

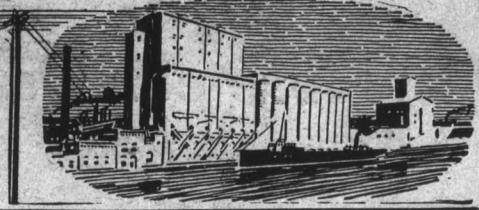
VOL. XIV, No. 7

DECEMBER 4, 1926

# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent  
Farm Magazine Owned and  
Edited in Michigan*



GRANDMA IS VERY BUSY WITH HER KNITTING





*More per Quart*

*Less per Mile*

# A New Motor Oil! A Different Motor Oil! A Better Motor Oil!

**A**N extraordinary motor oil—Iso-Vis! This announcement is important news for every farmer in the Middle West. Iso-Vis ends your troubles from dilution in the crank-case.

The development of Iso-Vis in the research laboratories of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is a long story. A story of patient study and untiring work.

Iso-Vis was made to meet a new theory of scientific lubrication. Experts hail it as the biggest forward step that has been made in the lubrication of the automotive engine. A revolutionary advance!

Iso-Vis is different from any other motor oil ever made. Iso-Vis is always of the right body—that is the biggest and most important difference. Never too heavy and never too light. Always *right*.

On a cold morning—after the car has spent the night in an unheated garage—you have no trouble starting. The engine is alert and ready. Iso-Vis is not too heavy for cold weather starting. It is just right.

After a thousand miles of motoring Iso-Vis has not thinned out. It is still just right. Iso-Vis does not lose its body or viscosity as other oils do. Did you know that all other motor oils lose

two-thirds of their lubricating efficiency before the car has gone 200 miles? That thinning out—or dilution—has worried lubricating experts for years—and caused the motorist no end of trouble.

Now the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has solved the problem of dilution. The principle is scientific. Iso-Vis has been refined to the point where vapor tension is at equilibrium. Iso-Vis maintains a viscosity within the zone of correct lubrication. Another way of saying that Iso-Vis is never too heavy, never too light—always right.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is glad to announce this new motor oil to the farmer of the Middle West, because it will make his car last longer and give him greater pleasure out of every motoring mile. It will save him the worry of dilution troubles and the repair bills they make necessary. Iso-Vis costs more per gallon but less per mile, as you will soon discover.

There are special grades of Iso-Vis for tractors and trucks which are equally efficient and which will save money for the farmer.

Iso-Vis is but one result of the research and endless experiment that is constantly being carried on by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

*Ask the Standard Oil Man for Details*

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY** 910 South Michigan Avenue  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
(Indiana)



*"How is the time, let the ships tell what they say?"*

# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1926

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## Michigan Farmers' Tax Load Shown Terrific

*Overburdened Rural Citizens Have Able Defender in New Research Man At M. S. C.*

By STANLEY M. POWELL

Lansing Correspondent of THE BUSINESS FARMER

IN reporting developments at the 1926 session of the Michigan State Grange in THE BUSINESS FARMER, we felt that one feature was so important as to deserve a separate article. That was the splendid address on "The Farm Tax Situation in Michigan" by R. Wayne Newton, research man in Michigan farm tax conditions at the Michigan State College.

For some time your Lansing Correspondent and others who have been making a study of the tax situation confronting Michigan farmers have been calling attention to the fact that property taxes are taking not only an increasingly large proportion of the farm income, but are frequently requiring the farmer to borrow money to pay his taxes and in a large number of cases are actually confiscating the farm itself.

Now Mr. Newton is devoting his full time to discovering just how bad the situation really is. He is not only going into all available records thoroughly, but through questionnaires which he is sending out by the thousands, he is finding out from the farmers themselves vital facts that greatly strengthen the case of those who are laboring to secure tax reform in Michigan.

In his address before the annual session of the Michigan State Grange held at East Lansing, October 28-29, Mr. Newton reported on his findings to date. Feeling that members of THE BUSINESS FARMER family will be tremendously interested in this very informational statement by Mr. Newton, we are presenting the main features of his address as follows:

"Since July 1 the Department of Economics of the State College has been making a study of farm taxation in Michigan. These studies, although uncompleted, have been pushed far enough to give a partial picture of the situation. It has been found that farm taxes have been steadily increasing in many parts of the State during the last seven years. Farm land taxes are consuming from two to three times as much of the rental value of Michigan farms as they did seven years ago. But the decline in the rental value of farm lands has been as much or more to blame than the rise of farm land taxes. In addition to the drop in the gross returns from lands, other costs have increased, so that the net income from which farm taxes are to be paid has shrunk in many sections as much as half, not to speak of the lowered purchasing power of the remaining half.

**Find Taxes Absorb Rental Value.**  
"These conclusions are based upon figures submitted by farm owners of the State. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is now cooperating with the State College in a survey to determine what effect taxes are having on the investment or rental value of Michigan farms. Letters have been sent to the owners of rented farms in every county of the State. It is impossible to say exactly what the final returns will show, for replies are still coming in at the rate of about 100 a day. However, preliminary tabulations of early returns from nine counties of the lower peninsula have been made, in order to see which way the wind is blowing. These counties are Allegan, Berrien, Ingham, Lapeer, Kent, Lenawee, Gratiot, Charlevoix and Antrim. Charlevoix and Antrim were grouped together on account of the small number of returns received to date. With the exception of Ingham and Gratiot counties, the returns showed that taxes had consumed an average of 50 per cent or more of the net rents from the reporting farms in one or more of the 3 years, 1919, 22, 25.

In other words the State is rapidly becoming a partner in the farm business. The returns from land are being divided share and share alike, between the farm owner and the State.

"Four counties, Charlevoix, Antrim, Lapeer and Kent, show, that for the limited number of farms considered, taxes have at times run from 70 to 85 or more per cent of the rental of the land. These figures are the more striking in view of the fact that a large percentage of the worst schedules are not included in the tabulations. Many owners gave no figures, merely reporting that taxes exceeded rents. Such replies could not be used for statistical purposes.

"When the Federal taxes were reduced, we were told that a tax which took from 40 to 50 per cent of the incomes of the wealthy discouraged industry and was a step toward socialism. It was said to be confiscation of property, dressed up on the guise of taxation. Yet, here in Michigan we have taxed farm property returns at much higher rates. According to the Auditor General's Department, 7,655,348 acres of land were returned as delinquent for taxes in the fiscal year which ended in June. This represents one-fifth of the entire land area of the State and an increase in tax delinquency on acre property of 64 per cent in 9 years. The State has not stopped at 50 per cent of income. In many cases it has taken the capital itself.

"Such a condition cannot continue indefinitely at the very doorsteps of one of the greatest and most prosperous industrial centers of the land. Unless something is done, it will prove to be a far more serious threat to our established institutions than the high Federal taxes were ever thought to be, even by their most bitter opponents.

#### Earnings Down—Taxes Up

"More economists agree that taxes should be levied in proportion to the ability of the citizen to pay. It is almost equally agreed that income is the most important measure of tax-paying ability. Federal income and inheritance taxes are highest on the payers who are most able to stand the expense. Michigan farm taxes have run counter to the trend of prosperity of the State's agricultural industry. Reduced farm earnings have been accompanied by higher taxes, thus violating one of the cardinal principles of good taxation.

"A law permitting the assessment of farm property at a figure which gives adequate consideration to its

actual earning capacity will help to relieve the injustice the farmer now suffers. In normal times the taxes paid on productive property are paid from the income that the property produces. When taxes consume the total income, the property ceases to have value, except as a plaything or luxury. A property tax, to be equitable, must therefore bear heavier where productivity is greatest and go light when earnings fall. There is no real difference between an equal assessment of properties earning equal incomes. If John Jones has a farm worth \$10,000 which yields 2 per cent, net, on the investment, and Bill Smith has \$10,000 worth of stock that yields 8 per cent, a tax of \$1.00 on the hundred on both men's properties will take one-half of John's farm income, and only 12½ per cent of what Bill gets. Such a tax is just as unequal as if both men owned farms worth \$10,000 but one was assessed at full value and the other at \$2,500. Both result in unequal taxes on the incomes which the properties earn. Yet the one type of inequality is perfectly legal while the other is not.

"There has been much complaining against unequal assessments between man and man, and between taxing districts and classes of property. This complaint has been voiced by farmers in practically every state. But if all property were placed upon the assessment rolls at full cash value, farm land earnings would still be overtaxed, because the rate of return on the capital invested is low. Rigid enforcement of existing assessment laws will give legal justice, but will not give it in the economic and actual sense of the word. The present disparity between farm income and farm taxation cannot be corrected without new legislation.

#### Should Consider Earning Power

"Consider the earning power of property has been widely recommended in recent years. The proposal has many sponsors in Michigan. State after state assesses banks, public utilities or other corporations under the property tax only after obtaining information as to their earnings. The proposal is not a request for special favors for the farmer. It is, instead, a demand that favors now extended to a few classes of property be extended to all, impartially.

"One of the worst features of the farmer's tax situation is his inability to shift his taxes to others in the form of increased prices for the things he sells. The farmer helps pay the taxes of the railroads, the

banks, the grocers, and the clothiers, but nobody helps pay the farmer's taxes. The inability of the farmer to add to his taxes to the selling price of his products is due to the same causes which prevent the selling price of farm products from reflecting any of the other costs of producing them.

"Price control is vital to the final solution of the farm tax problem, as well as many of the farmer's other economic ills,—the price control implies effective organization. The Grange, the co-op, and the other farm organizations are stepping stones to the control of farm prices, and through them, the escape from the necessity of the farmer's paying his own as well as other people's taxes year after year.

#### Must Watch Local Levies

"Still other difficulties stand in the way of equitable farm taxation. The great bulk of Michigan farm taxes are local taxes, imposed within the farmer's own county, township, and school district. Nothing short of a reduction in public service will materially lighten this local tax as long as so large a proportion of all taxes continue to be levied by local units.

"Everybody knows that there are large classes of wealth which now escape wholly untaxed, while others fall far short of paying their full share. Nowhere has the general property tax,—the tax under which the farm now groans,—proved adequate to bring about even an approximate approach to equality of tax burdens in a modern industrialized state.

"Other forms of taxation must be devised to reach the untaxed wealth,—forms which will neither tax this wealth out of sight and into hiding, nor out of existence. But while the farmer is in most urgent need of the additional relief, he can well afford to proceed deliberately about securing it. He must realize three things:

#### Remember These Three Things

"First, he will be worse off than he is now if he seeks relief through laws that impose undue burdens on other classes. When the farmer is excessively taxed he must grin and bear it. He cannot fold up his farm and transport it to more favorable locations, nor can he lock it up in his safe and swear he doesn't own it. There are others, however, who can do this, do do it, and will continue to do it, if an unreasonable tax is levied on them. To seek to levy impossible rates of taxation on such wealth will not only lead to the continued disregard of the law, or, if a serious effort is made to enforce it, to the removal of such wealth from the State, with a resulting loss to prosperity.

"Second, the farmer must realize that while he may be in a worse plight than most, there are others smarting under the sting of high taxes in comparison with those paid by their competitors and with those paid by other classes. The farmer will do well to join hands with all who are pledged to an honest effort at a fair and equitable redistribution of tax burdens.

"Third, and finally, Rome was not built in a day. Farm tax relief ought to be inaugurated this year, but it will be many years before it can possibly be all that it ought to be. Ultimately success will depend upon continuous effort, and a spirit of conciliation and cooperation with other classes. The gaps between tax theories and actual practice are many and wide. They cannot be crossed at one jump. Let us, instead, make haste slowly, striving to see to it that we make progress in the right direction rather than merely make progress."

#### WATCH OUT FOR THIS FELLOW

AN Allegan county, subscriber writes us that his place was recently visited by a man selling a poultry remedy to be put in the drinking water to kill lice. Our friend believed the man to be honest as he carried a copy of the November 6th issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER and pointed out the answer to an inquiry regarding worms in poultry which he said he had supplied to us, so he listened to the man's talk and finally invested \$25.00 in some of the remedy labeled "Never Idle Poultry Tonic" and supposed to be put out by the "Never Idle Poultry Farm, Fort Wayne, Indiana." The man gave his name as "R. L. Everett," according to our subscriber, and he promised to return within a day or so and help cull the flock of chickens.

Be on the lookout for this fellow, because we want to locate him. He told a deliberate falsehood when he said he supplied the answer to the question referred to because our veterinary editor, Dr. Conn, whose name was signed to the answer is the man responsible for the advice given. As to the value of the remedy we have the advice of an expert that he does not believe there is any louse remedy manufactured which will kill lice by putting the mixture into the drinking water.



# "Quality" is Watchword in Roadside Marketing

Give Your Customers Better Produce Than is Available on City Market At Same Price

By C. H. HARNDEN

**B**EFORE going over our methods, I will give you a few details as to how we became engaged in Roadside Marketing. I took over the old homestead in the fall of 1923. My father has used it for years previous to this as a truck farm but always had a hard time getting through the winters when there was no income. The farm, consisting of 7½ acres, had been rented for two years before it came into my possession and while the ground was fertile it was foul with weeds. The tools and implements had all been sold with the exception of one old horse and a cultivator.

I got rid of the horse, as I saw that keeping idle horses through the winter was the thing that always ate up the summer profits. We hired our plowing done in the fall of 1923 and in the spring of 1924 we bought a small garden tractor. This did the working of the ground and the cultivating. A Ford roadster, which I had, was converted into a truck to do the hauling.

The first year (1924) we only raised melons, sweet corn, and field corn. I had 200 hens when I came on the place and intended to develop a poultry farm. We are located 80 rods from M-10, the Dixie Highway. It is a side road but is heavily travelled, especially evenings and Sundays, as it is a part of a loop which city folks like to ride as an after supper recreation.

## First Used Wheelbarrow

Well, now for the starting of our roadside market. At first we put our melons and sweet corn out by the road on a wheelbarrow and people took them as fast as we could put them out. By the fall of 1924 we decided that there was more profit in gardening than we could possibly realize from our poultry so in the spring of 1925 we sold all of our poultry stock except a few hens for production of eggs for our own table and proceeded to develop a garden.

Some new equipment was installed but mostly small garden tools as our finances would not permit heavy expenditures due to our shifting from poultry to gardening. We constructed some large tables which were placed by the road under some trees and kept our market open from 6:00 to 9:00 in the evening and from 12:00 to 10:00 on Saturdays. We had a very successful season. We sold the 7½ acres of garden truck entirely through our roadside market.

In the spring of 1926 we added an irrigation system over part of our garden. We also bought a new touring

**W**E are publishing one of the letters received in our roadside market letter contest which closed November 1st. This letter, written by C. H. Harnden, of Saginaw, R. 4, won first prize of \$5, and shows what can be done if one will give this form of marketing the proper attention. Andrew Brady, R. 1, Central Lake, won \$3 as second prize, while Mrs. Alice Bowermaster won third of \$2.00. Mrs. Bowermaster neglected to send us her address so we have been unable to mail her check as yet, but hope to hear from her soon. The other prize winning letters will appear in our columns in the near future.

ing car, an automatic tying machine to bunch vegetables, a new up-to-date roadside market and a larger tractor. We also put in an automatic electric light plant.

By 1926 we had learned what our customers wanted and we made every effort to give it to them. Each year we run a trial ground where new varieties are tested out. We never make extensive plantings of any variety until it has proved its merits in our trial grounds. Ninety per cent of our trade is regular customers who come here for vegetables the same as they go to a meat market for meat.

## Do Not Cut Prices

We do not try to sell below the prevailing store prices but by careful selection of varieties and careful grading we offer them superior vegetables in the freshest possible state at prices which they would have to pay in town for the same wilted article of doubtful quality. We lose the trade of a few chronic kickers who buy wholly on a price basis but any merchant is better off without them. Quality and freshness is the "watch word" of our market. Some people complain of paying store

prices after driving out for their vegetables but operating a roadside market entails a greater expense than disposing of an equal amount of produce on the city markets. We could take a load of produce to our municipal market, dispose of it and be home ready for the day's work by 8:30. In the roadside market I must be there from 12:00 to 10:00 P. M. and hire help to run the gardens. This costs money not to mention bags, wrapping paper, lights, etc. Also where absolute freshness is maintained there are a number of things left over from the day before which must be thrown away. Some will say, take it to town and sell it to stores the next day but anyone who has ever saw a bunch of beets, carrots, cabbage, lettuce or any other vegetable that has been pawed over for from four to six hours will agree that it is of no value except pig feed. All of these little items add to the cost of running a roadside market. Also when I leave the fields at noon and hire boys to take my place while I run the market it takes about four boys to do the work which I myself could do.

No one should contemplate start-

ing a roadside market with the thought that it can be run by a boy or girl or other cheap help. It simply cannot be done satisfactory. There are dozens of things that come up each day that only the owner or someone closely interested can adjust and take care of.

After all if an owner goes to the expense of growing vegetables and then in turn assumes the expense of retailing them why is he not entitled to both profits. He is and can get them if he will pay strict attention to quality. We aim to produce only the highest quality and then we go after the trade which wants that kind of produce. We have had a few customers tell us that they could get better quality elsewhere. Some say it can't be done this way but this season, 1926, 12½ acres of vegetables went through our market bringing a gross income of \$3,500.00. This would prove that we are getting our share of motorists' trade.

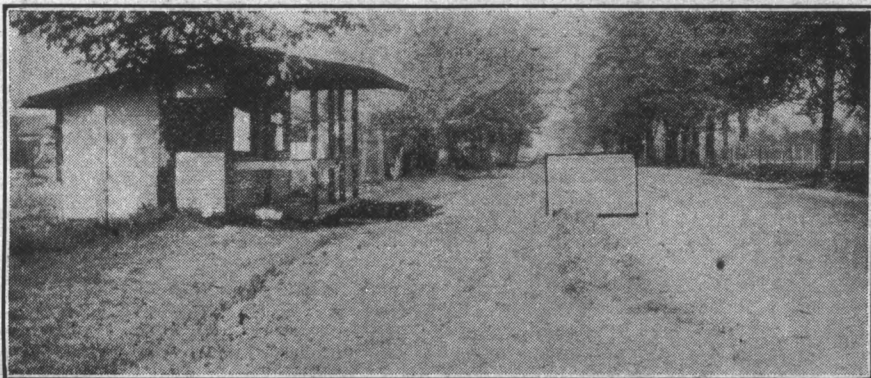
## Their Roadside Market

I am enclosing a picture of our market. This was taken early in the season before we had gotten well under way. When later in the season it was stocked with a wide variety of vegetables it was a sight which won the praise of everyone. The side windows are of wood and hinged at the top so that when raised from the outside they form a shade which protects the vegetables from the sun. The front windows are of glass and raise up inside and hook to the ceiling. Also there is a window running the full length of the market and two feet high which can be raised in the same way as the sides. This keeps it cool. During the cooler weather of fall the windows are all closed and the vegetables displayed behind the glass windows. Also note that there is a special drive running in from the road.

Our market is operated from May 1st until the fall crops such as carrots, potatoes, squash and dry onion, are disposed of in the fall. It is usually closed by November 1st.

I forgot to state that in 1926 we changed our hours to remain open from 12:00 noon until 10:00 in the evening. In the busy season two persons are required to take care of the evening trade from 7:00 to 9:00.

This market including driveway would cost about \$200.00. Signs are posted 300 feet each way from market to give motorists a chance to stop. We also advertise each week in our local newspaper. We grow as near as possible all vegetables which can be grown in Michigan as variety goes a long way in drawing trade.



The roadside market operated by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Harnden, of Saginaw. Notice the sign placed by the side of the road.

## The Secrets of One Michigan Poultryman's Success

By S. S. NISBET

**S**OME people make money from poultry. Many would like to know the secrets they use and just how they go about it. Those who wonder have likely never stopped to think that there may be some tricks to the trade. The fact that there are only a few people making good money at the business makes one think that such is the case. But upon visitation and investigation of the most successful plants they would likely find a complete set of rules or tricks to the trade. One man finds one method successful and another man another. Most men when they have accumulated valuable ideas are not overly anxious for everyone to know them. This is a selfish attitude, but it is only a natural instinct of man for self-preservation. One place that stands far above others in ideas for efficiency and profit in Michigan is the plant owned by Perry G. Holden, near Whithall. Mr. Holden has a broad knowledge of agriculture in general and has made poultry his principal hobby. He has traveled from east to west and from north to south and has lectured in every state in the nation. Because of his position with the International Harvester Company he has had many opportunities to see various ideas tried. Many of these he has tried on his own farm with modifications to allow for local



## REPRESENT MICHIGAN IN JUDGING AT INTERNATIONAL

This is Michigan's state champion junior live stock judging team which represented this State in the non-collegiate live stock judging contest at Chicago. Left to right, standing are: Raymond Girbach, of Saline, who is 18 years old and has had four years of club work; Mac Olds, of Ypsilanti, age 14, and only one year of club work. Left to right, seated: Rodney Lincoln, of Saline, age 17, and has five years of club work (alternate); F. C. Essick, of Ann Arbor, county club leader and coach; Clifford Boyer, of Salem, age 18, with three years of club work. Michigan is one of five states which have been represented in the contest at the International since it was started in 1919.

conditions. Combining these ideas with new ones of his own he has developed an efficient plant.

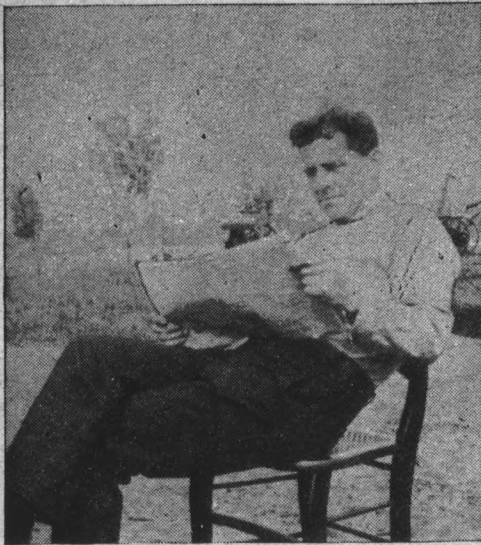
## Shed Type Poultry House

The houses for his poultry are the common shed type similar to plans furnished by the Michigan State College poultry department. Ventilation was cared for without any elaborate or expensive equipment. Air was allowed to enter through muslin in the front except in the most severe weather. Openings were likewise made in the back to allow a circulation of air above and below the roosts during the summer weather. The windows were quite an array in themselves. The front was simply a series of glass windows only studying each. They were quite low each one coming to within one foot of the floor. The tops of the windows are about five feet above the floor. They are screened and can be raised in fair weather or a muslin sash dropped in their place. This gives a flood of light on the floor where the fowls live and work. The same idea is carried out with the back windows except that they are only a foot in height and are below the roosts and nests. Attention is drawn to the fact that the hens were not all facing the front and scratching litter to the back but were scratching in all directions. The floors also slope.

(Continued on page 20)



# THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



**NOT WORRYING MUCH.**—We imagine Wm. Krause, of St. Charles, is saying, "Well, well, another coal shortage this winter. That sure makes me worry, I guess—not while the woodlot holds out."



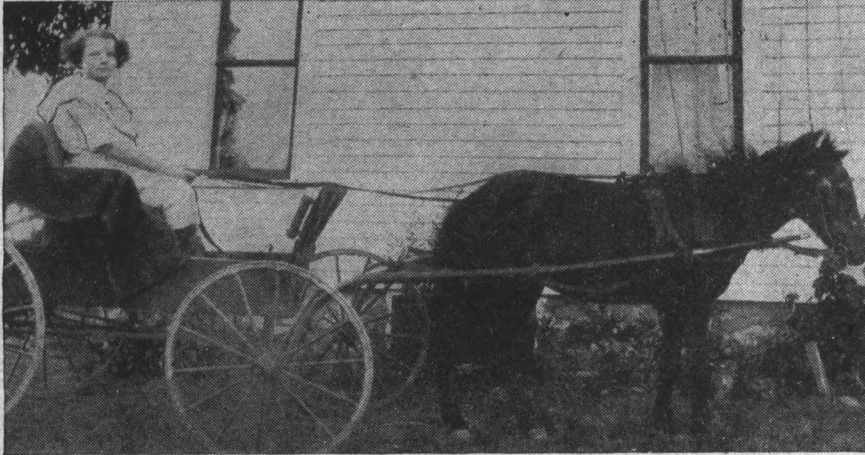
**MOTHER'S LITTLE HELPER.**—During black cherry time Alberta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Johnson, of Vermontville, Eaton county, helped her mother very much by pitting cherries. We do not claim to be detectives, but something makes us think that Alberta took her pay in cherries.



**MARIE AND HER MAMMA.**—Marie's mother, Mrs. Elmer Allman, of Spratt, Alpena county, holds her up to have her picture taken, but this picture business doesn't thrill her one bit.



