland county or to any point within the quarantined area without a permit or inspection.—E. C. Mandenberg, Bureau of Agricultural Industry, in Charge Orchard and Nursery Inspection.

CROP ON BURNED-OVER MUCK

Can you tell me what will grow on a swamp where the muck has burnt off? It is a small swamp and I wondered if some kind of a garden crop could be grown on it?—F. G., Farwell, Mich.

WHERE muck has been burned over, some crops are almost certain to be failures, while some crops produce very well on such land. Very frequently after burning, the muck is left in a condition which resembles the alkali soils found in the Dakotas. Corn, flax and a few such crops will not grow satisfactorily on this muck land until after the alkali has had time to leach out. Most of our root crops will grow satisfactorily in these places and I would suggest that you try out such crops as beets, parsnips, turnips, rutabagas, car-

rots, etc. If the muck has been very recently burned, the crop may be grown with very little fertilizer, but if there is not any great amount of ashes present I would suggest that you use commercial fertilizer on this burned-over muck, an 0-8-24 fertilizer being the best mixture for most of the root crops.—Paul M. Harmer, Muck Specialist, M. S. C.

DISPUTE OVER POLES

Has a telephone company the right to remove poles that are set inside or in line with the road fence if the owner of the land forbids them to?—R. B., Swartz Creek, Mich.

I AM of the opinion the telephone company would have a right to the poles if they belong to them. If the owner of the farm refuses to allow the company to enter to take the poles, they could replevy them.—Legal Editor.

CORN IN CRIB

How many bushels of corn on the cob are contained in a crib 14 feet long and four feet six inches wide and five feet eight inches deep?—L. L., Fowler, Mich.

THIS crib would contain 347 cu. ft. which would be equivalent to 277 3/5 bushels of ear corn or 138.8 bushel of shelled corn. A bushel is equal to 1 1/4 cu. ft. It takes two bushels of ear corn to make a bushel of shelled corn.—F. E. Fogle, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering, M. S. C.



What the Neighbors Say



(We are always pleased to receive letters from our subscribers and gladly publish those on subjects of general interest. If you agree or do not agree with what is written and published in this department write your views and send them in. The editor is sole judge as to whether letters are suitable for publication or not.)

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

DEAR EDITOR: It is so generally talked that "Supply and Demand" should govern prices that we do not give it enough serious thought, as if there is no limit to it for low or high prices. Our demand is surely the same when there is plenty as it is when scarce. We eat three times a day, buy, clothing, medicine, etc., each year alike if we get what we actually need, so our demand does not change.

When one particular crop can be sold at a high price farmers are quite apt to plant more of it than is needed and less of other crops, which, of course, will make the supply too much on one crop and not enough on the other. Then if there is a good crop, the "Food Speculator" puts the price way down so he can buy a lot of it, hoard it up to sell the next year for a big price. Next year the farmer will plant but little of that crop and then comes the cry of scarcity of this crop, with a lot stored away for big prices. The farmer next year buys at a big price some of the same things he sold the year before at a shamefully low price, so the poor farmer who must sell in the fall, gets a low price, while others the next spring have to pay unreasonable prices. That same trick has been played for years and works continually as good as ever.

Crops do not yield the same each year. Some years certain crops are very poor, yielding less than half the ordinary yield while other crops are twice as good as the year before, mainly because of the season, so there is no way of keeping the supply the same each year. We can only raise crops in the summer, so in the fall the supply is great. Then down goes the price. Is this right? The storage man makes the low price when buying much and selling but little; also makes the price when not much to buy and thus selling of what he had stored away then he puts the price high when a thing is scarce. He is taking it from the poor and letting it go to the rich. If our towns needs ten carloads of coal and can not get but three or four, is it right to raise the price three or four times higher and let

the rich buy all they want and let the poor women and children suffer from cold? Keep the price right and see that everyone shares equally. Let the price be made by a committee that doesn't profit by it. Food speculators will fight against any system of fixed prices. Farmers will come back to their farms, hire help at a fair price if guaranteed a regulation in prices. When a farmer is sure to get a low price for a good crop he never can prosper. He has no protection or encouragement to go back to his farm.—A. McG., Fremont, Mich.

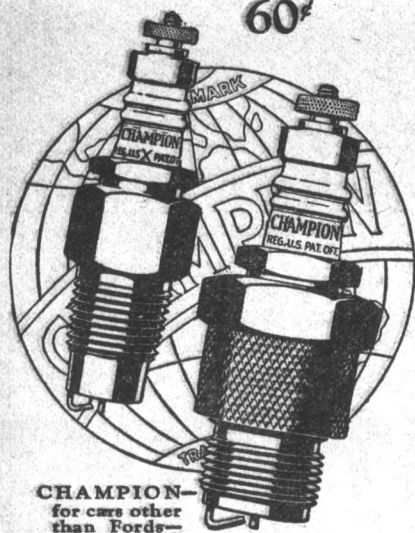
A SPRING TONIC

DEAR EDITOR: Many years ago, while working about the country, I read an article that purported to be part of the Congressional record. My remembrance is that during a stormy session a western member sought an appropriation for a territory used largely for grazing. His colleague, also from a western state taunted the sponsor of the bill with the remark that "the territory" was good for nothing but to grow a little grass anyway. Which called on speaker number one to get to the floor in defence of the measure and also to leave us one of the "gems of oratory" which I will try and give in substance. "What statesman, especially a representative from a western state, would try and defeat a meritorious measure on the grounds that the territory to be benefited was good for nothing but to grow grass? No statesman! For lying in the sunshine among the dandelions and the buttercups of May with an intelligence scarcely greater than the tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass. Sown by the winds, by the wandering birds, propagated by those subtle agencies of agriculture which are its ministers and servants. It softens the rude outline of the world, it bears no blazonry of bloom or enticing fragrance—still its somber hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It bears no fruits in earth or air, yet should its harvest fail for a single season famine would depopulate the earth." Tribute to J. G. Ingalls, Kansas.—E. R., Port Hope, Mich.



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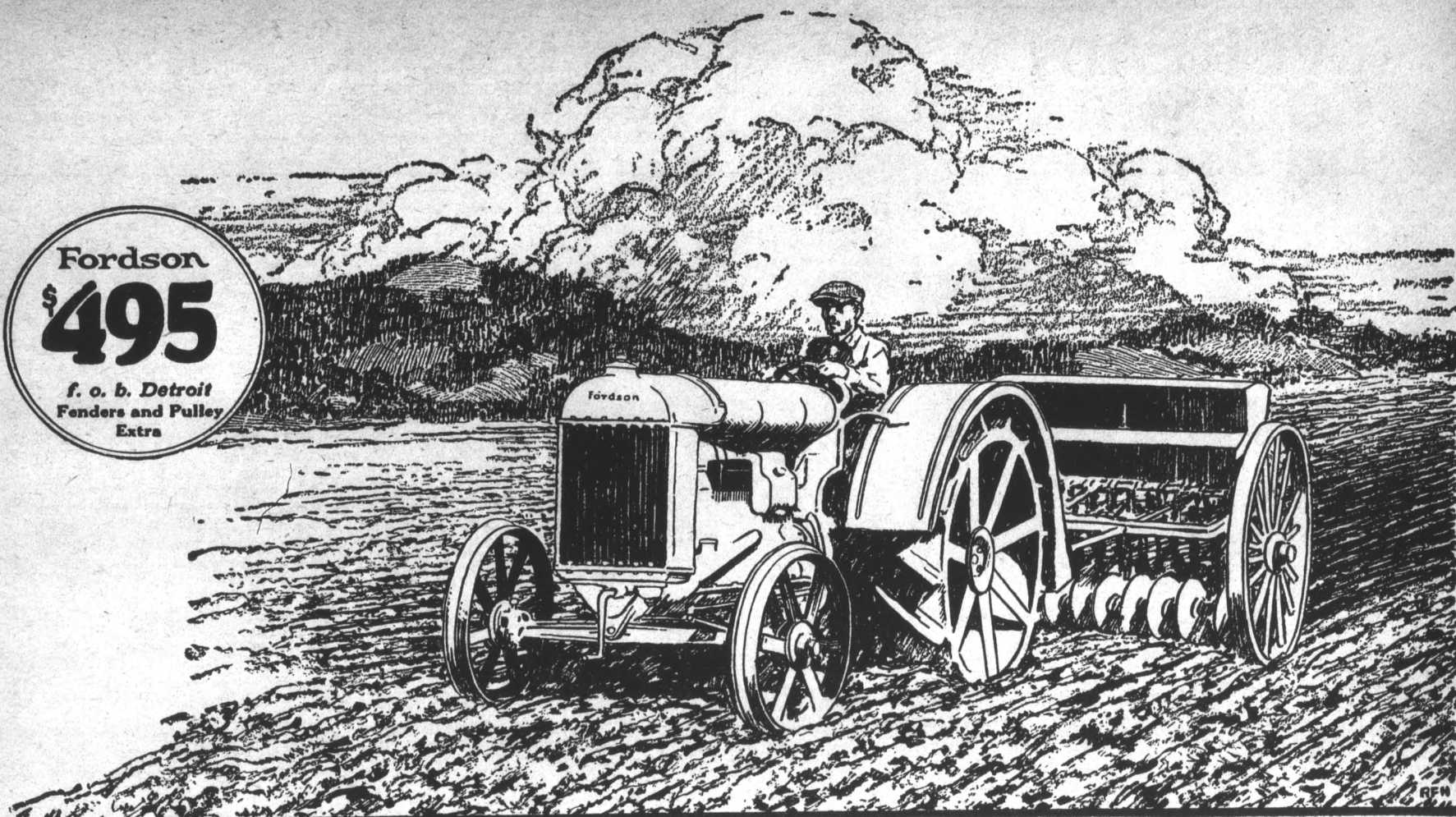
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Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

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Making Garden

ABOUT the 15th of March we plowed part of our garden and on the 19th sowed several rows of peas and also planted lettuce, onions, etc. It is seldom the early



L. W. MEEKS

plantings of these vegetables prove a failure and we are always anxious to get "something planted." It was a little cold for planting early potatoes so these were not planted until the first of April. Many fields of oats and barley were sown about April 1st and our roads were as dry and nice as they ever are in midsummer. In fact the dust was quite bad. Pasture fields began to show green, and summer time seemed well started. It may be easier to believe the above statements as referring to the spring of 1925, and that, in fact, was the season referred to. A statement of conditions for the same period of this glad year of 1926 would be something like the following—Ground frozen three feet deep, snow drifted in many places and some roads being shoveled out; traffic, even on improved roads almost impossible; inland lakes frozen over solid; not a sign of green thing anywhere—no prospect of summer in sight.

All this variation in seasons is a part of the handicap a farmer has to expect. It seems he can have no hard and fast rule for his business like nearly all other industries have. I imagine the great factories at River Rouge are turning out as many cars and tractors today, with this weather of mud slush and ice, as they would if the weather was seasonable and bright. One good thing about this cold weather, it keeps the fly time from approaching at normal speed, and no swallows are nesting in chimneys just yet!

A little farther south the weather has been some different, but not normal. The fore part of March found many, who had orders for seed potatoes on our books, writing for immediate shipment. These orders, of course, were shipped at once, at their risk. Now comes word from them something like this, "Potatoes arrived, they are nice potatoes, but at least one third of them were frozen." This brings back the practicability of these southern planters securing their early seed potatoes in the fall. If they would purchase in the fall, and have shipment made at that time, they would be ready for early spring planting when their season came, and not dependent on shipping conditions here in Michigan. But it seems quite impossible to get them to anticipate

their needs. In fact, as farmers we do not plan and order many things as early as we should. It makes me think of last fall.

We were inclined to buy a new bean harvester. The local dealer said he could get one on ten day's notice. Accordingly, about two weeks before we expected to use the machine, it was ordered. About a week after this, the branch house with whom he was dealing, wrote him that a train load had been misplaced somewhere, and shipment could not be made at once. It was about four weeks before we received our harvester, and after waiting and waiting, we pulled the beans by hand. We did use the puller for about twenty minutes to finish one piece. Why didn't we order it earlier? That's the question, and its answer is found in the fact that we depended too much on everything working and being normal. If there had been bean pullers in stock at the branch house as there generally are, and everything else had been timely in making shipment and transportation, we should have had plenty of time; however there are so many things that may delay an order we should soon grow wise enough to order accordingly. But will we?

Grain on Shares

Here is a question concerning putting grain in by fields on shares. This man has a chance to sow some oats on a neighboring farm, and the question is, Should he be entitled to one half the straw?

In the final analysis, he should have the straw or leave it according to his agreement, but what the agreement should be is the question. To the writer it has always seemed the straw was a part of the crop just as much as stalks are part of the corn crop. Some land owners contend they can't keep up their farms and let half the straw be drawn away. I'll go on record as saying it will take more than the straw a farm produces to keep up the fertility of that farm!

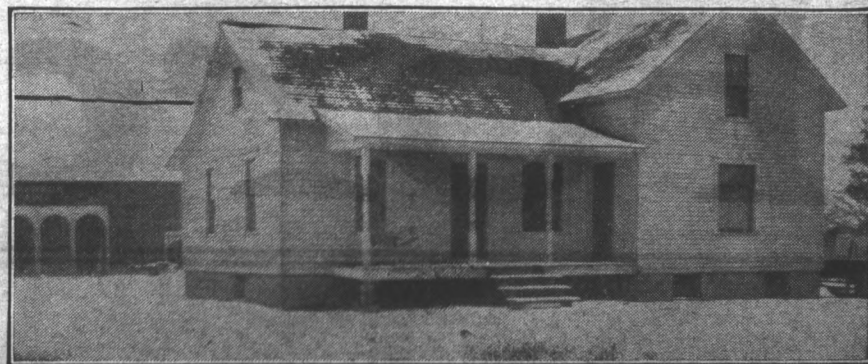
I once knew a farmer who let his fields and would not let the tenant take any straw away. This farmer let the straw stacks stand and rot down here and there in field corners nearly all over the farm. I don't know that any were ever drawn out and plowed under. He sowed timothy alone for a hay crop and then let the crop be cut on shares—half of it being removed from the farm. It seems he had rather a vague idea of maintaining the fertility of his farm.

For several years I worked some fields for a man who would not allow any straw removed from the place. He, however made excellent use of the straw, and always sowed clover to plow under. His land was eagerly sought by those who wanted

(Continued on Page 17)

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



HOME OF HARLEY GREEN, NEAR WHEELER
This is where Harley Green, R. 2, Wheeler, in Gratiot county, lives.



You Must Give God a Chance

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David T. Warner

(If there is any questions regarding religious matters you would like answered write to Rev. Warner and he will be pleased to serve you without charge. A personal reply will be sent to you if you are a paid-up subscriber.)

TEXT: "Be subject therefore unto God; but resist the devil and he will flee from you. Draw nigh to God and he will draw nigh to you."

THE special call to purification survives the Lenten season. Standing in awe of one's sin is always the high call of the Spirit. There are awful potentialities in one's naked self; but there are also high possibilities. Jesus would fan the good into a holy flame; but the evil one would fan the bad into a hell of fire. Be afraid to cherish and indulge the smallest act of sin lest the whole life become incurably set against the royal law of God. The exhortation of our text will help us.

"Be subject therefore unto God." The trained tendency of the Jewish mind to a blind trust in the supposed magic of keeping the "whole law" gave him fickle power against the temptations of the world. James would correct this disposition by substituting Christ for law. This makes for a perfect faith-resistance against evil. And surely, rules and laws cannot make one vital and obedient in nature. Churches have foolishly sought to keep their members within the bounds of Christian propriety much thru the appeal to law. This virtue carried to extreme is a weakness. It is suitable here to recall that Abraham Lincoln refused membership in the churches because of this overemphasis of creed and law. Here are his significant words: "I have never united myself to any church, because I have found difficulty in giving my assent, without reservation, to the long complicated statements of Christian doctrine which characterize their Articles of Belief and Confessions of Faith. When any church will inscribe over its altar as its sole qualification for membership, the Savior's condensed statement of the substance of both Law and Gospel, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself' that church will I join with all my heart and with all my soul." All this is a great faith in a great man. Most of us believe that Lincoln's character and distinction were due to a bowed submission to his God. And this, for every soul is the Alpha and Omega of right living.

America's law books cannot make her righteous. But, the Christ of God's book can. The writer is little concerned about a federal law or amendment that announces Jesus

Christ as the head of our nation; but he knows that Christ must be written in the conscience of this country to save her. Perhaps we have no greater imperfection now than the belief that more laws on the statute books will make the people good. Legislation has in it no creative goodness. It lacks the basic urge that motivates conduct. The Jewish nation had much reverence for law, but it lacked reverence for God. Her Messiah would help her out of her racial and national pride, but she would not. She held fast to law and rejected her King. She was sentenced by her own captivity. And America? Well, if she would take her place among the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ, she must have not only respect for Caesar, but uppermost a desire to keep her heart close to God.

We all are much hired to ourselves. We have a will to serve self that we must surrender to Another. "I am no more worthy to be called thy son, make me one of thy hired

servants." The prodigal's self-serving life proved disastrous. His security lay in retraced steps. His way back was not easy but the home welcome was complete. The turning point in the career of men and nations is reached when they are willing to become subjects of God and enjoy the high privileges of servanthood.

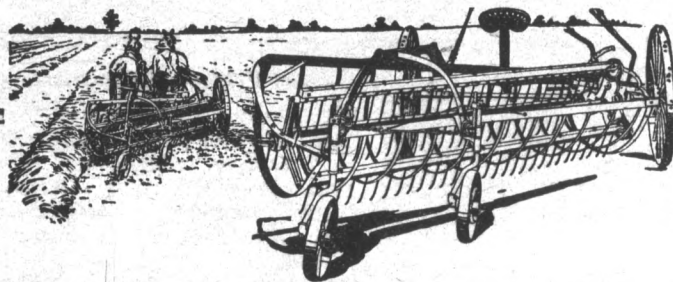
It is then we can "resist the devil and he will flee from us." But our wills are strengthened in God not in a day. It is tedious, self-denying, and painful effort. It takes the rigor and earnestness that cuts off the hand or plucks out the eye that the personality might be saved. But many humor themselves away from such a strenuous life. These are too good to themselves. They are hired servants of sin. They lean toward that which may be desirable rather than toward that which they know to be right. They have done this so long that their wills have become prodigal. Anyway, they say it doesn't matter much for they expect to be saved thru the merit of Christ. The merit of Christ does not obtain for such white-livered religionists.

The apostle James makes earnest protest against such a craven life. He calls such "adulteresses" and "double-minded." He makes clear the truth that every one who wills it so has power to drive off the devil. If it was not so Satan would be the tyrant of our souls and God would be defeated in his own body. But with a submission to God, men can

rule over their passions; they can drive Satan out of their heaven. What fallacy and superstition yet abides in much of our faith.

"Draw nigh to God and he will draw nigh to you." Of course, drawing nigh to God is to withdraw from evil. But this requires the consent and cooperation of the will. Our own salvation, therefore, depends upon voluntary choice and steadfastness, and not upon a turn of fate or presuming on imputed righteousness. God strives and cooperates with us when he can. But when he can't, it is to allow evil to take its course in the hardening of life.

The apostle calls us to self-examination; to draw nigh to God's mirror, Jesus Christ, to see what kind we are. Then, the way we live afterwards determines what class to which we belong. Christ is here to save the lost. When is one lost? Not as when one is in a deep forest and does not know the way to go. We know. Let us examine ourselves. One is lost when he fails to use his body, knowledge, and money to spiritualize himself and his environment. Who knows to what heights of power and blessing one would be lifted if one would but listen to the whisperings of Christ within? Jesus Christ lived to spiritualize all life, and thus he became a perfect expression of God. But he must have his chance to do this thru your life and mine. This is to be saved.



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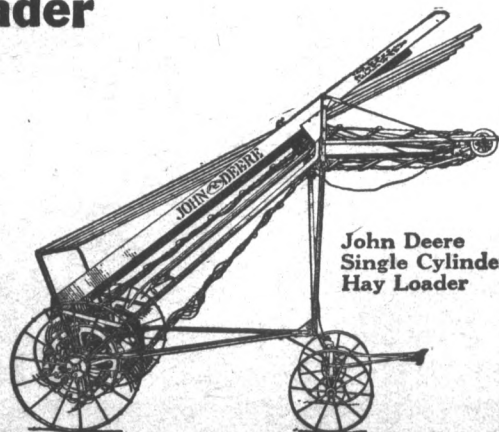
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The Experience Pool

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KILLING THISTLES

DEAR EDITOR: For killing Canadian thistles, I have found that the salt which has been used on pork will do it. It is useless for anything else. Cattle won't eat it. Kerosene oil sprayed on the plants will also make them disappear. I use a common glass jar sprayer.—Albert Larsen, Montcalm County.

CURING GARGET

DEAR EDITOR: In regards to J. B.'s letter in the M. B. F. about "garget." We had a cow that gave garget in her milk. We gave her equal parts of poke root and salt peter. One tablespoonful twice a day for three days in her grain and we had no more garget. The cow that had the garget was giving about ten quarts of milk at a milking at the time.—A Subscriber, Avoca, Michigan.



PIONEERING in MICHIGAN

By ED. C. ALLEN



I WILL try to give the true story of our coming to Michigan and settling on our place in 1869, as well as the events leading up to that time, also those following. Many of the first settlers had similar experiences, some much worse.

I might state right here that in October, 1869, I was but little more than eight years old and cannot claim any credit for being one of the first pioneers except as a noted doctor has said, "If you wish success in any line you must select the right parents," and I could have made no better selection, as my experience and recollections of the two years preceding our settling on this farm, and the several years following, although deprived of school, I would not exchange for an equal time in any school I know of.

So with my father, Capt. Stephen H. Allen, as the real hero, I must start my story back in 1833 when he, as a boy of little more than fifteen years old, left his home near Dover, England, after having his adventurous spirit awakened by reading Robinson Crusoe. He sailed for Rio de Janeiro, South America, soon after arriving there he joined another ship for a long voyage, stopping at the Falkland Islands, then uninhabited, where a few of the ships crew were left to start a colony. The vessel (Actean) then continued on her way rounding Cape Horn and stopping at the principal Pacific ports, but best of all at the Island of Juan Fernandez, for water, where the crew visited the place where Alexander Selkirk was marooned and lived from October, 1705 to January 31, 1709, when rescued by Capt. Woods Rogers, and from whose experiences the story of Robinson Crusoe was written.

After many long days of sailing the ship reached San Francisco, from there father sailed to China, then to the Philippines, India, Australia and Africa, rounding the Cape of Good Hope and returning to his home in England after several years absence. He then joined the British Navy and was in the war with China in 1840, being among the first men to scale the great walls of China. He then shipped with Sir John Franklin on the "Erebus" in August 1844, but withdrew when the date of sailing was changed from fall until the next spring. No one ever returned from this Franklin expedition although England and America spent years in search.

Father, instead of going into the Arctic regions, joined another vessel of the Navy fitting out for the coast of Africa, where he spent several years capturing slave vessels, as the British Government was engaged in stopping the slave traffic, and his experience in this would make a very interesting book. He was in the Kaffir war in South Africa where he received a saber wound, and in 1847 was sent to Vera Cruz, assisted in the landing of Old Santa Ana, and in maintaining England's neutrality during the Mexican War.

In 1850 he was sailing on a passenger line between Liverpool and New York City when he met Miss Eliza Conway, then only nineteen years old, on her way to New York City; they became acquainted on this voyage, which took nine weeks and five days and on March 7th, 1852, were married in New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Burdell, in whose honor this township in Osceola county was named. After this event his sailing was confined to the coast trade between New York City, Savannah, New Orleans and West Indian points.

In 1857 he decided to find a home in the west and came to Chicago, where he soon again was sailing, but now on the Great Lakes. While mate of a lumber vessel plying between Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin ports, he looked over some lands in Michigan along the shore of Lake Michigan, which do not give one a favorable impression of our state for farming, so in 1860 he tried farming on the Illinois prairie lands near DeKalb, which he followed for a year, but owing to the strong winds and lack of timber for fuel or building, and wheat only bringing 30c per bushel at that time and haying to be hauled nine miles to market, he moved back to Chicago in August 1861, about a month before my birth.

Civil War Broke Out

The Civil War broke out and he took a position as mechanical engineer at Plymouth, Indiana, where he also rented a farm only a mile from town where he moved the family, and my older brothers were able to work the place with father's help mornings and evenings. This would have been alright but for the fever and ague then so prevalent in that section. Our family suffered much with fever and ague during our six years in Indiana, and the reports of wonderful health in Michigan, and its boundless forests and streams, as well as the rich farming lands decided my father to see the interior of Michigan, and in August, 1867, he rigged his wagon into a "Prairie Schooner" by bending hickory poles over the wagon box and covering them with canvas. Then packing in as much of the furniture as he

could with the family, father and mother and four boys, the oldest boy only fourteen and the youngest four, we left for the "Wilds of Michigan" taking the overland route, there being no railroads or other means of transportation. My recollection of the journey is very clear. We passed through South Bend, Niles and Dowagiac. A short distance beyond the latter place we met another "Prairie Schooner" returning from the north, and the driver advised my father to turn back, as it would not be safe to go into the north woods at that time with nothing to do that would bring returns in less than a year, and no means to supply the family or team with food. So it was decided to push on to Kalamazoo, where we learned what the driver of the prairie schooner had told us was true, and father decided to rent a farm a few miles north of the city, where the town of Cooper now stands. The old log house was on the railroad right-of-way, so when the grade was started the next year it went close to our door.

Father got a job with his team that winter hauling 4-foot cordwood to Kalamazoo, and the next year in August, 1868, father, in company with a friend, Henry Cummings, started out on foot to find homesteads in the north woods. They wanted rolling, hardwood land, clear from any swamps or pine woods, the latter being looked upon as being poor soil for farming.

They walked to Ionia where the state land office was located, secured plats and some information regarding the quality of the soil and its location. They decided on northern Osceola county.

Not being expert cruisers they failed to take a gun and belt-ax, or pack with food, depending on purchasing as they went, but as they got farther north and settlers were few and far between, they had to stock up with a pack of food. Then came miles of unbroken forest, and after days of weary travel they found they had reached Township 19-N-8-W at the N-W corner of Section 6.

It being now late and darkness approaching they found a place to sleep for the night under a large pine tree, built a fire, made some tea, ate their lunch and lay down on the soft pine needles and were soon asleep, only to be rudely awakened by a loud blood-curdling scream from some animal, supposed to be a Lynx, swaying in the branches above them. Mr. Cummings, being an Irishman, decided not to sleep any more that night but kept the fire blazing until morning, when they resumed their journey.

About noon that day they came upon a small log cabin in the dense forest and hills near Section 14-T-20-N-9-W. This was a welcome sight. Not only was it the first settler they had seen for many miles, but their food was exhausted and they hoped to get a new supply. They found the cabin contained an old man, his wife and three children, two girls and a boy, ranging in ages from eight to fifteen. The old man on being told of their need of food said it would please him to supply their wants if it were possible, but that he and his family were near the end of their supply. He then showed them a small sack of about 10 pounds of corn meal, which he told them must last his family until the return of his oldest son who had gone "outside" to find work and earn enough to bring in a fresh supply. This seemed a sad case but it was not the only one in the north woods at that time.

Spinks' Cabin

They learned from the old gentleman that some one had settled on Section 29 and they might find him by finding the blazed trail. This they tried to do and, when nearly discouraged they saw a marked tree on which was written "One mile to Spinks' Cabin." This gave them new hope and they hurried on, but on reaching the cabin they were disappointed to find it deserted. However, before leaving in the spring Mr. Spinks had planted a garden, and beans, peas, cucumbers, etc., were growing very prolific, which not only helped to satisfy their hunger but gave them faith in the soil for growing crops.

It being now near night they planned to sleep in the cabin. At dawn the next morning they started, watching the blazed trail, but had not gone far when a shout of joy went up, on one of the marked trees was written "One Mile to Newberry Settlement." They made haste to reach this settlement, as they had been on short rations for a couple of days and were starting out without breakfast.

However, on reaching the "Settlement" they felt disappointed in finding only one small cabin about 12x18 feet, with a bark roof. An old man was washing outside the door and on being hailed greeted them cordially.

They soon learned from the old gentleman, whose name was Marcine Newberry, that his son, Philo Newberry, was a cruiser and could be hired to locate homesteads. They could be furnished breakfast and board while getting located. The cabin was on Section 36, T-20-N-R-10-W, Philo being the first and only settler at that time. The east half of this section 36 was the ideal land they sought and their hopes ran

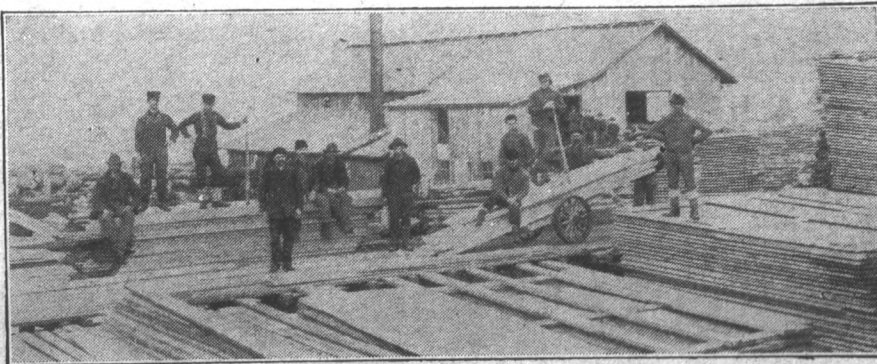
(Continued on Page 23)

MEET THE AUTHOR OF OUR NEW STORY



ED. C. ALLEN

WE want to introduce to you the author of our new story, Mr. Ed. C. Allen, of LeRoy, Osceola county, who came to Michigan in the year 1867 when a lad of six years of age. You "old-timers" know about what a job it was to establish a home and clear a farm that far north in Michigan in those days. But the Allen family did it, and the picture on the front cover is a fair sample of how well they did their job. Writing is not a business with Mr. Allen and he hesitated to tackle the job of putting his story on paper for all to read but finally consented and here is the opening installment.



This saw mill was built at South Allen Siding on the back of Allendale Farm in 1884 and used for 32 years. The picture was taken in 1898 and among the men in the picture are: Rob Holmes, Geo. Edwards, W. Laughlin, Ed. C. Allen, Wm. Allen, S. Allen, A. Gunderson, L. Falstad, Ed. Bowman, John Rogers, S. Bowman, C. O. Johnson, and Frank Anderson.

FRUIT and ORCHARD

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER

(Mr. Nafziger will be pleased to answer your questions regarding the fruit and orchard. There is no charge for this service if your subscription is paid in advance and you will receive a personal letter by early mail.)

CUTWORM TIME

SPRINGTIME is the poetic time of singing birds and bursting buds but, alas, it is also cutworm time. These busy night raiders attack a large variety of crops and are particularly destructive on sandy soil. Newly set garden plants and seedlings, tomatoes, melons, etc., are their specialty. Sometimes dewberries and raspberries are severely attacked and one season we even saw them cut off potato sprouts as fast as these appeared above ground. These crops can be successfully protected by the use of poisoned bait. A little of the bait is placed around the base of each plant late in the day, or, if necessary it can also be lightly broadcast. The poison bait formula recommended by M. S. C. is 20 pounds of wheat bran, 1 pound arsenate of soda, 1/2 gallon molasses, 2 ounces banana oil, and enough water to moisten the mixture.



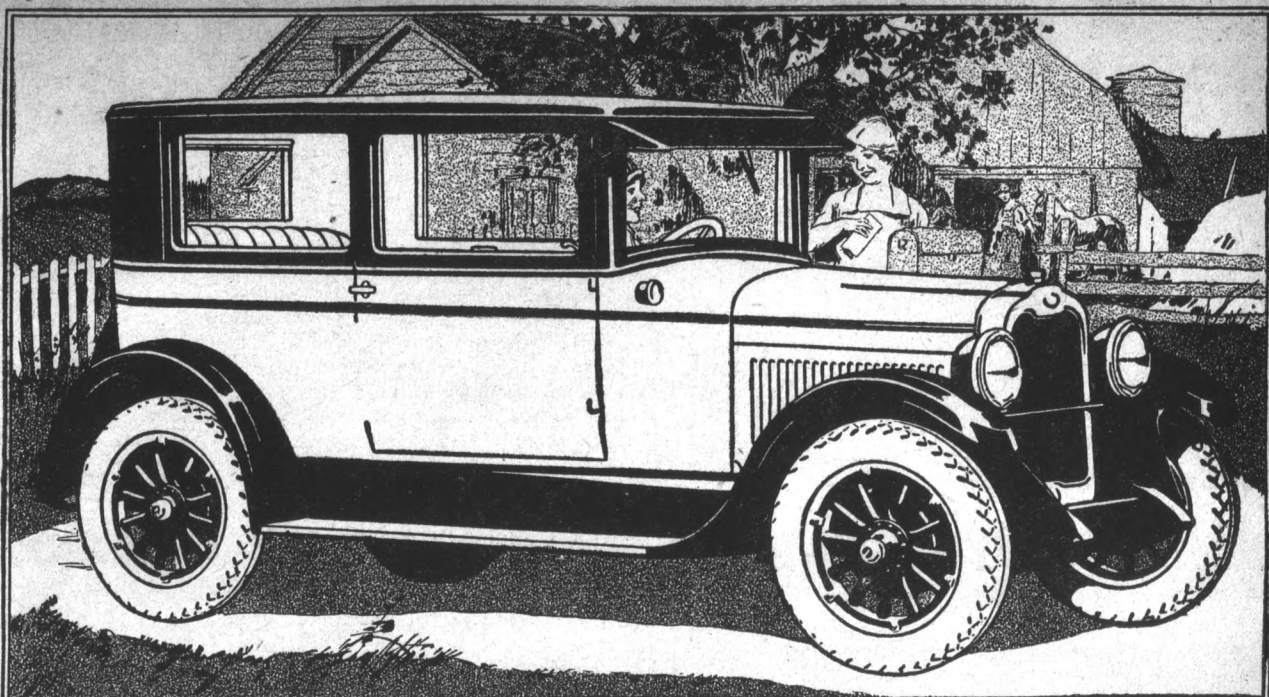
Herbert Nafziger

The climbing cutworms which climb fruit trees and grape vines early in the spring and eat off the tender buds are the ones in which fruit growers are especially interested. These pests are particularly bad on certain farms and often on certain parts of a farm, but if the land is sandy they are apt to spread over a whole neighborhood in a few years. In our own case they first appeared in destructive numbers on a neighboring farm and for several years we smiled at our good fortune in being exempt, while our neighbor moaned and groaned, and plastered his peach trees with tanglefoot. He told of picking hundreds off of one tree by lantern light and in bad seasons I have seen them so numerous that unprotected trees would be literally alive and quivering with them and grape trellises would look like a parade of tight rope walkers. With daylight they will all disappear into the ground or crawl under bits of rough bark, only to sally forth again at night like robbers from their dens.