**OUT CAMPING.**—We are informed that this is, "Mrs. Geo. A. Hause, of Bay City, Bay county, with the 'camp canary' while camping last summer at Rock Lake."



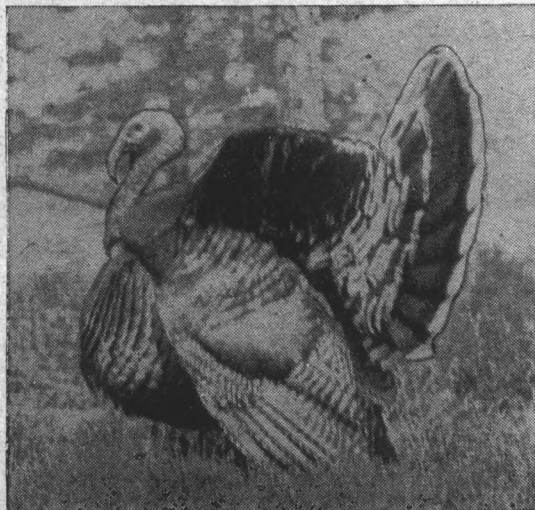
**DON'T BE BASHFUL, YOUNG MEN.**—This young lady, Anna Dickerson, of Winn, Isabella county, looks very lonesome and we think she would like to have a young man driver. You know you never can tell when a horse will take it into his head to run away, so it's best to have a man along. Mrs. G. Dickerson, Riverdale, sent the picture.



**"SIT UP NICE!"**—Wahnetta LaFleur is teaching her dog friend to sit up. The dog is owned by Fred Bowser, of Curtisville, Alcona county. Sent in by Mrs. Bowser.



**WATERING THE COWS.**—Beulah Hoy (left) and her friend took her father's cows to the spring to give them a drink of water and are now bringing them back. Beulah's father, H. C. Hoy, of Rose City, Ogemaw county, gave us this picture.



**MONARCH OF THE POULTRY YARD.**—Mr. Turkey Gobbler has been indulging in choice eats lately little realizing that on December 25th he will be reposing on the dinner table filled with stuffing. His owner is Joel Stimson, of Davison.



**TO THE FARM TO REST.**—Mrs. W. H. Tindall, of Muskegon, Muskegon county, enjoying a vacation on the Hale Farm, located near Elk Rapids, in Antrim county. The dog belongs to a friend. The picture was sent in by Mrs. Tindall's husband.

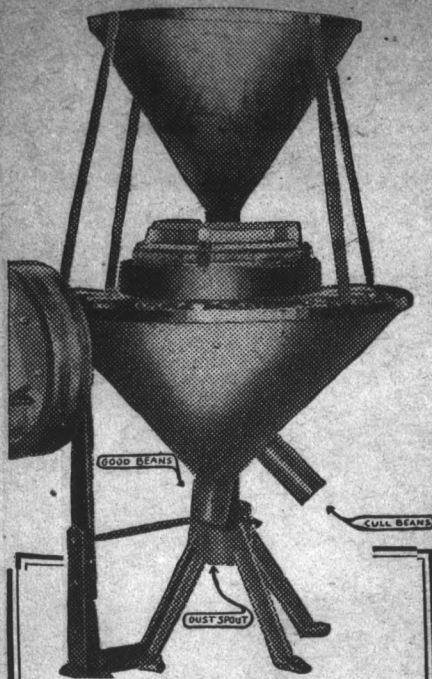


**SHOWING OFF THE BLOODED STOCK.**—"My husband and our two children with our Jersey herd sire and driving horse," writes Mrs. Emma Pardee, of Big Rapids, Mecosta county.



**MRS. PARTRIDGE ADMIRES THE SHEEP.**—Mrs. Burton Partridge, of Ionia, not only takes great interest in farming but is also active in all local and community projects.





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Will pay for itself as quickly as you have to pay for it! Handles DAMAGED BEANS in any condition, polishes and makes as marketable as if harvested under ideal conditions. Over 500 users in Michigan. Costs \$300, but is worth ten times that amount to any community. Get three or more of your neighbors together and buy on our Service Certificate Plan. Write us to-day if you are interested. This plan will turn your Bean loss into a profit!

Send samples for estimated savings possible.

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ARE your overhead expenses, high labor costs, high taxes, high living costs, and months of forced idleness, because of inclement weather, causing you to "just about make a living"?

You can do better in the Southland, where land is plentiful and cheap; where there is no labor problem; living conditions are better and less expensive, and you can save some money after you have made and marketed your crops. Write today for full and free particulars about how other Northern farmers have prospered better in the Southland.

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### Ladies Poney Fur Coat \$25.00

You furnish the Horse Hide we tan, dress and make up coat if you have extra fur for collars and cuffs no extra charge made in latest style.

W. W. WEAVER  
Custom Fur Tanners  
Reading, Mich.

SELL YOUR PURE-BRED POULTRY THROUGH THE BUSINESS FARMER

## Farmers Service Bureau

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

### TOWNSHIP HEALTH OFFICER

Would like to know what the requirements of a township health officer are. Has he the right to let anyone in a home that has scarlet fever, work on public work or go and come as they want and live in with the family? Who pay the attending physician?—O. C. G., Bangor, Michigan.

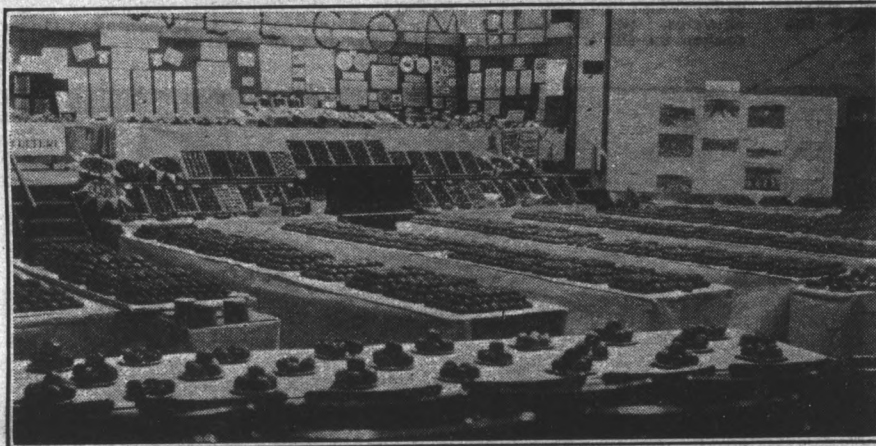
THE law requires that a township health officer shall be a physician, but in the event that no physician is available, the supervisor or some person designated by the board may act as such.

The law requires absolute quarantine in a case of Scarlet Fever and no one is permitted to enter or leave the premises during that time. Wage earners may be disinfected and live elsewhere during the quarantine, but cannot come and go.

I see no good reason why a person should not pay the attending physician in a case of communicable disease, the same as in any other. If they are financially unable to do so, however, it is the County's busi-

ness to provide for. Concrete would be required. This would be equivalent to 33 1-5 cubic yards of gravel. It is not considered that the amount used would add to the volume of this mix. It is also customary in estimating to consider that one bag is equal to one cubic foot of cement, and if the one to five proportion of cement and gravel were used the number of bags necessary would be one-fifth of 896 or 179 1-5 bags, and since four bags are required per barrel, approximately 45 barrels would be required for this work.

Concrete roads are usually made in about the proportion suggested instead of being made of bank gravel they usually attempt to combine the proper amount of fine and coarse material which will give the most effective results. This is not practical to do for farm work. It is well, however, if any choice in selecting material is possible to screen a sample of it through a 1/4 inch screen. That part which goes through the screen will be sand and that that stays on top will be gravel. For best work the amount of sand should be one half the amount of gravel.



### AT GAYLOED WITH MICHIGAN'S POTATO KINGS

The Fourth Annual Top O' Michigan Potato Show, held Nov. 3-4-5, at Gaylord, was far ahead of any of the previous shows, with nearly 300 entries. This shows a section of the show room.

ness to see that they have medical aid.—W. J. V. Deacon, M. D., Director Bureau of Records and Statistics, Michigan Department of Health.

### PAYING TAXES

On a real estate mortgage, A is the mortgagor and B the mortgagee. What I want to know is if A does not pay the taxes on the property could B pay same and add the amount to the mortgage? If the taxes were not paid by anyone, and the property sold for the taxes would that annul the mortgage or would it still hold good against the property under the new ownership? If the property was sold for the taxes could B redeem same during the time limit for redemption and thus get deed from the state without foreclosing the mortgage?—S. A. D., Hartford, Michigan.

B COULD pay the taxes and add that amount to the mortgage. Sale by the state for taxes would extinguish the mortgagee's lien and it would not hold against the purchaser of the tax title. B could redeem the property sold for taxes, and add to his mortgage lien the amount paid for redemption.—Legal Editor.

### CONCRETE WORK

Will you please inform me how much cement it will take to build a wall 24x33, 8 feet high or a wall one foot thick, approximately 112 feet long, 8 feet high? Also how much sand and what proportion it is mixed? Also if sidewalks and concrete roads are mixed in same proportions as basement walls are?—A. S., South Branch, Mich.

WHERE bank run gravel is used for concrete it is customary to figure the volume of the wall and consider the volume as the amount of cement that would be necessary for construction.

The example given of one foot thick, eight feet high and 112 feet long would be 896 cubic feet or approximately 33 1-5 cubic yards of

### HAS NO RIGHT TO EXPEL

Has the director of a district the right to expel a child from school without consulting the other two on the board or talking with the parents of the child? Is it lawful at a school meeting for anyone only a taxpayer or those having children going to school to vote? A didn't pay taxes on his farm for 1925 but paid for 1926 what about the taxes for 1925? A borrowed money from B at 7% and gave a note drawn by a notary public, no signer. It is back a year. Can B. collect the money?—G. R., Mt. Morris, Mich.

ONE director could not expel a pupil from the school without consulting the other directors. Only those electors owning property, or parents or guardians of school children can vote at school elections. A would have to pay the 1925 taxes. B could collect the amount of the note from A.—Legal Editor.

### SEPTIC TANK BEST

I have a drove, rock bottom well 185 feet deep which we get our drinking water from. There is a gravel vein twenty feet down from the top of the ground which will take water away. Do you think I would be safe to drain the water from the cesspool in this gravel vein, say 75 feet away from the deep well?—C. E. S., Ovid, Michigan.

IT is almost impossible to say whether the discharging of the cesspool into the gravel bed seventy-five feet from the well will cause contamination or not. Deep wells have been contaminated in this way. The discharging of the cesspool into a layer of gravel twenty feet below the surface is not the most sanitary way for the disposal of sewage. I would recommend the use of septic tank in which the discharge is near the surface of the ground where far better purification takes place at this depth.—O. E. Robey, Specialist, Agricultural Engineering, M. S. C.

## BULLETIN SERVICE

(The bulletins listed under this heading are free. If you want a copy of one or more just list them on a postal card or in a letter and mail to us with your name and address. They will be sent to you without charges of any kind.)

Bulletin No. 2.—"HANDBOOK OF MODERN WATER SUPPLY." A valuable booklet of 32 pages, covering the whole subject of water supply to the farm home, giving sources, installation and type of pumps, a highly valuable book for anyone who is thinking of putting in or improving his water system.

Bulletin No. 3.—SOIL FERTILIZERS. Barnyard manure, Fertility in the air, lime, straw-spreading, top dressing, wood ashes and commercial fertilizers are all taken up in this valuable bulletin.

Bulletin No. 4.—SEED CORN CURING AND STORING. The selection of seed corn this fall is a very important problem and the information given by Prof. D. F. Rainey and Prof. F. E. Fogle of the M. S. C. in this circular bulletin will prove a great help to you.

Bulletin No. 5.—THE GOSPEL OF GOOD FEEDING. This bulletin tells how to feed profitably according to practical experience and was prepared by the former editor of a dairy publication.

Bulletin No. 6.—BEFORE YOU INVEST. Many of you have often wondered about first mortgage bonds as an investment. This bulletin will give you considerable information regarding them.



### THE NORCONK HOME NEAR EMPIRE

"Our farm home, south of Empire, Leelanau county," writes Mrs. Harvey Norconk. "We have taken M. B. F. for several years and find it an up-to-date help on all farm problems."



## WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

## PROTECTING THE PHEASANT

DEAR Editor:—Seeing you try to help the farmer, I want to ask if there can be anything done about protecting the pheasant. They put the bird here for a benefit to the farmer, then pass a law for hunters to exterminate them. The quail and pheasant are of the greatest help to the crops and the farmer in general. Would feed them willingly if needed. Last year and this when hunting season opened, hunters went in hordes over farms, posted or not, tearing down fences and posts, in their path and most of them, so excited to make a kill, shoot without aim, that is the only reason if there is any birds left for next year.

Near our home a warden captured four men with pheasant hens and out of a number he has examined this year a half dozen or so had no license to hunt. They went in squads

## FRIENDLY FEELING

Gentlemen, Brothers and Friends:—I have only had three issues of M. B. F. but it satisfies every part of my wants for a paper and I feel like I had a part in it as I felt for no other publication. I am not writing this just for fun, I mean it.—E. U., Compton.

of six or eight, with girls and dogs to scare up the quarry, in some instances, so what chance had the poor bird.

Now we farmers know when we are given a good thing and hate to see the fellow with the shotgun who is not always a good sport or good shot allowed so many days of roaming over the land. Seems two or three days of killing the birds would be enough. I some cases where one went to remonstrate with men, women and dogs, they all hid in a deep ditch and sneaked off in the brush.—Mrs. C. J., Dewitt, Michigan.

## SURE WAY TO GET RID OF A NUISANCE

DEAR Editor:—I have read with much interest and speculation the articles concerning the stealing of poultry in many places in the State of Michigan. Now it occurs to me that if we could have a law defining a poultry thief as predatory game and offer \$50 or \$100 bounty for anyone with a special license to kill or capture that kind of game we would soon be rid of this nuisance of the poultry yard. We must do it ourselves if we wish to rid the country of this sort of business. Trapping, electricuting or shooting on the spot is a short cut to eradication. As most of the ordinary game is becoming scarce, it is up to the hunters to create a diversion or at least for us to create one for them. If we could make the license fee one dollar I think we would have so many hunters out after big game that it would become a regular contest but death to the chicken thief.—G. W. R., Livingston county.

## 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.)

The Business Farmer broadcasts daily, except Saturday and Sunday, through station WGHP, of Detroit, on a wave length of 270 meters.

6:40 to 6:50.....Farm School  
7:05.....Markets and News

## COMMENTS

Please send me your special farm market report pad. You may think this is funny for a girl to be asking for a farm market pad but I have to have the market reports for agriculture in school.—Miss Dorothy Gerge, Farmington, Mich.

Please send me one of your radio market quotation pads as per your announcement over the radio. We like to get your reports and they come just the right time, just after supper when we men folks are in the house.—Raymond Cook, Livingston County.

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# 1st - for 9 consecutive Years

For the ninth consecutive year Buick has won first choice of space at the National Automobile Show.

This is Leadership! For this honor goes annually to the member of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce with the year's largest volume of business.

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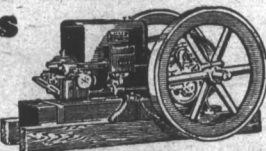
Nine continuous years of leadership! For any other car to equal this would mean retaining continuous leadership until 1936—almost another decade.

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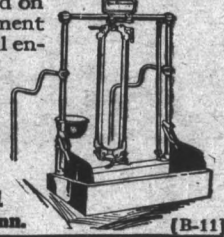
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(B-11)

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Write to John Froberg at 40 Lincoln Street, Valparaiso, Ind., for free information of his old reliable Swedish formula that has completely stopped this trouble in thousands of herds and is put out to farmers on the sole condition that if your cow does not deliver a normal healthy calf the treatment cost is refunded. (Adv.)

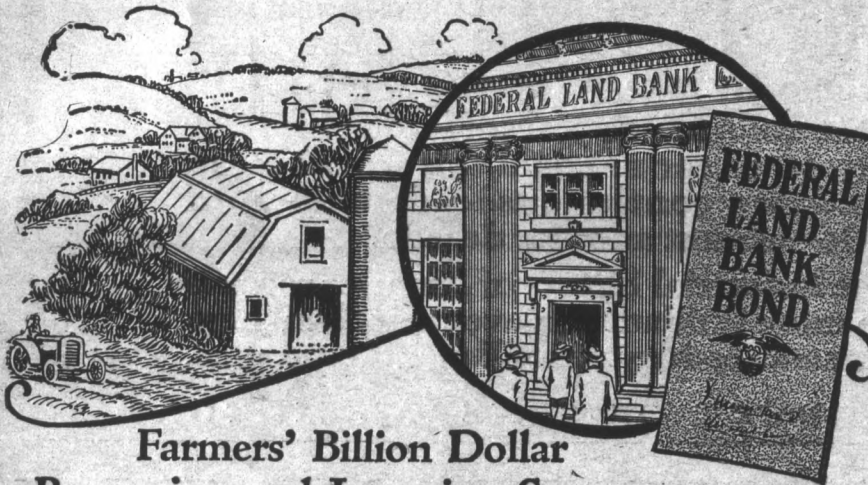
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These Bonds are always available at any Federal Land Bank. When you need a loan, see the Secretary-Treasurer of your local National Farm Loan Association or write your Federal Land Bank.

Send for free copy of Federal Farm Loan Circular No. 16, "Financing the Farmer", to any Federal Land Bank or to

Charles E. Lobdell, Fiscal Agent

Federal Land Banks, Washington, D.C.

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Baltimore, Md.  
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Omaha, Nebr.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Springfield, Mass.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Wichita, Kan.



## Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEERS, Hillsdale County

(Many people write for Mr. Meek's advice on different problems and he is always glad to give them the benefit of his wide experience without charge. Address him care of M. B. F. and you will receive a personal reply by early mail if you are a paid-up subscriber.)

### Thirty Years

A FEW days ago I was privileged to drive over some of the roads in Calhoun county, which used to be familiar thirty years ago. At that time my home was in this neighborhood. What changes? Well, thirty years ago there was not a vacant farm building in this locality. This recent trip showed some empty houses and rather neglected places. It also showed some places which had been very greatly improved. Only a few remained in about the same condition. They have either grown better or worse, and it would be interesting if I could have learned just which ones



L. W. MEERS

had changed owners.

There was a mail box in front of every house, but not one in ten bore a name that was discernible. This is neglect on the farmer's part, for they all admit it to be a fine thing to have one's name on the mail box, and, when the boxes were first installed the name was there. But the weather soon erased it, and in most instances it has not been replaced. Some of the roads have become state and county roads, while many still remain under township supervision. These township roads have been somewhat improved, but what a chance there is for more of it. I often wonder how long the farmers who live on these cross roads are going to be content to drive through mud and sand, over stones and through washouts! Many farms are so located that their owners are almost in town before a good road is reached. Very many of these farms on poor roads are assessed just as high as the farms on improved highways, and the owners are paying just as much county, township and state road tax. There seems no justice in this, and when a change for the better comes, these farmers will have had a hand in the matter. In the meantime, if they expect "George" to do it, they misplace their expect!

But here we are passing over the county line into Branch county, and onto a strange road—however it is improved, and seems to be a busy one too. There is a fine farm and we wonder who lives there, but their mail box is rusty! They surely should not be ashamed of their place. daylight begins to fade away. In the distance we see lights that must be Coldwater, and before we know it we arrive at the city's main thoroughfare and turn east on the old Chicago Pike now called M 23 or U. S. 112, and what a traffic it has tonight. It seems everybody is going slow and traffic is so heavy no one can turn out and pass. Here is revealed the eternal trend of this rushing age, and the inability of road makers to keep pace with it.

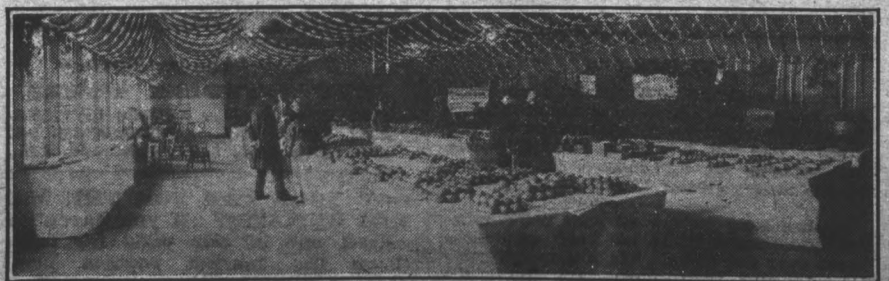
Ten years ago, the dirt road was not good enough for the auto traffic, so a fine graveled road was built. This surely would stand the test—but it didn't. Therefore a cement pavement has been constructed.

This surely will be all that can be required, but it isn't. It would answer very well for one way traffic, but another pavement should be built for traffic the other way. In other words, the cement seems only half wide enough! It will be twice as wide before many years, and then will it be satisfactory? Rather doubtful. But tonight it is simply a glare of electricity and rushing mechanical contraptions. No doubt there is some noise but the writer does not hear it. He is wondering what the old Pottawamie tribe would think of their old trail if they could return from their Happy Hunting Ground tonight and behold it in its present condition. Most anyone who travels the M-23 of today would know it was an old Indian trail put into shape for modern traffic. See how it curves this way, and bends back again just a little farther on, and notice this curve takes it over near some lakes, while other bends strike the river in a favorable place for crossing. But the Indians only started it as was their fashion, and the first white men to invade the Indian's country were quite grateful to find the old trail as it was, and not until the Detroit and Chicago settlements became large enough to cause considerable driving between them, was it deemed necessary to improve the old trail.

This was in 1825, when men and women from New York and New England began to use the trail as a gateway into the "West." At this time, Gabriel Richards, a prominent man of Detroit, was appointed a delegate to Congress from Michigan Territory. Realizing the importance of a road across southern Michigan, he asked Congress for an appropriation, that the road might be surveyed. No definite amount was requested, but in February, 1825, the House and Senate appropriated \$3,000 to be used in carrying on the work. The appropriation was indorsed and signed by President Monroe, on March 3, of the same year. The survey was completed on September 7, 1826, and the \$3,000 proved such a small amount for the long distance it was decided to go largely by the Indian road with only such straightening as necessity seemed to warrant. Here and there someone stopped and became a resident of the then well-traveled road. Many of these first settlers were asked to give lodging to passers by, and it is not strange that there soon were many settlers who started taverns. Some of these taverns are in evidence today, well cared for, and of considerable historic importance. Little villages sprang up every few miles, and the road became one of the most important in the middle west. Emigrant wagons and stage coaches carried passengers and mail into the wilderness.

The road grew in importance, but with the coming of the railroad the traffic began to wane, and the great Pike began to lose its importance as an artery into the west. From this time on for nearly sixty years, the road was simply a stretch of dirt used only by adjacent land owners, and for local travel between towns.

Then the automobile appeared, and the old Pike was again sought as a means of travel between the two settlements of Detroit and Chicago, now grown to be the wonder



LOOKING 'EM OVER AT THE GREENVILLE POTATO SHOW  
View of some of the exhibits at the Western Michigan Potato Show, at Greenville, October 28-30. There were 160 entries.



cities of the United States. The dirt road was graveled here and there until finally it's entire length was graded and graveled to State specifications. The gravel road was all right for the first automobiles that traversed it, but it could not stand the test of the large trucks and seventy-five capacity busses—so, presto, the cement road is built, and almost before the last stretch is completed it is admitted to be too narrow for the traffic it must carry. A move is being made to have it lighted it's entire length by boulevard electric lights.

State Highway Commissioner Rogers says it possesses more scenic beauty than any other in Michigan, and that it is now possible to drive from Detroit to Kansas City on a concrete highway. All these thoughts come to my mind as we drive homeward tonight, and, while there is a sort of fascination in being one of this hurrying, rubber-tired, gas-propelled throng, on the ribbon of cement, it will seem good to come to the forks where we again take the gravel road, with it's lesser haste, as we wend our way to Broadscope Farm.