Our exemption from climbing cutworm raids did not last many years, and one season a corner of a peach orchard and an acre of early grapes were completely stripped of buds and the crop destroyed. That was our warning that the cutworms had crossed the line and were advancing, so now fighting cutworms is one of the regular spring jobs on all of the sandy portions of our place. We have tried out various ways of controlling climbing cutworms on fruit trees and grape vines and have finally learned to depend entirely on tanglefoot. Poisoned bait was found to be almost useless. It killed many worms 'tis true, but many more passed it up and feasted on the fruit buds. Cotton or wool bands we found were not satisfactory when hundreds of trees and vines had to be treated but on a limited plantation they are very good. Cut thin strips of batting about four inches wide. Wrap a strip 1 1/4 times around the trunk of a tree or vine and tie it on with a string. Make the tie at the bottom of the strip and then roll the top part down over the string. This makes a cup-shaped barrier which is pretty sure to stop Mr. Cutworm.

On a fruit farm of any size tanglefoot is the best bet as a cutworm stopper. The general directions on the can recommend a band 3 to 5 inches wide and 1/16 of an inch thick to be applied on the trunk. This amount is unnecessary for cutworms. A narrow band, just enough to encircle the trunk without leaving any bare spots, in the circle will stop the worms. It is best to apply the tanglefoot as late as possible before the buds swell because dirt and other trash is apt to blow against it,

(Continued on Page 17)



The Coach \$1095

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B. Six-cylinder engine without Harmonic Balancer—not uniformly smooth—having vibration periods.

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1926

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WILL YOU HELP US HELP YOU?

EVERYONE likes to know how the other fellow is getting along. You like to know if his crops are coming along better than yours, and you are interested in the progress he is making with his work. You like to know when he begins harvesting the various crops, and when he begins to take them to market. We want to publish this information in each issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER, keeping all of you posted on agricultural conditions in general throughout the state, and if you will help us we can do this in a big way. Will you help?

We would like to have at least two subscribers in each county in the state to act as official crop reporters of their territory, and then at least once a month, and twice if possible, they would send to us for publication brief reports of farming operations and crop conditions in their vicinity. The reports from the different counties would be published and thus give our subscribers a word picture of how farming operations were coming along, and if there was going to be a shortage of a certain crop in one locality and an abundance in another, and so forth.

How many will volunteer to do this work? Don't hold back thinking someone else will step forward, because you might be the only one from your section who could see their way clear to take a few moments once every two weeks to write up a brief report. There will be no expense to you in any way, just a few moments of your time. We will furnish everything, which includes postage. This is a real opportunity to help your fellow farmer and yourself at the same time. Drop us a line right away, please.

OUR NEW STORY

OUR new story, "Pioneering in Michigan", by Mr. Ed. C. Allen, which begins on page 10 of this issue, will be the most popular of any serial we have published to date, we believe. Being a true story of the trials and tribulations of an early settler in this state it will hold your interest throughout, and "old timers" will recall some of the instances mentioned, or similar ones will be remembered.

The author takes us back to the days when anything north of Kalamazoo was in the "Michigan wild", when he was but a small lad, and tells of the early struggles of the Allen family to hew a farm out of the forest. Mr. Allen, who lives near LeRoy, Osceola county, is a farmer, not a professional writer, and tells for the first time his story to be published in our columns. Do not miss this first installment.

After reading "Pioneering in Michigan" perhaps many old settlers may be interested in telling the story of their early struggles in this state. We will be glad to hear from them.

FIRE PROOF ROOFING

DURING 1925 fire losses in Michigan amounted to \$19,664,324, we learn from the report of Frank D. Lane, state fire marshal, with defective chimneys, heating apparatus, stove pipes, etc., the greatest known cause. The largest number of fires was caused by sparks alighting on shingle roofs and the loss amounted to well over two millions of dollars. If we had the total figures on farm losses we feel sure that percentage of losses from shingle roof fires

would be increased substantially in comparison with other known causes. In the city the majority of roof fires are discovered before much damage is done and promptly extinguished, while in the country often the house is beyond saving before the fire is discovered, and even though warning is sounded shortly after it starts most farm houses are doomed because of little, if any, fire fighting equipment. Fire proof roofing would save thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of farm property every year if all buildings were roofed with it, a fact that farmers are fast realizing.

One of the largest mutual fire insurance companies in the state recently became bold enough to give a special rating to policy holders with fire proof roofing on their buildings. This was a most forward move and without a doubt other companies will follow the example set. Also it is rumored that the next legislature will be asked to act on a bill to prevent the use of wood shingles except under certain conditions.

The next roofing job you do on your buildings see to it that it is fire proof and you will eliminate a great fire hazard.

POOLING MICHIGAN WOOL

THE Michigan wool pool for 1925 left a different taste in the mouths of the sheep raisers of the state than it did the first year of its organization. Due to many causes, some beyond the control of any human agency, the early life of the pool was a hectic one. The bottom was out of the market and opposition from some independent dealers was strong because it practically spelled the death of their business if the pool was a great success. It was a failure and short-sighted farmers condemned the idea, but a few knew it could be made a success under right conditions and reorganized under a different plan. The 1925 pool is evidence that their faith is being rewarded and indications are that this year's pool will be much larger.

A complete story of the 1925 wool pool appears on page three of this issue.

NO ANNUAL LICENSE FEE

IT is interesting to note that the joint legislative highway committee of Ohio, after a thorough study of highway financing and automobile taxes, has stated its intentions to recommend to the 1927 General Assembly of that state that the annual license fee be eliminated and a permanent registration fee of \$1 be substituted, also the gasoline tax increased from 2 to 3 cents on a gallon. Those of you who have followed our editorials for the past several months will recall that this is the same plan that has been advocated and recommended by us at various times for Michigan.

In our estimation there is no way of paying for the highways that would be more popular with the public than this. The elimination of the annual fee would meet with the most hearty approval of all. The gasoline tax has always had its opponents, and always will have, but the general public will admit that it is a fair way

The Business Farmer Editorial Ballot

Below we are listing several features or departments in The Business Farmer with square opposite in which we will appreciate your indicating by number the ones you read regularly in the paper in the order of their importance. That is, if you like the serial story best, write the figure 1 in the square opposite that feature, the next choice should have the figure 2 in the square in The Business Farmer with a square opposite in which are desired may be written in the blank spaces.

This ballot will be published for several issues so that each member of the family may vote his or her preference. When the children vote their preference they should give their age, also. Be sure to sign your correct name and address and mail to the Editor of The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Thank you.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Feature Articles | <input type="checkbox"/> Publisher's Desk |
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Remarks.....
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Name..... Age.....
Address.....

to assess the users of the highway. When you use the highway a lot you should pay more than the person who uses it only a little, that is only fair, and any motorist must admit it.

When a gas tax was first discussed for Michigan some declared it would hurt the tourist business, also home folks would not use their cars as much as usual, and as a result the tax would be a failure. But was it? Well, hardly. The total amount collected passed by far the largest estimate of the warmest friends of the tax. Tourists paid without a murmur because they were used to paying it in other states, and home folks found it was not as bad as they thought.

We hope that before another session of our state legislature our lawmakers will give much serious thought to this matter and be prepared to work for a law to do away with the annual license fee and in its place let us have a permanent registration fee, and then increase the gasoline tax sufficient to take care of the building and maintaining of our highways. Voters should tell their representatives at Lansing their desires and urge that they do some active work to get such a change made.

POISONOUS PROPAGANDA

EXPORTATION of American apples to foreign countries has grown to large proportions and is a very important factor in relieving the pressure on our home markets in years of heavy production.

American growers therefore have been much concerned over a recent campaign of "poison" propaganda carried on in England against the American fruit. The propagandists claim that poisoning cases and even deaths have been caused by eating American apples which have been sprayed with lead arsenate. The matter has been vigorously pushed by the English authorities, retailers have been arrested for selling "poisoned fruit", their newspapers made a great to-do about it, and consumers over there are terribly wrought over it all. The whole thing would be a comedy of errors were it not for the present and future damage to our apple trade in England.

Spray residues are said to be greater on apples grown in the arid western regions than on those grown in Michigan but nevertheless the amount of poison adhering to the apples after they are packed is so small as to be practically nothing. Experts say that an enormous number of heavily sprayed apples would have to be consumed at one sitting by one person to obtain even a medicinal dose such as a physician would prescribe. As for sickness or death resulting from this source is concerned; the very idea is ridiculous.

What then is behind all this poison rumpus? Some say it is a move to discredit American fruit to the advantage of the foreign grown. Others advance the idea that it is a manner of hitting back at America because this country has, for sanitary reasons, put a quarantine on various foreign fruits, bulbs, shrubs, etc. At any rate it is hard to understand why the English folks should suddenly become so susceptible to "poisoning" after years of eating millions of barrels of sprayed apples each year with no results other than good health to all.

An apple a day still keeps the doctor away and 3 or 4 a day are better than one.

REAL LOADS OF POTATOES

RECENTLY an Isabella county farmer, Ike Denslow, delivered a 226-bushel load of potatoes in Remus, and believed that he had established a state record for the number of bushels in any one load delivered at any point. That did seem like a pretty good record until Walter Colliard, a Montcalm county farmer, delivered a load of potatoes in Lakeview that weighed 30,450 pounds, or 507½ bushels. The potatoes were put up in 203 sacks of 150 pounds each and delivered on a large logging sleigh hauled by a four-horse team. There was over \$1,000 worth of spuds in the one load. Some difference from what they were worth 10 or 20 years ago.

We haven't heard any Michigan potato growers recently refer to old times as "those were the days."

LUTHER BURBANKS

IN the passing of Luther Burbanks this country lost one of the greatest plant wizards it has ever known. He died at the age of 77 at his home at Santa Rosa, California, surrounded by his flowers, after having earned for himself international fame as a "plant wizard." Taking the best that nature produced he crossed them in the hopes of finding improved varieties and sometimes he was successful and other times he was not. It is estimated that he made more than a hundred thousand experiments and out of this vast number he selected only 385 as of value and some of these proved mistakes.

PUBLISHERS' DESK

(We are always glad to do all we can to protect our subscribers from fraudulent deals or unfair treatment from concerns at a distance. We advise on stocks and bonds, and investigate different concerns for our subscribers. This service, including a personal letter, is free when subscription is paid in advance.)

ENLARGED PICTURES

About five years ago a solicitor for the Chicago Portrait Company canvassed this locality with a sort of chance draw if you got a lucky number you had a chance of having two pictures enlarged at what he called a special price, \$15 for the two. Some time afterward two other agents made the delivery of the pictures. Of course the first fellow had it arranged so everyone who would bite at all, drew a lucky number. I signed an order to have two pictures enlarged, which I expected to get with frames for \$15. They claimed this special price was made for an advertisement. When the delivery was made the two pictures I had ordered were all in frames, and they asked me if I wanted to pay in currency or by check and I handed him \$15 in currency. After he got his hands on my money he told me I must pay \$30 more, and when I objected to this he was going to take the pictures away with him. I signed a note for the \$30 in order to save the \$15 he already had. When he left, he left three other pictures which I had never ordered and did not want. Now they propose to sue me for the amount of the note. Can they get a judgment, as this was one of the rottenest skin games that ever came thru this locality.—C. M., Cheboygan County.

WE advised our subscriber to let them sue if they felt inclined because we did not believe he would have to pay the note for \$30 for the pictures, but would have a good defense in a suit against him to collect. The company knows this too well and we doubt if they do more than send threatening letters.

If an enlarged picture agent calls on you do not waste words with him but give him a good start down the road by applying your foot vigorously to the most likely spot on his anatomy—and then sic the dog onto him.

EVER HEAR OF THIS SCHEME?

WE are in receipt of a letter from an Ogemaw county subscriber and he wants information regarding a letter he received from B. H. McHarg, of Medicine Mound, Texas. The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Customer: Your order for one ring, with remittance of \$8.00, has been received.

"We beg to advise you that the price of this ring has been advanced to \$9.98. Upon receipt of the enclosed Credit Voucher, with an additional \$1.98, we will mail you the ring.

"We suggest that you mail your letter at once, as we have only a limited number of these rings in stock.

"Thanking you for your patronage, and expecting an early reply, we beg to remain, Yours very truly, B. H. McHarg."

There were several reasons for making us suspicious of this man and his ring proposition. First, our subscriber wrote that he never sent any money to this man, in fact he ever heard of him before receiving this letter. Second, the letter was not typewritten, but printed on a press, which indicates that this same letter went to hundreds, maybe

thousands of people. Third the Credit Voucher was not addressed to our subscriber or any other individual so we could use it, or anyone else, just as easily as our subscriber who was supposed to have sent \$8 to this man.

We have referred the whole matter to the postal authorities for their attention because we believe this man is working a fraud on the people.

SAIER SETTLES

ON this page in our February 27th issue we published the details regarding a deal one of our Leelanau subscribers had with the Saier Poultry Company, of Lansing. You will recall that she sent \$12 to this company for 100 chicks and then was not able to get the chicks or a refund of her money, and even our letters failed to get any results. Naturally we concluded if nothing was going to be done to right this wrong we should warn other readers and so we published the matter. Shortly after one of our representatives was in Lansing and paid a personal visit to Mr. Saiers and convinced him he should settle this debt. Shortly after, we were informed by this man that the matter was adjusted. We wrote our subscriber who advised that her money had been refunded.

ATLAS COMPANY MOVES

About Nov. 30, I sent an order for home sewing and embroidery, enclosing a check for \$5 for material, to the Atlas Mfg. Co., 139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. I never received either the sewing or any letter or word of any kind from the company. I waited nearly two months and then wrote them a letter asking for either the money back or the material I had ordered. This letter was returned to me marked "Moved—left no address." They cashed my check alright. Kindly see what can be done as I cannot afford to lose the money.—Mrs. B., Ewart, Mich.

OUR subscriber will have to "afford" to lose the money because if the company has moved and left no address it is impossible for us to locate them. Like many of the so-called "work-at-home" schemes they were a fraud. Many of these schemes should be called "working the folks in the home" instead of "work-at-home."

TRADERS BROKERAGE COMPANY

THE Traders Brokerage Company, of Kansas City, Mo., operated by J. L. Hurst, who took over the defunct business of H. C. Schauble, publisher of the Investor's Daily Guide, has been closed up by a fraud order. The scheme was to obtain money from would-be "traders" in the grain market in belief that the company would act as broker for them, when in fact no actual trades were conducted. Bucketing practice, in brief, was applied to grain futures. Classified newspaper advertisements and mailing pieces were used to obtain customers.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD

MANY so-called literary bureaus and song writing companies have felt the heavy hand of Uncle Sam recently. Among the many to have fraud orders issued against them are: Knickerbocker Harmony Studios, Inc., Authors and Composers Institute of America, Music Publishers Press, and Equitable Music Corporation, all of New York City, and operated by one Harold B. Kohler. Amounts from \$10 to \$50 were obtained from many youthful aspirants.

Yesterday in the mail I received a check for \$6.84, a balance due me on my coop of chickens from Commission Company. I thank you very much for getting it for me and for your promptness in the same. They sent a letter and said it was due to the holiday rush they had neglected to answer my letters sooner. When we farm women raise chickens we certainly earn all we get out of them, without having them either stolen or taken.



Borrower

James B. Book, Jr.

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\$1,250,000

First Mortgage 6½% Leasehold Serial Gold Bonds

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Detroit, Michigan

Normal Income Tax Up to 1½% Paid by Borrower

Based upon leases already made and the rentals being obtained in buildings of similar type and in similar locations, the NET estimated annual income is more than three times the greatest annual interest charge, and leaves an ample surplus to meet the annual prepayments on the principal.

The borrower is James B. Book, Jr., one of the foremost of the recognized leaders in metropolitan real estate development, whose name is nationally known in connection with many highly successful enterprises of this kind.

Security: The bonds of the Industrial Bank Building are secured by a closed first mortgage on the 75-year leasehold estate and building now under construction, and by a first lien on the net income of the property.

Form of Bonds: Bonds are in coupon form, registerable without charge as to principal. Callable at 102 and accrued interest on any interest date during the first five years, 101½ during the next five years, and 101 during the balance of the term of the mortgage.