## 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.)

### PLANT LICE

Would like to have you tell me what to do regarding some fruit trees, I set out last spring. The trees started in fine shape and had put on several inches of growth and were leaved out pretty. About the middle of the summer I noticed they were beginning to die and the leaves

were mostly chewed off. I examined them more closely and found the tops of the trees were just full of real small ants. There was a steady string of them going up and down the trunk and you could see them chewing the leaves from the under side. Also on

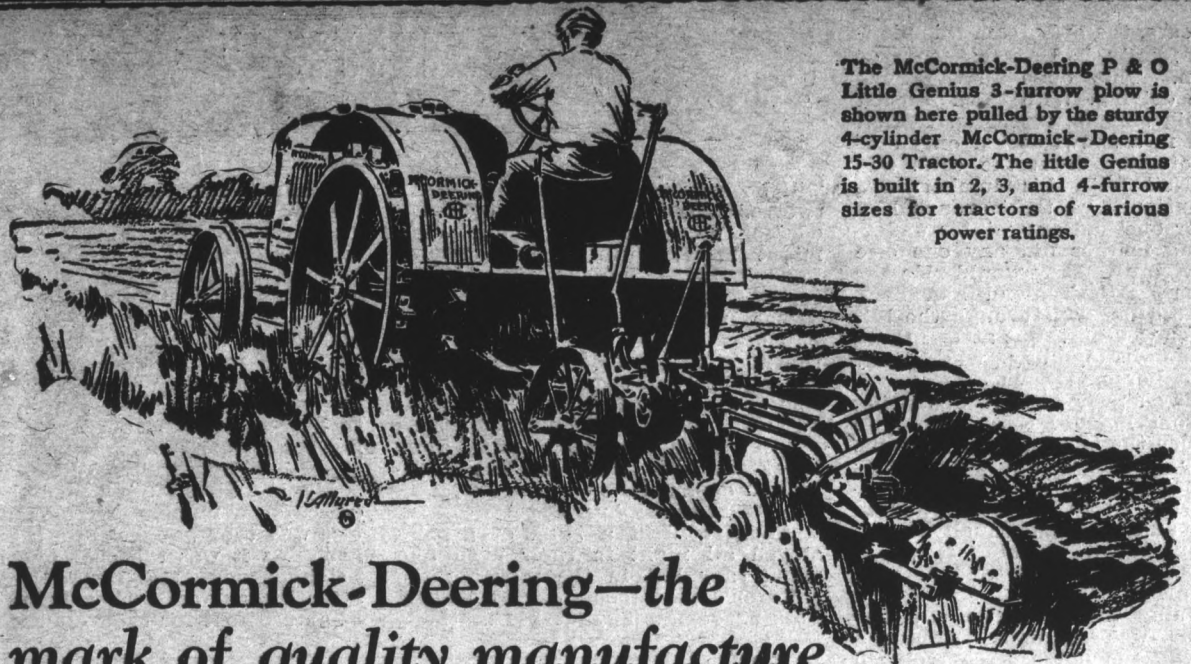
some of the trees on the under side of the leaves there were some real small green insects. The trees were apple, plum and cherry. They did not bother the apple trees near as much as they did the plum and cherry. They worked on the Burbank plums the most of any, completely eating the leaves off of almost every tree. The trees were in cultivated ground but the little ants mostly would follow the trunk right into the ground. I am going to put out another bunch of plum and cherry trees next spring and would surely appreciate it if you will tell me just what to do.—M. S. K., Mio, Mich.

**T**he ants which you saw crawling up and down your fruit trees were not harming the trees but were bent on a very peaceful and harmless work. They were doing their chores. Does this sound foolish to you? If so, then let us go in to the matter a little farther. You say you noticed some small green insects on the under side of the leaves. These insects were plant lice and they were the fellows that were doing the damage. The ants were merely milking the lice! The plant lice secrete a sweet liquid known as honey-dew of which the ants are very fond and this accounts for the string of ants going up and down the trees. Ants have even been observed in the act of stroking plant lice with their antennae in order to stimulate a greater secretion of the much prized honey-dew. If this is not milking, then what is it?

The plant lice can be controlled by spraying with three-quarters of a pint of nicotine sulphate in 100 gallons of water to which 3 or 4 pounds of soap has been added. The nicotine sulphate can be obtained from any dealer in spray material. The spray must be applied as soon as the first symptoms appear and before the leaves curl. Nicotine sulphate is a contact spray and to be effective the plant lice must be actually hit with the spray.



Herbert Nafziger



## McCormick-Deering—the mark of quality manufacture

**T**HE McCormick-Deering dealer in your community offers you tractors and tractor plows developed by one builder for your satisfaction. The dealer, who is expert in gauging the machine needs of his community, has chosen his stocks from the McCormick-Deering line with your soil, crop, and climatic conditions closely in mind. If you are interested in turning your soil in the shortest possible time and with the smallest expenditure of man labor, we urge you to study the McCormick-Deering combination of power and plows.

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McCormick-Deering P & O Tractor Plows—moldboard and disk types—are up-to-the-minute in every detail. Designed to plow with minimum power and to operate with minimum human effort. Power lifts, accessible levers, quick adjustments, easily removable shares, etc., are features.

Ask the local dealer for specific information on tractors and plows for your requirements.

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

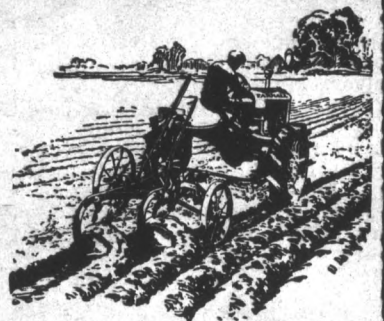
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.  
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## MCCORMICK-DEERING TRACTORS and P & O PLOWS

The McCormick-Deering P & O Little Genius 3-furrow plow is shown here pulled by the sturdy 4-cylinder McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor. The Little Genius is built in 2, 3, and 4-furrow sizes for tractors of various power ratings.

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For more years than most of us can remember, the name P & O has meant absolute plowing satisfaction. Today, the McCormick-Deering line of tractor plows bearing this name upholds the P & O tradition with incomparable tractor moldboard and disk plows for open field, orchard and vineyard use. Built by the makers of the famous 4-cylinder McCormick-Deering Tractors for every kind of soil and power. Also, a complete line of horse-drawn gangs, sulkies, and walking plows.



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(Continued from Nov. 20th issue)

FOR years, the only team this pioneer family had was a team of oxen. They done all the work and also driving. With them hitched to the big sleighs, and Mrs. McNeil wrapped in a shawl as her only outdoor protection from the cold, and Mr. McNeil with his lumberman's jacket buttoned up tight around him—neither one had any winter underwear, and neither did any one else in that vicinity—they would ride the twelve miles to Midland and back again the same day through the bitter winter weather. But at last there came the happy day when they bought a horse.

One day as Mr. McNeil was going away from home he told his wife not to turn the horse out for fear the bears or wolves would get him as they were terrible thick in the vicinity. But as the horse fretted to get out and feed she finally let it out about noon, thinking it would stay close to the house and nothing would harm it.

Returning to the house and her work she was suddenly frightened by hearing the horse scream out in terror. Rushing outdoors she looked towards the river and saw the horse across it running for its life towards her and safety, and followed close behind by a mammoth bear. Into the water they both plunged and kicking, running, and plunging they came through and up the bank, where the bear stopped at sight of a human figure while the horse ran into the barn. After the bear reared upon its hind feet and sniffed the air angrily, he turned and slowly shambled away.

#### Built New House

After the children grew large enough to play upon the river bank, and one had rolled down it and into the river, Mr. McNeil decided that wasn't the safest place they could live, so he built a seven room house about 20 rods back from the river. Later on he built a large granary and pig house, also hen coop, and a large barn with a large shed which had a stable at each end, and joined the barn and shed together.

After they were better off and owned a stumping machine they stumped their farm. Some of the stumps they hauled in mammoth piles and when they were dry would set a night to burn them. On such nights the business men of Midland would say to each other, "McNeil is going to have one of his famous stump fires tonight," and together they would stand on the street corners and watch towards McNeil's place, twelve miles away, for the first sign of red in the sky.

Then hurriedly calling their wives and children they would excitedly watch as the first red glow turned to dancing flames and then into angry red streaks as the fierce hot fire from the pitch soaked pine stumps belched heavenward. This was followed by black clouds of smoke that surged and floated only to be succeeded again by an angry red glare.

At other times the stumps were hauled into a long tight row and so made into a stump fence which would last forever as it never rotted down. Some of the fences had their top roots cut off level and so made a nice level fence. Others had all their roots left on and made a rough uneven top.

Then again, many of the stumps were drawn to the high river banks and pushed over and floated down the stream with the first freshet. One day as they were drawing the stumps to the bank their youngest son, Orin, drove too close and both stump and horses went over the steep embankment. The horses were bruised quite badly but not permanently injured.

#### Circuses and Indians

Circuses and Indians used to travel back and forth on the main road from St. Louis and Midland, which led by the McNeil farm. The circuses consisted of ponies, elephants, dogs and monkeys, while the Indians traveled with their ponies, wives and papooses and sold fancy baskets of different colors and shapes.

One night there were twelve Indians and their wives came and asked to stay all night. Mrs. McNeil was frightened by their dark sullen faces and wanted to refuse, for she thought, "what will we do if they get angry and try to kill us, there



## PIONEERING IN MICHIGAN

By LAVINIA HEMINGER



will be only two of us against their twelve." But her husband over-ruled her objections by saying, "We might better willingly keep twelve good natured Indians than to be forced to keep them when angry."

The Indians with their wives and papooses spread their blankets on the floor by the side of the fires in the kitchen and sitting room and all laid down picnic fashion. They talked and laughed good humoredly both evening and morning and after breakfast bade their hostess goodbye and departed.

#### Entertaining Gypsies

Another night a band of gypsies stayed all night in their barn and when they left in the morning the children's pet pigeon was also gone, nothing remaining but his feathers.

the housework from daylight until ten or eleven o'clock at night, her mother managed to knit two pairs of mittens, or in other words four single ones. She furnished all her own yarn and received 25 cents a pair for them when done. She generally made them of black and red yarn or gray and red, and the lumber jacks and farmers liked them very much. By knitting this way she managed to buy many little articles of clothing for herself and family.

#### Keeping Post Office

Mr. and Mrs. McNeil kept the post office for a number of years and in this way they bought them a \$75 organ. As it was the only one in the neighborhood it attracted a lot of attention as well as providing a lot of amusement for their children. The

#### WHAT APPEARED IN LAST ISSUE

THIS true story of the lives of William and Harriet McNeil, written by their daughter, Lavinia Heminger, won first prize in our recent contest. In the first installment, which appeared in our November 20th issue, Mrs. Heminger told of how they did their cooking, how they made their clothing, beginning at childhood. Then they were married and moved onto a homestead in Gratiot county, thirty miles from the nearest town. To earn money Mr. McNeil worked in a mill in this town returning home on foot every two weeks to bring food to his bride, walking the thirty miles one day and returning the next. Then they moved to near Midland and Mr. McNeil went into the lumbering business.

The concluding installment appears in this issue, and we will follow this with the story that won second prize. Watch for it.

There was something peculiar about this pigeon which was a male and named Dick. It had no mate, and getting lonesome for a family of its own it often chased the setting hens off their eggs and set on them itself during the day. But when it came night it would leave the eggs and return to its roost in the barn. It would also coax the hen's little chickens away from them and all day would strut around the yard cooing to the strange family. But when it came night it left them to care for themselves. The children feeling sorry for Dick's loneliness tried making a special nest for him and filling it with small hen's eggs. Oh! how proud he was of it. He would sit all day on it carefully turning his eggs every few minutes and talking lovingly to them but when it came night Dick returned to his roost.

#### Working Evenings

Those were busy times for the farmers and their wives. After working all day, if the night was moonlight, they would spend the time after the evening chores were done and up until midnight, cutting and binding wheat, setting it up in shocks, husking corn, or any of a thousand other jobs which needed to be done. They had no flivver to go joy riding in, and when they laid down for the night they needed no sleeping powders.

They had more compassion on their oxen and horses than they had on themselves. For while the tired women toiled the long evening hours away their teams ran in the pasture fields, or woodlots, fighting flies and mosquitoes and getting what they could to eat.

During the long winter evenings and part of the days, Mrs. McNeil knit mittens, by hand for the lumber jacks. She knit them of double yarn and if her oldest daughter done all

children all thought a lot of it and liked to sing while playing on it, and the boy George became a successful musician.

Neighbors were very friendly in those days though they didn't have the time to visit each other during the busy times, yet, when they had the leisure they would take their entire family and go to visit another family by staying for dinner or supper with them.

As McNeil's had an organ and the post office their home proved the most attractive place in the neighborhood to visit. There was never a night but what their rooms were full from chore time until midnight, and often the people would come about 10 A. M. and wait for their mail which came anytime between 12 A. M. and 2 P. M.

There was a schoolhouse about 80 rods from Mr. McNeil's, and it was called the McNeil's schoolhouse. Here was held all the political meetings and all religious services of all denominations, when any of the men from Midland or anywhere in that county went out electioneering or any ministers with their families came to hold revivals or preach Sunday, they all stopped at McNeil's and there they stayed until they left the neighborhood. And why shouldn't they? Accommodations cost them nothing and Mr. and Mrs. McNeil and children always gave them a hearty welcome.

#### Smallpox and Burial

At one time a family named Benjamin who had a girl, she was the only child, lived on the farm adjoining the McNeil's. The girl, who was a young lady, got the small-pox. At that time small-pox was considered one of the worst diseases in the world as hardly anyone ever recovered from it, and so all the neighbors were afraid and did not visit them. But as Mr. Benjamin's people

were poor and had no way to get out and get provisions while their daughter was sick, the neighbors told them to put out dishes on top of stumps, about 20 rods from the house and they would see that they were filled every day, and this they did.

The girl grew worse and was covered with a huge scab which sealed her eyes and mouth shut and, so, she died. When Mr. McNeil found out she was dead he hitched up his team and went to a neighbor's and had him make a coffin, for in those days poor people used home made coffins. Then going over to the Chippewa river to a family which lived there got them to come and help bury the girl, for they had both had the small-pox and so was not afraid of it.

There was no graveyard in that vicinity so Mr. McNeil gave two acres of sandy land up on a hill, which was about a mile and a half from any farm house for a cemetery.

That evening, Mr. McNeil and John Goddard, an uncle of the girl, went to the empty graveyard and dug the poor girl's grave. Along about midnight the mother and father put their only child in the rude coffin, then while the mother stayed at home the father and the strange man and wife took the corpse in a wagon to the cemetery. When the grave diggers saw the little procession coming they tied their lanterns to bushes near the open grave and then went back for a few rods while the two men and one woman lowered the dead in her grave and covered her over with a foot of dirt. After they had gone the other two men came forward and finished filling the grave.

After Mr. McNeil got interested in politics he began to sell nursery stock, and as all the fruit trees and grape vines and berry roots he had left over after delivering the ordered goods were set out on his own farm, he soon had one of the largest vineyards and orchards in that county.

#### Their Tools

Their only drag at that time was a home-made affair. Made of three pieces of logs, each about 10 feet long and 8 inches in diameter. These were fastened together in the shape of a letter A and then wooden or iron pegs were driven through the three pieces a foot apart, and protruded six inches below, for teeth. Their first cultivators which they bought were single shovels, later on they had double shovels. But their first cultivators which they made were out of a part of a tree top, from which all the limbs had been removed but one. This was chopped off so it left a snag from two to three feet long. By hitching the horse or ox to the top, and putting handles, which consisted of one or two sticks on it, so as to hold the snag down into the ground, a man thought he had a pretty good cultivator.

During the fall of 1889 Mr. McNeil had three strokes of paralysis and he died November 18 leaving his widow with seven children ranging in years from six to twenty-one.

She remained single for a year and a half when she married a Civil War soldier named John Deeter. With him she lived for seven years and a half when he died and left her once more alone.

At the present time she is past 82 years old, and has the mind and memory of a person of twenty-five. But she is crippled with rheumatism and has had to walk with the aid of a crutch.

On the 19th day of June in 1926 she fell and broke one of the bones in her right limb, between the knee and ankle, and is now bedfast.

She lives with her youngest daughter on a farm six miles south east of Cedar Springs, in Michigan.

THE END.

#### AN ERROR

WE made the mistake in our last issue of having one reader live in the home of another and we are very sorry that this happened. The picture of the home of C. W. Sanderson, of Big Rapids, Mecosta county, was published with cut lines to the effect that it was the home of John Meyer, near Grant, Newago county. Not only did we change the owners but we moved it from one county into another. But now we have moved it back to its proper location.



This log house gives you an idea of what our fathers and grandfathers lived in when they first came to Michigan. Of course, a few were better, but not many.





## MUTUAL RELIGION

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: "Confess therefore your sins one to another, and pray one for another that ye may be healed." James 5:16.

THE gospel of James is one of good conscience, good sense, and good works. This author seems little concerned about doctrinal matters, but emphasizes plain and wholesome living. James was a good Jew and was well acquainted with the Jewish scriptures. One wonders whether the Book of Proverbs was not especially fascinating to him, since he puts his own letter together in the form of pithy and practical statements which makes it a stimulating guide in ethical living. One can be sure, in reading James, of the sinning condition of the people; and also sure of the remedy which is given as follows: "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. Cleanse your hearts, ye sinners; and purify your hearts, ye double-minded. Be afflicted and mourn and weep; let your laughter be turned to mourning and your joy to heaviness. Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord and he will exalt thee." The remedy then was a warm, personal contact with God. But is it yet? Christ's treatment for diseased living is not an absent one. He is not dropping down magic healings from a distant Holy of Holies. He is here as the Great Physician to make the life whole. But our text points out some special demands made upon the patient that he may be healed.

"Confess therefore your sins." This is the first essential condition to healthful living. It seems fairly clear that the verses immediately preceding suggest a bodily healing. But an honest confession brings spiritual harmony in the soul of the sick man and predisposes his body to healing. This makes him whole and holy. He is healed in mind and body. Most people are not honest with the good doctor. They will not confess their gluttonous eating and careless living. But until these physical sins are uncovered, the doctor can do little. Of course he looks at the tongue and studies symptoms; and in hope of helping the patient, he gives a purgative to rid him of the apparent source of the malady. And how well folks know that to vomit well is to feel better! But this is true of the soul. The Spiritual Diagnostician demands an honest confession. He knows that when the sinning one accuses himself he is on the road to recovery. "Blessed is the man whose sin is covered." But our sins are not covered until we uncover them. "If we confess (uncover) our sins he is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins."

Confess "one to another." Here some find sanction for confession to a priest. But surely there is nothing in these words upon which to base a church sacrament. "One another" is fatal to any such interpretation. The priest and preacher as well have their confession to make to others. The principle is reciprocal and refers to all mortals. Mutual confession among all Christians is called for to the end there may be mutual harmony.

This is supplementary to the teachings and implications of the Lord's Prayer. In this prayer the principle of forgiving as we forgive is involved. This is the will of God to be done on earth as it is in heaven. It is obvious that our Master is pointing out a mutual responsibility and is implying that the end of his coming to earth is to establish a social kingdom of goodwill. Regeneration through confession and forgiveness is fundamental. When this law rules daily in the lives of men there will be little need of courts to settle differences.

"And pray one for another." But James says that some did not pray at all. "Ye have not because ye ask not." Dr. Sadler, in one of his health lectures, tells of a woman that came

to him for healing. In noting her case he found she had not prayed for years. So, it was not surprising that this Christian physician, who knew something of the remedial value of prayer, should tell this woman to go home, pull down the curtains in her room, set a chair in the middle of the floor, get down on her knees, and pray three times a day for several days, and then come and report to him. It is needless to say that this getting close to God worked wonders for this woman. It brought the Holy Spirit of healing into her life. But it will to all. And isn't it because there is too little surrendered prayer that there is too little Holy Spirit, and therefore too little power in the lives of most of us? But dropping on one's knees in the morning for a feverish minute or so, and hurrying to the "Amen" at night, will not do. There must be intense desire breathed to our Giver and Healer throughout the day.

Then James says there were others whose prayers were vain. "Ye ask amiss." The motive was wrong. The life was sinful. Their blessings were consumed in selfish pleasures. "Ye covet and obtain not. Ye fight and war." And so we see the point of the injunction given in the words, "and pray one for another that ye may be healed." Haven't you known of church folks who were covetous and envious one of another? I have not enough fingers to count those whom I know who will not speak to each other. But don't they pray? O yes, and they use nice oily words. But James would say that their prayers were full of presumption and vanity. "Whenever ye stand praying, forgive if ye have aught against anyone; that your Father who is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses." These are warning words of Jesus. This kind of prayer washes hate out of the blood. One day Jesus startled his disciples by telling them to pray for their enemies. He knew that it would take this kind of praying to keep love on top.

Praying for one another is mutual religion. It identifies oneself with the welfare of others. To pray for one another is to tell and promote unity and mutual love. It makes for a give and take in one's daily life. Mutual confession and praying would put an end to hate and covetousness in church and social life and bring healing to both the individual and the group.

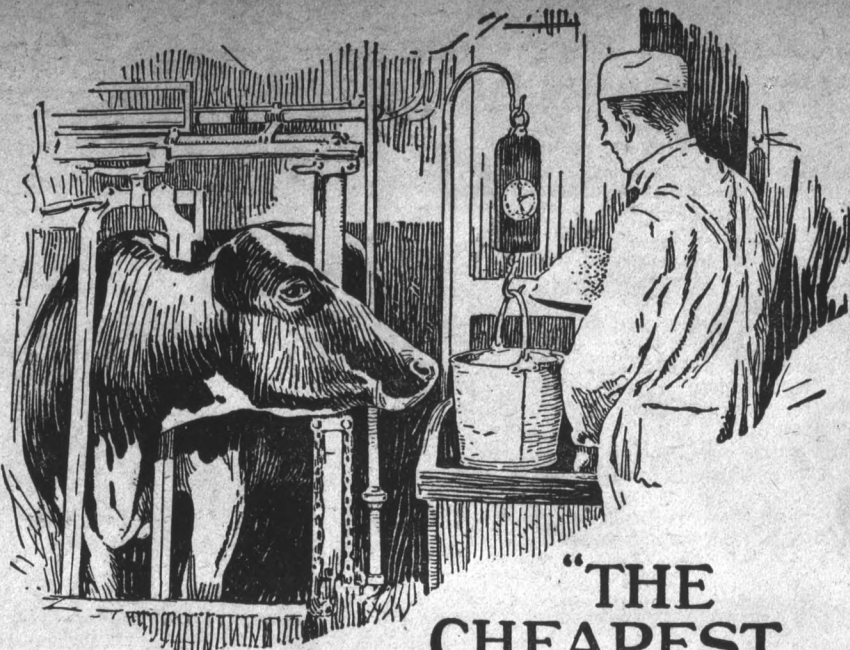
### OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

**Alfalfa Growing in the United States and Canada.**—By George Stewart, Professor of Agronomy, Utah Agricultural College. A useful book for farmers in every section of the United States and Canada, dealing with varieties, adaption, care of seed bed, harvesting and marketing, pest control, feeding values and seed production. All the information is based on the results of actual experiments. It is well illustrated, contains 517 pages, and retails at \$3.50. The MacMillan Company are publishers.

**Fertilizers.**—By Edward B. Voorhees. This book, which takes up the source, character and composition of fertilizer materials and suggests as to their use, was first written by the late Edward B. Voorhees nearly thirty years ago, and was recently revised by Sidney B. Haskell, Director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. The price of this book is \$2.50. It is well illustrated, and contains a total of 310 pages. It is one of the MacMillan Rural Science series.

**American Pork Production in the World War.**—By Frank M. Surface, formerly economist for the United States Food Administration and for the American Relief Administration. A detailed story of stabilized prices and of the contribution of American farmers to the allied cause and the post-armistice famine. Published by the A. W. Shaw Company of Chicago and New York.



## "THE CHEAPEST FEED ON THE MARKET" CONSIDERING THE RETURNS—

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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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## RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

## GUARDING OUR NAME

TO build a good name takes plenty of perseverance and ability to follow the road laid out regardless of obstacles in the way, but it is the maintenance of that good name that requires real fight. Not only must you guard against yourself but the entire world as well because there are many who envy you and would not hesitate to drag you down to their level if given the opportunity. Or perhaps they will try to use your name to benefit themselves. For instance, take the case regarding an agent and THE BUSINESS FARMER which has just come to our attention.

An agent selling a poultry remedy, supposed to kill lice if put in the chicken's drinking water, called on one of our Allegan county subscribers. He carried a copy of THE BUSINESS FARMER with him and pointed out a question regarding worms in poultry which he claimed to have answered for us, according to the subscriber. He also claimed to have called at our office. Gaining the confidence of our reader in this way he finally sold him \$25.00 worth of his remedy. Now we are trying to locate him.

THE BUSINESS FARMER is hated by all swindlers and crooks because we expose them and their methods as rapidly as we find out about them. Knowing that our subscribers have confidence in us, swindlers are always anxious to take advantage of this fact, claiming that we endorse their proposition or making some other elaborate statement. This poultry remedy agent told a deliberate falsehood because he did not furnish the answer to the inquiry published in our columns, he never has been on our editorial staff to do such work, and we do not know him from Adam, but our subscriber was misled, just as possibly others were.

Perhaps many of our subscribers are misled every year by swindlers claiming to have our endorsement, but who is to blame? Certainly we can not be blamed for something we know nothing about, and as soon as we do learn about any such deals we publish a warning to our other subscribers. Our good name is at stake in such cases and we are anxious to defend it.

No swindler would be interested in using our name if he did not feel that he would benefit temporarily at least from it and if we did not have a reputation for fighting blue-sky dealings he would not bother to mention M. B. F. We must be constantly on guard to protect this name, and we want you to help us by reporting any agent or salesman who calls at your door and tries to tell you that we recommend what he has for sale. Do not believe his statements until you have had time to verify them.

## TO TAKE UP TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

THERE was recently organized a state traffic council at Detroit with the purpose of considering the advisability of asking the state legislature and municipalities of the state to pass uniform traffic laws. Now let us hope that the council shows more activity than the people did in organizing the council because uniform traffic laws have long been needed. All one needs to do

is take a drive across the state in any direction to find out there are as many different kinds of laws and rules governing traffic as there are kinds of weather. A practice that is ruled against in one town may be approved in the next, which causes thousands to break laws unintentionally. It is absolutely impossible for the traveler to be informed on the many different laws of every city or village, but the courts fail to accept ignorance as an excuse for law violation, and it is only right that they should not because if they did there are many intentional law breakers who will escape justice through such an excuse. Then the only solution to the problem is to make traffic laws uniform and then if they are broken punishment will be justified at all times because every driver should be able to observe the laws that are in force in his own community or his license should be taken from him.

Further, these laws should be in force in other states as much as possible.

The council is also working on the problem of reckless drivers who endanger the lives of citizens daily. A more strenuous examination of the applicant for license urged, and then periodical examination thereafter. Now one license lasts a lifetime. If you wear it out it is a simple matter to renew it. Make the license plates for the automobile good for the life of it instead of having them renewed annually, then have individuals renew their driving license every twelve months, is being advocated as a most practical move, and it deserves the support of every thinking citizen in Michigan.

A man might pass the examination with flying colors and be declared an excellent and most careful driver at that time, but within a year he might become the victim of any one of a score of disorders that would make him unsafe as a driver. Under the present order of things unless he ran afoul of the law and appeared before a judge who revoked his driving permit he could continue to operate an automobile to his dying day, a menace to the safety of the public. If the law required the renewing of driving licenses at the beginning of each year he would be eliminated as a lawful driver at the end of the first twelve months.

The council has a big job cut out for it and we hope that it gets down to business right away. Certainly the eyes of the entire country is upon it because the automobile center of the world is in Michigan, and what is done here will be used in solving the problem in other sections.

## THE POULTRY THIEF MUST GO!

ONE Thousand Dollars in rewards of \$50 each is hereby offered by The Michigan Business Farmer for the arrest and successful prosecution of poultry thieves. These rewards will be paid on the following basis:

1. For information or arrest leading to the conviction of any thief or thieves of chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys or guinea fowl, from the premises of a member of The Michigan Business Farmer Service and Protective Bureau, living in Michigan whose subscription to The Michigan Business Farmer is paid-in-advance at the time of the robbery.
2. The sheriff must be notified as soon as possible after the robbery is discovered, and full details of the theft must be mailed to The Michigan Business Farmer within three days after its occurrence.
3. The amount of the reward in each case shall be Fifty Dollars (\$50) and shall be paid only upon the undisputed conviction and sentence of the offender.
4. Only one reward will be paid in each case.
5. The reward in each case will be paid to the one who is principally responsible for the arrest and conviction of the law violator. This includes State and County police officers. In case of dispute as to who is entitled to the reward, the county prosecuting attorney shall make the decision.
6. The Michigan Business Farmer must be notified in advance of the date of the trial of the accused.
7. This offer is limited to the payment of twenty rewards of Fifty Dollars (\$50) each, One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) total reward.
8. This offer applies to crimes committed after September 25th, 1926, and continues in effect until notice is published in The Michigan Business Farmer to the contrary.

## ROADSIDE MARKETS

THE old practice of hauling farm produce to town and taking whatever is offered is rapidly going out of date, especially on farms near cities and along well traveled main highways, and roadside marketing is taking its place. Farmers, regardless of their location, are showing more interest in this form of marketing every year because they are able to get a better price for their produce by retailing it at their front door than hauling it to town and disposing of it at wholesale.

A drive of a hundred miles in the southern part of the state will show the motorist roadside markets of all kinds and sizes, from a hastily constructed stand near the road to quite an elaborate place of business with graveled or concrete drive and ample parking space. Through some of these roadside markets pass the produce from but a few acres, while almost the entire crop of farms made up of a hundred acres or more is sold direct to the consumer through others. A fruit farm in Macomb county sells in the neighborhood of 60,000 bushels of peaches annually right at the front door. An Illinois farmer we recently read of does over \$18,000 worth of business each year at his market. The wife of a fruit grower in the cherry belt of Michigan sold over fifteen hundred home-baked pies within five weeks last summer. Of course these three we have mentioned are not ordinary cases but we could mention many that are not unusual, most of them being conducted along the same line with similar success. However, where individual ideas are worked into the marketing, special efforts made to interest the passer-by and attention given to pleasing him when he becomes a buyer, there you find the outstanding successes.

November 1st was the closing date of a contest we ran for letters from our readers on their success with roadside markets. Many operating markets failed to enter stating that they did not feel that their operations along that line were large enough or their experience broad enough to warrant their expressing their opinions so the total number of letters was not very large but the ones that we did receive were very good. C. H. Harnden, of Saginaw, R. 4, won first prize of five dollars and his letter appears elsewhere in this issue. Second prize of three dollars went to Andrew Brady, R. 1, Central Lake. A lady, Mrs. Alice Bowermaster, won third prize of two dollars, but we are unable to send it to her as she failed to give us her address, so we hope she reads this and lets us hear from her right away.

You are bound to get some helpful ideas from Mr. Harnden's letter, as well as from others that will appear in our columns from time to time. One thing in particular you will notice in all letters is that you must find out what your customers want and then have it for them. You have the supply and they the demand, so you must make the supply correspond with the demand or your market is a failure.

## WATCH THAT BULL

EVERY little while you read of where some one has been killed by a bull, and in most cases it is reported that "the attack caught them by surprise as he had always been so 'gentle'". Beware of a bull, whether he be called gentle or not. You may think that your herd sire would not do any such thing but we caution you to watch out. Just because he never has harmed any person is no sign that he will not do such a thing. It is usually the "gentle" bull that kills because people are on their guard when around one known to have a ferocious nature.

## PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY

I notice how a housekeepin' expert advises folks to eat onions if they would have sparklin' eyes. An' she might have added, if they crave privacy. Kinda poor advice to pass along to a young lady who wants to appear at her best so's her feller will pop the question.

Some of the young fellers in my neighborhood are preparin' to take a short course or two over at M. S. C. beginnin' the first of the year. Guess they're gettin' ideas that the ways their dads farmed ain't good enough for them—and, by gravy, they ain't!

With all the rains we have had this fall about all the bean crop a lot of poor cusses have had is bean soup. Sort of liquidated their crop you might say.

## COMING EVENTS

December 14-18.—Holland Poultry Show, Holland, Michigan.  
January 3.—Short Courses begin at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.  
January 31-February 4.—Farmer's Week, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

"The Business Farmer" is more than a periodical. It is an Institution of Service!



# THE PUBLISHER'S 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.)

## MORE ABOUT PAUNEE BILL

**M**OST of you folks read our report on "Paunee Bill, the Blind Tie Man" and will be interested in further information we have received regarding him since that time.

The police officials of the city where his business is located, St. Louis, Missouri, advise that he is not entitled to any consideration whatever and no attention should be paid to his communications. Also it is understood that he is conducting an extensive enterprise with the backing of business interests. It has even been said that a large knitting mill is using him as a means of disposing of its output. He stated to the St. Louis Better Business Bureau that he is not in need of charity and promised to eliminate all reference to his blindness from his advertising, a promise which apparently he has not fulfilled to date.

## THEY'RE IN AGAIN

**O**UR field service men report that the agents for the Farm Journal of Philadelphia are in Michigan again with their "petition" scheme.

It seems that along about this time of year in company with the corn borer, bean blight and red eye, the farmers in Michigan have to be imposed on by a crafty lot of individuals who realize that this is crop selling time, and that the farmer is apt to have an extra dollar in his jeans.

We said two or three years ago in this column, that the petition scheme as worked by the Farm Journal to secure subscriptions for that otherwise worthy and respected farm magazine, was so old and hoary that it had long gray whiskers, so you can imagine how much older it is now!

Farm Journal agent working in Michigan have told our readers that the Farm Journal was responsible for everything from the rural free delivery to the rural credits act, that without the Farm Journal, we would never have had farm loans, or regulated marketing, so we assume that perhaps this year their men will be taking credit for the radio, President Coolidge, and the high price of rye.

We are hardly so selfish as to refuse any publication the right to solicit subscriptions from the farmers of Michigan for their magazine, but if as reported, the Farm Journal is taking money from the farmers of Michigan, under the guise of the old "petition" scheme, we are perfectly willing to give them this free advertising again by advising our readers that this is only a hoax to make it easy for the agent to get subscriptions.

We assume, as in the past, they are not leaving any copies of the "petitions" with their victims, but if you happen to have met one and know what the "petition" this year is asking for, THE BUSINESS FARMER would like to hear from you.

## NEED NOT ACCEPT PICTURE

Am writing you in regard to a picture agent who canvassed our neighborhood last month representing "The Portrait Company from Chicago, Illinois." The paintings, he said, were thirty dollars each. He had a box of tickets which he had me draw from stating that if I drew one with

a red seal on it I was real lucky and would win a painting free and I would get another one on which the company would pay half leaving fifteen dollars for me to pay. He said there were just a few red seals in the box as they couldn't afford to give them to everyone. I drew a red seal and supposing I was lucky sent for a painting. Later I found out that everyone who drew got a red seal.

The man who took the order sent another man to deliver. He came yesterday and I told him my husband objected to my taking the picture and he said I was compelled to take them as I had signed a paper to that effect, and if I didn't pay he would leave it in the hands of a collector. Can this be collected?—Mrs. S., Union City, Michigan.

**Y**OU will receive some threatening letters alright but do not get any wrinkles in your brow or any gray hairs worrying over it because all they will do is to threaten. Their agent misrepresented to you, just as he did to all of the other folks, so they are not going to kick up a fuss about it. They have had too much experience along that line to start anything.

When the picture agent calls at a lot of the homes of M. B. F. readers he is greeted with "Oh yes, we know all about your proposition. We read about it in THE BUSINESS FARMER," and he heads for the road without further argument. You try it the next time one calls on you.

## TWO SCHEMES OF THIEVES

**A** FEW weeks ago I was at Breckenridge, Mich., and there I heard about two chicken thief's schemes which were new to me. One was this. A man went around selling a fluid with which to spray the hen houses to destroy the mites. If anyone bought, then this agent would do the spraying free of charge. He did the spraying all right and also looked at the poultry and sought out the safest plan for a thief to steal the fowl. Then, when the farmer or his wife went to feed the flock the next morning there weren't any to feed.

The second fellow's scheme was a little different. He went to the farmers and offered to cull their hens and young chickens for them free of charge, providing they would sell him the culls. A good many bit on this bait. The man was a good culler and did a fine job but he called the good ones culls and the poor ones good. He then bought the good ones and sold them at a fancy price as the choicest of layers.

There were so many chicken thieves of different types down there that the sheriff said if anyone who had their poultry stolen would notify him at once he was sure he could catch the thief. A lady who had 100 two-pound broilers taken notified him as soon as she discovered her loss. At once the sheriff got busy and phoned to the poultry buyers of Ithaca, St. Louis, Grand Rapids and Detroit describing the broilers and telling them if anyone showed up with the described chickens to withhold pay and hold the person. At four o'clock that same afternoon a phone call came from Detroit saying a man had just come in with the described property. The sheriff and woman motored to Detroit and the chickens proved to be hers. So she told the man who had them for sale that he could have them for \$2.50 apiece and he took them at that price.

Now the above information was given to me while I was at Breckenridge. If it will help any of your readers you are welcome to use it.—Mrs. L. H., Kent County.

## THIEVES ACTIVE NEAR MIDDLEVILLE

**A** RECENT report from Middleville, Barry county, indicates that chicken thieves are active in that section. One farmer lost 30 fowls one night, another 25, and several others a few. The thieves poisoned the watchdogs and cut electric wires.

## First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds

Savings banks, insurance companies and other institutions bound by law to safe investment, as well as experienced and conservative individual investors, have found safety and profit in the first mortgage real estate bonds we recommend.

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Normal Federal Income Tax Up to 1½% and 2%  
Paid by Borrower

## Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

(1808)

Federal Bond & Mortgage Building, Detroit, Mich.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE  
MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

**No Buckles No Rings** **\$5.00 After 30 Days FREE TRIAL**



**Walsh No Buckle HARNESS**

**I Will Ship You**  
a Walsh No-Buckle Harness on 30 days free trial. Use it—prove for yourself that it is stronger, easier to handle. Outwears buckle harness because it has no buckles to tear straps, no rings to wear them, no buckle holes to weaken them. Ten years success—thousands in use in every state.

**Saves Repairs—Lasts Longer**  
Hence costs less. Walsh special steel test leather, which is explained in my big free book. Easily adjusted to fit any size horse. Made in all styles; back pad, side backer, breechingless, etc. 4-27

**\$5 After 30 Days' FREE TRIAL—balance**  
is paid monthly. Return to me if not satisfactory. Write today for my big free book, prices, easy terms. Sold direct to you by mail only.

James M. Walsh,  
JAMES M. WALSH CO.,  
123 Grand Ave., Dept. 420  
Milwaukee, Wis.

**Send For Your Copy**

**MARTIN METAL**  
Brooder Houses



**Stop Your Baby Chick Losses**  
this year. Raise 2lb. broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.


Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent."  
A. J. Swineford writes—"Had 2lb. broilers in 8 weeks."  
Mrs. W. Leffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."

Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in snow weather, moves in easier, no corners—prevents crowding.

**"Ray-Glass" Windows**  
let in the Winter Rays of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sings 500 chicks and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a life-time. Write for illustrated folder and price.

The Martin Steel Products Co., Dept. 250, Springfield, O.

**Before You Invest**



Before planning the investment of your January funds send for a copy of this booklet.

It shows how to analyze your first mortgage real estate bonds and furnishes an example by which to measure the real value of your present or future first mortgage bond investments.

**THE MILTON STRAUSS CORPORATION**

First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds  
Penobscot Building Detroit, Mich.

COUPON

Please send me without obligation your booklet "Before You Invest."

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## The Collection Box

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

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

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

Address all letters, giving full particulars, 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 November 26, 1926.  
Total number of claims filed.....2,394  
Amount involved.....\$28,551.23  
Total number of claims settled.....2,397  
Amount secured.....\$27,551.62



## NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP

By Mrs. Joseph Burton

Mother taught me when a child,  
As I knelt beside her knee  
Now I lay me down to sleep  
and that Jesus cared for me.

Then as I grew older  
And I knelt beside my bed,  
Mother always knelt beside me  
With her hand upon my head.

She taught me to be manly  
To be honest, kind and true,  
And to do unto others  
As they should do to you.

So when about to stumble  
In life's pitfalls by the way,  
It was then I thought of Mother  
And how she used to pray.

As she knelt down beside me  
By that little trundle bed  
And taught me now I lay me  
With her hand upon my head.

Many years have come and gone,  
That dear mother's passed away,  
Years have brought many sorrows,  
My hair is turning Gray.

But it's stamped upon my memory  
When I knelt beside my bed,  
And my mother knelt beside me  
With her hand upon my head.

## SERVING TRAY

THE serving tray is a strength and time saver. The tray saves many trips between the dining room and kitchen, both in serving and in clearing away meals, especially in a large household where many dishes must be handled. The top and shelf spaces are sufficient to remove all dishes to or from the table in one trip. It saves steps in serving refreshments at social occasions. It is invaluable to use as a bedside tray in the sick room. The tray when made well is attractive as well as useful and may serve as a reading table or flower stand.

The upper part of the serving tray is box shaped, 16 inches wide and 26 inches long. This is supported by four legs 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches which measure 31 inches from the floor to the top of the tray. The top of the tray or lid of the china compartment is edged by a 1 1/4 inch molding. The china compartment is 4 1/4 inches deep and is painted white within. On the sides of this compartment are little screw hooks on which cups may be hung. There is space in the compartment for serving dishes for six.

Below this serving compartment is a drawer 2 inches deep, which is divided into two parts. One side is used for linen and one side for silver. The side used for silver is lined with dark-colored or outing flannel.

In the space below the drawer a large undershelf is placed. The serving tray is put on noiseless swivel castors, thus allowing the table to turn completely around, which is a great convenience. Instead of castors, small swivel wheels or the small wheels of a baby carriage or toy wagon may be used. A tray made by the dimensions given above is a convenient size and one that will go through doorways without danger of bumping.

## TIME SAVERS IN SEWING

PRESSING wrinkled material or patterns with a hot flat iron before working with them will save time in sewing. A pressed pattern will lie flat on the material and be easier to follow when cutting the goods. Basting pays for it prevents mistakes. A time saver in basting straight seams in material that does not slide is to use pine placed at right angles to the seam. These can be removed easily as one stitches on the sewing machine. Well pressed hems are more easily sewed. Making French hems is simplified by pressing before stitching the second time.

## FINISHING A SPARE ROOM

I WANT to tell the sisters and readers of the Women's Page about my new room. In the house which we recently bought there was an unfinished room. I needed this room. It is a bedroom but as money was scarce I racked my brain in trying to think of some way to get it finished. It last my husband's mother said, "Why don't you get those large pasteboard boxes at the stores and nail right on to the studs and rafters." So I lost no time when I went to town asking the merchants for the large pasteboard boxes. They were willing to give them to me because they only burn

The Farm Home  
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—This is the time of the year when "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," from a health standpoint at least. Nature always sounds her note of warning but many times it passes unheeded, until we are startled by the doctor's diagnosis—"pneumonia"—"plurisy"—"tuberculosis!" Many times these serious conditions can be avoided if the children are taught early in life to recognize the warnings which Nature gives to us.

It is very important that the feet be kept warm and dry; avoid sitting in a draught before open windows or doors, but exercise in the open air, properly dressed, is always necessary. Plenty of sleep, which like the fresh air, costs nothing, is a wonderful health insurance. It is when our bodies are tired that disease germs "break through the line" and get in their deadly work.

Oftentimes if a gargle is used persistently when the throat first begins to smart and feel dry, a severe attack of tonsillitis may be avoided. Plenty of milk and good water with nourishing food complete the prime factors in good health.

The happiness of the individual and the entire family depends upon our health—surely it is worth every effort we can make to promote it in the home, school and community.

Your Friend,  
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

them up anyway. Next I went to the hardware and purchased some short roofing nails. They are best as they have such large heads. I came home and went to work nailing the boxes on. I had to wait several weeks before I got enough boxes to cover the entire room as our town is small and the boxes didn't accumulate so very fast, but as soon as I would get some I would nail them on. Then I took some old window shades I had and tore them into strips and pasted them over the cracks. Cloth would answer just as well. Next I papered it with newspapers, then wall paper, and with a pint of paint for the wood work. I now have a nice bedroom at very little outlay of money, just the nails, wall paper and paint. This will vary as to the size of the room and the price paid for wall paper. Of course, it was lots of work but I did it all myself at odd times so really I feel well repaid for my work and the little it cost anyone could afford.

Hope this will help someone else who has an unfinished room. How many know what nice comforts one can make out of sugar and flour sacks? You can get the sugar sacks at your grocer by the dozen very cheap and the flour sacks you can get at the bakery for a little more than what the sacks cost but the flour sacks are heavier so it all depends on what weight you prefer.

Next I wash them and then dye them some pretty shade. Then be sure they are square or even at least, press and sew together, put in your batten and tie with either sansilk or some pretty yarn. Two colors makes it prettier and there you have a nice comfort for cold winter nights which are not very far off now. Will stop now hoping these hints will help someone. These sacks make nice baby quilts also.—Mrs. R. P., Newaygo County.

## Personal Column

Another Hymn Wanted.—I would like to ask if anyone could tell me where I could get a hymn with these words, "Scribes came and Pharisees, eager to see what the poor Nazarene's verdict would be." The hymn is taken from John 8:3-11. I have forgotten the name of the piece but it speaks of Jesus writing on the ground with his finger, also the words in the 11th verse. I knew this years ago but cannot remember the name of the book in which it was. Hope someone can help me out.—Mrs. E. A. S., Manistee County.

Anyone Have This Recipe?—Will you please ask through Our Page for a recipe for making chestnut dressing for fowls?—Mrs. A., Macomb County.

Heat Brought Out Measles.—My baby has been very low with the measles. One doctor examined her lungs in front

## M. S. C. Package Loan Library

FOR several years the Reference Department of the Library of the Michigan State College has maintained a package loan library system for the benefit of those people in the state who are interested in agriculture, home-making and country life. A package library is a collection of bulletins, pamphlets and clippings on a given subject and it is loaned to the borrower free of cost though he is expected to pay the postage both ways.

These package collections prove valuable for many purposes. If a farmer is starting out to raise a new crop or set out any orchard or go into the poultry business, he needs all the information he can lay his hands on. A collection from this source may be worth a good deal of money to him. The young mother of a farm family may profit by the advice of experts on the care and feeding of children through the use of one of these packages, or may learn the fundamentals of home nursing and household decoration. Where it is a question of what sort of chicken house to build, the installation of an electric plant or the best sort of water and sewage disposal system for the farm home, our collection will also give practical advice and directions.

These packages may also be very serviceable in connection with rural community activities, especially where no regular library exists. They furnish excellent material for

papers to be read before farmer's organizations of various kinds, women's clubs and parent-teacher's associations. They may even be used to advantage as supplementary material in teaching agriculture and home economics in the rural and consolidated schools. Local leaders of extension classes and boys and girls clubs will find much useful material in our collections. The rural teacher who is interested in improving her school grounds or in furnishing a hot lunch to her pupils may secure bulletins on these subjects.

A subject list containing over two hundred and fifty topics on which we have material has been prepared and may be secured from the Reference Department of the Library of the Michigan State College in East Lansing. This list is also printed in full in the "Handbook of program suggestions for granges, farmer's clubs and other community organizations" a recent publication of the Extension Department of the College. It is our aim to dispose of all questions to the satisfaction of the inquirer. We answer to the call of "Information, Please" and if a question to the satisfaction of the inquirer, we refer it to some other extension agency in the state so that the person seeking information receives it without having to write two letters, even though his question may not be one we can answer with our own material.—Rose B. Phelps, Reference Librarian, M. S. C. Library.

of open windows and when undressed discovered she had the measles. Instead of covering her up and keeping them out he left her uncovered and they all went in. He told me to give her a hot bath in a tub and they would come back but they did not. I then put her in wash boiler half full and covered her with blankets and this did no good. Now I am going to tell you something good. A man came to get me to work for him as his wife was sick and when he saw how my little girl was suffering he told me to get four or five ears of corn shelled and put in a half bucket of boiling water and let it boil a while and then cool down so she could hold her feet in it for a half hour and then put her to bed. The next morning she was purple from head to foot. I think every mother should remember this.—Mrs. R., Allegan, Mich.

—I am inclined to think that the continued applications of heat did the trick, regardless of how it was applied; however, I remember seeing my grandmother sweat one of her grown sons, when he had the measles, by sweating him in a rocking chair by the fire, carefully wrapped in a comfort, and packing the ears of hot corn all about him. After the sweat was well started the heat was gradually reduced, when the patient was placed in a warm bed. I was born on the prairies of Kansas, in a sod house, ten miles from town or the nearest doctor and a lumber wagon our only conveyance; needless to say, both of my grandmothers were very good "doctors" though they held no diploma.

## —if you are well bred!

The Ten Commandments of Well-Bred Conversation.—1. Know what you are going to say and why before you say it.

2. Do not take without giving. All conversation worthy of the name is based on the principle of fair exchange. Conversation is "an exchange of ideas," talk is one-sided. Do not expect conversational success if you are a monopolist, if you never give others a chance to put in a word edge-wise.

3. Maintain a high standard of thought in your conversation.

4. Do not use conversation as a weapon of offence, to hurt and wound. Avoid contradiction and argument which turn agreeable conversation into wrangling. Do not let your appreciation of a caustic or ironic witticism, and apt and telling conversational fling, lead you to express it and deeply hurt someone not so quick or clever as yourself.

5. Do not make all you have to say a "twice-told tale. Repetition destroys the charm of spontaneity of anything you may have to say. Do not use the same phrases, same sentences, over and over again. Do not retell your jokes and stories. Variety is the spice of conversation as well as of life.

6. Do not pretend to have knowledge you do not possess. Be honest. If you do not know the book, the play or person touched upon in conversation, do not pretend you do. It may easily cause you the greatest embarrassment and aside from the fact that you may be caught in an actual falsehood, your ignorance of the topic will be shown in a really unfavorable light. If you have had frankly admitted it, it would probably have excited no attention.

7. Always make your meaning plain in all you have to say. Do not be content with cultivating a well-modulated, carrying voice and pronouncing your words clearly. Comprehension is a matter of the mind as well as of the ear. Understand what others say and you can make them understand what you say.