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FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN (1669)

1 year to pay after 30-day trial

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Try any American Separator in your own way, at our risk. Then, after you find it to be the closest skimmer, easiest to turn and clean, and the best separator for the least money, you may pay balance in cash or easy monthly payments. Sizes from 125 to 850 lbs. Prices as low as \$24.95. Monthly payments as low as \$2.15.

Write now for free catalog. Get our offer first. Shipping points near you insure prompt delivery.

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Dept. 26-J, 1929 W. 43rd St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Get Low Prices on Berry Boxes and Baskets

Write for our Free Catalog! Shows you how you can save money by buying direct from the largest Berry Box and Basket Factory in the Country.

New Albany Box & Basket Co., Box 137 New Albany, Ind.

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2 POST 150 Sen. Dunlap, 150 Warfields PAID Hampton & Son, Route 2, Bangor, Mich.

P CHOICE GLADIOLI NOT LABELED

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------|
| P | 100-1 inch and up, all colors | \$2.00 |
| P | 150-¾ inch and up, all colors | \$2.00 |
| A | 15-Choice Dahlias, 5 colors | \$2.00 |
| I | Any two for \$3.50; or all three | \$5.00 |
| D | With good care they should all bloom. | |

Box 52, L. L. MILARCH, Copemish, Mich.

Kill Rats

By Science—New Way

Use Reefer's Ratstik. New discovery. Kills 'em like magic. Food odor draws them like a magnet and when one foot gets caught in Ratstik, Mr. Rat is "a goner". R. Conway caught 22 rats in one night. Results Guaranteed.

Not a Poison

Ratstik is sure death to every rat and mouse but absolutely harmless to children, dogs, cats, poultry, etc. Works perfectly regardless of weather conditions. They die outside. No unpleasant odor. Safest—surest—quickest. Non-Poisonous method known to science. Rats cause fires, spread disease and eat their heads off. Ratstik kills 'em' or costs nothing.

\$1.00 Package FREE

Reefer's Ratstik

To quickly advertise this wonderful product I am giving absolutely free a full size \$1.00 can with every order for Ratstik. Send this full size can to your neighbor for \$1 and get yours FREE. Every rat costs you \$10 yearly. Get rid of them now.

Send No Money

Just send name and address. When TWO packages arrive pay postman for only ONE package and a few cents postage. The other is yours FREE. Money back if not 100% satisfied.

E. J. Reefer, Dept. R-47, 9th and Spruce Sts. Philadelphia, Pa.

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Owners Make 20% to 30% EXTRA PROFIT

through better curing, reduction of shrinkage and stopping of rat losses.

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State.....

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

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

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

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

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

Report Ending April 17, 1926.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total number of claims filed..... | 2801 |
| Amount involved..... | \$28,812.39 |
| Total number of claims settled..... | 2325 |
| Amount secured..... | \$26,627.75 |

DARE WE FAIL?

Our lives may be good and useful
Tho 'will be of small avail,
Most our doings will be rueful,
If our children we should fail.

We are what our training made us;
They will be as they are trained.
Lest in the future they upbraid us,
Be their playmates now and friends.

Time will come when they will harken
Back to days, when they were small,
Let no bitter memories darken
Dreams of youth, nor fill with gall.

Their recollections of their childhood,
Let them happy be and bright,
That, like a beacon, in a tide-flood;
They will guide youth's "Ship of Life."
—By Mrs. R. E. Ryding, Tuscola County.

AN EXCELLENT LETTER

I HAVE planned to write so many times and put it off until now. I am almost ashamed to write but I do so want to air my views on several subjects.

There was a splendid letter in a recent issue about not trying to keep the boys and girls on the farm. I murmured an "Amen" when I finished it. If the parents themselves love the farm, are contented and happy and proud of being farmers, the children are quite apt to be also unless especially talented for other work. The farm is the best place to bring up a family but when they are grown up they should be free. There isn't anything that will drive them away any quicker than to be made to feel that they have got to stay.

Some time ago there was a splendid appeal made, please not to name the baby boy after his father. That letter should have been printed in capital letters to fill the whole page. Give the boy a name of his own. It's not fair to the boy and it's not fair to the father either. Right in this neighborhood is an example. The father is not over thirty-five years old but is almost invariably referred to as "The Old Man" to distinguish him from his four-teen year old son.

We are often asked how did we do it. Our children never tease or whine, the boy never smokes, talks backs or swears to show off and the girls are not "flappers." The time to train children is when they are young. The first time a child begins to tease for something, say, "No, not if you whine like that, ask me as you should and then you may." A few times will cure them and there's nothing so disgusting as to see a big fifteen-year-old boy or girl whine and tease their parents and no amount of scolding will cure them at that age.

When the little girl wants to play house and "dress up" in old clothes etc., let her take baby's powder box and daub herself up as much as she pleases but let it be strictly understood that she must change her clothes and wash her dirty face before coming to dinner. Then when she gets in high school and other girls ask why she doesn't use powder she will say, "Oh, I'd feel as if my face were dirty all the time if I did."

Don't ever say to a boy "Now see here young feller, don't let me catch you doing, etc." for he will do it then anyway just to show he can and not let you catch him at it. It's not so much what we do and say, it's what we think and feel. These little folks know if we have faith in them and trust them, we don't need to tell them and they will live up to just what we think of them if it's good or bad. So it's up to us to have faith in our children.—A Farmer's Wife, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

YOUNG FOLKS ARE ALRIGHT

I AM enclosing a little poem dealing with a subject much discussed these days. It is my opinion the young folks are good, and getting better, and if the real grown-ups—I'm not quite grown up yet myself, being just a little over thirty—but, anyhow, us grown-ups better take care or we will have to learn how to be good from our youngsters, for they have good principles, and there is a reaction coming on among the younger set, against the hooch problem. Soon the hip flask will be a nasty dream of the past. We have only to have a young student or two for a confident for a short time and we will soon learn that our future fathers and mothers are made of the right

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: There has just come to my desk a little book entitled "Ten Lessons on Meat" that I believe you will all be interested in. It was prepared for use in high schools by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, of Chicago, and contains information of great value to every housewife on methods of preparing both tender and tough cuts of meat, balanced meals and menus, on carving, making soups, and meat and its value as food. The small sum of 10 cents is charged for the book and I will be pleased to get copies for any readers who are interested at cost plus 4 cents to pay postage, or you can order direct if you prefer.

For the benefit of those who enjoy and attend the movies once in a while I am starting a new department to be known as "For the Movie Fan" and under this heading in each issue I intend to discuss at least one picture that I think is good and you would find interesting. Of course I will not be able to discuss all of the plays considered good but will take up the outstanding ones and pass along to you my opinions and the opinions of leading critics. If you like the department let me know, also if you don't like it let me know, and I will appreciate any suggestions you care to make.

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

stuff. In the mean time it is well to heed the sentiment expressed in the accompanying lines.—Mrs. R. Ryding, Tuscola County.

USING TOPS OF SOCKS

AM sending a little scheme for making mitten liners or mittens for children. A good use for heavy woolen socks. All women know that the toe and heel of hubby's socks wear out beyond repair and the legs are still good. I cut the top off just above the heel, trim rounding size of mitten. Sew up, cut hole for thumb the right distance from sewed up end. Cut a thumb out of top of the foot part, sew it up and sew in the hole. Leave it wrong side out. Slip leather mitten over it, or any kind of a mitten you have made or bought. Turn the top of sock leg down on outside even with top of outside mitten and stitch down. These can be removed and new ones put in again when they wear out or you can cut smaller ones for the school children or yourself for wearing around the farm or doing chores. I find these make good liners or good outside

ones for light work. Hubby says they are fine, good warm ones.

Another scheme for tops of light socks when they get beyond repair is when hubby's underwear sleeves fray out at the edges. Cut them off. Cut off the tops of socks, the ribbed part. Sew the cut edge onto the sleeves and they are as good as new. Light colored wool sock tops for woolen underwear, cotton sock tops for cotton underwear. I have used cotton tops for wool underwear when I had nothing else.

I hope this will help somebody else as it has helped me. I have other ways of doing lots of things which I will send from time to time as they come to my mind.—M. E. T., Temple, Michigan.

WHY SCRUB?

THE dreary scrubbing of the kitchen floor is a thing of the past when the floor is covered with linoleum properly laid and treated. Plain, inlaid or battleship linoleum, if covered with a protective coating of wax well rubbed in, or printed linoleums which have a thin coat of waterproof varnish

over them, are cared for in the same way as wood floors which have been finished with wax or varnish. The waxed surface should be swept with a soft brush or mop free from oil as oil softens the wax. Foot prints may be wiped up with a damp cloth. Once a week the floor may have a more thorough cleaning with a cloth wrung out in warm soapy water followed by a polishing with a dry cloth or brush. The wax finish should be renewed when it becomes worn or has become damaged by water, but except where there is heavy wear the floor will have to be re-waxed only two or three times a year. Varnished linoleums may be kept clean with a damp cloth or when much dirt is tracked in, with soap and water. For either finish a mild soap is necessary. Using but little water on the floor at one time and wiping it dry will prevent any from seeping under the linoleum and causing bubbles.

Personal Column

Celebrate 25th Wedding Anniversary.—Have taken THE BUSINESS FARMER for several years and surely read it with great interest, especially the Home Department. I want to come to you and ask you if you can help us. We are going to celebrate our 25th Wedding Anniversary on Decoration Day. I wish to ask you what would be nice to serve as a lunch being it is going to be an evening affair and what should be the decorations for the house and the table?—Mrs. D., Antrim County.

—Your anniversary will no doubt be a very pleasant occasion. Since it is the silver wedding, green and white should be the colors used for decoration so far as possible as white represents the silver. At this time of year we should have plenty of spring flowers and nothing is lovelier to decorate with. With these you can use the silver and tinsel ribbon and string such as we use at Christmas time.

If your rooms are large enough take a gallon crock and fill it with branches of some flowering shrub or tree and place it in a corner on a stand of even on the floor.

At any book or paper store you can get Dennison's book on table decorations which will be very helpful. The price is 25c or 35c. If you did not care for any of the ideas shown in this book you may use a large vase or flat bowl of flowers or a basket such as the florists use standing about two feet high with green and white streamers of crepe paper leading to the top of the handle to the corners of the table and pinned there.

Following are two menus, either one is good but if you prefer to serve the chicken in sandwiches with a nice salad of vegetables, cake, coffee, and ice cream you will have a nice meal either way.

Grapefruit Cocktail
Chicken Broth Portogaise
Celery
Roast Stuffed Chicken, Cranberry Sauce
Sweet Potatoes
Ice Cream
Fruit, Cocktail
Breaded Veal Chops, Mashed Potatoes
Sweet Potatoes, Southern Style
Cabbage Salad
Pie A la Mode
Coffee
Olives
Peas
Cake
Chocolate

—if you are well bred!

Giving the Bride Away.—The service proper now begins. With bride and bridegroom facing him, and the bride's father (or whoever is to give her away) standing a few feet behind his daughter, at her left, the clergyman begins to read the marriage service. At the moment he utters the words which serve as the father's cue ("Who giveth this woman to be married?") the latter comes forward. Since he has been standing behind his daughter, at her left, as already mentioned, this will bring him to her side. Turning to him the bride stretches out her right hand. He takes it, places it in that of the clergyman and as he does so clearly and audibly utters the obligatory "I do." He then at once joins the bride's mother in her pew.

For the Movie Fan

Behind the Front.—If you enjoy a good laugh be sure to see this picture when it comes to a theatre near you. It is a comedy centered around two American doughboys in the late World War. The leading parts are taken by Wallace Beery and Raymond Hatton, both very capable comedians who keep the audience in an uproar with their many escapes. Mr. Beery is apparently a natural born comedian and is better suited for this type of work than the villain roles assigned him by directors for some time past. Of course Raymond Hatton can always be depended upon to handle his part very satisfactorily. The girl in the picture is Mary Brian, a young miss who is winning considerable popularity.

The American Farm Woman

SOME one has said that "No other woman in the nation is so truly the product of our soil and institutions, our ideals and aspirations as is the American Farm woman. She is as typical as Lincoln is of the true American spirit." She is the great backbone of our country with her strong shoulders, her happy uplifted face and her spirit of service to the nation of tomorrow.

Dean Vivian says, "The most important spot in the world today is the American farm home." We agree with him and add this—the center about which revolves that farm home is the farm wife and mother. She is as truly a pioneer today, doing her bit, in this period of re-adjustment as was her pioneer grandmother. True the work is totally different but just as vital.

In the days of our grandmothers the door to the home was the gateway between the domain of man and woman. He brought the raw material to that gateway, she converted it into the finished product. No discontent or unrest crept into her life, she was fulfilling her mission, doing her job to the best of her ability. We will find our lives full of contentment and happiness today if we, as she did, do the work lying at hand for us to do.

Conditions have changed. Industry has invaded the home. It is no longer necessary for us to spin and weave, make carpets, candles, etc., work of a different nature belongs to our generation. I shall speak briefly in this article of two phases of this work. First in regard to our citizenship. No farmer's wife is a 100 per cent farmer's wife who does not stand at the elbow of her farmer husband on election day and help place men in office who realize what

the conservation of agriculture is—the greatest problem confronting us today. She is not doing her bit unless she is familiar with pending legislation. Sisters, do not vote blindly, tamely, whimsically, unthinkingly, but vote with conviction and purpose and an intelligent grasp of the questions involved.

In the second place I mention woman's part in the farm organization. We farmers have been the last people to apply the law of association to our business. Possibly the woman on the farm has been lax in this respect. The farmer, more often than not, is an individualist, but the farmer's wife never is. In the past she has been responsible to a great extent, for the scanty community life in rural neighborhoods. Most rural churches owe their very existence to her untiring efforts. These same untiring hands bake countless pies and cakes to be sold at socials for the pastor's upkeep.

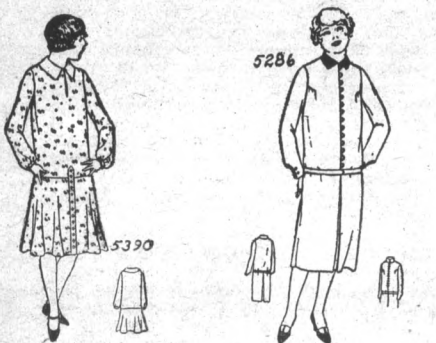
Because "Mother" is a member of the Grange, Grangers live where many purely men's organizations have met death and burial. With this record as a background let us give farm organization a full measure of our study. Let us ask ourselves why we farmers continue to try to solve our problems individually instead of collectively? Ask our selves why we have been content to "Let George solve our problems"? The result has not always been satisfactory to us—but who is at fault? The strongest weapon for organization is in our hands—teaching our boys and girls that what has made of industry a success if applied to agriculture will also make of it a success. In the final count let us not be found wanting.—Isabel Kinch, Huron County.

ADS TO GOOD DRESSING



5394-5239. "Sports Ensemble."—Comprising a smart Blouse 5394 and a popular Skirt 5239. The Blouse in this instance is of metal brocade. Also suitable for crepe, satin or georgette. Pattern cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

5184. Apron with Cap.—This is a good style for gingham, drill, unbleached muslin or satteen. Cap may be of same material, or in contrast. Pattern cut in one size: Medium. The Apron requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material and the Cap 1/2 yard. For facings of contrasting material 1/2 yard is required.



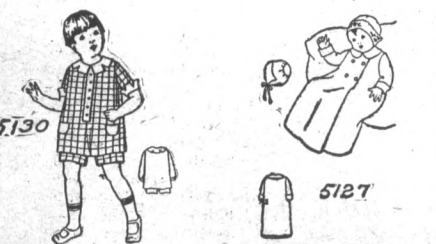
5286. School Dress.—Flannel, wool rep or wool crepe could be used for this design. Also good for velveteen or crepe de chine. Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 14 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 54 inch material and 1/2 yard of contrasting material for the collar. The collar may be turned up or rolled over.

5390. School Frock.—Figured woolen, cotton or wool crepe, as well as jersey weaves and flannel are excellent materials for this design. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material with 1/4 yard of contrasting material for facing on tab and collar.



5378. Ladies' House Frock with Slender Hips.—Cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 44 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material, with 1/2 yard of contrasting for facings on collar, cuffs, and belt. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

5414. Dainty Undergarment.—Nainsook, crepe de chine or radium silk could be used for this model. The circular side portions afford ease and fullness. Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 or 40 inch material.



5127. Cap and Coat for Infants.—Corduroy, faille, China silk or linen could be used for this model. The cap could be of lawn, crepe de chine or batiste. The Pattern is cut in one size—for infants to six months of age. This set will require 1 1/2 yard of 40 inch material. The cap will require 1/4 yard.

5130. Suit for Small Boy.—This jaunty model has "Peter Pan" collar and cuffs. It is a good style for linen, velvet, flannel, gingham and chambray. Pattern cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size will require 2 1/2 yards of 27 inch material with 1/2 yard of contrasting material.

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Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Runner's Bible

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In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not which shall prosper, whether this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good. Eccl. 11:6. E. R. V.