8. Plan rather to listen well than to talk well. A good listener is worth any number of good talkers, whether or not your interest in what another is saying is a deep one, strive to make clear that you are interested.

9. Let truth rule imagination in all you say. It is well to be vivid and colorful, forceful and clever in conversation; but never at the expense of probability and reliability.

10. Never speak ill of the absent in general and, in particular, of a friend.

## The Runner's Bible

I am the way, the truth, and the life,—John 14:6.

To this end was I born and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth—John 18:37.

Jesus brought the facts of spiritual existence down to human understanding. Christ revealed through Jesus the truth about God, man and heaven—that God as universal goodness, that man was inseparably connected with his Father God, and that heaven here upon earth was a condition which resulted from knowing and acknowledging the truths that He taught.

## For the Movie Fan

Kid Boots.—This picture brings to the movie world a well known stage comedian, Eddie Cantor, who made a great hit in the stage play of that name. Of course the Kid Boots of the movies is much more elaborate than the Kid Boots of the stage, and, although jokes have always been a



featured part of this play it goes over well on the screen. Mr. Cantor is a real actor with a face that shows emotion easily and he succeeds in giving one many laughs. Assisting him are Clara Bow, Billie Dove, Lawrence Gray and several near-stars.

### Recipes

**Pumpkin Pie.**—One quart sifted pumpkin, one rounding teaspoonful of cinnamon, half as much cloves, one-fourth as much ginger as cinnamon, teaspoonful salt, rub into pumpkin, then add one cup sugar, two large or three small eggs, well beaten, whole or rich milk to thin out until like pancake batter. Usually a pint of milk. Flour can be used instead of all or part of eggs. Rub it in with spices. Do not use corn starch. Bake with just a lower crust. I use a potato ricer for to sift my pumpkin, catsup or marmalades. Unripe table squash make a good substitute for pie pumpkin.

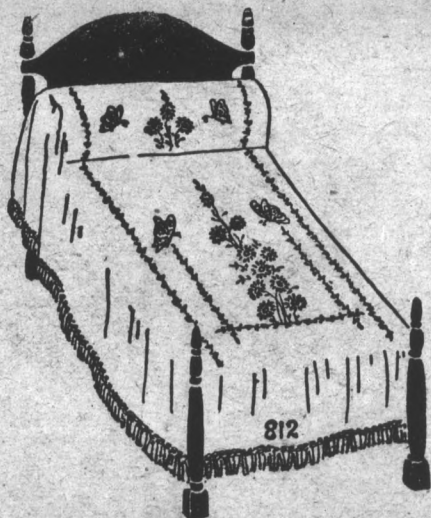
**Meek Duck.**—Put 2 pounds of beef from lower part of the round through the meat chopper. Season it well with salt and pepper. Flatten it into an oblong shape, and spread it with potato stuffing. Fold it together, turn it into a baking dish, place thin slices of salt pork over the top, and bake it for from forty to fifty minutes. In making potato stuffing use 2 cupfuls cold mashed potatoes, 1 egg beaten, 1 small onion, finely minced, 1 tablespoonful butter, pepper, 1 stalk of celery, finely minced or ½ teaspoon celery salt, 1 teaspoonful salt.

**Perk Sausage.**—Grind the meat and season to taste. Make into little cakes and fry until brown, but of course not crisp as when served. When they are reheated they will be browned to a finish. Make a brown gravy with the fryings in pan, and pour over them in the can. Process, No. 2 cans or glass pints 45 minutes, 250 degrees or 15 pounds pressure; No. 3 cans or glass quarts 55 minutes, 250 degrees or 15 pounds pressure. Canned without gravy: No. 2 cans or glass pints 75 minutes, 250 degrees or 15 pounds pressure; No. 3 cans or glass quarts 90 minutes, 250 degrees or 15 pounds pressure.

**Cookie Recipes.**—I am sending two recipes for cookies, one dark and one light. Use white icing on the dark ones and chocolate icing on the light ones. An excellent way to make the icing is to beat the white of an egg and stiffen with powdered sugar for the white, adding cocoa or grated chocolate for the dark. With this make little faces on the cookies. A circle with a dot for each eye, two dots for the nose and a line for the mouth. When done the cookies are called "Smiles" and are nice for parties.

**Light Cookies.**—One cup butter, 1 cup brown sugar, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoonful vanilla, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, ½ teaspoonful soda, flour. Cream butter, add sugar and well beaten egg. Add other ingredients, and flour enough to make very stiff. Handle with hands as little as possible. Roll out and cut into round cookies and bake in very hot oven.

**Dark Cookies.**—One cupful brown sugar, ½ cupful melted butter, ½ cupful milk, 1 egg, 1½ cupfuls flour, ½ teaspoonful soda, 2 squares of chocolate (melted), 1 cupful chopped nuts or seeded raisins. Mix ingredients in order given, roll out and cut into round cookies, and bake in very hot oven.—Mrs. D. M. Hesperia, Michigan.



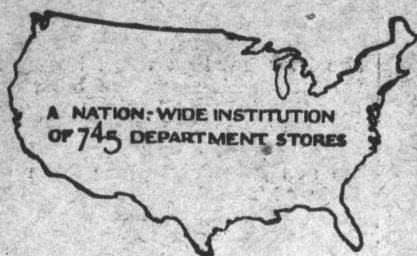
### BED SPREAD "STANDS OUT"

"Oh, she has the loveliest home. Even the littlest things are just perfect—you should have seen her gorgeous embroidered bed spread."

How many times have you heard something like this? It is the women who care that have nice things said about their homes, because all of the furnishings that elicit praise are the results of painstaking care.

Industrious and capable women can easily have such pretty things in their homes—furnished directions enable any woman to embroider the beautiful bedspread shown—a spread that "stands out" and adds a refined touch to the room it graces. Beautiful hand embroidery will quickly draw admiration. A complete combination is also available in this design at very attractive prices. Spread of heavy Krinkle Krepe, only \$3.98. Curtains to match \$2.20. Scarf to match, 63 cents. This complete outfit hand embroidered could not be bought in any store for less than forty dollars. In ordering give number, 812.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT  
THE BUSINESS FARMER  
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.



Where Some of Our  
745 Stores Are  
Located

#### MICHIGAN

Adrian	Iron Wood
Albion	Ishpeming
Alma	Kalamazoo
Alpena	Lapeer
Battle Creek	Ludington
Benton Harbor	Manistee
Cadillac	Manistique
Cahmet	Marquette
Caro	Monroe
Cheboygan	Muskegon
Coldwater	Niles
Escanaba	Owosso
Hillsdale	Petoskey
Holland	Port Huron
Houghton	Saginaw
Ionia	Sault Ste. Marie
Iron Mountain	Sturgis
Iron River	Traverse City

#### WISCONSIN

Antigo	Marshfield
Appleton	Monroe
Ashland	Oshkosh
Beaver Dam	Portage
Beloit	Racine
Berlin	Rice Lake
Chippewa Falls	Richland Center
Fond du Lac	Sheboygan
Green Bay	Stevens Point
Janesville	Watertown
Manitowoc	Wausau
	Wisconsin Rapids



## Gifts for the Entire Family

An old friend is coming—bewhiskered, gift-laden, his flowing white locks glistening with crystal snowflakes from the icy North. Children, young and old—for Christmas makes children of us all—await his coming with joy.

Let us help you make Santa Claus' annual visit an inexpensive occasion as well as a happy one. It will be all the merrier because less costly.

And you can be justly proud of your gifts. The quality of material, timeliness of style and high standard of workmanship, embodied in all our merchandise, will render each of your gifts a worthy reflection of your esteem and affection.

Our wide assortments will enable you to do all your Christmas shopping quickly, conveniently and under one roof. Toys, notions, wearing apparel from hat to shoe, for the man, woman and child. You will find our store a veritable storehouse of attractive holiday gifts—and our economy prices a boon to your pocketbook.

**J.C. Penney Co. INC.**  
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-  
DEPARTMENT STORES

## AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING



4579. New Doll and Garment Outfit.—Cut in 3 Sizes for dolls: 12, 16, and 20 inches in length. To make a doll in a 16 inch size requires ¼ yard of 36 inch material. The dress and cap require ¼ yard. The cap alone requires ¼ yard. Price 12c.

4578. "Bunny Rabbit" and his New Rompers.—Cut in 3 Sizes: Small, 12 inches; Medium, 16 inches and Large 20 inches in length. To make the doll for a Medium size requires ¼ yard of material, for the Rompers ¼ yard is required. 36 inches wide. For collar of contrasting material ¼ yard is required.

5536. A New Doll Set.—The little doll mother may not only make doll's clothes but also the doll, from the models supplied herewith. The body may be of drill, unbleached muslin, oil cloth or canvas, with a stuffing of bran, kopak, or cotton. Eyes of shoe buttons, nose and lips of yarn, or, the features may be embroidered or painted. Dressed as a clown this doll will be very attractive. The suit may be of calico, cretonne or scraps of silk or satin. The Pattern comprising the Doll and the garments, is cut in 3 Sizes: Small—12 inches, Medium—16 inches, Large—20 inches in length. The Doll requires for a Medium size ¼ yard. The Rompers ¼ yard. The Suit and Hat, 1¼ yard of 27 inch material.

4787. Two "Nursery Toys"—The "Teddy Bear" has ever been popular with "little" children, and the Giraffe will please equally well. These toys may be made of felt, or flannel, or Terry cloth, and filled with cotton, kopak, or excelsior. Pattern cut in One Size. It will require ¼ yard of 36 inch material for the "Teddy" and ¼ for the Giraffe.

(Be Sure to State Size.)

ALL PATTERNS 13c EACH—  
2 FOR 25c POSTPAID

ADD 10c For FALL AND WINTER  
1926 FASHION BOOK

Order from this or former issues of The Business Farmer, giving number and sign your name and address plainly.

Address all orders for patterns to  
Pattern Department  
THE BUSINESS FARMER  
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.





## NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP

By Mrs. Joseph Burton  
Mother taught me when a child,  
As I knelt beside her knee  
Now I lay me down to sleep  
and that Jesus cared for me.

Then as I grew older  
And I knelt beside my bed,  
Mother always knelt beside me  
With her hand upon my head.

She taught me to be manly  
To be honest, kind and true,  
And to do unto others  
As they should do to you.

So when about to stumble  
In life's pitfalls by the way,  
It was then I thought of Mother  
And how she used to pray.

As she knelt down beside me  
By that little trundle bed  
And taught me now I lay me  
With her hand upon my head.

Many years have come and gone.  
That dear mother's passed away,  
Years have brought many sorrows,  
My hair is turning Gray.

But it's stamped upon my memory  
When I knelt beside my bed,  
And my mother knelt beside me  
With her hand upon my head.

## SERVING TRAY

THE serving tray is a strength and time saver. The tray saves many trips between the dining room and kitchen, both in serving and in clearing away meals, especially in a large household where many dishes must be handled. The top and shelf spaces are sufficient to remove all dishes to or from the table in one trip. It saves steps in serving refreshments at social occasions. It is invaluable to use as a bedside tray in the sick room. The tray when made well is attractive as well as useful and may serve as a reading table or flower stand.

The upper part of the serving tray is box shaped, 16 inches wide and 26 inches long. This is supported by four legs 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches which measure 31 inches from the floor to the top of the tray. The top of the tray or lid of the china compartment is edged by a 1 1/4 inch molding. The china compartment is 4 1/4 inches deep and is painted white within. On the sides of this compartment are little screw hooks on which cups may be hung. There is space in the compartment for serving dishes for six.

Below this serving compartment is a drawer 2 inches deep, which is divided into two parts. One side is used for linen and one side for silver. The side used for silver is lined with dark-colored or outing flannel.

In the space below the drawer a large undershelf is placed. The serving tray is put on noiseless swivel castors, thus allowing the table to turn completely around, which is a great convenience. Instead of castors, small swivel wheels or the small wheels of a baby carriage or toy wagon may be used. A tray made by the dimensions given above is a convenient size and one that will go through doorways without danger of bumping.

## TIME SAVERS IN SEWING

PRESSING wrinkled material or patterns with a hot flat iron before working with them will save time in sewing. A pressed pattern will lie flat on the material and be easier to follow when cutting the goods. Basting pays for it prevents mistakes. A time saver in basting straight seams in material that does not slide is to use pine placed at right angles to the seam. These can be removed easily as one stitches on the sewing machine. Well pressed hems are more easily sewed. Making French hems is simplified by pressing before stitching the second time.

## FINISHING A SPARE ROOM

I WANT to tell the sisters and readers of the Women's Page about my new room. In the house which we recently bought there was an unfinished room. I needed this room. It is a bedroom but as money was scarce I racked my brain in trying to think of some way to get it finished. It last my husband's mother said, "Why don't you get those large pasteboard boxes at the stores and nail right on to the studs and rafters." So I lost no time when I went to town asking the merchants for the large pasteboard boxes. They were willing to give them to me because they only burn



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—This is the time of the year when "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," from a health standpoint at least. Nature always sounds her note of warning but many times it passes unheeded, until we are startled by the doctor's diagnosis—"pneumonia"—"pleurisy"—"tuberculosis!" Many times these serious conditions can be avoided if the children are taught early in life to recognize the warnings which Nature gives to us.

It is very important that the feet be kept warm and dry; avoid sitting in a draught before open windows or doors, but exercise in the open air, properly dressed, is always necessary. Plenty of sleep, which like the fresh air, costs nothing, is a wonderful health insurance. It is when our bodies are tired that disease germs "break through the line" and get in their deadly work.

Oftentimes if a gargle is used persistently when the throat first begins to smart and feel dry, a severe attack of tonsillitis may be avoided. Plenty of milk and good water with nourishing food complete the prime factors in good health.

The happiness of the individual and the entire family depends upon our health—surely it is worth every effort we can make to promote it in the home, school and community.

Your Friend,  
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

them up anyway. Next I went to the hardware and purchased some short roofing nails. They are best as they have such large heads. I came home and went to work nailing the boxes on. I had to wait several weeks before I got enough boxes to cover the entire room as our town is small and the boxes didn't accumulate so very fast, but as soon as I would get some I would nail them on. Then I took some old window shades I had and tore them into strips and pasted them over the cracks. Cloth would answer just as well. Next I papered it with newspapers, then wall paper, and with a pint of paint for the wood work. I now have a nice bedroom at very little outlay of money, just the nails, wall paper and paint. This will very as to the size of the room and the price paid for wall paper. Of course, it was lots of work but I did it all myself at odd times so really I feel well repaid for my work and the little it cost anyone could afford.

Hope this will help someone else who has an unfinished room. How many know what nice comforts one can make out of sugar and flour sacks? You can get the sugar sacks at your grocer by the dozen very cheap and the flour sacks you can get at the bakery for a little more than what the sacks cost but the flour sacks are heavier so it all depends on what weight you prefer.

Next I wash them and then dye them some pretty shade. Then be sure they are square or even at least, press and sew together, put in your batten and tie with either sansilk or some pretty yarn. Two colors makes it prettier and there you have a nice comfort for cold winter nights which are not very far off now. Will stop now hoping these hints will help someone. These sacks make nice baby quilts also.—Mrs. R. P., Newaygo County.

## Personal Column

Another Hymn Wanted.—I would like to ask if anyone could tell me where I could get a hymn with these words, "Scribes came and Pharisees, eager to see what the poor Nazarene's verdict would be." The hymn is taken from John 8:3-11. I have forgotten the name of the piece but it speaks of Jesus writing on the ground with his finger, also the words in the 11th verse. I knew this years ago but cannot remember the name of the book in which it was. Hope someone can help me out.—Mrs. E. A. S., Manistee County.

Anyone Have This Recipe?—Will you please ask through Our Page for a recipe for making chestnut dressing for fowls?—Mrs. A., Macomb County.

Heat Brought Out Measles.—My baby has been very low with the measles. One doctor examined her lungs in front

## M. S. C. Package Loan Library

FOR several years the Reference Department of the Library of the Michigan State College has maintained a package loan library system for the benefit of those people in the state who are interested in agriculture, home-making and country life. A package library is a collection of bulletins, pamphlets and clippings on a given subject and it is loaned to the borrower free of cost though he is expected to pay the postage both ways.

These package collections prove valuable for many purposes. If a farmer is starting out to raise a new crop or set out any orchard or go into the poultry business, he needs all the information he can lay his hands on. A collection from this source may be worth a good deal of money to him. The young mother of a farm family may profit by the advice of experts on the care and feeding of children through the use of one of these packages, or may learn the fundamentals of home nursing and household decoration. Where it is a question of what sort of chicken house to build, the installation of an electric plant or the best sort of water and sewage disposal system for the farm home, our collection will also give practical advice and directions.

These packages may also be very serviceable in connection with rural community activities, especially where no regular library exists. They furnish excellent material for

papers to be read before farmer's organizations of various kinds, women's clubs and parent-teacher's associations. They may even be used to advantage as supplementary material in teaching agriculture and home economics in the rural and consolidated schools. Local leaders of extension classes and boys and girls clubs will find much useful material in our collections. The rural teacher who is interested in improving her school grounds or in furnishing a hot lunch to her pupils may secure bulletins on these subjects.

A subject list containing over two hundred and fifty topics on which we have material has been prepared and may be secured from the Reference Department of the Library of the Michigan State College in East Lansing. This list is also printed in full in the "Handbook of program suggestions for granges, farmer's clubs and other community organizations" a recent publication of the Extension Department of the College. It is our aim to dispose of all questions to the satisfaction of the inquirer. We answer to the call of "Information, Please" and if a question to the satisfaction of the inquirer, we refer it to some other extension agency in the state so that the person seeking information receives it without having to write two letters, even though his question may not be one we can answer with our own material.—Rose B. Phelps, Reference Librarian, M. S. C. Library.

of open windows and when undressed discovered she had the measles. Instead of covering her up and keeping them out he left her uncovered and they all went in. He told me to give her a hot bath in a tub and they would come back but they did not. I then put her in wash boiler half full and covered her with blankets and this did no good. Now I am going to tell you something good. A man came to get me to work for him as his wife was sick and when he saw how my little girl was suffering he told me to get four or five ears of corn shelled and put in a half bucket of boiling water and let it boil a while and then cool down so she could hold her feet in it for a half hour and then put her to bed. The next morning she was purple from head to foot. I think every mother should remember this.—Mrs. R. Allegan, Mich.

—I am inclined to think that the continued applications of heat did the trick, regardless of how it was applied; however, I remember seeing my grandmother sweat one of her grown sons, when he had the measles, by sweating him in a rocking chair by the fire, carefully wrapped in a comfort, and packing the ears of hot corn all about him. After the sweat was well started the heat was gradually reduced, when the patient was placed in a warm bed. I was born on the prairies of Kansas, in a sod house, ten miles from town or the nearest doctor and a lumber wagon our only conveyance; needless to say, both of my grandmothers were very good "doctors" though they held no diploma.

—if you are well bred!

The Ten Commandments of Well-Bred Conversation.—1. Know what you are going to say and why before you say it.

2. Do not take without giving. All conversation worthy of the name is based on the principle of fair exchange. Conversation is "an exchange of ideas," talk is one-sided. Do not expect conversational success if you are a monopolist, if you never give others a chance to put in a word edge-wise.

3. Maintain a high standard of thought in your conversation.

4. Do not use conversation as a weapon of offence, to hurt and wound. Avoid contradiction and argument which turn agreeable conversation into wrangling. Do not let your appreciation of a caustic or ironic witticism, and apt and telling conversational fling, lead you to express it and deeply hurt someone not so quick or clever as yourself.

5. Do not make all you have to say a "twice-told tale." Repetition destroys the charm of spontaneity of anything you may have to say. Do not use the same phrases, same sentences, over and over again. Do not retell your jokes and stories. Variety is the spice of conversation as well as of life.

6. Do not pretend to have knowledge you do not possess. Be honest. If you do not know the book, the play or person touched upon in conversation, do not pretend you do. It may easily cause you the greatest embarrassment and aside from the fact that you may be caught in an actual falsehood, your ignorance of the topic will be shown in a really unfavorable light. If you have had frankly admitted it, it would probably have excited no attention.

7. Always make your meaning plain in all you have to say. Do not be content with cultivating a well-modulated, carrying voice and pronouncing your words clearly. Comprehension is a matter of the mind as well as of the ear. Understand what others say and you can make them understand what you say.

8. Plan rather to listen well than to talk well. A good listener is worth any number of good talkers, whether or not your interest in what another is saying is a deep one, strive to make clear that you are interested.

9. Let truth rule imagination in all you say. It is well to be vivid and colorful, forceful and clever in conversation; but never at the expense of probability and reliability.

10. Never speak ill of the absent in general and, in particular, of a friend.

## The Runner's Bible

I am the way, the truth, and the life,—John 14:6.

To this end was I born and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth—John 18:37.

Jesus brought the facts of spiritual existence down to human understanding. Christ revealed through Jesus the truth about God, man and heaven—that God as universal goodness, that man was inseparably connected with his Father God, and that heaven here upon earth was a condition which resulted from knowing and acknowledging the truths that He taught.

## For the Movie Fan

Kid Boots.—This picture brings to the movie world a well known stage comedian, Eddie Cantor, who made a great hit in the stage play of that name. Of course the Kid Boots of the movies is much more elaborate than the Kid Boots of the stage, and, although jokes have always been a



featured part of this play it goes over well on the screen. Mr. Cantor is a real actor with a face that shows emotion easily and he succeeds in giving one many laughs. Assisting him are Clara Bow, Billie Dove, Lawrence Gray and several near-stars.

### Recipes

**Pumpkin Pie.**—One quart sifted pumpkin, one rounding teaspoonful of cinnamon, half as much cloves, one-fourth as much ginger as cinnamon, teaspoonful salt, rub into pumpkin, then add one cup sugar, two large or three small eggs, well beaten, whole or rich milk to thin out until like pancake batter. Usually a pint of milk. Flour can be used instead of all or part of eggs. Rub it in with spices. Do not use corn starch. Bake with just a lower crust. I use a potato ricer for to sift my pumpkin, catsup or marmalades. Unripe table squash make a good substitute for pie pumpkin.

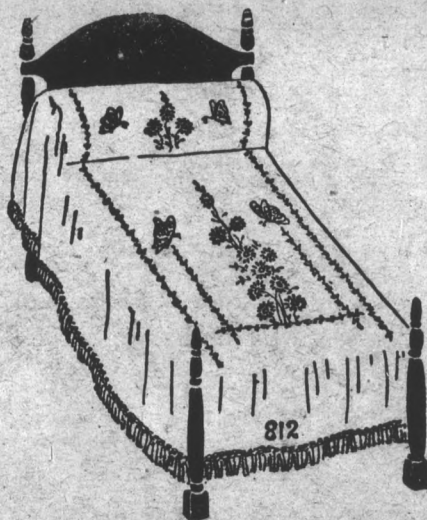
**Meek Duck.**—Put 2 pounds of beef from lower part of the round through the meat chopper. Season it well with salt and pepper. Flatten it into an oblong shape, and spread it with potato stuffing. Fold it together, turn it into a baking dish, place thin slices of salt pork over the top, and bake it for from forty to fifty minutes. In making potato stuffing use 2 cupfuls cold mashed potatoes, 1 egg beaten, 1 small onion, finely minced, 1 tablespoonful butter, pepper, 1 stalk of celery, finely minced or ½ teaspoon celery salt, 1 teaspoonful salt.

**Pork Sausage.**—Grind the meat and season to taste. Make into little cakes and fry until brown, but of course not crisp as when served. When they are reheated they will be browned to a finish. Make a brown gravy with the fryings in pan, and pour over them in the can. Process, No. 2 cans or glass pints 45 minutes, 250 degrees or 15 pounds pressure; No. 3 cans or glass quarts 55 minutes, 250 degrees or 15 pounds pressure. Canned without gravy: No. 2 cans or glass pints 75 minutes, 250 degrees or 15 pounds pressure; No. 3 cans or glass quarts 90 minutes, 250 degrees or 15 pounds pressure.

**Cookie Recipes.**—I am sending two recipes for cookies, one dark and one light. Use white icing on the dark ones and chocolate icing on the light ones. An excellent way to make the icing is to beat the white of an egg and stiffen with powdered sugar for the white, adding cocoa or grated chocolate for the dark. With this make little faces on the cookies. A circle with a dot for each eye, two dots for the nose and a line for the mouth. When done the cookies are called "Smiles" and are nice for parties.

**Light Cookies.**—One cup butter, 1 cup brown sugar, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoonful vanilla, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, ½ teaspoonful soda, flour. Cream butter, add sugar and well beaten egg. Add other ingredients, and flour enough to make very stiff. Handle with hands as little as possible. Roll out and cut into round cookies and bake in very hot oven.

**Dark Cookies.**—One cupful brown sugar, ½ cupful melted butter, ½ cupful milk, 1 egg, 1 ½ cupfuls flour, ½ teaspoonful soda, 3 squares of chocolate (melted), 1 cupful chopped nuts or seeded raisins. Mix ingredients in order given, roll out and cut into round cookies, and bake in very hot oven.—Mrs. D. M., Hesperia, Michigan.

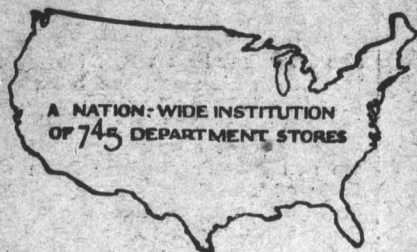


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Calamet	Marquette
Caro	Monroe
Cheboygan	Muskegon
Coldwater	Niles
Escanaba	Owosso
Hillsdale	Petoakey
Holland	Port Huron
Houghton	Saginaw
Ironia	Sault Ste. Marie
Iron Mountain	Sturgis
Iron River	Traverse City

#### WISCONSIN

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Appleton	Monroe
Ashland	Oshkosh
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Beloit	Racine
Berlin	Rice Lake
Chippewa Falls	Richland Center
Fond du Lac	Sheboygan
Green Bay	Stevens Point
Janesville	Watertown
Manitowoc	Wausau
	Wisconsin Rapids



## Gifts for the Entire Family

AN old friend is coming—bewhiskered, gift-laden, his flowing white locks glistening with crystal snowflakes from the icy North. Children, young and old—for Christmas makes children of us all—await his coming with joy.

Let us help you make Santa Claus' annual visit an inexpensive occasion as well as a happy one. It will be all the merrier because less costly.

And you can be justly proud of your gifts. The quality of material, timeliness of style and high standard of workmanship, embodied in all our merchandise, will render each of your gifts a worthy reflection of your esteem and affection.

Our wide assortments will enable you to do all your Christmas shopping quickly, conveniently and under one roof. Toys, notions, wearing apparel from hat to shoe, for the man, woman and child. You will find our store a veritable storehouse of attractive holiday gifts—and our economy prices a boon to your pocketbook.

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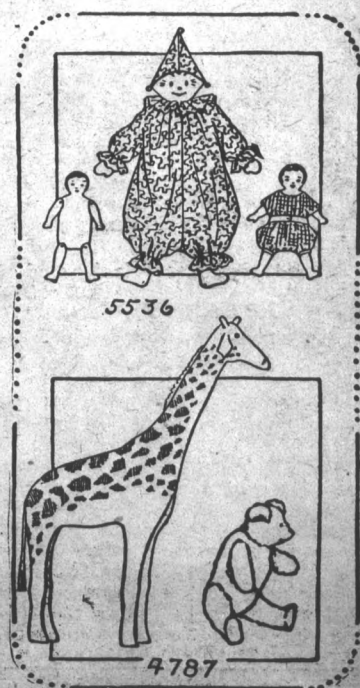
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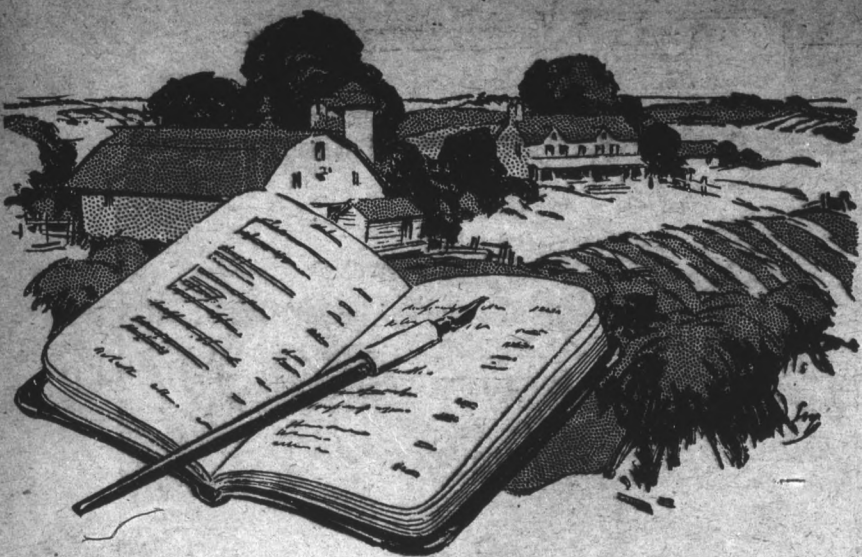
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## The Farmer's Dollar —and his Taxes

Rising taxes, regardless of the purpose for which levied, are one of the chief items in the vicious circle of rising costs to the average citizen.

About 20% of county, town and city taxes, and about 10% of state taxes are required to pay the interest and sinking fund charges on public debts.

Thus funds borrowed today to be paid back in years to come are, in effect, a mortgage on the future income of agriculture and industry.

One of the surest ways of increasing the purchasing power of the dollar of the farmer and the average citizen lies in the restriction of the expenditure of public monies to necessary public improvements only.



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## Keep Musterole on the bath-room shelf

Years ago the old-fashioned mustard plaster was the favorite remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, colds on the chest and sore throat.

It did the work, but was sticky and messy and burned and blistered.

Musterole has taken the place of the mustard plaster.

Rub on this soothing ointment at the first cough or sniffle, at rheumatism's first warning tingle.

Made from pure oil of mustard, with the blister and sting taken out, Musterole penetrates the skin and goes to the seat of trouble.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole. The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

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BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



NEWTON'S Compound  
Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, or 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.

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## Better Prices for Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" gives that Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at

drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE. Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

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Mr. C. E. Brooks



Motto: DO YOUR BEST  
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys: My! My! What a fine lot of stories we received in our contest which closed November 20th. The judges are now hard at work trying to determine which are the best, and ordinarily I would begin a new contest in this issue but I have three reasons for not doing so. One is that we are just recovering from the effects of Thanksgiving (I know I am and I think you are too) with all its company and lots of good things to eat. Second, you are going to be very busy from now until Christmas vacation getting your school work in proper shape. Third, every spare moment you have will be given over to making plans on what you are going to give your relatives and friends for Christmas, also thinking of what you want them to give you. So we will put off our next contest for a couple of issues. Don't you think that a good idea?

I want to make a suggestion about how to make your Christmas an unusually happy one. Our Lord said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." I think anyone of us get more enjoyment out of seeing someone else made happy with a gift than we do when we receive one ourselves. Every neighborhood has its poor family with many children who receive little or nothing at Christmas time. Think how happy you could make those children with some of your old toys which you no longer play with because you are tired of them. They would be new to the children even though they are old to you! Perhaps some of them are broken, but you could fix many of them with a few nails or some glue so they would be just as good as new. See how many poor children you can make happy this year.—UNCLE NED.

### Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—I received my pin and I thank you as many times as Henry Ford has pennies for it. My sister and I received ours the same day while a classmate didn't get hers until three days later. I was so glad I got my button that I talked about it the whole day. I ran over to our neighbors and asked how did they like it and so forth. When night came my mother said she hoped I was through talking about my button and



### MEET MR. SNOWMAN

The pale gentleman with the white suit, on whom Ruby Minard, age 15, of R. 4, Sandusky, leans very lovingly, is Mr. Snowman. Ruby tells us that he visited them last winter, when this picture was taken, and they are expecting him again this winter. Perhaps some of the rest of you already know him.

start my work the way I ought to the next day. I wear the button on the occasion when I'm sure I won't lose it. I wear it every day to school and on Sunday.

My sister and I write codes. That is a secret way of writing. We make a key, not like one which they lock doors with or a key on a piano but a sentence containing thirteen letters of which one letter is not used more than once in the whole sentence. Then we make up anything we want to write and nobody else can read it.

It won't be very long before skating time comes will it? Last year the girls in our neighborhood tried to form a club but when summer came we just dropped the subject. I don't mean dropped it to the ground but we didn't think of it any more. I hope next year we will try again. I would like to be a girl scout or camp

fire girl but I don't know where the nearest one is.

Well, I must close my chatterbox and many thanks for the button. I remain your niece.—Helen Waytko, Almont, Mich.

—So you liked your button real well, Helen? Well, that is fine. No doubt there is a girl's organization in Almont where you can learn about some organization for farm girls. I suggest you inquire.

Dear Uncle Ned:—"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again". If this letter doesn't get in print, I won't believe the old saying "Third time a charm."

Well, I will describe myself. I have dark brown hair, which is shingle bobbed.



### ESSAY CONTEST WINNER

Dorothy Scott, of Wolverine, won the essay contest held in connection with the Top O' Michigan Potato Show at Gaylord on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of last month.

My eyes are a combination of gray and blue, I have to wear glasses. I am five feet four inches in height. I am fourteen years old and in the eighth grade. I have one sister seventeen years old and one brother five years old. For pets we have a cat and four kittens. My cat's name is Beauty. She is a calico cat. We have two doves and nineteen chickens.

I made up two poems a few days ago, the names of them are "Sunset" and "The Brook". If I see this letter in print I will send them to you to print on the Children's page.

I have not received any of the buttons but I would like to own one. Well, I will close hoping Mr. Waste Basket has gone on a nice long visit so this letter will see print, I am your want-to-be niece.—Dora Yongs, Sears, Michigan, Age 14.

—"Third time a charm" is right, and now where are those poems?

### JOKES FROM GIRLS AND BOYS

It was little Mary's first visit to the country. She was staying with her grandma and had been very much interested in watching the flowers. One day she saw a peacock; she watched it for a moment and then cried, "Oh, grandma, come and see! One of your chickens is in bloom."—Eleanor M. McCabe, Age 11, Blanchard, Michigan.

What part of an automobile causes the most accidents?

Ans. The nut that holds the steering wheel.—Robert Royal Rhoads, age 10, Wheeler, Michigan.

In his eyes was a look of determination; his breath was coming in short gasps; she had eluded him, but now his hour had come and his purpose was not to be thwarted again. He rushed and threw his arms about her neck, half dragging, half kicking, half carrying her to the parson's. He kicked vigorously upon the door and when the parson came he demanded, "Do you tie knots?"

"Why yes," said the parson.

"Then tie a good hard one on this heifer calf of yours; she's about ruined my garden."—Mildred Halsey age, 17, Charlotte, Mich.

### An Original Joke

One day a friend of mine went into a store and asked to use the telephone. The consent given, she stepped up and started turning the crank to the pencil sharpener, not noticing her mistake until a clerk informed her of what she was doing. What ever possessed her is a mystery to me and to her also. We came to the conclusion that her thoughts were centered upon something else—however, we had a good laugh over it.—Helen B. Kinnison, age 15, Kalkaska, Michigan.



# COUNTY CROP REPORTS

**Monroe.**—Prices seem good for most all crops. Potatoes from the farmers go to Toledo markets largely. Some get as high as \$1.80 per bushel now. Of course, prices vary a little according to quality. Apples sell well though the crop was abundant. Good ones bring \$1.00 per bu. quality varies and prices also. Corn fodder was badly damaged by wet weather. Quotations at Monroe: Corn, 75c to 90c bu.; oats, 35c bu.; wheat, \$1.25 bu.; potatoes, \$17.00 cwt.; eggs, 55c doz.; butter, 45c lb.—Mrs. Florence Howard, 11-23-26.

**Oakland.**—Quotations at Holly: Wheat, \$1.21 bu.; oats, 50c bu.; rye, 78c bu.; beans, \$4.60 cwt.; butter, 48c lb.; eggs, 42c doz.—John DeCou, 11-24-26.

**Clinton-Eaton-Ionia.**—Lots of corn yet to be husked. Nearly all of the apples and potatoes harvested before the freeze. Lots of auctions and everything but cows going cheap. They bring from \$80.00 to \$120 each. There is lots of road work being done as it has been so wet the farmers are behind. Quotations at Lansing: Turkeys, 40c; ducks, 25c; geese, 20c; corn, 80c bu.; oats, 37c bu.; wheat, \$1.20 bu.; beans, \$4.75 cwt.; eggs, 50c doz.; butter, 48c lb.—Bruce B. Douglas, 11-23-26.

**Saginaw (NW).**—Farm work is at a stand still, ground all froze. A few are hauling beets, but roads not stone or gravel, are too bad to drive on. Beans about all threshed. The yield here was about 20 bushels to the acre, colored bad. Some not fit to sell. Outlook poor for farmers if grain prices do not rise. Not many auction sales. No farms changing hands. Not much grain going to market. Quotations at Hemlock: Corn, 50c bu.; oats, 38c bu.; rye, 60c bu.; wheat, \$1.15 bu.; beans, \$4.75 cwt.; potatoes, \$2.20 cwt.; eggs, 52c doz.; butter, 49c lb.—F. Dungey, 11-22-26.

**Wexford.**—Weather and roads better than week ago but roads very rough off the trunk lines. Not much snow. Farmers hauling wood, getting in fodder, fixing up buildings for winter. Quotations at Cadillac: Wheat, \$1.15 bu.; corn, 85c bu.; oats, 46c bu.; rye, 78c bu.; beans, \$4.50 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.80 cwt.; butter, 44c lb.; eggs, 36c doz.—E. H. D., 11-22-26.

**Montcalm.**—Some early winter. Most corn is in the field, too green and wet to husk. Lots of fall plowing being done.—Clayton Towne, 11-21-26.

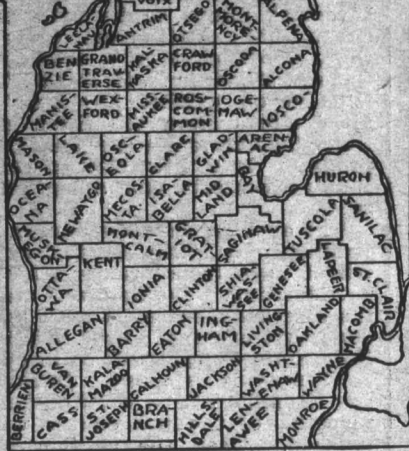
**St. Joseph.**—Corn shucking is progressing, but quite slowly, due to the unreasonable weather. Quite a few are finishing up with the help of the shredder. Fall grain looks very good. Some fall plowing is being done, as king winter is approaching. It is reminding the farmer of getting another year's supply of wood on hand.—Alvin J. Yoder, 11-26-26.

**Tuscola (W).**—Thanksgiving time this year finds the farmers with a considerable amount of sugar beets, beans and corn still unharvested. Not much fall plowing done as yet. Corn husking delayed on account of too much rain. Quotations at Vassar: Hay, \$13.00 ton; corn 60c bu.; oats 37c bu.; rye, 69c bu.; wheat, \$1.15 bu.; beans, \$4.80 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.25 bu.; eggs, 55c doz.; butter, 50c lb.—J. T., 11-24-26.

**Huron (E).**—Ground white but not froze much. Can't go on fields. Ditches full of water. Beans abandoned. Consider crop estimate too high. Some old seed beans bid in at sale at \$5.00. At same sale on a 200 acre farm ewes brought \$14.75, lambs \$12.00, culls \$6.75 per head, Oxford type. A team bid in at \$65.00. Hay is now at \$7.00 grassy. Oats in bin, 36c light. Farm is to be let on shares by fields. Several more sales billed. Cows not as high. Fence posts sell good cut from old rails. The use of the 4x4 connects anchor posts set on the top of ground increasing the light steel post used alternately cone. Farmers renewing notes generally with higher interest rates. Quotations at Bad Axe: Milk (net) \$1.75 per cwt. 3.7 test. Hauling 25c cwt.—E. R., 11-25-26.

**St. Joseph.**—Cold stormy weather prevented cutting and husking corn. Shredders have made good on that account. Much of the corn beaten down by heavy storms making it difficult to handle. Big potato crops all around here. Good money in that business for farmers selling. Fall plowing rather backward but alfalfa and rye coming good now.—C. H., 11-17-26.

**Lake (N).**—Most of the field work done. Farmers making wood. Not much going to market. One carload of Potatoes being loaded today. Cream and eggs are getting scarce. Farm auctions plentiful this fall. Grain looking good. Cattle will be tested for T. B. next May or June. Many thanks to our supervisors. Happy Thanksgiving to all.—Frank Kaderabek, 11-17-26.



**Saginaw (SE).**—Farmers busy husking corn and threshing beans. Ground has been frozen for about a week. Heavy rains on the night of the 25th still raining today. Ground will be too wet for plowing. Quotations at Birch Run: Hay, \$13.00 ton; corn, 80c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 70c bu.; wheat, \$1.16 bu.; beans, \$4.70 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.25 cwt.; eggs, 52c doz.; butter, 45c lb.—E. M. C., 11-26-26.

## A SMILE OR TWO

**Reg'lar Minin' Business**  
"I think you said, 'Rastus, that you had a brother in the mining business in the West?'"  
"Yes, sah, dat's right."  
"What kind of mining—gold mining, silver mining, copper mining?"  
"No, sah, none o' dose; kalsomining."

**No Cause for Worry**  
A well known actor tells of standing in the lobby of the Winter Garden in New York and seeing two men, evidently business partners, take their places in the line that was wending its way toward the ticket window for the evening performance.

Suddenly one of the men seemed to remember something. He clapped one hand to his forehead, gasped, and in consternation said to his partner:  
"Abe I forgot to lock the safe!"  
"Huh!" said the other. "Why worry about the safe ain't locked? We're both here, ain't we?"

**Strong Imagination**  
Marchman—"Can you imagine anything worse than having cooties?"  
Blount—"Yes, suppose you had them and they chirped?"

**Courtesy vs. Tact**  
A colored bell hop of a certain hotel was teaching another the tricks of the profession, and emphasized among other things the necessity for courtesy and tact.  
"Cortsy and tak, you all say. What am de difference of dem two wurdz?" asked the student B. H.  
"There am considerable difference, nigger. The other mornin' Ah opens a door what proves to be a bathroom and in de tub was a lady. I shut dat door instantaneous and then said, 'Excuse me, sah!' Now 'Excuse me' was cortsy, but includin' hat 'sah' was tak!"

**Single Holiness**  
Tim: "How are you getting along at home while your wife's away?"  
Jim: "Fine. I've reached the height of efficiency. I can put on my socks now from either end."

**A Crowd Coming**  
Mrs. Cohen was very popular. Cohen was blindly in love but jealous enough to find cause to write to young Isaac Levy as follows:  
"Dear Levy: You have been making love to my wife. Meet me in my office, 2 p. m., Jan. 31. Cohen."  
Levy replied:  
"Dear Cohen: Your circular letter received. I will be at the meeting you have called. Levy."

**SOMETHING FOR THE KIDDIES**  
Is there a youngster living, boy or girl, who does not enjoy coloring pictures either with water colors or crayons? We doubt it and believe that every farm youngster would like a copy of the painting book mentioned in the advertisement of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., appearing in this issue. You do not even have to worry about buying water colors as these are included with the book. It would make a nice Christmas present. Look up the ad, clip the coupon, and get it right away.—(Adv.)

# QUESTION~ ANSWER~

"What is it that makes the difference between profit and loss to the Dairyman?"

"The Extra Cream that either Goes into the Cream can or into the skimmilk"

**T**HERE is a question whether or not you are getting all the cream from your milk. You can answer it easily and without cost. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval Separator and run your skim-milk through it. The new De Laval skims so clean that it will recover any butter-fat you have been losing. Then you can tell exactly whether you are losing or making money from your separator.

You may be surprised at the cream recovered. Hundreds have tried this plan and have found they were losing from \$25 to \$200 per year.

The new De Laval is the best separator ever made, since Dr. De Laval invented the first centrifugal separator 48 years ago. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.

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



Send coupon for FREE catalogs

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New York, 165 Broadway  
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street  
Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milkster ☐  
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ No. Cows \_\_\_\_\_  
R.D. \_\_\_\_\_

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which make a horse wheeze, roar, have thick wind or choke-down can be reduced with Absorbine. Also other bunches or swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. It is economical. At drug stores, or \$2.50 postpaid.  
Horse book 3-S free.  
A thankful user says: "Completely removed flesh growth on gland about 7 inches diameter. Sincerely thank you for good advice and Absorbine."

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Ten sizes, 2 to 25-horsepower  
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We hereby offer a reward of \$50.00 for the evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of stealing chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese or guinea fowls which are the sole property of any paid-up subscriber to THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER who is a member of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER Service and Protective Bureau at the time of the robbery.

If your poultry house is robbed report immediately to your sheriff, ask him to telegraph the State Police, and write us full particulars.



The Michigan Business Farmer

We furnish our subscribers with the above sign, 6 inches high by 9 inches long, printed on heavy cardboard, for posting on their chicken coops or other farm buildings. Send in twenty-five cents for 2 cards, or fifty cents for 6 cards.  
THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN



# 12 pounds of pork to the bushel of corn

DR. H. B. ROPP, an Ohio veterinarian, took a bunch of wormy, unthrifty shoats and gave them a house-cleaning with Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

He fed them 55 bushels of corn (including a corn-equivalent of middlings) and produced a gain of 668 pounds in six weeks—over 12 pounds gain for every bushel of corn. The Tonic cost him \$2.10—the corn cost him 61c a bushel, the hogs sold for 11c a pound, the 668 lbs. gained brought him \$1.33 for every bushel of corn they consumed—a net profit of 118%.

Is it not worth while to turn your low-priced feed into high-priced pork?

Is it not worth while to add Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to the feed and get two or more extra pounds of pork from every bushel of corn?

**Mr. Hog Raiser, we make you this offer:**

Go to the dealer and get enough of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to last your hogs 30 days. Get 25 pounds of Tonic for every 20 hogs. Feed as directed. If it does not give you more pork for each bushel of corn you feed, keep your hogs free from worms and in condition to thrive, return the empty container to the dealer and he will refund your money or cancel the charge. We will reimburse the dealer.

**Prices:** 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$10.00; 500 lbs. at 9 1/2c

1000 lbs. at 9c. Ton lots at 8 1/2c a pound,

Except in the Far West and Canada

**Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio**  
**Dr. Hess Stock Tonic**  
**Improved**

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SECOND ANNUAL JUNIOR

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December 6, 7, 8, 9

— in the —

Great Public Auditorium

250 Boys' and Girls' Steers from  
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

Hog calling contest—Judging contests—Big Auction Sale—Last year's champion set World Record price of \$3.05 per pound. Come and see what this year's Champion brings. Meat cutting and preparation demonstrations—noted speakers.

**Reduced Railroad Rates**

Get a certificate from your ticket agent.

**REMEMBER THE DATES**

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**"THE GREAT EASTERN  
LIVESTOCK SHOW"**

December 6, 7, 8, 9

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Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Ohio.

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**INDIVIDUAL NAME PENCIL SETS 75c POST PAID**  
Finest quality leather with coin pocket containing six pencils in assorted colors. ANY NAME ENGRAVED IN 18kt. gold.  
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No. 160—**HOG BOOKLET.** Covers the prevention of common hog diseases.

No. 185—**HOG WALLOWS.** Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.

No. 163—**POULTRY.** How to get rid of lice and mites, and to prevent disease.

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## DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

### MANY MICHIGAN ENTRIES IN JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW

MICHIGAN will be well represented in the exhibits at Cleveland's Second Annual Junior Livestock Show, to be held at the Great Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 6 to 9, according to General Manager A. Z. Baker. There will be on exhibit 250 boys' and girls' steers from the three states, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. On the program is a hog calling contest, judging contests and a big auction sale.

The opening day, Monday, is to be judging day with exhibitors and school boys from greater Cleveland participating. Judging will start in the afternoon but most of it will be done that evening. Prof. Killdee of Iowa State College will be in charge.

Tuesday is sale day. During the day animals will be weighed and the placing of the tail enders will be finished. Then the auction begins at 7:30 in the evening and continues until all is sold. Last year the grand champion, owned by Raymond Lefert, of Clarkskill, Indiana, sold for \$3.05 per pound and officials are hoping that this world's record will be broken this year. Fred Reppert, the auctioneer, has promised to outshine any previous efforts he has made and Cleveland packers plan to start bidding at a dollar a pound instead of 25 cents which was last year's opening bid. Just prior to the auction a band concert is scheduled.

The retail meat dealers of Cleveland, through their association, will take charge of the program on Wednesday, and there will be meat cutting and cooking demonstrations under the auspices of the National Livestock and Meat Board.

Meat cutting and cooking demonstrations will be continued throughout Thursday, particularly for the benefit of the housewives of Cleveland. The show will close with a big entertainment, probably a dance in the auditorium. A band will play every evening, while in the afternoon music will be furnished by a well known Cleveland organist at the console of the \$100,000 auditorium organ.

Arrangements have been made with the railroads so that any one

going to the show can get a certificate from his local agent entitling him to a return trip at half fare.

### GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH THE SANBORNS

IT is human nature, particularly on the farm, to be interested in our fellow man, and most of us like to know what the other fellow is doing to make a success of his business. For that reason we feel our readers will be interested in a letter we have received from Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Sanborn of Otisville, Mich. Mr. Sanborn is secretary of the Genesee-Lapeer Jersey Cattle Club and director of the Michigan Jersey Cattle Club.