Do your best at all times. Do not let your faith make you lazy. Get understanding and you will learn why you should be busy with mind and hand. But he that looketh unto the perfect law, the law of liberty, and so continueth, being not a hearer that forgetteth but a doer that worketh, this man shall be blessed in his doing. James 1:25. (E. R. V.)

Recipes

Mince Meat.—I saw a call in the M. B. F. for a mince meat recipe, so I will send mine as I think it good. We sure enjoy the M. B. F. Three bowls of meat cooked and chopped, six bowls of apples chopped with peel on, one bowl of corn syrup, one bowl of boiled cider or vinegar, one bowl of grape jelly, one bowl of suet or butter, three pounds of raisins, five bowls of sugar, two tablespoons of cinnamon, one teaspoon of cloves, one teaspoon nutmeg, one teaspoon black pepper. Cook all but meat, which you add to that about two minutes before you take it off as the meat is already cooked.—Mrs. F. W. D., Ionia County.

One Egg Cake.—1 egg, 1 cup sugar, 1 heaping tablespoonful shortening beaten well together. 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg, 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder and 2 cups flour. Beat well and bake in two layers.—Mrs. B.

Cake Recipe for Mrs. S., Auburn.—Boil together for fifteen minutes two cups white sugar, two cups water, two heaping tablespoons shortening, one pound raisins. When cool add three cups flour, one heaping teaspoonful soda, one heaping teaspoonful salt, one level teaspoonful cloves, one level teaspoon cinnamon, one level teaspoonful nutmeg. Bake in moderate oven.—Mrs. L., Saginaw County.

Springerlies.—Here is recipe for cookies with fancy rolling pin for Mrs. S., Auburn, Michigan. Four eggs, one pound sugar, one and one-half teaspoons baking powder, pinch of salt. Beat eggs well then add sugar and beat one hour then add flour and baking powder to make stiff dough, like a noodle dough. Roll out, put on form putting flour on form so it will not stick, take from form cut in squares and let stand on clean paper or cloth over night bake next day. Use anise for flavoring, roll the thickness of cookies, this makes 75 or 100 cookies.

Sebkuchen.—One cup butter or lard, two cups brown sugar, two cups honey, one cup English walnuts, almonds, and Brazilian nuts, one citron sliced fine, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one teaspoon anise, one teaspoon cloves, two eggs, two teaspoons of soda dissolved in one-half cup hot water, flour enough to make stiff dough, stand in cool place two or three days then roll and cut in squares or in cookie forms.—Mrs. H. A. S., Marne, Mich.

Steamed Graham Pudding.—Two cups Graham flour, one-half teaspoon grated nutmeg, one egg, one cup molasses, one cup milk, four teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon soda, one cup raisins, two tablespoons butter or other fat. Sift flour and baking powder, beat egg, add molasses (with soda), melted fat, scalded milk, and combine with dry ingredients. Dredge raisins with flour and add with nutmeg and salt. Steam about three hours in buttered mold and serve with hard sauce.

Drop Cookies—White.—1 1/2 cup sugar, 2 eggs. Beat sugar and eggs well. 1/4 cup shortening, 1/2 teaspoonful soda dissolved in one cup of sweet milk. Two teaspoonfuls baking powder, 3 1/2 cups flour. Beat altogether well and drop from spoon.—Mrs. B.

Homespun Yarn

If the cupboard of canned fruits is getting bare, try dried fruits.

A sun-bath for the bread box now and then will prevent moldy bread.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: A new broom may sweep clean, but so may an old one; the main thing is to get the sweeping done.

What is the homemaker worth? One organization found that it cost a hundred and sixty dollars a month to replace her in a test family.

The miles she walks in her work, not to her work, are what make the housewife weary. Sometimes rearranging the equipment will cut the distances.

Lime builds bones, and one glass of milk contains as much lime as a loaf and a half of white bread, or nine potatoes, or five-and-a-third pounds of beef, or eight eggs.



Do you wish it? Try proper spine support at night. Sleep on a bedspring that supports your spine in all of its natural curves. Let every one of your vertebrae rest. Save the strains on your spinal cord. Get yourself a FOSTER IDEAL SPRING and take the nerve dragging sag out of your bed. Give yourself an opportunity for real rest and recuperation. Nerves treated right will treat you right. You'll find the FOSTER IDEAL SPRING a true relief because

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Following Shows Growth in Assets by Years

| | |
|------|-------------|
| 1915 | \$ 4,083.34 |
| 1916 | 7,740.87 |
| 1917 | 40,446.73 |
| 1918 | 69,424.91 |
| 1919 | 71,201.69 |
| 1920 | 85,961.61 |
| 1921 | 137,392.51 |
| 1922 | 226,499.45 |
| 1923 | 375,945.95 |
| 1924 | 565,225.96 |
| 1925 | 704,152.41 |

Many in this locality started with this company in 1915 and have helped to make this splendid financial showing.

Mr. Automobile Owner, when you have an automobile accident, you not only want to know that your insurance company has good financial backing but that the officers and adjusters have had the experience to adjust and take care of the complicated claims that are continually coming up. This company has paid out over \$3,000,000 in claims and is therefore past the experimental stage.

It will pay you to call on the agent for

CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.

Howell, Michigan

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE
Our chicks come up to standards set by Ohio State University for purebred stock. Send for catalog telling about our pedigree, and pen mating stock. Order today and feel safe. Live delivery guaranteed.

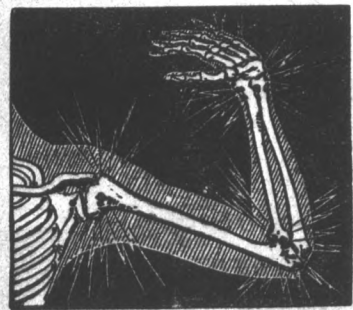
| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| Prices postpaid on: | \$3.75 | \$7.25 | \$13.00 | \$62.00 | \$120.00 |
| S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14.00 | 66.50 | 126.00 |
| C. S. Mottled Anconas | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14.00 | 66.50 | 126.00 |
| S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Wh. & Brd. Rocks, S. C. & R. G. Reds | 4.00 | 7.75 | 15.00 | 72.00 | 140.00 |
| Buff Minorcas, Wh. Wyandottes | 4.25 | 8.25 | 16.00 | 75.00 | 145.00 |
| White Orpingtons | 4.50 | 8.75 | 17.00 | 77.00 | 148.00 |
| Jersey Blk. Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs | 7.00 | 13.00 | 25.00 | 115.00 | 120.00 |
| Mixed Chicks (Heavies) not accredited | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 60.00 | 100.00 |
| Mixed Chicks (Light) Not accredited | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 |

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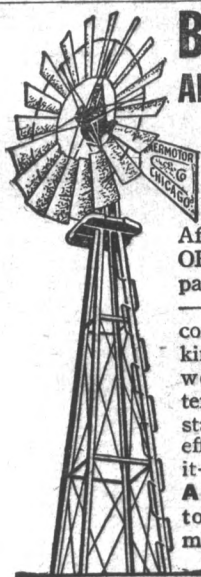


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Mark H. Jackson, 86-M Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible, above statement true.



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Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys: In our January 16th issue I published a letter from Marie Suderman, of Comins, and in this letter she told us about Laura May Rodgers, a little girl in the Mennonite Children's Home, at Millersville, Pennsylvania, urging that some of the readers send her letters and presents. Many of you remember, I am sure, because you sent Laura a letter or gift. Yes, you did, and I have a letter from her telling me you did. Her letter, addressed to all of us, reads:

"As I am pretty good just now I will write a few lines. Thanks very much to all of you for the gifts and letters you sent me. I don't think I ever got a letter from Michigan until Marie Suderman wrote about me.

"There are thirty some children here at the home where I am. About fourteen go to school. They have one and one-half miles to go to school. "Spring is here and I am very glad. I can soon be out on the porch again. I guess people will soon start to dig their gardens.

"I would like to hear from someone who lives near Lake Michigan. I would like to have them write me all about it.

"I like to get letters from different states, and I hope to hear from some more girls and boys in Michigan."

I too want to thank you girls and boys for responding to the appeal made. It was very good of you to take the time from your work and play to write to, or send gifts to, a little girl who is a complete stranger to you, one whom you probably will never see. It is just such unselfish deeds that put the silver lining in the dark clouds and makes this world a wonderful place to live. And we get lots of fun out of pleasing other folks, don't we?—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written to you before, but not seeing my letter in print thought I would write again. Do any of the cousins know the song "The Gypsies Warning"? I have the first two parts, "The Gypsies Warning" and the "Reply" but I haven't the "Decision". If any of you know it will you kindly send it to me? To the person sending it, I will write a big long letter.

I will describe myself. I am a girl fifteen years of age weighing 117 pounds, dark brown hair (bobbed) and dark eyes. I am five feet, one inch tall. I wish some of the merry circleers would write to me. From your niece—Thelma Crosby, Box 77, Edenville, Michigan.

—I am sure someone will come to your assistance, Thelma.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written before so I think I will write you a good letter. Well, I will have to describe myself. I have brown hair and blue eyes. I am four feet eight inches tall, and am fifteen years old. I am in the eighth grade at school. We have a very nice teacher. I have two sisters and one brother going to school. Altogether there are nine in our family. We have a lot of ice to slide on at school. We only have to walk $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to school. It has been awful cold, hasn't it, Uncle Ned? I don't think spring will ever come. I have read all these books: "Little Women", "Robinson Crusoe", "Anderson's Fairy Tales", "Jungle Book", "Alice in Wonderland", "Treasure Island", "Heidi", "Hans Brinker", "Tom Sawyer", "Arabian Nights", "Merry Adventures of Robin Hood", "Childs Garden of Verse", "Little Men", "Huckleberry Finn", "Boys Life of Abraham Lincoln", "The Little Lame Prince."

Well, I hope Mr. Waste Basket has his fill so it won't eat this letter. Your want-to-be niece—Albertina Rud, R3, Merrill, Michigan.

—You are quite a reader Albertina, and I hope you are keeping the list I published and plan on reading the other books mentioned.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I haven't written before so will describe myself. I am about five feet tall, have brown hair, bobbed of course, my eyes are blue. I had a Father thrilling experience today saving my seven year old sister from drowning.

We have a good supply of water around here. I am thirteen years old and in the sixth grade. We walk about one and one-fourth miles to school. I was looking over the list of books in the last paper and thought I would tell you how many I had read. They are as follows: "Robinson Crusoe", "Alice in Wonderland", "Adventures of Odysseus", "Hans Brinker", "Tom Sawyer", "Gulliver's Travels", "Huckleberry Finn".

Well I guess this letter is long enough. I hope the waste basket has had his breakfast so will close with a riddle. When is enough not enough? Hoping I can join the Merry Circle, I am—Constance Wiggins, R2, Belding, Michigan.

—Why not tell us all about your saving your sister's life. We would all like to hear about it.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I received your letter today and was very glad to get it. I am going to tell you the trip I am planning. First, I am going to have my aunt and cousins come to visit us and when they go back to Petoskey I will go back with them. It is about fifty miles up there. From there I will go to my other aunt who lives about twenty nine miles from there. Then I will come back and I will come back just in time to go to school. I hope I will pass the sixth grade this year. I like my motto and the colors. It is time to go to bed so I will close.—Jennie Allen, Alden, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Good morning! I like those loving letters that the cousins write, especially the first letter in the March 27th issue and I was sure interested. I wish I had some travels to write about. I had one travel when I was nine years old but that's two years ago. Anyway I will tell all I can remember.

I stayed with my Aunt Sate for two years and one morning, very, oh so very, early I was called to get up. I believe it was at three o'clock. Cousin John got the car and we went to Otisville to get Cousin Anna and Richard. We now started out on our journey.

We went through many counties and cities until we came to a little white shed where there were boys and girls playing ball. A few steps farther there was four old men setting on the porch. We asked which way to go and as far as I can remember we went past a large lake. Then all of a sudden we came to the biggest hill. It must have been a mile high. We thought sure we would have a tip-over. We went over I don't know how many hills. When we came to the very top of the hill we saw a car at the foot. We thought that the car would soon be to the top but it wasn't, so we thought it must have gone under the hill. Just then Anna gave a shriek for up came the car and the road was so narrow, but we passed it easy enough.

After a while we followed one of the most crooked roads I ever saw. When we were going along the crooked road a truck bumped into us. Soon we came to a clearing where people were fighting fire. I wished I could sleep because I knew there wouldn't be much to see. I kept asking, "How many more miles will it be yet?" until my aunt got so tired of it she told me to keep quiet.

Soon I saw my cousin Noble's home. I knew the place because there is no other place like that. I will not say any more but hope to see my letter in print. —Ora M. Knapp, Route 2, Boyne City, Michigan.

—You had quite an exciting trip, didn't you, Ora? However, I will wager you enjoyed it.

RIDDLES

What plant stands for No. 4?—IV.

Why is it probable that beer was made in the Ark?—Because the kangaroo went in with hops, and the bear was always bruin.

"What was the biggest thing you saw at the World's Fair?" asked a wife of her husband.—"My hotel bill!" said he.

Why is C like a schoolmistress?—Because it forms lasses into classes.

What is that which never asks any questions and yet requires many answers?—The street-door.

If a man bumped his head against the top of a room, what article of stationery would he be supplied with?—Ceiling whacks. (Sealing-wax.)

Which is the longest word in the English language?—Smiles; because there is a mile between the first and last letters.

Which is the oldest tree in England?—The Elder tree.

How many sides are there to a tree?—Two, inside and out.

What is that which happens twice in a moment and not once in a thousand years?—The letter M.

What sea would a man most like to be in on a wet day?—A dry attic (Adriatic).

Why is coffee like an axe with a dull edge?—Because it must be ground before it is used.

What makes more noise than a pig under a gate?—Two pigs.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

By JAMES W. H. WEIR, R. E.

(Any question regarding radio will be gladly answered by our radio editor. You receive a personal letter and there is no charge if your subscription is paid up.)

M. B. F. MARKETS

The Business Farmer radio market reports and farm news are broadcast daily, except Saturday and Sunday, through station WGHP, of Detroit, on a wave length of 270 meters, beginning at 7:00 P. M. eastern standard time.

COMMENTS

I always hear your station and it is good.—Linus Gosser, R1, Crestline, Ohio.

The markets are coming in fine and I think your market pad for the report on the radio is all that I lack. Would you be so kind as to send me one?—W. E. Oeschger, Huron County.

We listen in on the radio every night to the market report and enjoy it very much. Would like one of your market pads if it is not bothering you too much.—John Welsch, St. Clair County.

I hear your market and stock reports between seven and seven-thirty o'clock P. M.. They come in very fine, also your weather report and music.—Glenn H. Snyder, R1, Box 73, Lindsey, Ontario, Canada.

We enjoy your programs very much and always make it a point to tune in whenever you are on the air. Will be very pleased to have you send me a pad for keeping record of these reports.—Frank Stilts, Lenawee County.

Received pad and many thanks. We enjoy your market reports and they come in fine and just when the day's work is done. Seems as though no one writes only from Michigan, so here we are away down in Triffin, Ohio.—Mrs. M. C. Remsburg.

Please send me one of your market pads. I have listened to the market report given by THE BUSINESS FARMER through WGHP. I think that it is the best time to give the markets for us farmers cannot be in the house in the afternoon to hear them. In the summer time I think that eight or eight-thirty will be the best time to give them.—G. F. Tobias.

BROADSCOPE FARM, NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from Page 8)

a field or two to work. This man always said the renter should get half the straw, and that to pay him for leaving the straw on the place he would furnish all the seed. And this he did, and the seed was always the best, and yields always satisfactory. What did he do with the straw stacks? He had them drawn out and spread evenly all over the field. He did not wait for them to rot down. They were drawn out early in the spring, if not in the fall and the clover and grass grew up through it, and when plowed under for corn, oh, boy! what a crop was in prospect. I don't know that he ever sowed any timothy, his hobby was clover. This man had several parcels of land in various places and no buildings on any of them, and no stock was kept. Yet his land was in excellent condition. I might

add that after his death, we purchased one of his places, as it joined our farm, and it has never failed to give a good account of itself.

No, I really think one should have half the straw, where he crops a field, or he should have something to partly repay him for leaving the straw.

Every Year

About as regularly as the seasons, (and perhaps more regularly than some seasons I have in mind today) comes the question; "What way is best to sow clover seed?" Again we answer, it all depends upon conditions. Some seasons one way is a winner, and other seasons some other method is more successful. But, taking it one year with another, we find we have better success with drilling. We use a disk drill. Disks are seven inches apart. The grass seed tube is placed so the seed runs in the furrow the disk opens. The disks are not allowed to run more than one inch deep. A few times the ground has been so soft the disks would go too deep, and then the seed tubes were taken out of disks, and the seed scattered broadcast on the disked ground. We fasten a log chain so that it drags about two feet back of the disks. It is fastened to the frame on each end of drill, and fastened to each disk with the common drill drag chain and a piece of wire. It smooths the ground, and covers the seed very nicely.

CUTWORM TIME

(Continued from Page 11)

thus forming a convenient bridge for the cutworm's passage.

In applying tanglefoot we use a thin, narrow paddle made of a piece of lath about 10 inches long. One end of the lath is left untouched to serve as a handle and the rest is whittled to a width of 1/2 inch and thin on the edges. With this instrument one can soon become as expert at "tanglefooting" as a plasterer is at throwing "mud." The tanglefoot is applied around the trunks of the trees but if the trunks are excessively rough and full of cracks it can be applied to the main branches. In treating grapes the vine just under the lowest arm a band is put around the trunk of and the wires are banded on each side of the post. Tanglefoot should not be applied directly on the bark of one or two year old trees, as it may prove injurious. On such trees it is best to use the cotton bands or else wrap strips of paper around the trees and apply the tanglefoot on the paper.

The only objection to tanglefoot is its rather high cost. We have tried several substitutes without any real success. At one time I wrote to Professor Pettit at M. S. C. asking him to suggest a cheap substitute but he could name none which would do the work as well. He said "You had better stick to tanglefoot, as you will probably do anyway if you lean against it!" So, in our fights against the climbing cutworms we continued to lean on tanglefoot for support and have stuck to it ever since.

MEET PROF. J. T. HORNER, OF M. S. C., FOLKS



Prof. J. T. Horner

MOST of our readers are familiar with the writings of Prof. J. T. Horner, head of the Economics Work in Agriculture at the Michigan State College, and many have met him or seen pictures of him, but few know the history of his life to date.

Prof. Horner was born in the state of Kansas but grew up in Oklahoma and graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1909, following which he was in various lines of business activity—principally auditing and accounting. In the fall of 1915 he went to the Oklahoma Agricultural College and graduated from there in their marketing course. Following this he taught in this college in the economics department for two years. From there he went to the State Market Commission. In the fall of 1919 he went to Columbia University to do graduate work in economics, and assisted in teaching economics and accounting. Also he was a field agent for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He came to the M. S. C. in the fall of 1921. Prof. Horner has made a special study on the marketing of milk and potatoes in Michigan and is preparing bulletins along the line of his studies. He is also author of the book "Agricultural Marketing."



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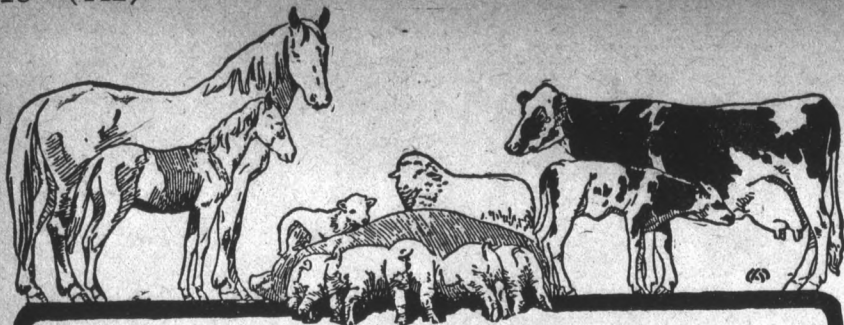
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The Springtime Conditioner

SPRINGTIME is the time that farm stock are out of fix. A long winter diet on dry feed—woody timothy hay, corn fodder and other roughage—tells in ill condition; blood out of order and worm pestilence.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

(Questions answered free of charge.)

LET HORSE SELECT OWN SALT RATION

THE importance of a proper ration of salt in horse feeding, little realized by most farmers, which has been demonstrated by careful experiments with Michigan State College stock, is explained by R. S. Hudson, superintendent of the farm and horse department.

Mr. Hudson disapproves of the practice followed by some farmers of scattering salt on the ground where colts and other livestock may lick it. Horses in stables get their salt either in small quantities fed with the grain each day, or in a small box always within their reach. There probably is no accurate conception on the part of most farmers as to the amount of salt required for horses.

The college expert has prepared a table showing the amount of salt consumed by twelve draft horses, ranging from 2 to 16 years, from May to December. The quantity, he shows, varies with the season, increasing from May to September. With cooler weather and less work, salt consumption decreases.

Horses, he therefore concludes, should have free access to salt at all times.

FEEDING BEAN PODS

I want to know what there is in bean pods as a feed for cows. I get more cream from bean pods than from any other roughage I ever fed, including alfalfa.—R. F., Pellston, Mich.

BEAN pods or bean straw, according to analyses given in Henry and Morrison's Feeds and Feeding, contain 3.6 per cent digestible crude protein and 47.6 per cent total digestible nutrients. Timothy hay contains 3.0 per cent digestible crude protein and 48.5 per cent total digestible nutrients. Alfalfa contains 10.6 per cent digestible crude protein and 51.6 per cent total digestible nutrients.

I would consider that bean straw, if palatable to the cows, would be equal to timothy hay for feeding purposes. I would not expect that the bean pods would be equal in feeding value to alfalfa hay because they would not contain sufficient amount of protein. Of course the kind of grain fed with the roughage would make a marked difference.

There is one other circumstance that occurs to me that might have given the apparent feeding value to the bean pods noted in the inquiry. That is, if the beans were poorly threshed so that there was not a complete separation of the beans from the pods they would increase the feeding value of the bean pods very markedly. In a feeding trial conducted at this station by the writer, ground cull beans were shown to be worth about half as much as cottonseed meal for dairy cows, so that it would not take a great many beans in the bean pods to greatly influence the results of feeding them.—J. E. Burnett, Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Michigan State College.

CASEIN

I would like to know what can cause a slimy matter in the separator after separating the milk. The strainer, cloth and wash clothes are so slippery when washing them, especially as soon as soap is applied. The cows are well fed and cared for and seem perfectly healthy. Last fall this condition was quite bad, then for a spell this winter it had just about disappeared and now it is worse than ever and has been for some time.—Mrs. F. G., Bay City, Michigan.

THE material is undoubtedly casein, a normal and valuable constituent in milk. This occurs in milk in suspension and when the separator is run at excessive speed a portion of it is thrown out of suspension together with any particles of dirt that may be in the milk. It is slimy in appearance and is usually referred to as separator slime. When this casein curdles, when milk sours, it is referred to as clabber or curd. The condition you refer to is normal and in no way abnormal.—P. S. Lucas, Associate Professor of Dairy Manufactures, M. S. C.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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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.

LAMB WEIGHED 51 POUNDS WHEN 30 DAYS OLD

DEAR EDITOR: We have a pure-bred Hampshire lamb that weighed 51 pounds when only 30 days old. I never weighed young lambs before and would like to know if he is above the average and if any of the subscribers can beat the record. Our county agent said he never heard of one so large at that age.

The picture I am enclosing was taken when he was 60 days old and



The young lamb, at the right, weighed 51 pounds when 30 days old. This picture of him and his mother was taken 60 days after his birth and he weighed 90 pounds at that time.

he weighed ninety pounds. Notice how large he is in comparison to his mother standing behind him.

We are going to weigh him at the end of each month until he is six months old just to see how much he gains.—Charles Post, Mgr., Clark Haire Ranch, West Branch, Mich.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

(Questions gladly answered free for paid-up subscribers. You receive a personal letter.)

HEAVES

Is there such a thing as panting heaves and if there is what could I do for them?—C. S., Bravo, Mich.

THERE is no such thing as panting heaves; there is only one form of heaves and every farmer has seen them; some animals may be a little worse with them than others. All you can do is to keep the animals from eating too much; then you may give a tablespoonful of fowlers solution of arsenic night and morning for three weeks; stop for one week or ten days and then give again for three weeks; this will help a little.

LICE ON CATTLE

Will you please tell me what is good to kill lice on cattle?—M. B., Tyre, Michigan.

SODIUM Fluoride, 1 part; talcum, 4 parts; Or Pyrethrum or insect flowers, 1 part; talcum 4 parts. dust along the back and work in well with a stiff brush; must reach all parts of the body; the first one is poisonous and the animals must be tied so they cannot lick each other or themselves. Possibly too dangerous to use this. The latter one is not dangerous and is not as effective as the first one. Why not purchase a good commercial louse powder?

MANGE

I have a horse with mange and wish to ask for a recipe.—A. R., Sheridan, Michigan.

WASH the affected parts with soft water and soap to remove as much of the secretion and the scabs as possible; then apply sulphur ointment rubbing it in well. Apply night and morning. This should bring about recovery. Be sure to clean and disinfect the harness where they came in contact with the horse. Also any places where he may have rubbed in the stall; if you do not do this you will likely have another seige of it soon. Use a good dip for washing these to disinfect them.

BLIND SPAVIN

I have a horse twelve years old and six years ago she went lame on her right hind leg. I took her to a veterinary and he called it a blind spavin. He gave me something to blister it with. She was all right until this fall when I hauled sugar beets.—P. P., Hemlock, Michigan.

WITH such cases, unless they are very lame, it is often well to not molest them much; you can use equal parts of iodine and glycerine and paint it on once each day with an old tooth brush; over the inside of the hock joint. This may take out most of the soreness.



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Out of Balance

And not one will be out of balance in another 30 years. That's because the very design and construction of the Melotte Bowl makes it impossible for wear or usage to throw it out of balance. At a conservative estimate, out-of-balance bowls are costing the American farmer, in wasted cream, millions of dollars a year—probably double the cost of all the thousands of Melotte Separators in use in America.

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| Light Weight Mixed \$5.50 per 50, \$10.00 per 100; Light Brahmas \$12.00 per 50, \$22.00 per 100. | |
| Sheppard's Anconas \$7.50 per 50, \$14.00 per 100. May chicks \$1.00 per 100 less. June chicks \$2.00 per 100 less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. If less than 100 ordered add 35c extra. Bank reference: Grand Rapids National Bank. Hatching, eggs. Free catalog. | |

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Your success with poultry depends on your foundation stock. Start right. Our new 1926 FREE Catalog tells how and what to do to raise chicks profitably. Send for your copy before you buy any chicks.

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FROM MICH. STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS

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on leading varieties of Michigan accredited chicks, pullets, cockerels and hens. Circular free.

Member of I. B. C. Association. **FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & FARMS, R. 2, B. Zeeland, Mich.****Poultry Department****WHITE DIARRHOEA**

BACILLARY white diarrhoea is a much used term, that is greatly misused. Bacillary white diarrhoea is an infectious, and serious disease of baby chicks. It is not necessarily a bowel trouble. True bacillary white diarrhoea may be inherited from parent stock through the egg. In the baby chicks it shows up usually between the time of hatching and the fourteenth day of the chick's life. Chicks that are affected appear droopy, trail their wings, spend the greater part of their time under the hover, and apparently gasp for breath and have difficulty in breathing, dying within a short time. Sometimes these symptoms are accompanied with a bowel discharge that is white and pasty, but in numbers of cases no bowel trouble is evident. Upon examination, it is usually noted that there is a small amount of food in the crop of the chick, but the chick appears light in weight and wasted in appearance, the shanks usually being wrinkled and withered, and the abdomen seems to be inflated or bloated, feeling puffy to the touch. Upon opening the chick, the liver will be found to be very light colored, yellow instead of red, and the egg yolk will be found to be still present, often times partly decomposed. In a healthy normal chick the egg yolk should be completely absorbed at the end of 100 hours. In diseased chicks, yolks may be found during the second and third weeks of the chick's life. This disease is very readily transmitted from chick to chick by contamination of the food and water with the dropping of diseased chicks.

There is no cure for the disease and chicks affected had best be killed and buried deeply or burned and the house thoroughly disinfected, preferably with chlorinated lime solution after the house has been thoroughly cleaned. Chlorinated lime for disinfectant purposes should be used at the rate of one pound of dry chlorinated lime powder to eight gallons of water. The danger in this disease lies not only in the heavy mortality of the chicks but in the fact that the birds once affected rarely if ever, recover.

The disease affects the ovaries of the adult bird and the disease organisms pass with the egg yolk into the egg before it is laid accounting for the disease in newly hatched baby chicks.

There is a test for this disease known as the agglutination test that can be given a flock by drawing blood samples from each bird individually, sending these samples to a laboratory and removing the reactors. Further information regarding this test can be obtained by writing direct to the Bacteriology Department, East Lansing.

There are many other forms of bowel trouble in baby chicks, caused by chilling, overheating or improper feeding that are not contagious nor are they caused by any disease organisms, and great care should be taken to distinguish between the bowel trouble caused by chilling and overheating and the bowel trouble caused by Bacillary White Diarrhoea, before the parent stock is condemned as carriers of the disease.

Disinfection of incubators, maintaining proper heat for the brooders, proper feeding, and good care will prevent many cases of so-called white diarrhoea that are caused by other things than bacterial infection. The feeding of sour milk early in the chick's life tends to prevent bowel trouble not bacillary in nature.—Prof. J. A. Hannah, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.

BOARD ON BACK WILL KEEP FLYING TURKEY ON GROUND

A SHORT piece of light board fastened across a turkey's back will prevent the bird from flying over a fence, says the United States department of agriculture. Cut notches or bore holes in the board and tie with a strip of cloth to each wing. When the wings are raised they strike against the board and flying is prevented. The length of the board should be about the same as the thickness of the turkey's body from side to side.

IN the Holland, Zeeland and Lansing State Poultry Shows, Rural birds again won many firsts. In the eyes of the judges, as in the opinions of hundreds of our customer friends, who buy from us year after year, Rural Chicks have **FIRST CHOICE**.

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Route 2, Dept. B, Zeeland, Michigan.

White Diarrhea**Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea**

Mrs. Rhoades letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 522, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kill half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 522, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa stands back of our guarantee. **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 522, Waterloo, Iowa**



Tancred and Tom Barron S.C. White Leghorn CHICKS

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Are Better Chicks.

All our flocks are individually inspected by the Michigan State College of Agriculture—individually leg-banded with state sealed and numbered leg bands. This insures you highest quality.
150 Finest Tancred Males and Finest Large Tom Barron Males now head our flocks. Best blood lines in the country.

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1000-\$110.00.

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KNOLL'S HATCHERY
R. R. 12, Box B, HOLLAND, MICH.

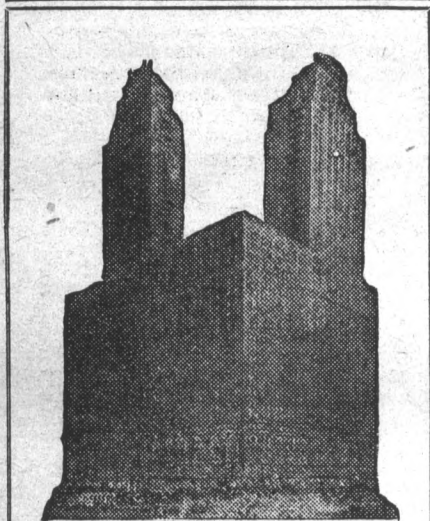
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CLASH AND MADISON STREETS
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SOFT SHELL EGGS

I would like to have some good advice about chickens. I give plenty of oyster shells and grit but have lots of soft shell eggs. What can I do?—Mrs. C. J., Armada, Michigan.

I would suggest that in addition to oyster shell being kept before the birds at all times, that one give calcium carbonate either in the form of ground limestone or marl. We have always recognized that oyster shell contained considerable lime content, but have found with a heavy flock that the lime content available is not sufficient to supply all the lime necessary for good shell texture.

Cod liver oil seems also to be improving the shell texture of the egg. —C. G. Card, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.

NUTRITIONAL DISEASE

Would like to know what ails my hens. They have a large rim swollen entirely around the eyes. Sometimes the eyes are swollen shut. Sometimes not, but in either case they are stone blind. Eyes always watery, some have eyes swollen but now shut seeming as though the sight was good yet they cannot see. —H. W., Brooklyn, Michigan.

THIS condition affecting your flock is known as nutritional disease; your birds do not get feeds that are rich enough in some of the elements they need to keep them in good health. If you will feed plenty of milk and bone meal to your poultry, adding about 5 lbs. of bone meal to each 100 lbs. of mash and feed them corn meal made from yellow corn also alfalfa or clover hay you will not likely have much if any of this trouble.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

TUBERCULOSIS

My chickens are large, healthy hens and they limp. I killed one the other day and found its liver enlarged and coated with light grey spots. I feed them corn, wheat and ground feed and they have butter milk before them all the time.—Mrs. W. F., Owosso, Mich.

THIS sounds very much like tuberculosis and I would recommend that you have a local veterinarian examine one of them that is affected with this trouble and have your county agent send one or two to the state agricultural college for examination. Then you could be sure of what you had. It would be the safest way to handle it.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

BOWEL TROUBLE

I have a gander which shows signs of bowel trouble. The droppings are pea green and white, the latter clinging to the feathers although he doesn't act droopy and is in good condition.—M. E., Ovid, Michigan.

If this gander seems in good health and has a regular appetite I see no reason why you should not use him for breeding purposes; it is likely that all your trouble is due to the method of feeding, study it carefully and try some changes and see if conditions do not right themselves.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

TURKEYS ILL

I lost some turkeys also a number of hens in the past two weeks. They get dumpish and lame and their droppings are such a thin, white substance and linger about a week and die. Could you advise me what to do in such a case?—Mrs. R. P., Fowler, Michigan.