"Just a bit of news that you might feel a little better acquainted with us," they write. "We were the first in our community to have registered Jerseys. Today there are numerous herds in the county. Our aim from the beginning has been type and production.

"Our first experience at showing was in 1919 at the Genesee County Fair where we won some firsts, and in 1920 we had the grand champion cow and the sweepstakes and grand champion male over all dairy breeds. These two champions were mother and son. We bred them together and got a heifer calf that in 1925 was the first prize cow in a class of six at the Genesee County Fair, first and grand champion at the Taymouth Fair and third in a class of six at the Saginaw County Fair.

"Also in 1925 with three herds entered at Taymouth Fair we won every first and both grand champions. We had eleven head entered. In 1926 at the Genesee fair we won all first and both grand champions with nine head entered. We also won grand champion male and female and a majority of the other classes at the Taymouth Fair.

"At our annual C. T. A. picnic Cow Tester A. M. Murphy gave the report that in two years work every high cow in the butterfat production in all age classes was either from our herd or from some of our bulls."

We would like to hear from other Michigan breeders. Come on, write in and let's get acquainted.

## Home Butchering Saves \$15.57 on One Hog

BY butchering their own hogs, farmers this year can save \$15.57 on what the meat of each hog would cost them if bought at retail prices, according to figures worked out by Sleeter Bull, chief of the meats division of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. The entire saving, which does not allow for the farmer's labor, curing materials or any overhead charges, is for a 225 pound hog worth 12 cents a pound on the farm. Farmers frequently raise the question as to whether they shall slaughter hogs for their own pork or sell the hogs and buy the meat from the butcher. It was to answer this question that the figures were worked out.

The saving of \$15.57 does not mean that the packer or retail butcher is making an unreasonable profit, Butt pointed out. The saving simply means that the farmer may get all the costs and profits that are involved in shipping to market, dressing the hog, grinding the sausage, rendering the lard, curing the meat and selling the pork. In other words, home butchering is simply an opportunity for the farmer to utilize his own labor satisfactorily at a time of the year when he is not particularly busy.

Bull's figures show that the consumer pays the retailer \$42.57 for products of a 225 pound hog. At the rate of 12 cents a pound this hog when alive would be worth \$27. Thus the farmer would save \$15.57 on each hog which he slaughtered for his own consumption, not figuring any cost for his labor, curing materials or any overhead expense.

The products of a 225 pound hog as computed by Bull are: 2.3 pounds of neckbones worth 12

cents; 10.9 pounds of fresh bostons worth \$2.94; 13.1 pounds of cured picnics worth \$2.88; 28.4 pounds of cured hams worth \$10.79; 25.6 pounds of fresh loins worth \$8.96; 4.2 pounds of spare ribs worth 76 cents; 17.8 pounds of fresh sausage worth \$2.42, and 32.9 pounds of lard worth \$6.58, making a total of \$42.57.



It pays to butcher your winter supply of pork according to figures given out by the University of Illinois. Mrs. Ida E. Shelley, of Breckenridge, Gratiot county, sent in this picture.





**You know this famous bottle—Keep it handy—Good for humans, too**

#### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Ads under this heading 30c per agate line for 4 lines or more. \$1.00 per insertion for 3 lines or less.

#### CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Michigan Pure-Bred Livestock Auctioneer  
Write or wire for terms and dates.  
G. P. PHILLIPS, Bellevue, Michigan.

#### CATTLE

##### HEREFORDS

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ORAPU FARMS, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

#### Hereford Steers

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 69 Wt. around 1000 lbs.  
74 Wt. around 725 lbs. 81 Wt. around 625 lbs.  
45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.

Good quality, dark red, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good grass flesh. The beef type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Can also show you Shorthorn steers, yearlings or 2 year old.

V. V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

##### JERSEYS

#### Registered Jersey Bull Six Years Old.

Son of R. of M. ex-state class champion two year old of Tennessee, and son of the Gold and Silver Medal bull Oxford Dairy's Flying Fox. Price \$150. Write us also about young bulls by our imported dam, son of the \$25,000 Bowline's Oxford Sulfan.

CLARENCE B. SANBORN, Otisville, Michigan.

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

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULLS OF FLYING FOX breeding. Two months to eighteen months old. Priced from \$25 to \$125.  
L. RUNSTORFER & SON, Kawkawlin, Mich.

##### GUERNSEYS

#### GUERNSEYS

FARMER'S PRICES FOR BULL CALVES Sired by most popular blood lines \$50.00 each. Write for circular. WOODLAND FARMS, Monroe, Mich.

FOR SALE: THREE PURE BRED GUERNSEY bull calves. Dams in C. T. A.  
W. L. CHENEY & SONS, Mason, Michigan.

##### SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. ONE RED, one roan, ready for service. T. B. tested.  
O. V. TRACY, Ithaca, Michigan.  
4 miles south of Ithaca near M-14.

##### RED POLLED

FOR SALE: TWO CHOICE RED POLLED bull calves, 5 months old. Phone 158F3.  
RUSSELL M. COTTELL, Rt. 1, West Branch, Mich.

##### BROWN SWISS

FOR SALE: SEVERAL FRESH BROWN SWISS cows, also heifer and a bull calf. These cattle are well bred and have show and R. of P. records back of them. Several Airdale pups, males \$6.00, females \$4.00.  
ELMWOOD FARMS, Suburban, Mich.

#### The Experience Pool

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

#### FEEDING POLICE PUPPIES

DEAR EDITOR:—I am interested in answer to Mrs. G. H. on feeding police puppies. I have raised a good many. Mrs. G. H. is not feeding them the right food. They should have cod liver oil, tablespoon in food for each, once a day. Give them plenty of bones. I would not feed them too much milk, no potatoes, or rice as it is too starchy. My advice is not to use dog biscuits. Go to the veterinarian and get some medicine to build them up. Buy shredded wheat biscuits and mix with hamburger. Never raise puppies without cod liver oil, to make bone.  
—Mrs. Thos. Steel.

#### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

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

##### FLEAS

Can you tell me what to do to rid my pet dog and cat of fleas? He is a long haired dog and the cat is part angora.—Mrs. C. M., Danesville, Michigan.

THERE are a number of good flea soaps on the market; see your druggist if you want to use anything like this. Also powdered pyrethrum or insect flowers dusted into the hair every day or two and well brushed about may do. Tincture of lark spur rubbed lightly over the coat of the animal with a small cloth might also do the work.

##### PASTURING WET ALFALFA

Would you kindly tell me if it is any danger of pasturing cows on alfalfa? Some say when it is wet it will kill them. Would it hurt the alfalfa to pasture it?—J. W., Munith, Michigan.

YES, there is some danger from bloat right after a rain or early in the morning when there has been a heavy dew. If the cattle are used to the alfalfa there is not much danger. Practically everyone who has alfalfa pastures it. It makes very good pasture and if it is not eaten into the ground it will not hurt it.

##### GARGET

We have a six-year-old cow that for some time has had garget in the milk. There is no apparent injury to the udder to cause it. It has showed occasionally for over a year in one quarter then another, but seems worse lately. Also cream will not churn, alone. We have no other cows. She will freshen in November or December. Milk gets very stringy at times.—C. H. F., Leslie, Michigan.

I WOULD not try to use this milk any longer but would try to get her ready for the next calving. Get 3 ounces of potassium iodide and dissolve in a quart of water; give this cow ½ tablespoonful night and morning on some wheat bran or middlings. Then give her a tablespoonful of fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning on the same feed for three weeks then discontinue for a week then give for two weeks. She should be dry for 8 or 10 weeks to give the udder a chance to heal.

We like the M. B. F. very much. Wish it came every week instead of once in two weeks.—George Rottman, Newaygo County.

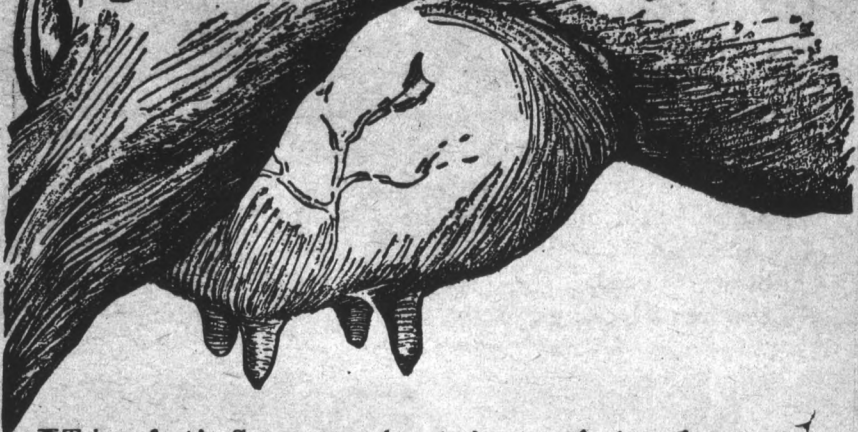
Please find enclosed a money order for my renewal of the most practical paper, and the advice they give is fine.—Mrs. Margaret C. Patchett, Genesee County.

#### 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.)

# EXTRA MILK

## —try this simple plan!



IT is a fact! Seven cows in ten are capable of giving far more milk than they do—in the winter months. Malnutrition—the bane of human health and well-being—is far more common in cows than in people. It is the biggest leak in winter dairy profits. Under the urgent strain of consuming and converting quantities of dry, coarse feeds into milk, the digestion and assimilation break down. The cow may appear healthy, but the milk fails to come in paying volume. Quantities of high-priced feed go to waste.

The remedy is simple—and amazingly inexpensive. Help the milk-making organs meet the added burdens thrust upon them. Build new vigor into the digestion and assimilation—milk profits simply MUST result.

Kow-Kare is doing just this job for added thousands of cow owners every year. Instead of just cramming feed into their cows these dairymen are helping their cows keep the milk-making process going full-speed. Kow-Kare has a marvelous

tonic, strengthening effect on the productive organs—makes them function actively, produce maximum milk flow and resist disease. Kow-Kare, fed sparingly, but regularly with the feed will put your "poor milkers" back in the profit column. Try it; a single can of Kow-Kare will ration one cow from one to two months, the treatment being regulated by the cow's general condition. It's a little investment, with big—and certain—results.

#### For Cow Diseases

In treating Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., Kow-Kare has a well-earned 30-year reputation of bringing cows back to health and production. It goes to the source of the trouble—makes the affected organs regain vigorous health—resist disease.

For cows at calving Kow-Kare, fed before and after, prevents expensive troubles, makes cow and calf healthy and vigorous.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—\$1.25 and 65c sizes. (Six large cans, \$6.25.) Full directions on can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied. Our valuable free book on cow diseases sent free, on request.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., LYNDONVILLE, VT.

# KOW-KARE

*Famous  
Conditioner  
of Milch Cows*



##### HOLSTEINS

NEW MILCH REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW with heifer calf by her side \$200.00.  
COREY FARMS, New Haven, Michigan.

##### SWINE

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY, we have them. Write us your wants.  
E. A. CLARK, Breckenridge, Michigan.

DUROO JERSEY SWINE. A NICE ASSORTMENT of Spring boars and gilts. Priced reasonable.  
NORRIS STOCK FARMS, Casnovia, Michigan.

##### SHEEP

FOR SALE: 1000 DELAINE BREEDING EWES, 500 yearlings and two. Price right for quick sale.  
FRANK DODGE, Peoria, Ohio.

##### POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS BIG DISCOUNT if ordered now for Spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 26 years. Winners 16 egg contests. Shipped O. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin, free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices.  
George S. Ferris, 942 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

White Wyandottes, Rose Comb. Eight Months Old cockerel from heavy laying strain.  
Owen Hall, 610 N. River St., Ludington, Mich.

FOR SALE: BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Just a few, good early hatched ones.  
R. W. ROBERTHAM, Hesperia, Michigan.

##### PET STOCK

FERRETS FOR SALE. MALES \$4.00. FEMALES \$4.50.  
JESSE WAITE, Brunswick, Ohio.

##### HORSES

FISTULA-HORSES CURED, \$5.00. SEND no money until cured.  
COAN CHEMICAL CO., Barnes, Kansas.

## BIG SAVINGS On Your Magazines

The Business Farmer, 1 yr. .... \$ .60  
People's Home Journal, 1 yr. .... 1.00  
Total cost.....\$1.60

Both magazines with all renewal subscriptions to The \$1 Business Farmer.....

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Dept. H. Mt. Clemens, Mich.





Genuine  
**ASPIRIN**

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 25 years.

**DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART**

*Safe*

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoceticacidester of Salicylicacid

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**Your Chicks Won't Shiver on the Outside Edge of the Blue Hen Colony Brooder**

It's different—a new hover which spreads an even heat from the stove to the edge. It gives you a chick capacity equal to its rating.

It's new 'all-day' magazine holds enough coal to maintain the same healthy temperature a whole day—even in zero weather.

**Inexpensive to operate Easy to Control**

Write for FREE new Blue Hen Book of Brooder Facts.

**Lancaster Mfg. Co.**  
890 E. Janet St. Lancaster, Pa.

**The Write Gift for Children**

**Individual Names PENCIL SETS \$1.00** (post paid)

De Luxe Set: Finest genuine sheepskin leather case with coin pocket, richly embossed. Any name engraved in 18 kt. gold. Contains pencils and penholder in assorted colors, point protector, ruler, sharpener. Absolutely supreme in its class.

Send Check, Money Order or U.S. Postage.

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**POULTRY**

**More Egg Money**

Make \$1000 a year from 800 hens, like others are doing. Poultry Tribuneshow how; explains brooding, culling, feeding management; monthly, 80-160 pages.

**3 Months' Trial 15c**

One Dollar a Year

Colored art chicken pictures suitable for framing FREE every other issue. Send stamps or coin today at our risk. Poultry Tribune, Dept. 9, Mount Morris, Ill.

## 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, 33 N. 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.)

**DON'T MISS OUR MARKET REPORTS!** They are broadcast every night except Saturday and Sunday through radio station WGHP, on a 270-meter wave length.

## 10 Hens Lay 10 Eggs a Day

Winter doesn't stop Mr. Henry's hens

Readers whose hens are not laying well during these days of high egg prices will find much of interest in the following letter from C. D. Henry, Alverton, Pa. He says: "I placed 10 pullets by themselves, and fed them Don Sung. The third day my eggs increased from 3 to 9 a day. They have had Don Sung ever since and have laid continuously. Yesterday I got 10 eggs from them and am willing to make affidavit to it. Don Sung certainly gets the eggs. It has paid for itself many times over."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Mr. Henry used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger Co., 256 Allen St., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or \$1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.



**DON SUNG**  
Chinese for Egg-Laying

## CERTIFIED WHITE Leghorn Cockerels

We have 60 BIG HUSKY WELL GROWN cockerels, every one of them wing-banded and individually pedigreed from dams with trap nest records ranging from 201 to 303 eggs, sires' dam records 296 to 304 eggs. Every bird has been handled and passed, and certified by Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Individual Pedigrees furnished. Price, \$5, \$7, \$10 each. Write NOW for baby chick and hatching egg prices and catalog.

**W. S. HANNAH & SON**  
R. 10, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness

by using *Aberno*, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today. Aberno Laboratory, Box 23 Lancaster, Wis.

## Poultry Department

(We invite you to contribute your experience in raising poultry to this department for the benefit of others. Also questions relative to poultry will be cheerfully answered by experts.)

### FEEDING COD LIVER OIL

**I**N Michigan, from December 1st to March 1st, there is comparatively little sunshine and very little direct sunshine that reaches the laying poultry flock. It is now commonly accepted that certain vitamins are necessary for proper animal nutrition, and one of these necessary factors or vitamins known as vitamin D can be obtained only in the presence of direct sunshine or artificially made ultra-violet light, or by the feeding of food products already carrying this vitamin. The theory is that D vitamin can be obtained from food products only in the presence of direct sunlight or ultra-violet light prepared by commercial quartz lamps for that purpose.

It is well known that D vitamin is essential to the proper maintenance of heavy production in laying fowls. During the spring and summer months the birds are able to get an adequate supply inasmuch as they are exposed to direct sunshine. During the winter months, however, when there is little sunshine, and when the birds are housed behind glass windows, they are not exposed to sunlight and the result of the lack of D vitamin may seriously hamper normal heavy egg production and may even more seriously cut down early hatchability.

In order to counteract this condition, the laying flock should be exposed to just as much direct sunshine as possible, by either allowing them outdoor range when the weather is agreeable, by opening the windows so that direct sunshine may reach the birds, or by use of glass substitutes that allow the ultra-violet rays to penetrate the houses, or may be more practical from an economical standpoint to feed cod liver oil, a food product that carries D vitamin, in large amounts.

Cod liver oil prepared from the liver of the cod-fish carries D vitamins in a readily available form, and it is advisable to feed all flocks of poultry cod liver oil from Decem-

ber 1st to March 1st, or from December 1st until the birds are given free range in the spring. Cod liver oil should be fed at the rate of about one quart of the oil per hundred birds per week, or from one to three per cent of the total grain ration. One of the most convenient methods for the feeding of cod liver oil is to mix it with semi-solid milk at the rate of one pound of cod liver oil to sixteen pounds of condensed milk and the feeding of this mixture at the rate of four pounds to one hundred birds per day. Cod liver oil does not mix readily with skimmed or sour milk, although it can be easily mixed with cottage cheese prepared from the skimmed or sour milk. Where milk is not employed as a carrier, it is somewhat easier to mix the oil with grain, than it is with mash, and many poultrymen use one-third pound of cod liver oil mixed thoroughly with six to ten pounds of scratch grain, and feed this mixture on alternate days, and find this less laborious than mixing it with dry mash.

There are two types of cod liver oil on the market—the dark brown, sometimes crude oil, which is prepared from the cod livers by what is known as the sun tried process in which the livers are allowed to stand in the sun until the oil separates with the disintegration of the livers. This oil carries the desirable D vitamin in large quantities, and so far as we know, gives very satisfactory results when used as a poultry feed, although it may not carry A vitamin in any appreciable quantity. The light colored yellow oil is prepared by a steam tried process in which the cod livers are treated with heat, while fresh and the oil separated or prepared from hog fat.

Care should be taken to determine the source of the oil before purchasing as it is comparatively easy for commercial concerns to use any vegetable oil, mixing with it just enough fish oil to give it a fishy odor, and selling it as cod liver oil.—J. A. Hannah, Michigan State College.

## Secrets of Michigan Poultryman's Success

(Continued from page 4)

gently so that the litter is just as deep in front as in the back.

In way of conveniences are swinging doors between pens that had no weight or springs or locks but would close and stay closed by their own weight. A home made box is supported from a track, such as is used for common barn doors to carry out the droppings each morning. This track is located just in front of the dropping board so that a hoe can be used to scrape the droppings directly from the boards into the box in front. This is a great time and labor saver. The dropping boards are made out of large sheets of wall board and are hinged to the wall in the back. The roosts are likewise of light material and hinged also. As soon as the fowls leave their perches in the morning, the boards are cleaned and both the roosts and dropping boards are raised to the ceiling where they are kept until evening. This has a number of advantages, according to Mr. Holden. It makes far more light in the back; it gives more room, and makes it easier to gather the eggs from the nests, which are all fastened to the rear wall below the dropping boards. It makes every hen, even to the lazy ones get down and stay down on the floor where she is tempted to scratch and eat some at least. The fowls are prevented from walking over the droppings during the day spreading any possible disease and dirtying their feet to soil the eggs in the nest. An ingenious system is devised so that all the perches and boards can be raised by turning the crank at one end of the house, thus saving more time and labor.

Water is supplied in large pans two feet from the floor, and these are open but free from dirt. Mash is fed in large hoppers distributed at frequent intervals the length of the houses.

Instead of having only one opening on each side for the birds to eat,

Mr. Holden, has arranged an upper and lower deck, all feeding from the same supply of feed, thereby just doubling the feeding capacity of his hoppers. These are also made of light wall board material in place of heavy lumber. Electric lights are used and the owner has arranged an alarm clock to turn the light on early during the winter mornings.

Last winter Mr. Holden carried over 1,350 hens and this winter he expects to increase this number. One man cares for them and at the same times takes care of about 5,000 baby chicks. White Leghorns is the only breed in the place, the owner purchases his chicks each spring from a reliable Michigan hatchery. He buys nothing but chicks from bacillary White Diarrhoea tested flocks.

Mr. Holden stresses the necessity of candling and grading eggs. "Without this my poultry would hardly pay for its keep," he states. Every egg is sold under its grade and the success of his business rests on each egg's living up to the reputation of the place.

Mr. Holden sells only to a high class market. He must have a constant supply; therefore he never forces for high production, as many do when prices are high. He tries to keep as near the 50 per cent mark as possible the year around. While he has held as high as 75 per cent production he does not force them for it but tries to keep them steady by judicious feeding and care.

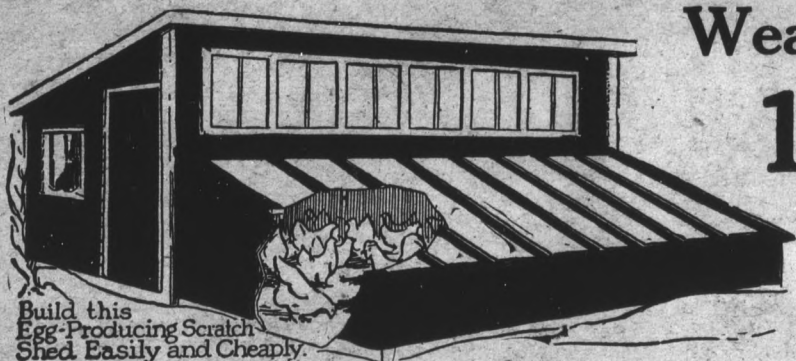
### BUCKBEE GOES TO CONGRESS

**J**OHN T. BUCKBEE, well known seedsman and farmer, President of the nationally known firm of H. W. Buckbee, Rockford Seed Farms, Forest City Greenhouses of Rockford, Ill., has been elected as congressman of Illinois, from the 12th District. Mr. Buckbee will use his best efforts to secure desirable farm relief legislation and better the agricultural situation.



# Ultra-Violet Rays Pass Thru

# FLEX-O-GLASS



Build this  
Egg-Producing Scratch  
Shed Easily and Cheaply.

Weatherproof--Watertight--Unbreakable

**1/8 Cost of Glass** **AND BETTER**

**ADMITS ACTUAL SUNLIGHT**

**The ONLY PRACTICAL MATERIAL for**

**POULTRY SCRATCH SHEDS, BROODER HOUSES,  
HOTBEDS, PORCHES, STORMDOORS, WINDOWS**

## Invest Only 5c Per Hen!

### Makes Them Lay All Winter

Now--It's easy to get eggs all winter. Experts have found that a FLEX-O-GLASS Scratch shed concentrates the sun's Ultra-Violet rays on hens which keeps them active and healthy, stimulates the egg glands and makes your hens lay to the limit in coldest weather. Under glass hens quit laying because it shuts out these needed rays. Make your scratch shed now. Start gathering high priced winter eggs. Use 15 yards for 100 hens.

We receive hundreds of letters like these: "I bought 40 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS last November, made a scratch shed, and am well pleased with it. Happier hens never went through a winter. I went out there the coldest day and watched the hens scratch and heard them cackle, and I sure got the eggs."

—Mrs. J. Morgan of Kansas

### Eggs Jumped

#### from 5 to 115 in a Week

"Brother's eggs jumped from 5 to 115 a week with front of poultry house closed with FLEX-O-GLASS." Mrs. G. Sipple of Pa.

### Prices — All Postage Prepaid

Per yd, 85 1/2 ins. wide; 1 yd, 50c; 5 yds. at 40c. (\$2.00); 10 yds. at 35c. (\$3.50); 25 yds. at 32c. (\$8.00); 100 yds. or more at 30c per yd. (\$30.00).

## Special Trial Offer

### 15 Yards Postpaid for \$5

The FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. will send you 15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS in a roll 85 1/2 inches wide and 45 feet long, postage prepaid, for \$5.00. This big trial roll covers a scratch shed 9x15 ft., [size for 100 hens] or use for enclosing screened porches, stormdoors, hotbeds, cold frames, replacing barn, poultry or hoghouse windows, etc. If after 15 days not satisfied FLEX-O-GLASS gives more warm, healthful light than glass, or if it isn't stronger, better and more durable than other materials, just send it back and your money will be refunded by the FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. without question. You take no risk. You must be absolutely satisfied or your money back. Order direct from factory today and save money. Use Guarantee Coupon below, which is backed by \$1,000 deposited in the Pioneer Bank, Chicago. Send \$9.50 for 30 yds. if you wish larger trial roll. Orders filled in 24 hours. Prepare now for zero weather. FREE catalog on request contains valuable poultry information.



FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 412  
1451 N. Cicero Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Find enclosed \$5.00 for which send me 15 yards of Flex-O-Glass 85 1/2 in wide, by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using it for 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

Name.....

Town.....

R.F.D..... State.....



Specimens were furnished by Wisc. State Exp. Sta. Published by U. S. Egg Society & Poultry Tribune.

## That Wonderful Something in Sunlight (Ultra-Violet Rays)

See the picture above. The larger chicks received the Ultra-Violet rays of sunshine, and the smaller chicks did not, both are the same age. This is almost beyond belief but it is true. Astounding winter egg production has also been discovered by the use of these sun's rays which pass through FLEX-O-GLASS; perfected by Mr. Warp after much research and experimenting; recommended by best U. S. Authorities.

### Recommended by Best U. S. Authorities

Iowa State College states: "I believe your product [FLEX-O-GLASS] far superior to common glass for the winter and for brooderhouses."

Ohio State Experiment Station, upon completing a 10 weeks' test reports: "Enough of the effective Ultra-Violet rays were transmitted to offer protection against leg weakness."

Kansas State Exp. Station says: "Some excellent results have been reported by practical poultrymen who have used glass substitutes, which will allow the passage of the health-giving portion of sunshine to a considerably greater extent than glass."

Dr. Morse, for 45 years Consulting Chemist of Connecticut says: "Congratulations are due you. Your statements I heartily corroborate. FLEX-O-GLASS makes hens lay, because the Ultra-Violet rays which penetrate it makes hens healthful, chemically active, and increases oxygenating power of the blood."

### Get the Genuine Direct from Chicago Factory

Thousands of poultrymen are replacing glass windows with FLEX-O-GLASS, the original Ultra-Violet ray filter advertised. Deprived of these rays hens gradually quit laying. In fact, chicks, pigs and many plants eventually die without them. FLEX-O-GLASS is an extremely strong cloth specially processed, then impregnated with a weatherproofing preparation. Admits actual sunlight (glass does not). Is weatherproof, transparent, unbreakable. Just cut with shears and tack on. Lasts for years.

"FLEX-O-GLASS works wonders for little pigs." So writes A. P. Nave of Ohio. The FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. has thousands of unsolicited testimonials like these on this page. (Addresses on Request.) And we assure you that you will make no mistake in ordering your supply direct from factory today and save middlemen's profits. Therefore FLEX-O-GLASS costs you no more than inferior products.

### Fine for Enclosing Porches



### Changes Snowtrap into Sunparlor

Just nail FLEX-O-GLASS over screened porches and screendoors. Changes snowtrap into a warm, sunlit healthroom where you can work or rest. Ideal for children's playhouse because Ultra-Violet rays develop vitamin D to prevent rickets, colds and failing health. Saves fuel, kills drafts, looks good.

Mrs. G. Marwin of Mo. writes us: "I have FLEX-O-GLASS on my porch, and am delighted with its appearance."

### Replace Windows with FLEX-O-GLASS

Also ideal for repairing broken windows. Scatters healthful light to every corner of room.



### Keeps Chicks Healthy and Growing

Chicks under FLEX-O-GLASS mature in 1/2 regular time because they get actual sunlight full of Ultra-Violet rays, indoors. Utilize these rays. Prevent diseases and Rickets—weak legs caused from lack of Ultra-Violet rays. Simply take boards off of south side of coop and put FLEX-O-GLASS on. Early chicks will be warm, comfortable and healthy, indoors. They'll exercise, be full of pep and their fast growth will amaze you. The same is true for pigs. Sunlight is nature's only health producer—Why not use it?

### Better than Glass for Hotbeds

FLEX-O-GLASS is installed much easier than glass, holds heat better and costs far less. Grows plants quicker and stronger. We receive many letters like this: "I use FLEX-O-GLASS on hotbeds and it is better than glass. The plants do better under FLEX-O-GLASS."—Chas. Norelius of W. Va.

Also used in factory, house and school windows, on rollers, to diffuse unpleasant sun glare. Actually makes rooms lighter. Comes in one piece 35 1/2 inches wide and any length desired. Lies flat and smooth. Looks neat and attractive.



FLEX-O-GLASS is very easily installed. Just measure to size, cut with shears, nail on and the job is done. Absolutely weather-resisting. Lasts for years.

## OUR CLAIMS

Backed by Unsolicited Proof  
Read a Few of the Hundreds of  
Letters Received Daily  
(Addresses on Request)

### Tested and Proven Most Durable

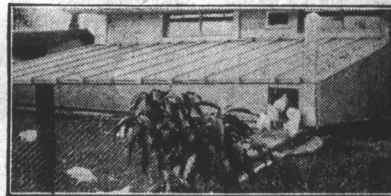
The Ne'Er Idle Poultry Farm of Indiana, writes: "We used FLEX-O-GLASS on our brooderhouses this spring and were very well pleased. We placed it by the side of one window that was covered with



[another product]. The difference in the color of the light was quickly noticeable. But one very convincing argument was that the chicks piled up in front of FLEX-O-GLASS window, leaving the space in front of the other entirely empty. The FLEX-O-GLASS looks as well at the end of the season as it did at the first, while the other material is decidedly worn. I thought perhaps these observations of ours might be of interest to you." Many poultry men remove boards from south side of hen house and put FLEX-O-GLASS on. Brings amazing winter egg production.

### As if it Were a Day in June

"In this country it gets so cold that the chickens hug together in a corner like balls of feathers. Since I put FLEX-O-GLASS on my poultryhouse front my chickens are running helter-skelter, scratching here and scratching there, singing their own song of praise all day long. They feel so comfortable that at times they stand with their wings raised out from their bodies, as if it were a day in June. You do not claim too much for its value to poultry keepers. Wishing you every success for your FLEX-O-GLASS that brings joy to the egg manufacturers (the hens)." —J. W. Soutare, Ont., Canada.



### Recommended by Leading Poultry Farms

"I have used your product the past 2 years, and find it O. K. Consequently I can recommend it to my Baby Chick Customers." Cornhusker Poultry Farm, Nebr.

Used for Years  
"I like your FLEX-O-GLASS very much, it is the best material I've seen used." Mrs. W. H. Hansen, of Okla.

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# MARKET FLASHES



## Farmers Anxious to Market Cattle

Heavy Receipts Send Prices Downward

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

FARMERS are looking forward to less unsettled markets for most farm products from now on, but very much is bound to depend upon whether they keep their shipments of live stock, grain, etc., within reasonable bounds, something they are much apt to neglect. During the autumn months grains were shipped from the farms with the greatest freedom, and buyers naturally took advantage of so good an opportunity to put prices for both wheat and corn down to the lowest level of the season. Oats prices were maintained because of the short crop of choice oats, and the extremely small harvest of rye put prices far higher than last year. For a while rye was lower than at the best time of the season, with an unexpectedly small foreign demand, but a short time ago a revival of rye exports resulted in a moderate rise in quotations. The wheat market is in a stronger position than the corn trade but the price of wheat is largely dependent upon the foreign demand,

shrinkage in values for the latter. Hogs have undergone a large reduction in prices from the year's high time, while still selling far higher than in most recent years, and lambs have sold far lower than at this time in 1925.

### Grain Markets Unsettled

During recent weeks speculative interest on the Chicago Board of Trade has centered strongly in wheat for future delivery, and the prevailing sentiment was bearish the greater part of the time. It really seems surprising, yet it is true that in the course of two weeks wheat went off 11 cents a bushel, the market lacking the incentive of a vigorous demand from millers and exporters. Only a short time ago prices reached the lowest point of the season, the visible wheat supply in the United States amounting up to 72,553,000 bushels, comparing with only 44,264,000 bushels a year ago. Late sales were made of December wheat around \$1.36, comparing with \$1.62

and bring a fair premium. Rye sells at around 92 cents, a few cents higher than a year ago.

### The Cattle Outlook

Cattle feeding this winter promises to be sufficiently large for all requirements, being smaller in some feeding districts than a year ago and larger in others. As foreseen by the government officials, the indications are for a small increase over last year in the corn belt area east of the Mississippi and a very considerable decrease in the corn belt area west of the Missouri. A short time ago a large decline in prices for stockers and feeders brought out large buying in the Chicago stock yards, and unusually liberal shipments were made at costs of from \$5.90 to \$7.65 to feeding districts, not many selling above \$7.50, while many stock and feeder cows and heifers sold for \$4.25 to \$5.75. Later there was a big advance in beef cattle as well as in thin cattle adapted for feeding, the previous greatly overstocked market being followed by unusually light receipts and a ready sale. Thanksgiving week saw active sales of beef steers at \$7.75 to \$13, the greater share going at \$9.50 to \$12.50, and the top, \$13, was the top for the year. Every year this takes place, the fat stock show in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition causing stockmen to send their best cattle to the Chicago market. Yearling steers were by far the highest sellers, and the best long-fed heavy steers went for \$11.50. Fat cows and heifers sold at \$6.50 to \$11, and stockers and feeders soared to \$6 to \$8.25, going mainly at \$6.50 to \$7.75. A year ago beef steers sold at \$7.25 to \$14. For the year to recent date the combined receipts of cattle in seven western packing points amounted to 10,458,000 head, comparing with 10,057,000 a year ago.

### Hog Prices Narrower

Recently the range of hog prices in the Chicago market was the narrowest of the year, and prices for all live stock moved up as the usual prelude to the great live stock show. Recent weeks have seen large receipts, but for the year to late date the combined receipts in seven western packing points aggregated only 19,925,000 hogs, comparing with 22,692,000 a year ago and 27,302,000 two years ago. At times the arrivals are excessive and on a recent day 48,000 hogs reached the Chicago stock yards, being the second largest since last May. Within a short time hogs have sold not very much above prices of a year ago, but they continue to sell at much above prices paid in other recent years. The packers talk bearish and are predicting much lower prices, but stockmen can do much to hold the market by maturing their hogs and making them prime. Recently the hogs received in the Chicago market averaged 233 pounds, equal to the lightest since May, 1925, while a year ago the average stood at 241 pounds and two years ago at 226 pounds, the five year average for corresponding weeks being 231 pounds. The packers are counting on liberal marketings of hogs for December and January, and they are predicting \$10 hogs. Late sales were made of hogs at \$10 to \$11.90, comparing with \$10 to \$11.85 a year ago, \$7.55 to \$9.55 two years ago and \$6.15 to \$7.15 three years ago.

### A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

By U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., November 24, 1926. —After the wholesale needs of the November feast day have been supplied the food products become dull in the market until the advance requirements for Christmas stir them to life again. This quiet spell seems to include about all the farm products this season. Changes in prices and conditions were by no means startling as the end of November approached. Butter and eggs sold a little higher the third week of the month. Prices of wheat, livestock, and potatoes were inclined to sag a little at about the same time. In feed, hay, cotton, and most other products there was little change.

### Wheat and Corn

Wheat and corn often go up or down together but the late November tendency was upward for corn because of decreasing market receipts but wheat was inclined to move downward reflecting the larger

### M. B. F. MARKET REPORTS BY RADIO

EVERY evening, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7:05 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.

and at best the export trade has been uncertain. A return to normal business in the war stricken countries of Europe is slow in coming about, and this explains much of the slowness of exports from the United States and Canada. The cattle trade has been largely unsatisfactory to the stock feeders, with excessive marketings much of the fall, including a fair proportion of cattle that were pastured in the range states. Aside from the strong tendency of the farmers to hurry their short-fed cattle to market, thereby bringing around frequent bad breaks in prices, the worse feature all along has been the almost invariable custom of smashing values on Mondays by especially large offerings on that day. An enormous difference is made between prices for the extremely popular light weight yearling steers and heifers and the highly unpopular long-fed heavy steers, and farmers have been large sufferers by the

a year ago and about \$1.55 two years ago. One thing that is needed to put prices up is an improved condition in foreign countries. Late reports were that the world's exportable surplus of wheat is over 900,000,000 bushels, while the world's import requirements are about 700,000,000 bushels.

### Low Prices For Corn

Free marketing of old and new corn has increased the visible supply in this country to over 30,000,000 bushels, against only 1,512,000 bushels a year ago, and since the price fell to the lowest level of the season, country owners have held back their old corn, while not much of the new crop is in marketable condition. December corn has sold around 70 cents, a few cents lower than a year ago, while two years ago it sold up to \$1.20. Oats sell around 46 cents, a little higher than last year, and No. 2 white oats are scarce

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

	Detroit Nov. 30	Chicago Nov. 30	Detroit Nov. 16	Detroit 1 yr. ago
<b>WHEAT—</b>				
No. 2 Red	\$1.33		\$1.39	\$1.31
No. 2 White	1.39		1.40	1.32
No. 2 Mixed	1.37		1.38	1.31
<b>CORN—</b>				
No. 2 Yellow	.76	.73	.75	.92
No. 3 Yellow	.75		.74	.91
<b>OATS—(New)</b>				
No. 2 White	.48		.49 1/2	.44 1/2
No. 3 White	.46	.41 @ .42	.47 1/2	.43 1/2
<b>RYE—</b>				
Cash No. 2	.90		.94	.94
<b>BEANS—</b>				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.30 @ 5.40		5.10 @ 5.15	4.95 @ 5.00
<b>POTATOES—</b>				
(New) Per Cwt	3.00 @ 3.15	2.25 @ 2.50	3.00	2.66 @ 3.34
<b>HAY—</b>				
No. 1 Tim.	19 @ 20.50	20 @ 21	19 @ 20.50	24.50 @ 25
No. 2 Tim.	16 @ 17.50	18 @ 20	16 @ 17.50	21 @ 22
No. 1 Clover	16 @ 18	23 @ 25	16 @ 17.50	20 @ 21
Light Mixed	18 @ 19.50	20 @ 22	18 @ 19.50	23 @ 23.50

Tuesday, November 30.—Wheat and rye easy. Corn and oats unchanged. Bean market steady. Butter and eggs in demand.



crop and market stock here and in Canada and the increased production expected in Argentina. Higher production figures in both these countries have tended to weaken slightly the world wheat market position. Rye went down with wheat but oats, barley, and flax showed little change. Feeds and hay are doing a little better because of colder weather which helps the trade. Some lines sell a bit higher but cotton seed stays on the bargain list.

#### Livestock

Livestock trade was rather unsatisfactory through most of November. Slack demand and irregular price declines were the rule, especially in the dull period preceding Thanksgiving, when the usual inactivity of that period was very evident. Hog prices at one time dropped to lowest point of the year. Steers and fat lambs also sold lower although lamb supplies had decreased.

#### Eggs

Egg prices have tended upward since the middle of August. The rate of gain was rapid in November. Fresh "Firsts" advanced 13 to 14 cents during the first three weeks of the month. At this point the price was within two cents of last year's level and storage eggs, although not rising lately, were selling a little higher than they were a year ago.

#### Turkeys

Turkeys have been selling close to last year's level or a little higher in some markets. Fresh receipts were liberal but storage holdings comparative light. Other poultry showed little change in price or market conditions through most of November. Receipts continued heavy and there were heavy stocks of broilers and fryers put into cold storage. Those were mostly of only fair quality and may prove a troublesome feature later in the season.

#### Butter

Butter holds well at fairly high levels maintaining the November price gains. Demand has been active enough to take care of liberal supplies of fresh butter and continued heavy withdrawals from cold storage besides small imports from New Zealand, Siberia, and Denmark. The foreign situation is important at present.



#### Week of December 5

WITH a moderate rise in the temperature during the early part of the week of December 5th, we are expecting generally pleasant weather. However, by Monday or Tuesday there will be increasing winds and cloudiness. While there will not be any general heavy precipitation for the state, there will be reports of damage to trees and wires from the wind.

Shortly after the middle of the week these storms will cease, the skies clear up and temperatures fall to readings below the normal.

#### Week of December 12

Rain or snow storms are expected for the first part of the week of December 12th in Michigan with the mean temperatures somewhat above the freezing point.

Towards the middle part of the week there will be moderate falls of rain or snow and with these storms will come high winds. While there may be some blue sky in sections of the state about Thursday, we expect more storminess at the end of the week including rain, sleet or snow and high winds or gales.

The week will end with temperatures taking a marked fall.

#### Expect Cold Winter Months

The average temperature for the winter of 1926-1927 will range below the Michigan normal. The first two months of 1927 will be the most severe.

Precipitation will not be as heavy this winter as some have been in the state, especially in February, 1927. During this latter month we expect some alternate thaws and freezes.

## Demand for Veal is Good

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Cheese markets continue quiet and nearly unchanged. Production and receipts are light.

#### Grass Seed

Timothy grass seed prices averaged 10 cents per 100 pounds lower in early November than they were a month before and \$1.95 lower than they were a year ago. The declining tendency was quite general except in Missouri and parts of South Dakota. Quotations range from \$4.35 to \$4.95. Marketing has been slow the past few weeks.

#### LIVESTOCK MARKETS

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL STOCKYARDS, DETROIT**—Cattle: Market strong; best Detroit yearlings, dry, \$10.50@11.95; best heavy steers, \$8.50@10; best heavy weight butcher steers, \$8@8.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$6@7.75; handy light butchers, \$5.50@6.25; light butchers, \$4.50@5.75; best cows, \$5@5.75; butcher cows, \$4.25@4.75; cutters, \$3.50@4; canners, \$3@3.50; choice light bulls, \$6@6.50; Bologna bulls, \$5.50@6.50; stock bulls, \$4@4.50; feeders, \$6@7; stockers, \$5.50@6.50; milkers and springers, \$55@90. Veal calves, 50c higher; best, \$15.50; others, \$3.50@15. Sheep and lambs: Prospect 25c lower; best lambs, \$13.60@15; fair lambs, \$11.90@12; light to common lambs, \$5.50@9.75; buck lambs, \$5@12.50; fair to good sheep, \$5@6.50; culls and common, \$2@3. Hogs: Mixed, \$12.25.

**CHICAGO**—The feature of last week's livestock trade was the big advance in cattle and lambs made during the first days followed by the late slump that wiped out nearly all of the gain.

In Saturday's market, cattle trade was wide, with no good steers on hand. Values were steady at the recent decline. After the break of Friday, values were about 50 cents higher for yearlings, while heavy steers closed strong to 25 cents higher on the week, after having been up as much as \$1. Cows closed the week steady. Calves were up \$1.

Hog trade was strong. Choice heavy butchers sold at \$10.50@11. Pigs were a little slow but best lots went at \$11.90, unchanged. Compared with a week ago, trade was about the same.

The sheep run was light and trade of little account. The week's trade was uneven. Prices were higher early, but the market dropped again. Fat lambs sold at \$14@14.25 at the best time, with the best \$14 at the close. Feeders closed a little higher and aged sheep held unchanged.

**EAST BUFFALO**—(U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)—Hogs—Mostly 10@15c higher, pigs 25c up; bulk 160 to 220 lbs. \$12.60; few decks, 230 lbs. \$12.40@12.50; pigs and light lights, \$12.75; packing sows mostly \$10.50@11. Cattle—Mostly reactor cows; steady. Calves—Odd sales veals, \$15, or 50c lower. Sheep—Steady; top fat lambs, \$14.25; culls and common kind, \$10@10.50.

#### SEEDS

Chicago.—Timothy, \$4.75@5.25; clover seed, \$27.75@34.50.

Detroit.—Clover seed, \$21.60; alsike, \$19.25; timothy, \$2.65.

#### WOOL

The market closed quiet last week with prices firm. Fleece wools are dormant but considerable fine wool is being used by the worsted mills.

#### POTATOES

Just before Thanksgiving the potato market was dull but with the coming of colder weather a steadier tone prevailed, although prices did not change.

#### BEANS

The market is beginning to realize how serious the damage has been to beans and prices are working upward. Buyers appear to have the market pretty well in hand when the supply is anywhere near normal.

#### DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

There seems to be a fair demand for eggs at 50@57c per doz. for fresh receipts, and 30@34½c for cold storage.

Butter is firm with best creamery, in tubs, 42@45c per lb.

#### DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

Poultry is steady with prices unchanged. The following prices are what commission merchants get for farmers' poultry from which a commission of 5 per cent is deductible, as well as shipping charges: Springers, fancy, 4 lbs up, 25c; medium, 23c; Leghorns, 21c; blacks, 17@18c; stags, 18@19c; hens, 5 lbs up, 24c; 4 lbs up, 23c; Leghorns and small, 16c. Ducks: White, 4½ lbs up, 26c; smaller or dark, 21@22c. Geese, 20c. Turkeys: Young, No. 1, 8 lbs up, 38c; No. 2, 25@30c; old toms, 30c. Pigeons, \$2 per doz.

#### FARMERS' CLUBS TO MEET IN FEBRUARY

THE annual meeting of Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs will be deferred until Farmers' Week in February.

This has been thought advisable as at this time every club could be present and we ask that every club in the state arrange for delegates to attend this meeting, the exact date of which will be announced later.—Mrs. J. R. Johnson, Secretary.

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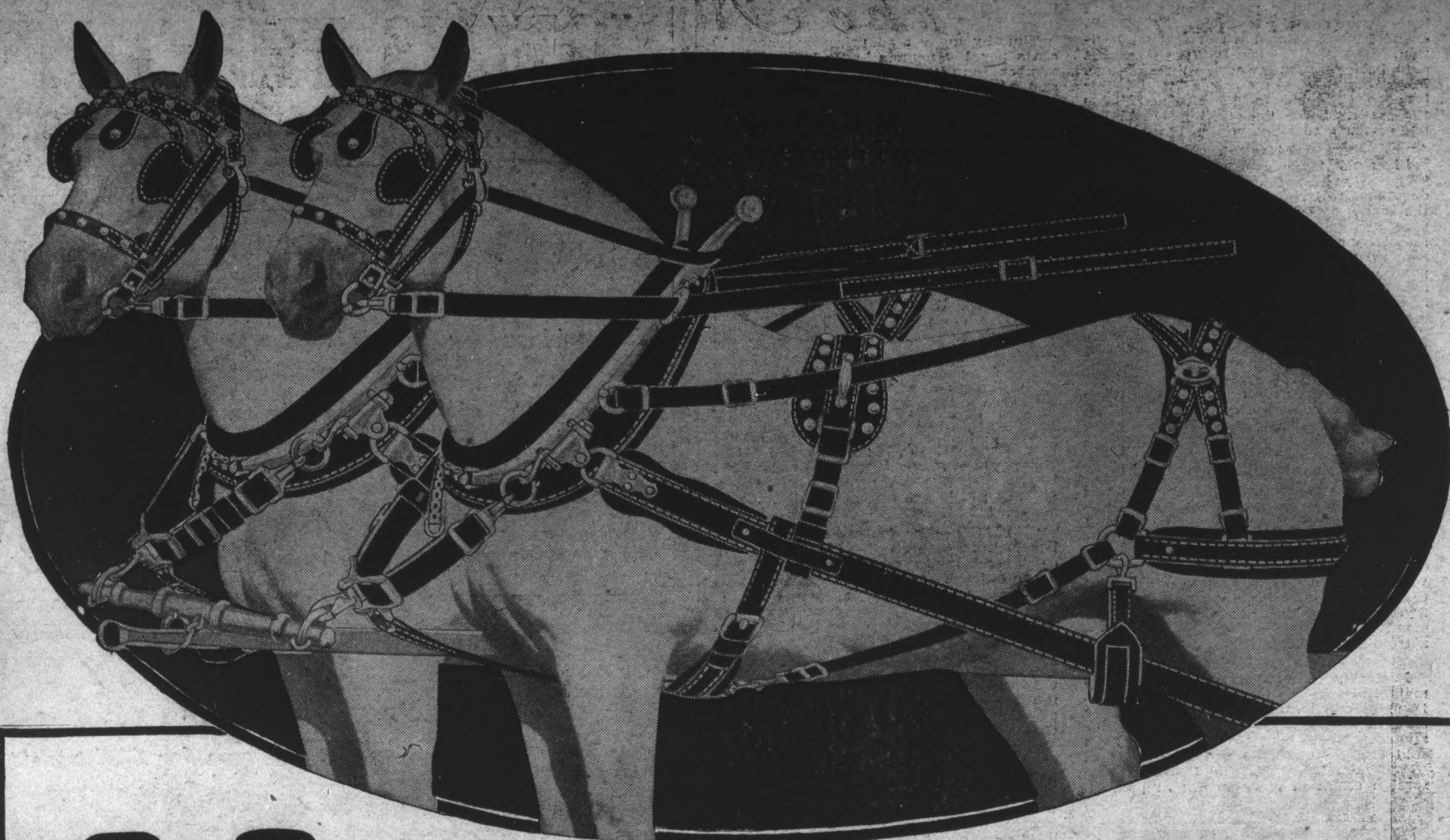
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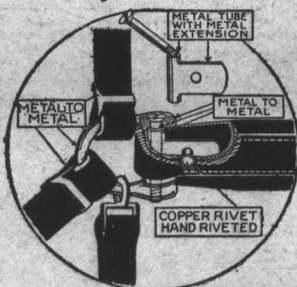
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