GET some crude catechu and put ½ teaspoonful in each gallon of drinking water. Allow no other. If you cannot get this equal parts of oil of eucalyptus and guaiacol and mix in teaspoonful to a small mash for each 50 birds.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

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.)

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TO
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MARKET FLASHES

Wheat In Stronger Position Than Other Grains

Cattle Receipts Large While Movement of Hogs Declines

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

IT is startling to learn that the Department of Agriculture finds that there were 479,000 fewer people living on farms in the United States on January 1 than a year ago, while the figures for 1924 show a net loss in farm population of 182,000 persons. The movement extends to all parts of the country, and it has been going on for a number of years. The tendency is for farmers to cultivate larger tracts of land and to replace hired helpers with all kinds of the best of farm machinery, most farmers finding it well nigh impossible to pay the high wages demanded. Probably farm production will increase as the population of the country grows, and small farms may be expected to be devoted to diversified farming, while large farms will be largely used for growing grain. Modern machinery works wonders, and one man accomplishes far more than was possible under former conditions. During recent weeks there has been an uncommonly lively time in the Chicago market for high-class dairy cows, the condemnation of tubercular cattle causing their owners to replace them with healthy Holstein springers selling at \$75 to \$100. The average price is \$90. The beef cattle trade moves along most of the time with no marked new developments, the greater part of the marketings comprising medium to pretty good steers and heifers, and while fattening well-bred cattle is still a profitable industry, there is an unwillingness to make high-grade beef steers. Hogs are not selling as high as they did several months ago, but they continue to bring far higher prices than in most past year, and owners who have plenty of corn find the conversion of that grain into pork and lard very profitable. There is a gradual development of the sheep industry, and the big Colorado and other large range sheepmen have rushed their lambs to market much of the time in such excessive numbers as to unduly depress prices, fed lambs selling far lower than one and two years ago.

Better Market for Wheat

Wheat all the time is in a much stronger position than the other cereals, due largely to the depleted stocks, the visible wheat supply in this country a short time ago being down to 31,000,000 bushels, comparing with 55,000,000 bushels a year ago. A short time ago sales were made of wheat for July delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade at \$1.42 comparing with \$1.38 a year ago, while a little more than two years ago it sold below \$1.03. At times recently the foreign demand was improved, and this started up speculative trading. The season in the northwest is late for seeding spring wheat, but the winter wheat crop promises to reach the average yield of 585,000,000 bushels. The Canadian crop report shows from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 bushels of wheat in farmers hands after deducting seed requirements. A highly important piece of news was the official confirmation of damage to the Argentina wheat crop, with an estimated exportable surplus of only 81,000,000 bushels, while the previous expected surplus was as much as 138,000,000 bushels. This will be calculated to cause European importing countries look to the United States and Canada as the main valuable surplus outside of Argentina and Australia. Corn was sold at the lowest prices of the season, with May corn at 75 cents later, comparing with \$1.02 a year ago. There is renewed talk of inferior seed corn, and farmers cannot be too particular in this matter. Oat seeding is making rapid progress. Late sales were made of May oats at 42 cents, comparing with 40 cents a year ago. May rye sells at 92 cents, against \$1.03 last year.

A winter wheat crop of 530,000,000 bushels and 44,195,000 bushels

of rye is suggested for the United States by estimates of condition given in the government's April report. A year ago wheat estimates were 474,000,000 bushels, and the final harvest 398,000,000 bushels, while the five-year average is 585,000,000 bushels.

The rye crop last year was 48,696,000 bushels, the smallest in recent years, yet enough for all domestic and export demands.

Cattle are Plentiful

According to the recent government official report, the number of cattle in feeding districts is about the same as a year ago, and they are being shipped to market in the usual numbers, the combined receipts in seven western packing points for the year to late date being about the same in number as a year ago. They are having a good demand in the Chicago market, with sales of beef steers recently at an extreme

The enormous falling off in the movement of hogs to western markets explains why there is such a boom in prices, the combined receipts in the seven leading western packing points for the year to late date amounting to 7,407,000 hogs, comparing with 9,442,000 a year ago and 10,949,000 two years ago. There is an extremely wide spread in prices, and the few prime lots of light weight hogs heavier than usual, corn being plentiful and cheap, and recent Chicago receipts averaged 250 pounds in weight, the heaviest average since last September. This compares with 233 and 234 pounds one and two years ago and a five year average of 237 pounds. One year ago hogs sold at \$11.15 to \$13.10 and two years ago at \$6.60 to \$7.55, while recent sales took place at \$10.40 to \$13.90, few going above \$13.50.

"Johnny Appleseed's" Birthday

A hundred free apple orchards were planted in the forest preserves near Chicago in honor of Johnny Appleseed's birthday. Records show that realizing from reports he received that the work to which he

wool growers, declared to the house agricultural committee today that the state's wool was being 'boycotted' in the Boston market and that a conspiracy existed there to control domestic wool prices."

WHEAT

The price of wheat is up considerable compared with two weeks ago although buying is being done on the hand-to-mouth basis. In the estimation of many, short selling had much to do with the boost in prices, which amounted to 7 cents at Detroit during the week ending April 17. There are some complaints of drought in the spring wheat sections but as a whole the crop outlook is good.

CORN

Corn advanced in price and some expressed the opinion that they believed that this market had seen bottom. Receipts are small and a steady tone prevails at present.

OATS

Oats are stronger in sympathy with other grains and the price some higher than quoted in our last issue. Receipts continue light.

RYE

Rye made a nice gain in prices during the fortnight ending April 17 and the market continued strong in tone. There has been quite a strong tone to this market for some time now but price changes have not been very pronounced up to the beginning of this report.

BEANS

There has been so much talk of wet beans in Michigan that the trade apparently has begun to think that all of the 1925 crop contains a large amount of moisture and they will not buy only just what they must to keep going. Cannerymen have been doing most of their buying on the breaks. One large organization reports bids as "scarce as hen's teeth."

POTATOES

The price of old potatoes continues skyward with receipts small. Buyers estimate there are around a thousand carloads of potatoes left in Michigan and about 100 of them are in the Grand Traverse region. The new potatoes coming to market are of an inferior quality and sell at prohibitive prices, so the demand for old stock is unusually heavy for this time of year.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Fed steer trade generally steady; yearlings and light steers more active than heavies; killing quality plain; bulk, \$8.50@9.65; mixed yearlings upward to \$10.40; several loads little cattle at \$9.75@10; most of these mixed steers and heifers; best weighty steers, \$10.25; clearance good; only handful she stock offered, 10 to 15c higher; other classes steady; heavy hologna bulls quotable upward to \$6.40; vealers, \$8.50@9 to packers; \$10@11 to outsiders.

Hogs—Moderately active, 10 to 25c higher; light weights scoring full upturn; bulk 240 to 325 pound butchers, \$11.60@12.60; majority better 200 to 225 pound averages, \$12.70@13.15; good and choice, 180 pounds down largely, \$13.50@13.70; top 160 pounds weight, \$13.75; 150 pound average, \$13.80; packing sows, \$10.40@10.90 bulk sorted killing pigs, \$13.75@14.

Sheep—Fat lambs generally 25 to 50c higher; sheep and shearing lambs firm; yearling wethers sharing fat lamb advance; bulk fat woolled lambs, \$14@14.50; bulk shorn lambs, \$12.50; supply small; few aged wethers and two-year olds mixed, \$11; fat ewes mostly \$8.50@9.25; odd lots shearing lambs upward to, \$13.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle—Active and strong. Calves—Active and steady; prices unchanged.

Hogs—Fairly active and steady; heavy, \$12@12.75; mixed, \$13@13.50; yorkers, \$13.75; light yorkers and pigs, \$14@14.25; roughs, \$10.50@10.75; stags, \$7@8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Active; lambs, 25c higher, all others 50c higher; wool lambs, \$9@14.75; clipped lambs, \$8@13; yearlings, \$9@11; wethers, \$8.50@9.50; ewes, \$8@8; mixed sheep, \$8@8.50.

M. B. F. MARKET REPORTS BY RADIO

EVERY evening, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time, the Michigan Business Farmer broadcasts market information and news of interest to farmers through radio station WGHP of Detroit. This station operates on a wave length of 270 meters.

range of \$7.50 to \$10.85, comparing with \$7.85 to \$12.50 one year ago and \$7.60 to \$9.90 ten years ago. The bulk of the steers sell at \$8.50 to \$10.25, and prime cattle selling at \$10.30 and upward are in much smaller supply than one and two years ago. The cheaper light weight steers with a little flesh are kept from going lower by the demand from country buyers, stockers and feeders selling for \$6.25 to \$8.65, largely at \$7.25 to \$8. Good fat steers sold for \$9.50, and fat heifers went for \$7.50 to \$10.25.

The Wisconsin legislature has been called for a special session to appropriate an additional \$450,000 to reimburse farmers for cattle slaughtered in the anti-tuberculosis campaign. At the regular session \$750,000 was appropriated for the work, but more is now required, as Chicago demands that its milk comes from inspected cows. Chicago is a great consumer of Wisconsin milk.

wished to give his life was not progressing as he had anticipated, and that because of their numerous important tasks few of the settlers could find time to care for the seeds after they were planted, he himself set out on the trail westward.

Bad Spring for Pigs

The cold and rainy weather during March was very hard on pigs and many fields were flooded, while in numerous districts losses of pigs were reported as high as 50 per cent. To a large extent farmers are cooperating with the farm bureaus in putting in systems of sanitation.

Corn for Tractors

There was a parade of farmers in Bloomington, Illinois, recently, in celebration of the new way of selling tractors. There were thirty-two tractors, each being driven by the owner who exchanged corn for them at the rate of \$1 per bushel.

Charge Wool Boycott

A Washington telegram says: "J. N. McBride, representing Michigan

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

| | Detroit April 19 | Chicago April 19 | Detroit April 7 | Detroit 1 yr. ago |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| WHEAT— | | | | |
| No. 2 Red | \$1.81 | | \$1.72 | \$1.90 |
| No. 2 White | 1.82 | | 1.73 | 1.88 |
| No. 2 Mixed | 1.81 | | 1.72 | 1.88 |
| CORN— | | | | |
| No. 3 Yellow | .79 | | .74 | 1.13 |
| No. 4 Yellow | .74 | | .69 | 1.08 |
| OATS— | | | | |
| No. 2 White | .48 | 43 1/4 @ .43 1/4 | .46 | .52 |
| No. 3 White | .47 | 42 1/2 @ .43 1/4 | .45 | .48 |
| RYE— | | | | |
| Cash No. 2 | .95 | | .87 | 1.15 |
| BEANS— | | | | |
| C. H. P. Cwt. | 4.00 @ 4.05 | | 4.15 | 5.15 @ 5.20 |
| POTATOES— | | | | |
| New, Per Cwt. | 5.00 @ 5.17 | 5.00 | 4.70 @ 4.83 | .83 @ .86 |
| HAY— | | | | |
| No. 1 Tim. | 23.50 @ 24 | 23 @ 25 | 23.50 @ 24 | 16 @ 16.50 |
| No. 2 Tim. | 21 @ 22 | 19 @ 22 | 21 @ 22 | 14 @ 15 |
| No. 1 Clover | 20 @ 21 | 21 @ 23 | 20 @ 21 | 13 @ 14 |
| Light Mixed | 22 @ 23 | 23 @ 25 | 22 @ 23 | 15.50 @ 16 |

Monday, April 19.—All grains seem steady. Beans unchanged. Potatoes in demand. Butter shows no change but eggs are higher.

THREE CROPS CERTAIN TO MAKE MONEY FOR FARMERS

ALFALFA, sugar beets, and red kidney beans are the principal crops named by Prof. J. F. Cox, head of the Michigan State college farm crops department as likely to prove financially successful this year. These crops seemed destined to find a good market in 1926, and therefore may be considered "safe."

Farmers should study carefully market conditions, in selecting their "cash" crops. The probable market can generally be determined by thorough study of the situation. Crops produced with a surplus beyond the demand at the present time, or in which surpluses are likely to exist, are most apt to meet with low prices.

"Alfalfa heads the list as the most dependable crop to be grown in Michigan," Professor Cox declared. "It is exceedingly unlikely that surpluses of alfalfa hay will exist for the next ten years. There are few cash crops which will pay as much as alfalfa, but, of course, most farmers can make more out of feeding this cheap supply of protein hay."

Beets Sure Crop

"Sweet clover and clover from domestic grown red clover seed are in the same class. With sweet clover seed cheap and plentiful much is being planted in Michigan."

"Sugar beets are a certain crop for Michigan farmers this year, since the sugar factories are offering the same contracts as prevailed last year,

and growers can be assured of a minimum of \$7 per ton. Sugar beet growers who prepare land carefully and use fertilizer to give the crop a good start and increase its yield are the ones who make the most money. A big tonnage pays.

"Red kidney beans still bring about twice as much as white pea beans. There was a large acreage of white pea beans last year; hence, it would be advisable to increase the bean acreage beyond the average. Red kidneys, on the other hand, are still in strong demand. Care should be taken to get seed which is free of the troublesome 'sport' which is bothering red kidney bean canners. This is a red bean which turns light colored in the canning process."

SHOULD WE REDUCE NUMBER OF COUNTIES TO CUT COSTS

(Continued from page 3.)

counties and partitions of counties. For instance, Mackinac county could be divided among three others bordering it with an actual gain in convenience to most of its people. And such counties as Keweenaw and Leelanau could very profitably be annexed to the adjoining counties. The instances where two or more counties could be joined are as readily to be seen.

In many counties the cutting of the forests has left a vast area of waste lands which earn nothing and therefore can pay little, if any taxes. This tends to put an added burden on the owners of producing property in those counties. Consolidation of such counties would enable them to get better service, to pay larger salaries to fewer people and to reduce taxation directly at its source.

There are now 83 counties in Michigan. It would be a business-like procedure for the Legislature to cut these down to not more than 70 counties. But the law-makers at Lansing will not act until there is a definite willingness on the part of the people of the poorer counties to give up a sentimental pride in their local divisions and to replace it with a genuine pride in stronger and cheaper county government in large units.

Beside these counties which lack people and taxable property values to adequately support a county government, there are somewhat larger counties in which economy could be served by a business-like rearrangement of county affairs so that duties now divided between several offices, and not affording satisfactory employment or pay to any of them could be united in one office. In division there is waste and expense.

The probability of a constitutional convention in 1927 makes it proper to think of this move. Certain changes in the constitution would have to be approved in order to make county government cheaper in this respect.

No one is going to rise up and do these things for the people of his own accord. There must be a public demand for such a definite program of economy through practical means and it must be backed up by votes.

PIONEERING IN MICHIGAN

(Continued from Page 10)

high, until Mr. Newberry told them it had all been taken. This was a hard blow, but they decided to do the best they could, and after two days' cruising, with Philo Newberry as guide, they located two "eightys" but they were very rough and swampy and five miles apart. This was not what they had hoped for, but was the best they could do.

There had just been a new trail blazed on what is now M-12. This made their return trip much shorter, but as they passed the S. E. 1/4 of Section 36-20-10, where they parted with Philo Newberry, they expressed their regrets at being too late to secure this beautiful place, and were assured by Mr. Newberry that if it had not been taken he and his father would have chosen it instead of what they got, and were now separated over a mile on inferior land.

(Continued in May 8th Issue)

A Hurry Call

"I can't sell you any cigars, little boy, unless you bring a note from your father."

"But father isn't home, and mother wants them right away."

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BECOME YOUR HOME TOWN'S LEADING business man. Big money. Easy work. Selling groceries, coffee, canned goods, auto oils, men's shirts, ladies' hosiery direct to consumer. Under-sell Competition. Commission advanced. Liberal credit plan. No experience or capital necessary. Loverin & Browne Co., 1785 So. State, Chicago.

GIVE AWAY FINEST LAUNDRY SOAP FREE. You'll make \$10 daily easy by new selling plan. Big repeat business. Write quick. Wolverine Soap Co., 35 Wolverine Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

YOUNG MAN FOR FARM WORK. GOOD milker. State experience, age, and wages. Burger Farm, Saginaw, W. S., Mich., R. 4.

MARRIED MAN FOR FARM WORK. BOX 134, Alma, Michigan.

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 120 ACRE FARM. 34 miles from Detroit; thoroughly equipped with up-to-date machinery; tractor, large herd live stock; modern buildings; 3000 chickens. Price \$75,000. 910 Majestic Building, Detroit, Michigan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

NEW WORLDS RECORD, 1600 BUSHELS of corn on 10 acres. We have this variety of yellow clarge corn. Is also fine silage corn. Write quick for prices. John Dunlap, Williamsport, Ohio.

HAY, ALFALFA, CLOVER, TIMOTHY AND mixed, delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

FOR SALE—FRESH DUG AND TRIMMED plants. Dunlap Strawberry \$4.00 per 1000. 6 other varieties. Cuthbert and Early King Red Raspberry, \$15.00 per 1000; Cumberland Black Raspberry, \$12.00 per 1000. Lucretia Dewberry, \$12.00 per 1000. Fred Stanley, Bangor, Mich.

FOR SALE: INSPECTED CUTHBERT RED raspberry plants, at reduced prices. \$1.50 per 100, postpaid. \$12.50 per thousand. F. O. B. St. Johns. Tony Mota, R. 1, St. Johns, Mich.

CHOICE GLADIOLA, NOT LABELED. 100-1 inch and up, all colors. \$2.00; 150 3/4 inch and up, all colors, \$2.00; 15 choice Dahlias, 5 colors, \$2.00, any two for \$3.50; or all three \$5.00. Prepaid. With good care they should all bloom. L. L. Milarch, Box 52, Copemish, Michigan.

DAHLIAS, 12 ASSORTED DOUBLE 65c, GLADIOLAS, 15 large assorted 25c, 50 blooming size 25c, 250 bulbs 25c. Postpaid. John Nelson, R. 1, Cadillac, Michigan.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING, FIVE pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50. Smoking ten \$1.50. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF TOBACCO. GUAR- anteed. 3 lbs. chewing \$1.00; 4 lbs. best smoking \$1.00; 6 lbs. medium smoking \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Co-Operative Tobacco Growers, Hawesville, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING FIVE LBS. \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; ten \$2.00. Cigars 50 for \$2.00. Pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Ky.

HOMESPUN CHEWING OR SMOKING TO- bacco—Five pounds \$1.25; Ten \$2.00; twenty \$3.50. Satisfaction Guaranteed. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN SMOKING—5 pounds \$1.00; Chewing 4 pounds \$1.00. Postpaid. Clements and Wettstein, Chambers, Ky.

POULTRY

SPECIAL SALE: TANORED AND TOM BAR- ron White Leghorns, Parks Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds. We are now booking orders for our special sale which starts May 22nd. Send for our very instructive catalogue and this special price list today and get your chicks on time this year. State Accredited, 100% live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Brummer and Fredrickson Poultry Farms, Holland, Michigan.

WHITTAKER'S RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH combs. Trapped, Blood tested, Michigan Accredited. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Chicks and Eggs. Sixteenth Annual Catalog Free. Interlakes Farm, Box 2, Lawrence, Michigan.

HATCHING EGGS, \$1.25 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. Postpaid. Rose Comb R. I. Reds bred for size, color and egg production. Mrs. Albert Harwood, Charlevoix, Michigan, R. 4.

LIMITED NUMBER BUTTERCUP AND SINGLE comb Red Eggs 15-\$1.50. Geo. Veitengruber, Millington, Michigan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING. Poetner and Conway Strain. Also White Muscovy duck eggs. A. J. Brewbaker, Elsie, Michigan.

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JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS \$1.50-15, \$9.00- 100, prepaid. Gus Grassman, Minonk, Ill.

LIMITED NUMBER PURE TOULOUSE GEESE eggs 35 cents each. Geo. Veitengruber, Millington, Michigan.

QUEEN ACCREDITED CHICKS, OFFICIALLY approved by the State of Michigan. Every breeder passed by inspectors. Our accredited Leghorns represent 12 years of careful breeding.

Tanored Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns, Browns, R. C. Reds. Ask for prices and circular free. Queen Hatchery, Zeeland, Michigan.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS, TANORED, Hollywood Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, etc. Gallagher's, Byron, Mich.

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THOROUGHBRED ROLLER AND YORKSHIRE canaries. Choice stock. Guaranteed full note singers. Frank Caduff, 317-16th Ave., Newark, New Jersey.

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BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOREST. Car lot prices. Delivered to your station. Address M. M. care Michigan Business Farmer.

IF WE GIVE YOU SHOES MADE-TO-YOUR measure in any one 60 leathers, 50 different styles, will you keep them, wear them, show them to your friends as samples of our \$10 Made-To-Order shoes to sell at \$8.85? Advise us today. Your complete outfit will go forward absolutely free at once. Dept. 8092, Tailor-Made Shoe System, 932 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago.

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE "Safe with Calf" or money refunded. Remedy \$2. Booklet Free. Breed-O Remedy Co., Box E, Bristol, Conn.

CASH PAID FOR FALSE TEETH, PLATINUM, old magneto points, discarded jewelry and old gold. Mail to, Hoke Smelting & Refining Co., Otsego, Michigan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, GOOD 240-EGG incubator. Frank Dickinson, Springport, Mich.

HERE'S THE WAY TO HEAL RUPTURE

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

Costs Nothing to Try

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple Method for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable Rupture System is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured men, women and children. It is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered, and makes the use of trusses or supports unnecessary. No matter how bad the rupture, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold; no matter how many kinds of trusses you have worn, let nothing prevent you from getting this FREE TREATMENT. Whether you think you are past help or have a rupture as large as your fists, this marvelous System will so control it and keep it up inside as to surprise you with its magic influence. It will so help you restore the parts where the rupture comes through that soon you will be as free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured.

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

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Week of April 25

THE opening days of the week beginning April 25th promises some high gales over the Great Lakes and strong winds inland. With these activities will come showers and some heavy rains locally. Temperatures will be the highest about Sunday and Monday but by Monday or Tuesday will have fallen decidedly. With this fall in temperature will come a couple of days of fair weather in most parts of Michigan, especially the northern counties. Along about the middle of the week temperatures will rise again to moderate readings and there may be a renewal of some rains in sections of the state. These conditions will soon pass, but the change to pleasant weather will be very short.

Closely following this storm will be another with even more precipitation than the last. The month and week ends with thunder storms, gales and heavy rains.

Week of May 2

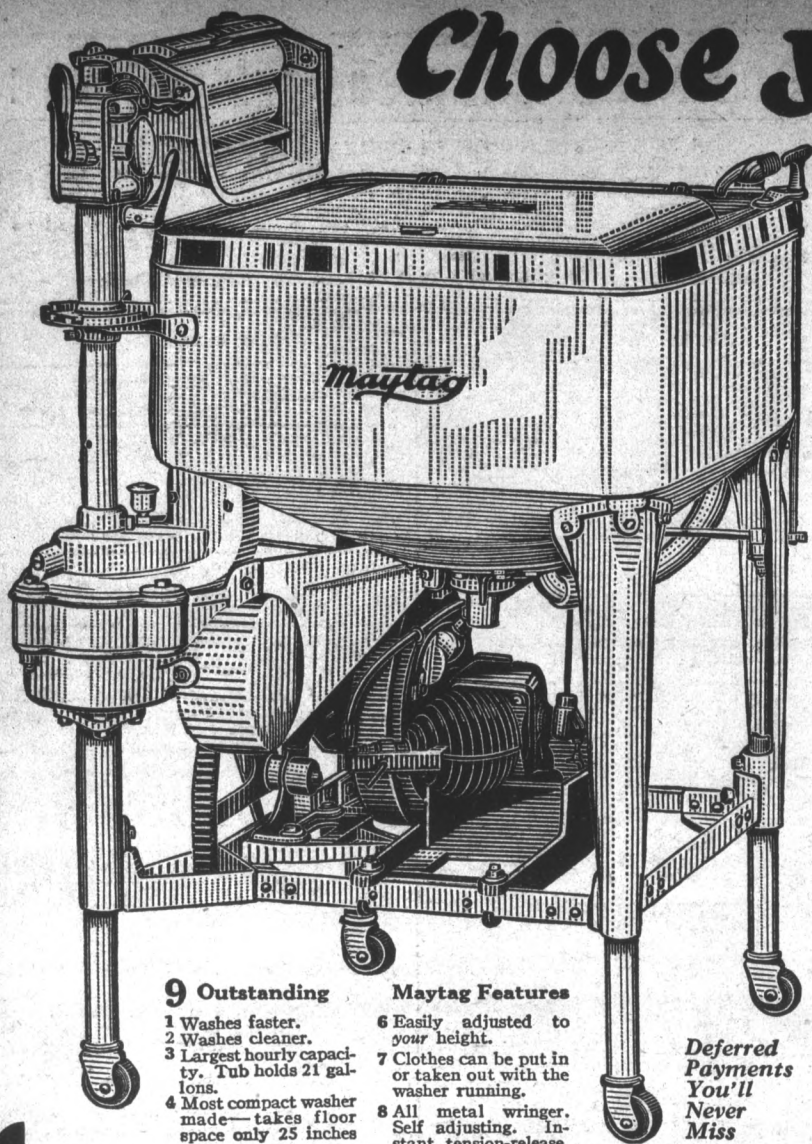
During first few days of the week of May 2nd in Michigan expect more or less rain storms with high winds, all followed by a marked change to cooler and clearing skies. We should say that the weather will be fairly nice about Monday or Tuesday in most parts of the state except that temperatures will be below the normal for the season.

About the middle of the week look for rising temperatures and some unsettled weather with very strong winds and driving rain storms.

By Thursday or Friday these storms will have passed over the state inducing a change to much colder weather with clear skies and rapid radiation during the night time.

Cured His Rupture

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



Choose your POWER for the MAYTAG

GASOLINE or ELECTRICITY

Any farm home with or without electricity can own and use the world's fastest-selling washer—the MAYTAG.

The MAYTAG is the only washer with the in-built gasoline Maytag Multi-Motor as pictured here. This sturdy, reliable little gasoline engine starts with a turn of the foot lever and does a big washing with a few cents worth of gasoline.

For homes with electricity the MAYTAG is equipped with a standard electric motor.

No longer need any farm wife deny herself the convenience of the MAYTAG Washer with the cast-aluminum tub, that cleans itself, drains itself, and holds the heat longer than others—the tub shaped to give water action, in every inch of its space, *all* of the time.

No longer need any farm wife forego the time-saving advantage of the MAYTAG GYRAFOAM principle, that washes twice as fast as other washers—washes cuffs, collars, wristbands, even greasy overalls, perfectly clean, *without hand-rubbing*—and that washes the dainty things carefully as by hand.

Free Trial For a whole Week's Wash

Read the nine MAYTAG features listed here. Then, without cost or obligation, have the nearest MAYTAG dealer loan you a MAYTAG for your next washing. Prove all the nine features by washing with it under your own home conditions. Prove for yourself

that it washes faster, cleaner; that the all-metal, automatic tension wringer, the adjustable legs, the hinged lid and the satin-smooth, self-cleaning, lifetime cast-aluminum tub, are the handiest features you ever saw. Call the nearest MAYTAG dealer today.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa
INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH: 923 North Capitol Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

9 Outstanding

- 1 Washes faster.
- 2 Washes cleaner.
- 3 Largest hourly capacity. Tub holds 21 gallons.
- 4 Most compact washer made—takes floor space only 25 inches square.
- 5 Cast aluminum tub—can't warp, rot, swell, split nor corrode—cleans itself.

Maytag Features

- 6 Easily adjusted to your height.
- 7 Clothes can be put in or taken out with the washer running.
- 8 All metal wringer. Self adjusting. Instant tension-release.
- 9 Electric motor for wired homes—Gasoline motor where no electricity is available.

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

9 Reasons for World Leadership

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

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Adrian.....Wilcox Hdw. Company
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Albion.....Albion Maytag Co.
Allegan.....Ves Elec. Co.
Alma.....Alma Maytag Co.
Almont.....Pollard Hardware
Alpena.....All Star Shoppe
Ann Arbor.....Ann Arbor Maytag Co.
214 E. Washington, Phone 3732
Bad Axe.....Slack Brothers
Bangor.....J. G. Miller
Battle Creek.....Battle Creek Maytag Co.
Bay City.....Walton-Morse Shop
Beaverton.....A. T. Brown, Jr.
Belding.....Brown-Hall Co.
Bellevue.....Will C. Dyer
Benton Harbor.....Cutler & Downing
Bessemer.....Maytag Sales Company
Big Rapids.....J. R. Bennett & Son
Birmingham.....Hawthorne Elec. Co.
Britton.....Alexander Gibson
Burnips.....John Hoeksema
Cadillac.....Webber-Ashworth Co.
Caledonia.....Wegner & Clemens
Calumet.....Pearce Hdw. & Furn. Co., Ltd.
Capac.....Capac Maytag Co.
Carleton.....E. W. Hartsig
Caro.....Fred J. Purdy
Carson City.....Community Fr. Co.
Caseville.....L. R. Thomas
Cedar Springs.....John Buecus
Centerline.....Rinke Hdw. Co.
Central Lake, J. H. Smith & Sons
Charlotte.....Mate Furn. Co.
Cheboygan, Michigan Pub. Serv. Co.
Chesaning.....Chesaning Hdw. Co.
Clare.....Clare Hdw. & Implt. Co.
Coldwater.....G. W. Harding & Son
Coloma.....Coloma Hdw. Company
Concord.....Cooks General Store
Coopersville.....Durham Hdw. Co.
Covert.....E. C. Vanderboegh
Croswell.....C. W. Lindke
Crystal Falls.....L. A. Henry
Dearborn.....Theo. Neundorff & Son
Deererville.....Stoutenburg & Wilson
Dundee.....Cauchle & Gray

State of Michigan

Durand.....H. F. Rosencrans
Eaton Rapids.....Bromeling & Pettit
Edmore.....Edmore H. & I. Co.
Elkton.....Elkton Hdw. Co.
Elsie.....M. E. Williams
Escanaba.....Escanaba Maytag Store
"Buckeye Branch"
Fairchild.....Fairchild Gen. Store
Farmington.....N. J. Eisenlord & Son
Ferndale.....Lewis D. Stark
Flat Rock.....M. F. Keenan
Flint.....Flint Maytag Company
Flushing.....James B. French
Fennville.....Dickinson Brothers
Fowlerville.....Will Sidell & Son
Frankenmuth.....A. Nuechterlein
Fraser.....Arthur H. Schneider
Fremont.....Henry Von Tatenhove
Gladstone.....Buckeye Store
Grand Haven.....Grand Haven Maytag Co.
Grand Rapids.....Grand Rapids Maytag Co.
Greenville.....Brown-Hall Co.
Halfway.....Reins Gen. Store
Hamilton.....Harry J. Lampen
Hancock.....Pearce Hdw. & Furn. Co., Ltd.
Harbor Beach.....Robert Allison
Hart.....R. J. Weitzke
Hartford.....J. W. Walker
Hastings.....Miller Furn. Co.
Hemlock.....J. E. Fuller
Hermansville.....Wendt & Bartl
Hillsdale.....Hillsdale Maytag Co.
34 W. Bacon, Phone 893
Holland.....DeVries & Dornbos
Houghton.....Pearce Hdw. & Furn. Co., Ltd.
Howell.....Charles H. Sutton
Hudson.....H. T. Dillon & Co.
Ida.....N. A. Weipert & Sons
Ionia.....N. J. Spaulding
Iron Mountain.....Northern Sales Co.
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Jackson.....Jackson Maytag Co.

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Lakeview.....G. E. Wood
L'Anse.....Baraga County Hdw. Co.
Lansing.....Lansing Maytag Co.
Lapeer.....Lapeer Hdw. Co.
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Leland.....Otto Schwarz
Linden.....M. W. Johnson
Ludington.....Palm Furn. Co.
Manistee.....Warren A. Graves
Marine City.....A. A. Bachler
Marquette.....Kelly Hdw. Co.
Maybee.....C. & G. Hochradel
Midland.....H. C. Eastman
Midland.....Maytag Multi-Motor Sales Co.
Milan.....Geddis & Norcross
Milford.....Reid Hdw. Co.
Millington.....Fred B. Willis & Co.
Minden City.....Frank E. Mahon
Mio.....Orvin Kurtz
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110 E. Front St., Phone 533
Mt. Clemens.....Mt. Clemens Maytag Co.
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Munising.....Munising Hdw. Co.
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Nahma.....Bay Denoquet Co.
Nashville.....Fred K. Bullis
Niles.....Hamilton & Anderson
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Orion.....Martin B. Hallsted
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Otsego.....The Jones Hdw. Co.
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Reed City.....Sam T. Johnson
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Richmond.....C. W. Beier
Riverdale.....R. E. Moblo & Co.
Rochester.....George Burr Hdw. Co.
Rogers City.....L. R. Thomas
Romeo.....W. George Smith
Roseville.....Roseville Hdw. Co.
Royal Oak, Lawson Lbr. & Coal Co.
St. Johns.....St. Johns Elec. Shop
Saginaw.....Saginaw Maytag Co.
Sandusky.....Otis Hdw. Co.
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Sebewaing.....John C. Liken
Shelby.....A. J. Rankin
Shepherd.....L. H. Barnes
Smiths Creek.....H. Neal & Son
S. Haven.....Mersons Furn. & Music Store
Sparta.....J. C. Ballard & Co.
Sturgis.....Forbes Maytag Co.
Tawas City.....Fred Luedtke
Tecumseh.....Baldwin Hdw. Co.
Temperance.....R. W. Brunt
Traverse City.....Wilson Furn. Co.
Trenton.....Trenton Hdw. Co.
Utica.....E. W. Hahn
Wakefield.....Maytag Sales Company
Waldenburg.....William Stiers
Waldron.....E. J. Willson
Walled Lake.....Frank S. Nook
Waltz.....Kryszke Brothers
Warren.....Fred Lutz
Watersmeet.....Iron Range Lt. & Pr. Co.
Watervliet.....O. E. Austin
Wayne.....John J. Orr
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Maytag

Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT