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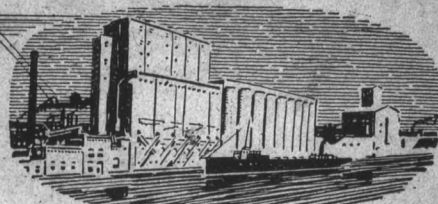
The Michigan

JANUARY 31, 1927

BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



TELLING DADDY A SECRET

In this issue: "Is Greenville Farmer Guilty of Manslaughter?"—"Pointers For Farmers Who Must Make Out Income Returns For 1926"—News on Legislature—and many other features

Form Wolverine Poultry and Egg Exchange

ONE of the most important steps in cooperative marketing of poultry products was begun when the Wolverine Poultry and Egg Exchange was formed at Hillsdale, January 7," declares C. G. Card, head of the Michigan State College poultry department. County meetings had been held the week of January 3 in six southern counties of the state and delegates were then appointed to meet at Hillsdale and draw up articles of constitution for a state cooperative organization.

A. W. Torrant represented Jackson county; county agricultural agent H. S. Osler, Washtenaw county; A. E. Betteridge, Lenawee county; county agent J. V. Sheap, Hillsdale county; Mrs. C. O. Reynolds, Branch county; and S. S. Teeter, Calhoun county. J. A. Hannah, extension specialist of the College poultry department, was chairman of the meeting. G. Patch extension specialist of the economics department of the College acted as legal advisor. Prof. Card and Alfred Bentall of the Michigan Farm Bureau also attended.

E. M. Fackler, president of the Wauseon Poultry Producers Exchange at Wauseon, Ohio, and Manager M. L. Howell told the delegates of the success of the Ohio Cooperative and helped the Michigan men to form their exchange. Mr. Howell is recognized as one of the leading co-

operative managers in the poultry industry.

The exchange was formed with the idea of uniting all poultry industries of the State. It was recognized that hatcherymen, being good business men, were probably the best organized of any branch of the industry. Mr. Howell pointed out that hatcheries are improving the quality of flocks and will continue to cooperate with the association. The policy of the exchange is to sell poultry and eggs, and poultry accessories such as cod liver oil, bone meal, egg cartons, but not poultry feed.

A member of the association pays an initial fee of three dollars and signs a contract in which he agrees to sell only through the exchange for at least a period of three years. The member also agrees to make a payment of twenty cents per hen for the three year period. Payment may be made in full but five cents a hen must be paid when the member affiliates himself with the exchange and the remaining fifteen cents per hen paid in the form of a note. The five cent initial payment is required for the first six months of business. Thereafter an amount equal to five cents per hen is taken from the earnings of the member every six months until the twenty cents apportionment is made.

As the Wolverine Exchange will

market through the Wauseon distributing center until a sufficient volume of business necessary for a separate Michigan exchange is secured, the Michigan cooperative can start business on a \$5000 capital. This means that at least 100,000 hens will be needed for large enough volume of trade and sufficient capital. This figure is the number of hens agreed upon by the directors that will be necessary with which to begin.

A. W. Torrant heads the board of directors, with A. E. Betteridge as secretary-treasurer and H. S. Osler as vice-president.

The Michigan association was fortunate in having the experiences and practices of the Ohio exchange brought before them. While Petaluma, California, is perhaps the largest and most successful poultry marketing center in the United States, Wauseon is regarded as the leading cooperative in the middle western states.

Poultry marketing investigations had been carried on by the United States department of agriculture in this Ohio section previous to 1924. M. L. Howell, then county agricultural agent of Henry county, saw the need of a better marketing outlet and so the Ohio association began in the spring of 1924. Four counties, Napoleon, Defiance, Williams, and Fulton, made up the organization, with Wauseon as the central grading plant. The three dollar payment, with twenty cents per hen as the be-

ginning investment, was the capital with which the Ohio people began. The Wauseon plant used collateral notes as part of the twenty cent fee, but such notes are not legal under the Michigan banking commission laws.

Wauseon began business with a \$13,000 capital and \$80,000 collateral security. Up until January first, 1927, they had carried on a \$902,000 business since July first, 1926. Such is the progress of the Ohio exchange. Their henneries and flocks now bring a premium on the New York and Boston markets, while the lesser grades are sold to local markets and to Michigan cities. The ability to invade the Michigan markets is but an example of what can be accomplished by cooperative grading and packing. To stabilize the venture, a three percent deduction was taken from profits and this makes up the reserve capital.

The Wauseon Exchange now has 1781 members who own a total of 312,000 hens. The average is 174 hens per member. E. M. Fackler, the president, himself has a flock of 1000 White Leghorns. By belonging to the association Mr. Fackler was able to make a nice profit over the home market. He declared that a much better price could be secured, especially for broilers. Mr. Fackler was enthusiastic over the success of the Ohio plant and looks for considerable expansion among other counties in that state.—Kline.

MARCELLUS FARMER WINS Calf

THE third annual meeting of the Cass County Guernsey Breeders' Association, held January 11, at Marcellus, was an unqualified success both in respect to size of attendance and quality of program. Much interest centered around the drawing which determined the new owner of a fine Guernsey bull calf put up by the Marcellus Chamber of Commerce.

Activities started at noon when a sumptuous pot-luck dinner was attacked and successfully disposed of. The crowd then assembled at the moving picture theater where three reels of films secured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture together with the talks given, rounded out a program of unusual interest and educational value.

W. D. Bunting, Michigan Guernsey field man, congratulated the county association on the work they are doing, mentioning especially the show herd sent out by the breeders last fall.

Wilber Brown of Volinia gave an account of his stewardship of the bull won by him at the 1926 Association meeting. He stated that the calf had developed into a real asset to himself and the community.

Use of grade sires was condemned by County Agent H. H. Barnum in a brief talk. He passed out circulars showing that greater progress can be secured in two crosses of pure-bred sires on native stocks than will result from five crosses where a three-quarter blood is used.

At the business session George Frank of Jones was elected president to succeed A. D. Alldredge of Edwardsburg who has headed the organization since its inception. Chas. E. Bonine and Leo Tase, both of Cassopolis, were chosen Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively.

Directors selected were A. P. Williams, Jones; Ralph Moore, Dowagiac; A. D. Alldredge, Edwardsburg; Ernest Huyck, Marcellus; and W. J. Miller, Barrien Center.

MICHIGAN'S ARMY OF BEES EARN \$1,000,000 A YEAR

MICHIGAN agricultural wealth is increasing at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year through the work of an army of insects, according to State Commissioner of Agriculture L. Whitney Watkins. These insects are honey bees which annually produce 10,000,000 pounds of honey. There are between 12,000 and 15,000 beekeepers in Michigan, most of whom make a profit by "farming bees."

The Devil

"Did you present your account to the defendant?" inquired a lawyer of a client.
"I did, your Honor."
"And what did he say?"
"He told me to go to the devil."
"And what did you do then?"
"Why, then I came to you."

The TRUTH about feed prices

Here is the plain, simple truth about the price of any dairy feed you may name:

It is a high price if the feed does not produce milk profitably for you.

It is a low price if it earns a higher net profit—per dollar spent—than other feeds with which you may compare it.

Remember, the profit basis—money in the bank after the milk is sold and the feed bill paid—is the only basis on which to figure dairy costs correctly.

That you may most easily compare Larro—pound for pound and dollar for dollar—with the rations you are now using, we offer you a trial under our guarantee, which gives you your money back if you are not satisfied with results after you have fed 200 pounds to any one cow. This guarantee has been in effect continuously for fifteen years.

Ask the Nearest Dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT MICHIGAN

Larro

The SAFE Ration for Dairy Cows
Also a complete line of poultry feeds—as good for your chickens as our dairy feed is for your cows.

Feed two bags under our guarantee



More Milk Or It Costs You Nothing

"Feed 200 pounds of Larro to any one cow; then if your own figures do not show that she gave more milk on Larro, or if for any other reason you are not entirely satisfied, return your unused Larro sacks and unused Larro and get every cent of your money back."

Dealers selling Larro are authorized to carry out the terms of this agreement.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1927

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Governor Requests Audit of State's Finances

Huge Budget Requests and Discovery of Hidden Deficits Worry Executive and Legislators

By STANLEY M. POWELL

Lansing Correspondent of THE BUSINESS FARMER

LEGISLATIVE chambers have been almost deserted this week. A twelve day recess is being taken from January 20 until February 2 to allow the legislative committees to inspect the various State institutions and activities. With budget requests soaring many millions of dollars above those of previous years, the solons know that they must cut and cut deeply somewhere. The question is to find what are the most pressing needs.

Few senators or representatives seem to relish the term "junktets" which is applied to these trips. That term savors too much of a wild trip at State expense, of pre-Volstead indulgences, etc. Perhaps "institutional inspection visitation" would suit the members better.

Not only are the demands for money worrying the legislators, but to further complicate the situation, nobody knows just how badly the State Treasury is involved at present. The new Administration found State funds at a very low level. Special arrangements had to be made to meet the pay roll for the first two weeks of January, and even then the employees had to wait a couple of days.

One of the first acts of the new Administrative Board was to comply with Governor Green's request that a thorough audit of the State's books be made to reveal assets and unpaid obligations. The work has progressed far enough to reveal past-due bills running into the millions. Reports that the records at the State-owned cement plant at Chelsea were being mutilated caused the Governor to send the auditors from Lansing to Chelsea with orders to find out the facts and bring back a complete and unprejudiced report.

Salary Boosts Uncovered

Another distressing thing discovered is that between the primary election and the end of the Groesbeck administration, salary raises of State employees totalling \$50,000 were made. Governor Green characterized this action as "raw" and declared that steps should be taken at once to remove these evidences of political favoritism and readjust wage and salary levels of State employees.

Fifty-four bills and several resolutions have been introduced thus far and are pending before legislative committees. Many of these measures are quite familiar, having been introduced regularly in each recent Legislature.

A three-cent gas tax and a readjusted scale of automobile license rates is proposed in two bills introduced by Rep. Fred R. Ming of Cheboygan. Rep. Ming proposes to cut the weight tax on passenger cars from 55 to 45 cents per hundred pounds and on trucks weighing less than 2,500 pounds from 65 to 55 cents per hundred pounds. However, he would materially increase the rate for commercial vehicles weighing more than 2,500 pounds. It is hard to predict whether the two bills as passed would raise more or less revenue from the motorists than the present laws.

Besides revising the weight tax rates, the second Ming bill would increase the county share of the automobile license revenue to 50 per cent of the total amount collected, instead of a flat \$6,000,000. Rep. Ming estimates that this would give the counties about \$3,000,000 more than they now receive.

Some of the members are in favor of doing away with the annual weight tax and making up the loss in revenue, at least in part, through

a higher gas tax. Rep. Ming warns them that it would take at least a 7-cent gas tax to bring in as much revenue as is now being received from the two sources and that any decrease in the total receipts from the motorists will mean an added tax burden on the property owners. Several other tax measures have also been thrown into the legisla-

tive hopper. Rep. Douglas Black of Twining proposes to postpone the last day on which taxes can be paid without penalty from January 10 until February 10.

New Taxation System

Rep. Wilbur B. Snow of Comstock is sponsoring a constitutional amendment which, if adopted, would allow the Legislature to draft an entirely

new system of taxation for the State, including an income tax.

Sen. Peter B. Lennon, who has been working for months on a tobacco tax proposal, has the final draft of the bill ready to introduce when the Legislature convenes at the end of its present recess. It is expected that it will provide a tax of 10 per cent on cigars, chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, and snuff and \$2.00 per thousand on cigarettes, with a provision that the revenue so raised is to be used to reduce, by that amount, the State general property tax.

Two unborn State institutions are receiving considerable attention from the lawmakers. One is the much talked-of fifth normal provided for in a bill passed by the 1925 Legislature which was to have been located somewhere in the upper part of the lower peninsula. The bill which passed two years ago carried an appropriation of \$350,000. No one seems to know where the money went and the institution was not established. Now Rep. Denis G. Clancy of Hillsdale has introduced a bill to repeal the law passed in 1925, as he feels there is no real need for another State normal school.

The legislative committee appointed at the 1925 session to settle upon a site for a new tuberculosis sanatorium reported in favor of a location adjoining the University Hospital at Ann Arbor. However, Sen. Seymour H. Person of Lansing has now introduced a bill to repeal the law which provided for this new sanatorium and appropriated one-half million dollars to build it.

In an effort to secure the vote of the Michigan delegation in Congress for the McNary-Haugen bill, Sen. Peter B. Lennon has introduced a resolution which, if passed, would petition Congress to approve this farm relief measure.

Seek Check on Chicken Thieves

The chicken thief nuisance which has been emphasized in THE BUSINESS FARMER is, coming in for its share of attention in the 1927 Legislature. Rep. Luther E. Hall of Ionia has introduced a bill to require every poultry buyer to obtain and record on blanks to be furnished by the Secretary of State, detailed information regarding each lot of poultry purchased. This information would include: date of purchase, name of seller, his or her residence, color, color of hair, eyes, height, weight, business occupation, kind of poultry purchased, the number thereof, whether such poultry was raised by such seller or purchased of others, and if purchased from others, then the name of the person from whom so purchased and the date thereof. If the poultry were delivered in a motor vehicle, the purchaser would also have to record the auto license number.

As predicted in our report of two weeks ago, the present session of the Legislature is not a pleasant one from the standpoint of a lobbyist. The Governor has already sent a special message to the Senate and House, calling attention to the activities of one well-known and influential lobbyist and suggesting that rules be made to debar all lobbyists and suggesting that rules be made from the legislative chambers.

Rep. Burton G. Cameron of Charlotte has introduced a proposal in the House that a committee to consist of the Speaker and two representatives examine and pass upon all lobbyists. Possibly I shall have to gather the material for my next report from a seat somewhere up in the gallery.

PROGRAM FOR FARMERS' WEEK

Jan. 31 to Feb. 4, at M. A. C.

FARMERS' WEEK has come to be the biggest agricultural conference held in Michigan. Each year thousands of farmers and their families gather for the week at the College, where they hear national leaders discuss economic and agricultural questions, view interesting exhibits and displays, and take part in the general consideration of vital topics.

Entertainment and education are mixed in equal portion during the program of Farmers' Week. Music, pageants, and social hours are balanced off against the more serious side of the schedule, which is devoted to educational work on almost all phases of agriculture and rural life.

Separate programs and exhibits are planned for the women who attend Farmers' Week. Making their headquarters in the College Home Economics Building, they spend a week filled with interesting and valuable meetings and special conferences.

Special rates are available on all railroads for Farmers' Week visitors. Round-trip tickets may be had for one and one-half times the regular one-way fare, from any point in the state to East Lansing. Details about these rates may be had from local ticket agents.

Rooms are available for Farmers' Week visitors in East Lansing and Lansing homes, as well as in Lansing hotels. Rooms in private homes may be secured at a cost of about one dollar a night per person, through Rev. Biery, at the College Y. M. C. A., Peoples Church, East Lansing, Mich.

Meals will be available at reasonable cost at various East Lansing and Lansing restaurants. Light lunches will be served in booths at some of the exhibits on the campus.

Upon arrival, visitors should go to the Peoples Church, where rooms may be secured and baggage checked. They should then register at either the Home Economics Building, Agricultural Building, Gymnasium, Horticultural, Dairy or the Armory. Upon registration, visitors will be given full information, the final program for Farmers' Week, and badges which will admit to all entertainments and meetings of the week, except the basketball game Monday evening, for which a nominal charge of fifty cents will be made.

Farmers' Week visitors are invited to avail themselves of conveniences of the Union Memorial Building at the entrance to the Campus. There are rest rooms for men and for women, public telephones, a large lobby, dining rooms and a cafeteria where meals may be procured at reasonable prices. The affairs of the building are conducted by the students and alumni of the College and the profits from its operation are used to add to the facilities of the building. It was erected from funds donated by alumni and friends of the College in honor of the war dead.

Program of General Meetings During Farmers' Week

Monday, January 31

Basketball Games
College Gymnasium

6:00 M. S. C. Short Course vs. Alpine Grange from Kent County.
8:00 M. S. C. Varsity vs. Butler University from Indianapolis, Ind.

Farmers' Week visitors may secure tickets at the Registration Booths at one-half the regular rates.

8:00 Three Act Play at Social Hall, Peoples Church, "Servant in the House." Presented by Theta Alpha Phi, Student Dramatic Club. The Farmers' Week badge will admit Farmers' Week visitors without charge.

Tuesday, February 1

Livestock Day
Afternoon Session

Chairman—Dean R. S. Shaw
1:30 Music—College Orchestra.
2:00 Address—"The Future Trend of the Poultry Industry," H. L. Lackie, State Department of Markets, Madison, Wisconsin.

2:40 Southern Melodies, Guitar accompaniment, L. G. Moore, Class 1927.
2:50 "Modern Trend in Livestock Production," W. A. Cochel, Kansas City, Mo.

Tuesday, February 1

Evening Session

Chairman—Hon. C. L. Brody
6:45 Band Concert.
7:30 "When the Farmer Comes to Court," Judge C. B. Collingwood, Lansing, Mich.

8:05 M. S. C. Co-ed Quartette.
8:15 Address, President C. C. Little, University of Michigan.

Wednesday, February 2

Agronomy Day
Afternoon Session

Chairman—Hon. L. Whitney Watkins
1:30 Band Concert.
2:00 "Corn Borer Situation," J. F. Cox, Prof. of Farm Crops, M. S. C.
2:30 College Glee Club.
2:45 "What the Community Owes the Child," Dr. Caroline Hedger, Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund.

Thursday, February 3

Afternoon Session

Chairman—Prof. A. K. Chittenden
1:00 Parade of College Livestock.
1:30 Band Concert.

2:00 Introduction of Michigan's Director of Conservation, Geo. E. Bishop, Secretary Upper Peninsula Development Bureau.

2:15 Violin Solo, Miss Frances Ayers, Accompanist, Miss Lavern Hansen.

2:30 Forestry Conservation, L. J. Young, State Director of Conservation.

3:30 Soil Conservation, Dr. M. M. McCool, Soils Dept., M. S. C., Mr. Burt Wermuth, Assoc. Editor, Michigan Farmer.

Thursday, February 3

Evening Session

Chairman—Director J. D. Willard
6:45 Music—College Orchestra.
7:10 College Glee Club.
7:30 Address—President K. L. Butterfield, M. S. C.
8:00 Music—M. S. C. Co-ed Quartette.
8:15 Address—Senator Royal Copeland, N. Y.

PROGRAM HOMEMAKER'S SECTION FARMERS' WEEK

January 31—February 4
Room 301—Home Economics Building

Tuesday, 9 A. M., February 1

Community Singing.
Announcements.
Vegetables and How to Grow Them, Prof. Geo. E. Starr—Horticulture.
Vegetables and How to Cook Them, Miss Osee Hughes.

Wednesday, 9 A. M., February 2

Community Singing.
The Problem of the Adolescent, Dr. Caroline Hedger.
Furs—Pitfalls in Buying, Albrecht Fur Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Thursday, 9 A. M., February 3

Community Singing.
Announcements.
Beautifying the Home and Grounds, Mr. O. I. Gregg.
The Cooperation Necessary to Make a 100 Per Cent Child, Dr. Caroline Hedger.

Friday, 9 A. M., February 4

Community Singing.
Announcements.
Shoes—Fitting Shoes to the Foot—Not the Foot to the Shoe, Miss Grimes and Students.
Homemaking and Citizenship, Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane.

Is Greenville Farmer Guilty of Manslaughter?

If You Believe He Did Right in Protecting Property With Gun Read this and Act

HAS a farmer in this State a right to use firearms in protecting his property from thieves? This question will undoubtedly be settled during the second week in March when L. J. Wilson, who lives near Greenville, appears in circuit court before Judge Hawley of Ionia, on a charge of manslaughter.

L. J. Wilson owns a 20-acre farm, near Greenville, working it and the farm of his father, J. J. Wilson, which adjoins his. During the forepart of November he and his family, with the exception of one son, Ralph, were away for two weeks, and his hired man was left in charge to do the chores. On the night of November 24th the Wilson family returned, and being tired they went to bed fairly early. Ralph spent the evening away from home, not returning until about 11:30, and when getting ready to retire he looked out of the window and noticed a car coming slowly down the road. As it stopped by the barn Ralph awakened his father, telling him about the car. Mr. Wilson dressed hurriedly and, taking his rifle, the two rushed out to the hen house which they found had been broken into. Two men were found, one busily robbing the roost while the other stood on guard.

A command to halt was given by the Wilsons, we are told, and one man, Wm. Telfor of Greenville, obeyed but the other started running toward the road. Mr. Wilson is said to have called to him two or three times to halt or he would shoot, but the man paid no attention, so he shot low intending to frighten him into surrendering. The man continued to run and Mr. Wilson continued the chase until he finally caught him.

The man, who proved to be Edward Sixbury, an iron molder living in Greenville, declared he was uninjured, but when the deputy sheriff arrived Mr. Wilson insisted that Sixbury be taken to the hospital for examination. An examination revealed that he had been wounded in the abdomen and he died at 3:00 a. m. Thanksgiving morning. He left a widow and six children.

A third man, Harry Sixbury, brother of the dead man, was found in the car waiting for the men to return with their stolen chickens, and he was also placed under arrest.

The following day Mr. Wilson was

By MILON GRINNELL

arrested on a manslaughter charge and allowed his liberty on fifteen hundred dollars bail with his hearing set for 13th before Justice John W. Nickerson, of Stanton.

Before the date of the hearing the officials were called on by delegations of farmers and business men recommending that the charges be dropped. Many letters were sent expressing sympathy for Mr. Wilson, who is a respected farmer, highly regarded in his community. The board of supervisors of Montcalm sent in a petition and the Kent County Farm Bureau passed a resolution commending Mr. Wilson. The Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association had its board of directors pass resolutions in favor of the release of Mr. Wilson from all charges and copies were sent to the prosecutor and judge. Also, THE BUSINESS FARMER wrote a letter of considerable length to the judge, pointing out that we believed his decision in this case would have much bearing on the future of the poultry industry of the State. It was our contention that if he decided Mr. Wilson was within his rights in protecting his property the chicken stealing business in Michigan would receive a serious setback because most of these men are of a cowardly type and would hesitate a long time before chancing their lives to steal a few chickens. On the other hand, if Mr. Wilson was found guilty of manslaughter the operations of the thieves would multiply, knowing

that the farmers would not use firearms against them because of its being a violation of our laws.

The hearing was held and upon the recommendation of Prosecuting Attorney D. Hale Drake, of Montcalm county, Mr. Wilson was ordered held for trial in the circuit court for Montcalm county, and Justice Nickerson fixed bail at \$2,000. The trial will come off during the second week in March, we are advised by Mr. Wilson's father, with Judge Hawley, of Ionia, on the bench.

Public Sentiment Aroused

Public sentiment has been very much aroused, particularly in Montcalm and surrounding counties, and many have offered their services without charge in Mr. Wilson's behalf. It is said that even the officers have expressed themselves as in sympathy with him. We have had letters from readers living in other parts of the State expressing their belief that Mr. Wilson did right and we want more of them, lots of them, so that we can put them in the hands of Judge Hawley in sufficient time before the trial so that he can read them and learn how farmers all over the State look at it.

Your letters recommending the dismissing of charges against Mr. Wilson can not be considered strictly as a favor to him because you are helping yourself just as much as you are him. You are declaring yourself as believing a farmer is entitled to the right to protect

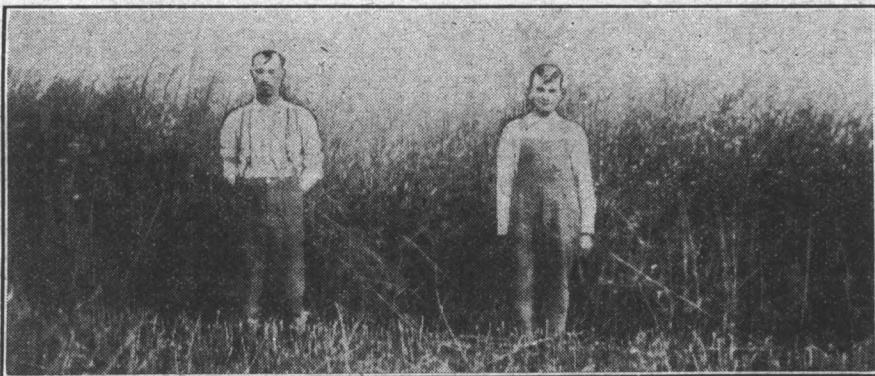
his property, just the same as the businessman or the banker in the city. You never can tell when you may be a victim of thieves and then you will want that right, just as Mr. Wilson did.

It is true that if you look at it in one light it is murder, and human life must be protected by law, but we cannot see how one can look at it in that light when considering that this man was taking something that did not belong to him, and he knew it, and when given a chance to surrender to be turned over to the law he refused, apparently preferring to take the chance of being shot. If Mr. Wilson had not been armed there is little question but that the thieves would have escaped to continue their operations on other farms, perhaps for many months, or possibly as long as they cared to steal a living, and the total loss to the farmers running into hundreds or even thousands of dollars.

Should Receive Reward

Letters have come to us stating that instead of being arrested Mr. Wilson should be rewarded. If he had been a paid-up subscriber to THE BUSINESS FARMER he would be entitled to one of our \$50.00 rewards but it is his father, J. J. Wilson, who is a member of our family. But a verdict of "Not Guilty" will be a reward to Mr. Wilson and it is up to the farm folks of Michigan to do all they can to bring this about. It is not just Mr. Wilson's liberty we want but our own as well.

Not only do we want you to write letters, either to us or direct to the judge who will hear the case, but we would like to have you circulate petitions among your neighbors and get as many signers as you can. You can write up your own petition or you can clip out the form appearing at the bottom of this page and paste it at the top of a long sheet of paper. Add more sheets as needed but do not write on the back of any of them. Petitions and letters should be in our hands by February 15th so that we can put them in the hands of the judge at an early date. If you write direct to him send your letters and petitions so they will reach him by that date, and advise us regarding the number of names you sent. However, do not wait until the last minute. Just as soon as you get them ready send them in.



HOW'S THIS FOR SWEET CLOVER?

"Myself and son standing in my field of sweet clover," writes Frank Thayer, of Twining, Arenac county.

Pointers For Farmers Who Must Make Income Returns For 1926

By AN INCOME TAX EXPERT

TO the farmer the problem of correctly making out an income return for the year 1926 should present no unusual difficulties, notwithstanding he is required to use the larger form, 1040. Careful study of the instructions on this and the accompanying form 1040-F—schedule of farm income and expenses—will be of material aid in this connection.

The use of Form 1040 for reporting net income is required when the net income, regardless of amount, was derived from "a business or profession, including farming," and in all cases where the net income was more than \$5,000.

A copy of the form will be mailed taxpayers who last year filed similar

returns of income. Failure to receive a form, however, does not relieve the taxpayer of his obligation to file the return and pay the tax on time. A copy may be obtained by writing the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer lives.

A farmer who keeps his accounts on the cash receipts and disbursement basis—which means a record of the amount actually received and the amount actually paid for expenses—must file his income tax return for the year 1926 on that basis. He must include in his gross income for the year the amount of cash or the value of merchandise or other prop-

erty received from the sale of live stock and produce raised on the farm, profits from the sale of live stock or any other items which were purchased, profits from the sale or rental of farm lands, and profits from all other taxable sources. The farm expenses will be the amount actually paid out during the year.

For farmers keeping their accounts on the accrual basis, inventories, at the beginning and end of each taxable year are necessary.

For those reporting on the accrual basis, the gross profits are obtained by adding to the inventory value of live stock and products on hand at the end of the year the

amount received from the sale of stock and products and other miscellaneous receipts, for hire of teams, machinery, etc., during the year, and deducting from this sum the inventory value of stock and products on hand at the beginning of the year plus the cost of stock and produce purchased during the year. The farm expenses will be the actual expenses incurred during the year whether paid or not.

Farmers who keep no books of account or keep their accounts on the cash receipts and disbursement basis are required to file a schedule of farm income and expenses on Form 1040-F, which must be attached to the individual return on

(Continued on page 20)

PETITION

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE HAWLEY,
OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF MONTCALM COUNTY.

WE the undersigned citizens of the State of Michigan do hereby humbly petition you to recommend to your jury the dismissal of the manslaughter charges against L. J. Wilson, a farmer residing near Greenville, Montcalm county, Michigan, who, while protecting his property, fatally injured Edward Sixbury, of Greenville, Michigan, found taking said property without owner's permission, as we believe Mr. Wilson was acting within his rights to protect said property. We understand this case is on the calendar of your court for March, 1927.

If you are in favor of having the judge recommend to the jury that they acquit L. J. Wilson, charged with manslaughter, clip out the above, paste it at the top of a long sheet of paper and circulate the petition among your neighbors. If you have more signers than can be gotten on one sheet add another sheet at the bottom of the first one. Be sure to send the petition to us or to the judge not later than February 15th.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



TWINS.—Florence and Floyd, twins of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Love, of Boyne City. Floyd is the seventh son, born on the seventh day of the week of the seventh month.



DO WE SEE WRONG?—Something wrong here sure. Gladys Schmandt, of Reese, Tuscola county, writes that one of the "men" is a neighbor lady and the others are her brothers and a sister.



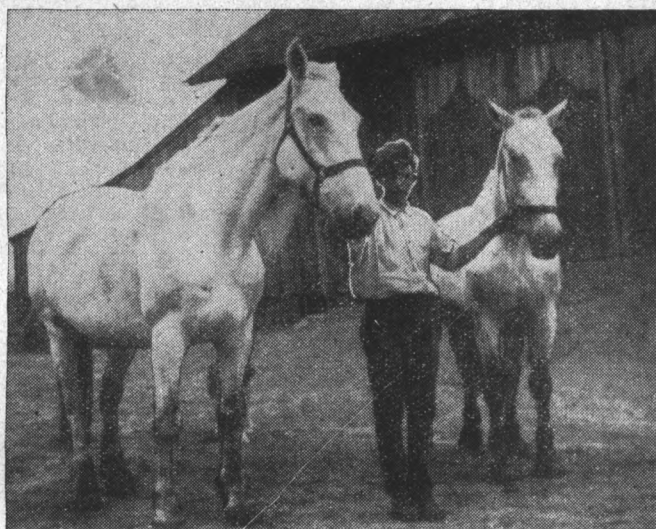
GREAT CHUMS.—Earl Kelley, of Capac, St. Clair county, and his dog, Rover, are great chums. Rover would fight for his young master any time we are told.



"GIDDAP, HORSEY!"—Edgar Arnold, of Saginaw, on his grandpa's farm. His Uncle Bill is holding the horse. Sent in by Conrad Bauer, of Freeland, Saginaw county.



SOME SQUASH!—Adam Hart, Pinconning, with a banana squash he grew.



"DOING THE MORNING CHORES."—"This is our son, Roscoe, our right hand man, doing the morning chores," writes Mr. and Mrs. Harry Embody, living near Fremont, Indiana.



RAISING THE ORPHANS.—Raising the orphan animals on the farm is an interesting job. Mrs. John McPhail, of Stalwart, Chippewa county, in the Upper Peninsula, had a job raising seven pigs when their mother died. It is dinnertime in the picture.



ARE WE RIGHT?—Apparently Evelyn Herrington, of Dowling, Barry county, figures that she can make her brother Dale grow real fast by setting him on the can of milk, because she knows milk makes boys and girls grow.



SWEETHEARTS.—Mrs. Alf. Rydman, of Coleman, Midland county, sent us this picture advising, "I took this of my son Leslie and his sweetheart near an old log house." If the sweetheart business is supposed to be a secret—well, Leslie, talk to your mother.



FOUR-FOOTED HELPER.—"Carrying hot water to the hens," writes Mrs. Clyde Down, Ithaca.



EVERYBODY READY?—Looks very much like there was going to be a race here. Well, may the best man and horse win. J. W. Michener, of Turner, tells us the boys are Willard Richmond, Lawrence Michener, Carlton Mast and Walter Schultz. Also, he writes, they are having a good time on their grandpa's farm.



BETHA TAYLOR.—Betha is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, of Bentley, Bay county.

GROWING RUTABAGAS

Will you kindly give us information as to growing rutabagas? We have tried several times but have never succeeded in growing any larger than a hen's egg and only a very few of these.—W. D. H., Bay Shore, Michigan.

RUTABAGAS ordinarily yield from 10 to 20 tons of roots per acre, when grown on the better soils. The crop prefers a fertile, well drained soil. For best results, the preparation should be as for corn. Many times rutabagas are sown broadcast in new clearings with fair results.

If the crop is to be stored and fed late in the winter, largest yields will be secured by planting between May 25th and June 10th. For a catch crop, after failure of some other crop, rutabagas may be planted as late as July 1st. Do not cover too deeply when planting as this delays time of appearance above ground and consequently shortens the season. From one-half to one inch deep, depending on soil and moisture conditions, is enough soil covering. If planted in rows two feet to 30 inches apart, thin to 10 or 12 inches between plants. Cultivate enough to keep weeds down. The first cultivation should be deep and succeeding ones shallow.

The failure mentioned is probably due to lack of available plant food in the soil, especially nitrogen. If good yields are to be secured the soil should have liberal applications of manure, preferably applied in the fall or winter months. This adds plant food and humus to the soil and when well incorporated in the soil, aids in holding moisture during dry periods.—C. E. Cormany, Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

ADVERTISE FOR BIDS

Where a job of road work costs more than \$500.00 is it a law that it must be put up for bids? If so, where the town board turns this over to the highway commissioner to do without putting it up for bids what recourse have the taxpayers?—A Subscriber, Traverse City, Mich.

THE law requires the county road commissioners to advertise for bids for the construction of roads where the job costs over \$500. They may reject all bids and do the work by day labor, but must file with the county clerk all the bids received and a statement of their reasons for not accepting any of the bids.—Legal Editor.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Are children in the rural districts compelled to attend school after they are sixteen years of age, if they have not completed the eighth grade?—Mrs. B., Tekonsha, Mich.

CHILDREN in rural districts are not compelled to attend school after sixteen years of age, even though they have not completed the eight grades.—W. L. Coffey, Supt. of Public Instruction.

SIGNING CONTRACT

If A rents a farm of B and A's wife signs her name and also the name of her husband is the contract binding? If not, could B make A leave farm when crops are harvested?—M. C., Genesee County.

IF B signed the contract, he would be bound and could not make A move until the expiration of the lease. A's wife signing the lease would not bind A. However, if A went into possession and worked the farm under this arrangement, he would be bound also.—Legal Editor.

ODOR OF CISTERN WATER

I have a cistern that holds about fifty barrels of water. It is nearly full and the water looks clear but has a bad smell. It is built outside and piped into the house. Could you tell me what to do for it and if there is anything to put in the water to take out the smell?—W. E. G., Farwell, Michigan.

IBELIEVE that the smell to which you refer comes from an accumulation of foreign material which commonly gets into cistern water. This may merely consist of coal dust, smoke, dirt from the roof, leaves, etc., which settle to the bottom of the cistern and gradually decompose. I do not believe there is any satisfactory way to correct this odor and

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.)

the best way is to pump out the cistern and thoroughly clean it and then to prevent further accumulation a filter can be put in.—O. E. Robey, Specialist, Agricultural Engineering, M. S. C.

OWNER ENTITLED TO BERRIES

I bought a farm which was rented last year for cash rent. The renter put out some strawberries in the garden. Now he plans to let another party take them up. There was nothing reserved by either party when the sale was made. His time is up the first of March. I thought I could hold the berries.—J. W. B., Homer, Michigan.

IAM of the opinion the owner of the place would be entitled to the strawberry patch and the renter would have no right to remove or sell them.—Legal Editor.

MILKWEEDS AND OX-EYE DAISY

Will you kindly tell me how to get rid of milkweeds and ox-eye daisies? The milkweeds are on a patch where there isn't any hay growing.—T. K., Wilson, Michigan.

THE common milkweed is a native perennial which spreads by means of its winged seeds and its deep, thick, persistent root-stocks. The flowers should be cut off from year to year to suppress formation of seeds. Deep plowing and thorough cultivation with short rotation of

crops will eradicate it from fields. For the destruction of individual plants, salt may be applied after cutting in hot, dry weather.

The Ox-eye Daisy is a perennial introduced from Europe. Shallow plowing of sod in August, with thorough cultivation from time to time until frost, will suppress it. Pasture lands overrun with it may be devoted to sheep grazing. The pest does not give trouble on land under a short rotation of crops.—H. T. Darlington, Assoc. Professor of Botany, M. S. C.

MORTGAGE GOOD FOR 15 YEARS

A has a mortgage on B's farm which is past due but he is still paying the interest promptly. Is the mortgage still good and for how long a time? In case B places a second mortgage on the farm, then A forecloses his mortgage and it does not sell for more than enough to satisfy A's claim, can C come on for his claim on second mortgage?—A. A. T., Kent County, Mich.

THE mortgage would be good for fifteen years after the last payment of principal and interest was made. If the property sold for only enough to pay the first mortgage the second mortgagor would have a right of action to recover judgment on his debt and could collect from any other non-exempt property of the mortgage.—Legal Editor.

What the Neighbors Say

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

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

DEAR EDITOR: In the January 1st issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER your article on "What do you think about it, meaning, of course, capital punishment for Michigan." Well, I am coming right forward with what I think about it. First of all I think it would be a step backward. Second, it would not stop the crime or murder as shown by other states that have capital punishment. Third, the taking of human life is murder whether done by the individual or by the state and you cannot legalize murder.

I want to say that it is the friends of the murdered person that sympathy goes out to and I greatly deplore the wave of crime that is going on at the present time, but the cause is not the lack of capital punishment, neither will the remedy be in capital punishment.

Now I am going to say what I think would be one step in the right direction. If our legislature would go to work and revise our criminal laws in a sane way and have the laws mean just what they claim to, that life imprisonment should mean life imprisonment with no pardons or paroles only when the person is found to be innocent, or when the

person had some disease from which he could not recover and the friends wanted to care for the one in the final end, they would go a long way for the better of our State.

I'm not going to say more at this time for I may want to say more on this subject.—J. A. Dexter, Genesee County.

WANTS FISHING LAW CHANGED

DEAR EDITOR: The board of supervisors of Montcalm county passed the following, and we would like to see them in the columns of your paper as other boards in the State may take similar action.

WHEREAS, under Act 230 of the Public Acts of 1925, and the order of the Conservation Commission of the State of Michigan, made in pursuance thereof, the citizens of this country are forbidden to spear fish of any kind, including suckers, either through the ice in the winter or in the streams in the spring, and

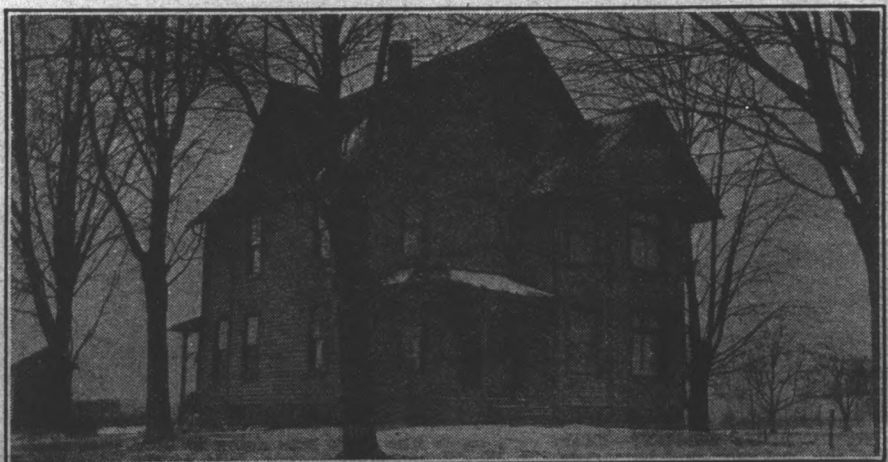
WHEREAS, suckers are of no value as food in warm weather, are not game fish and are detrimental to game fish when left in the lakes, and

WHEREAS, farmers have but little time in which to fish during the present open season, but do enjoy spearing suckers through the ice and streams in the early spring.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED—

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



HOME OF THE O. A. NEUMANN FAMILY, NEAR YPSILANTI
This is where Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Neumann and family live, at Stonycreek, near Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county.

ED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Montcalm, that the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Michigan, be respectfully requested to so modify the present game and fish laws of this State, that suckers may be speared through the ice in the months of January, February and March, and from the streams other than trout streams of the State, in the spring of the year.

We have forwarded a copy to the Conservation Commission, and to our senator, Mr. Herrick, and our representative, Mr. Musson.—Supervisor Albert Perkins, Montcalm County, Mich.

1927 SUGAR BEET CONTRACT

TO Michigan Sugar Beet Growers: How about that 1927 sugar beet contract? Are you going to sign a contract like the 1926 contract and take \$1.00 less per ton for your beets or are you going to demand that 1925 contract back—the one we fought so hard to get, which was a 45-55 contract with a minimum price of \$7.00 per ton and a sliding scale which gave the grower \$1.00 bonus per ton for every \$1.00 advance in the wholesale price of sugar above \$7.00 per hundred.

Many of you did not read that contract over last spring before signing it. At any rate we were all taken unaware. The companies sure did put one over on us that time and I can just hear them chuckling over the little trick they pulled.

It was fair though and when the farmers signed that 1926 contract they beat themselves out of the bonus that they would have received had they been growing beets under the same contract as that of 1925.

Don't do anything foolish this year when it comes to signing a sugar beet contract.

Each and every one of us must demand that 1925 contract back and read it over and be sure it is the same in every particular as the 1925 contract before signing it. Talk this over with your neighbors and let us all get squarely behind this issue. Now is the time.—A. J. Smith, St. Clair County.

DYNAMITE CAPS

TO THE EDITOR: If ever there was a timely topic in your forum it was that one on dynamite caps. A most deplorable accident just happened to a small boy. The farmer hid the caps and the boy found them. I believe the remedy lies in the school teacher conducting experiments to show their danger in such a way to inspire fear.—E. R., Port Hope, Michigan.

BULLETIN SERVICE

(The bulletins listed under this heading are free. If you want a copy of one of 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. 7.—FARM SANITATION. This really consists of two bulletins, one on how to build a concrete hog wallow and the other on dipping livestock, and livestock diseases with suggestions as to treating. Very helpful to have in your farm library.

Bulletin No. 8.—HOW TO ANALYZE A FIRST MORTGAGE REAL ESTATE BOND ISSUE.—Here is a mighty interesting booklet, especially if you are planning on investing in stocks or bonds. It is a most thorough analysis of the subject and should be helpful to anyone.

Bulletin No. 9.—FEED FROM THE EGG TO THE MARKET.—Poultry men will find this bulletin very helpful. It gives information on the different breeds, how to feed, breed, cull and market, and discusses the various diseases poultry is subject to. It contains 44 pages and is well illustrated.

Bulletin No. 10.—WHEN AND HOW TO DUST.—This booklet is made up of complete schedules for dusting to control disease and insect pests in the orchard and the garden. Each disease or pest is described and treatment by dusting given. A valuable booklet for those who grow any fruit or much garden.

Bulletin No. 11.—MINERALS AND FEEDING.—Prof. John M. Evvard, author of this 87-page booklet, is Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Iowa State College and chief of swine, sheep and beef cattle investigations at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. In a series of home spun articles, written in dialogue fashion, he takes up the subjects of Profitable Rations, Factors in Feeding, Nutritional Deficiencies—Prevention, Judging and Feeding, devoted one chapter to each.

THE FARM GARDEN

By C. H. HARDEN

PICKING OUT YOUR SEED

A LONG this time each year a question arises in my mind as to how many readers of M. B. F., like myself, seek the comfort and solitude of a good annual seed catalog as a means of passing a long winter evening pleasantly away. Its arrival is always regarded by myself as one of the first heralds of spring.

The only "fly in the ointment" to mar the pleasure is the practice maintained by some of the seed houses in sending out catalogues which list entirely too many varieties of each vegetable. Such a list is almost sure to change the pleasure of planning our next year's garden to a very complex problem as to which varieties to order.

One prominent seed house has this year cut the total number of all varieties of all garden vegetables down to 85 varieties and still seems to have a sufficient number to cover the needs of most any grower. Most of the varieties in these long lists are merely selections developed from the older standard varieties. Some are, of course, hybrids or crosses. However, not all of the newer varieties are to be condemned as some of the recent introductions have real merit.

It is also true that due to the constant increase of insect pests, blights and other plant diseases problematic conditions have been brought about which have rendered some of our old standard varieties inadequate or unprofitable.

A few years ago most of the asparagus plantings were of the Palmetto or Conovers Colossal variety. Today with the disease known as Asparagus Rust prevalent in many sections of the country we find the Washington variety fast replacing these older ones due to its demonstrated ability to resist rust.

The demand of the tomato grower, especially those in the south, for a tomato which would resist blight or Fusarium Wilt has resulted in the New Norton variety recently developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Fortunately our Michigan climate is not favorable for the conditions and elements which promote these diseases.

I have merely stated them as a means of illustrating how it is possible for varieties to outlive their usefulness. As I stated before, not all of the newer varieties are to be condemned, neither is it advisable to plant the new varieties on the strength of the seedsmen's claims alone. A few costly losses sustained by the writer has been sufficient to cause him to eye askance any new introductions until limited plantings side by side with other varieties show why they were qualified to replace something already grown. I have in mind one grower who planted extensively of what was supposed to be perpetual spinach and which turned out to be nothing more than Swiss chard.

Some unscrupulous seedsmen merely rename some variety and by judicious advertising and unwarranted claims are able to secure a price far in advance of what the same variety would cost if purchased elsewhere under its true name. It should also be born in mind that the same vegetable purchased under the same varietal name from different sources will often show a marked difference in regard to habits of growth, time of maturity, and general characteristics.

At M. S. C. one year ago this last summer the writer observed a dozen or more strains of Bantam corn ranging in height from 2½ to 7 feet tall although it all went under the name of Golden Bantam but was secured from different sources. A good plan and one which is at the same time comparatively safe to follow is to decide on what varieties you think best suited to your section and needs and then order these varieties from seedsmen featuring and specializing in these varieties. For instance, one seedsmen may make a specialty of Golden Bantam corn and spare no effort to offer only the best while another may specialize in Detroit Dark Red Beet, etc. In any event deal with seed houses whose reputation is beyond question. Seeds can not be more reliable than the house that sells them.



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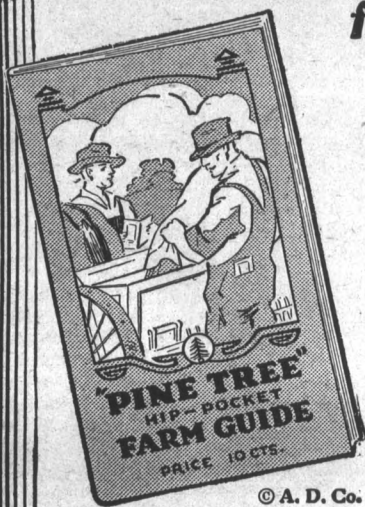
There's a "Pine Tree" dealer near you. He handles "Pine Tree" Clovers, Alfalfa and Timothy because they are re-cleaned, reliable, of known origin—safe for you to sow.

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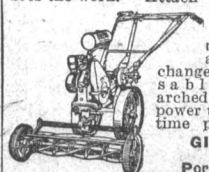
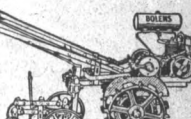
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Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

(Many people write for Mr. Meeks' 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.)

The Old Order Passeth

QUITE recently a man was looking over our new laying house and admiring the feathered tribe which inhabit it. Everything seemed to meet with his approval until, in answer to his question, "Do you hatch your own chicks?" he was told we did not, but bought them of a large hatchery.



L. W. MEEKS

To him, this seemed a great mistake, for he said hatcheries were unreliable places from which to obtain chicks for improving flocks. He said no large hatchery could produce eggs in sufficient quantities to keep their incubators going, and eggs were often bought where ever they could be found. He was wrong, and was quite surprised when I told him his view of the hatcheries was of the old order and had passed. I have since found some others who seem doubtful about hatcheries being able to secure the vast number of eggs they require for incubators without buying eggs "most anywhere." However, the fact remains that quality chicks are obtainable from large hatcheries. There may be some which are not over cautious where they procure eggs but if one orders of a State Accredited hatchery, one will undoubtedly get good stock. Many do not understand what a State Accredited hatchery is. It simply means the hatchery is being operated according to the most up-to-date practice. Before the State began to regulate hatcheries, they could, and many did obtain eggs from anyone they could. If orders were heavy, many times eggs were procured from very poor flocks. But with the discovery of testing for bacillary white diarrhea, etc., the State began to accredit the hatcheries that would practice these principles. So today, if a hatchery is State Accredited, it cannot get eggs from any but a State Accredited flock. This means the flock has been blood tested for white diarrhea, culled for production, type, tuberculosis, etc. It means a reduction in size of flock when the State examiners get through with them; it means a buyer of chicks from a State Accredited hatchery knows exactly what he is getting. Other hatcheries may buy eggs cheaper and sell chicks cheaper, but you get just what you chance to get. The extra cent or two an accredited chick will cost is very cheap insurance. Every hen in a State Accredited flock has been handled, tested and leg banded by a professional poultry man. The leg bands are numbered, and no two hens in the State have the same number. These hens and their numbers are registered in the M. S. C. poultry department. Production flock owners for State Accredited hatcheries are members of the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association—poultrymen who have the well being of the industry at heart, and are determined no other state will produce better quality poultry than the Wolverine State.

Will It?

Large, new poultry houses are quite numerous and a drive in most

any section shows more of them being built, and the question rises, "Will the poultry business be overdone?" Well, will it?

Probably in the past there have been more failures in the poultry business, than in any other line. Many of these were caused by going into the business instead of growing into it. It requires several years to go into the dairy business on a large scale. One generally starts with a few cows and gradually grows into the large herd and acquires the know how as he goes along; but one can go into the poultry business on an extensive scale in about thirty days! When a person with fifty hens can show a profit of two or three dollars a year per hen, over feed costs, it seems reasonable to suppose a yearly profit of two or three thousand dollars could be made with a thousand hens. Just a pencil and a piece of paper is all one needs to figure out how it can be done, but it will take more than a pencil and a piece of paper to figure out the doing of it! As one man aptly said, "Poultry is an easy business to go into, and just as easy to go out of." But the fact remains, there are many successful poultry farms, and there will be more of them. Demand for chicken dinners will never cease, and the use of eggs will continue to increase, for the per capita consumption of eggs is gradually working higher as the quality of eggs is improved. This is where the larger poultry farms will help themselves, for they are the ones who are improving the quality—and extra first quality eggs will probably always sell for a little more than it costs to produce them. There will be ups and downs in the poultry business the same as in the dairy, hog or any other farm line.

It Will Be Scarce

Clover seed is going to be unusually high in price this spring, owing to the scarcity. There will be all sorts of ways planned to get around this high priced seed. A larger amount of sweet clover and alfalfa will be seeded than formerly, and the anticipation of this heavy demand for these sales is working their prices higher. It would seem good judgment for farmers to place their orders for these seeds at once. We have a small amount of home grown clover seed two years old and just where to sow to be sure of a seeding is a serious question to us. We have ordered a liberal quantity of sweet clover and alfalfa seed, and the fields in the potato ration will be seeded to them. We do not expect to pasture or use these fields for meadows. Simply let the clovers and grass grow up and perhaps mow it down and let it stay on the ground. This will induce a larger growth than letting the grass continue to grow without cutting. The object is to get as much trash as possible to plow under for humus. I am willing to be classed with those farmers who are cranks on humus—may our tribe increase!

High priced, scarce, or what not, let's try and seed the usual number of acres, and if seeding conditions are good it may be wise to use a smaller quantity of seed per acre in order to get all the field seeded, rather than use the normal amount and not have enough to go around. This is a little contrary to my notion, as I am in favor of using seed

MICHIGAN'S BARLEY GROWING CHAMPION FOR 1926

ACCORDING to the Michigan Crop Improvement Association W. C. Pliter, of Ohio, grew a record crop of Michigan Black Barless barley in 1926. He averaged 62 bushels per acre on a seven and one-third acre field of heavy soil. This variety of barley was developed by the late Prof. Frank A. Spragg, and is recommended for planting on heavy soils. It has a short, stiff straw that prevents lodging.

quite liberally, but when this is next to impossible, do the next best thing.

Ideal

We humans have poor memories when it comes to remembering some things that were good, but are very good at remembering some unpleasant things. I can remember many Januarys when the roads were so full of snow they were almost impassable and others when the mud was hub deep, and then zero weather would freeze the mud into almost impassable conditions; but I can not remember a January with as steady and congenial weather as 1927 is giving us. Why, even our cross roads are excellent! It surely is an ideal time for working in the woods and James and I are having our fling at it. The wood lot is too far away for a reasonable walking distance, so we drive the car. We could come home for "lunch" (as

the noon day meal is called in the cities) but if we did we would find this or that to do, and would lose too much time from the woods, as the days are decidedly short at best. So we take our "lunch" basket and the oil heater. The car is our lunch room. By lighting the oil heater it is ideally comfortable in five minutes and anything in the line of eats we want hot will be ready in another five and almost before we know it we are back at the chip making—and soon it's time to quit. Time we get home it will be chore time. Short days, eh? Well, they are, and still what we have cut today will make the buzz pile considerably larger. And as the darkness gathers, man-like, we are wondering what the lady of the ranch will have for supper. But it really makes no difference—anything and everything will taste awful good to-night—sure enough, it's spare rib!

FRUIT AND ORCHARD

—Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER, Berrien County—

(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 reply by early mail.)

BERRIEN GROWERS SEE POWERED GRAPE JUICE

THE Berrien County Horticultural Society held its first meeting of the winter at Benton Harbor on December 30. The meeting was originally called to discuss grading



Herbert Nafziger

laws, but became side-tracked on the subject of the hour, synthetic soft drinks and their effect on fruit consumption.

Mr. George Friday, of Coloma, discussed the wide spread use of fruit names for synthetic soft drinks which contain no real fruit juice.

One of the exhibits on the speaker's table was a bottle of artificial concord grape flavoring. The contents of this bottle, it was said, cost 35c and could be used in the manufacture of enough fake grape juice to displace 200 pounds of grapes. A chemist, who was present at the meeting, declared that the imitation grape flavoring was composed of chloroform and several kinds of ethers. He denounced the material as a "nefarious and harmful concoction."

The growers discussed ways and means for obtaining legislation to prevent the use of fruit names for synthetic pop and other soft drinks which contain no genuine fruit juice, but have such names as cherry, grape, etc., on the container with the word "imitation" in small print beneath. A state senator and two representatives were invited to the meeting to give counsel and hear the growers' desires. An officer of a co-operative creamery, who was in the audience, arose to encourage the growers in their demand for truth in fruit juices, and cited some of the experiences of dairymen in preventing the sale of oleo as real butter.

Another interesting exhibit on the speaker's table was a number of glass jars containing various kinds of fruit juices reduced to dry, or crystal form. This material is said to be the result of 7 years of laboratory work and has now reached the point where commercial production is being considered. This new fruit product is said to keep indefinitely and should be a great convenience for housewives and soda fountains. To obtain a drink of real grape juice it is only necessary to reach for the jar of grape crystals, dissolve the proper amount in water and presto! you have real grape juice, as good and healthful as though it had just been pressed.

With this new material the housewife is said to be able to make real fruit jelly in 7 minutes! The writer brought home a small jar of grape jelly made from powdered grape juice, and the whole family pronounced it excellent.

Here is something that deserves watching and encouragement. If it can be produced on a commercial scale at reasonable cost it should

become a new and very attractive market outlet for all kinds of fruit.

Mr. H. D. Hootman of M. S. C. addressed the growers on the effects and relative costs of growing a young apple orchard under clean culture and various kinds of sod mulch. The trees under discussion have been watched from the time they were planted and are now seven years old. The soil is clay loam. The costs given are the average for the seven year period and include only the cost of cultivation and of cover crops.

The cost was found to be \$10.50 per acre for clean cultivation with cover crops, against \$8.86 for clover and straw mulch. The use of alfalfa and alfalfa mulch, instead of leaving a cost, actually returned a gain of \$6.80 per acre. This was done by removing the first cutting each year for hay and using subsequent cuttings as a mulch.

Mr. Hootman stated that the trees in the clean culture and cover crop plot are now the largest trees in the experiment. They bear the largest crops and also bear the largest apples. In finish and color of the fruit however, this plot is at the foot of the class and it was also the last to come into bearing.

Mr. Hootman also touched upon peach culture, giving figures to show that hand thinning of peaches is a better practice than that of depending entirely on the pruning shears. According to Mr. Hootman many growers have planted peach orchards with disappointing results, due to the fact that the nursery stock had been winter injured in the nursery. In buying nursery stock the growers were warned to look out for black-hearted trees. "Black-heart" is a sign of winter injury.

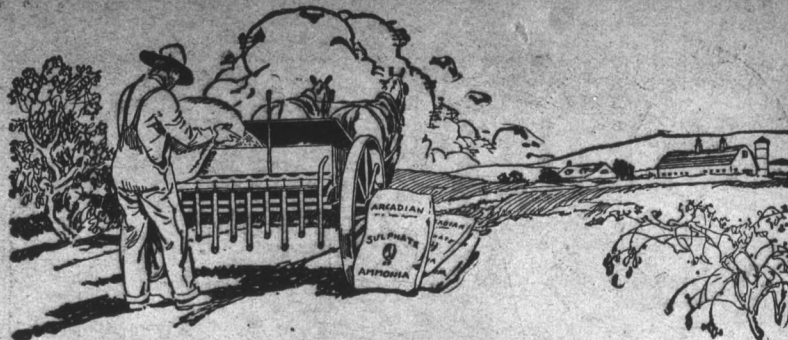
Mr. Robert Sherwood of Watervliet, and Mr. Chase, Manager of the Paw Paw Cooperative Association each gave short talks and announced themselves in favor of a move to eliminate the Commercial apple grade.

The growers vigorously applauded a suggestion that the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society be held in Benton Harbor next winter, and it is considered certain that an effort will be made to bring this about.

SPRAY GRAPES

Will you please tell me when it is best time to spray grapes? I would like to spray mine next year but do not know just when to do it as not to poison my grapes.—M. B. Perry, Michigan.

WE would advise you to give your grapes at least three sprays. The first one should be applied just before the grapes blossom, using bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead. Put on the second spray immediately after the blossoms drop. The third spray should be applied a little while before the berries begin to touch in bunches. This schedule should take care of your grapes under ordinary conditions, and as for poisoning your grapes; there is no danger of that unless you spray just before they ripen and there would be no object in doing that.



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"Sulphate of Ammonia seems well adapted to our soils here, especially on vine crops, one little experiment showing Sulphate of Ammonia alone to produce 3 times as many snap beans, during dry weather, than no fertilizer at all. Also it produced a splendid crop of lima beans in our garden."—Mr. Harry E. Wood, Trenton, Fla.

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PIONEERING IN
MICHIGAN
By CHARLES M. CHAFFIN



(Continued from Jan. 15th Issue)

A DESCRIPTION of the sleighrides as given by Rev. H. T. Barnaby, a bishop in the United Brethren Church, is interesting. He was a good friend and neighbor of my father and they hunted and shot many a deer together and enjoyed the hospitality of each others' families and met often in preaching services and Christian fellowship.

The faithful and patient oxen were yoked up and hitched to the long sled with its ample box well filled with straw and into this were loaded the women and children of several families and away they went, the sled squeaking in the frost and the men following on foot, sometimes going to a distance of three or four miles, bringing up at a log

him in chopping and clearing. This trip took him four days.

As the influx increased there being considerable pine in the north and east part of Gratiot and in Isabella and Midland counties, many men found employment in the lumber woods. Father furnished some of the camps during the winter season with dressed beef, pork and hay.

For a number of years he bought hides, pelts and furs, working on a commission for an agent of the Great North American Fur Company, later for Charles Loranyer of St. Johns, a trunkman who by mind or oath was, by far, typical we think, of most Frenchmen.

I remember the upper chamber in the log house especially in the

OUR STORY UP TO DATE

MR. CHAFFIN'S story, which won second prize in our pioneer letter contest, began in our January 1st issue. Beginning his story in the year of 1854, in the state of Ohio where he was born, he tells us of the hardships endured as the pioneers made their trip from there into central Michigan by ox team and wagon. Next he tells us how they built their log cabins in those days, and then about the abundance of game. The social life of the pioneers was being discussed as the last installment ended.

cabin where they were welcomed at their fireside, no meager affair shut up in a box, but a regular log heap stretched wide like a smiling dorky's face. Then the feast. Venison broiled, roasted or fried and then the johnny-cake and then the untrammelled jollity.

Again I hear their merry voices and their ringing laughter. We can verify the account by Mr. Barnaby as we have been in some of those sleigh loads when boys, especially when a trip was made to the log school house to attend Christian services announced "to begin at early candle lighting" (no kerosene oil in those days). No fences to hinder sleighrides. A load might start from Section 20, cross Section 30, North Star, and Section 25, Newark, and by the school house on Section 36, Newark, through the woods angling across with as yet no fences to hinder unless perhaps a brush, one sort of a barrier to prevent the cattle from straying away too far, for all the stock were free and the forest was one great pasture and every man's bunch of cattle had a bell which their owners soon learned to distinguish from others. If a brush fence crossed a trail or sled road, they could soon be moved around out of the way.

"We lived not hermit lives
But oft in social converse met
And fires of love were kindled then
That burn on warmly yet.
The sweet sound sleep at dead of night
With our chimney logs blazing in high
Unbroken by the wolf's long howl
And the panther springing by.
Oh, free and happy lives we led
Mid verdure or mid snow
In the days when we were pioneers,
Some seventy years ago."

Was a Trader

In those days father did quite a business in buying and selling and making trips occasionally to Dewitt with a team of oxen and wagon going and returning by the way of Maple Rapids and St. Johns bringing back flour, sugar, tea, coffee, and tobacco. Exchanging these groceries and provisions with his neighbors who were willing to help

winter. Timber piled high with hundreds of dollars worth of furs including those of coon, mink, wolf, beaver, martin muskrat and some skunk as well as the hides of deer, bear and beef cattle. Being well supplied with funds he invariably brought back a good bunch of hides or furs or both besides the income of his own line of traps his faithful coon and mink dog and his trusty rifle.

Lest we forget we will speak of the little wife and mother, brave and uncomplaining though she might walk with bleeding feet o'er thorny ways. Always a manly form at her side she saw where work was duty and love was law. She it was who kept the home fires burning night and day mid storm or sunshine.

My father engaged a man to help him through the winter of 1854 and 55, Jeremiah Mills. At that time cross-cut saws were almost entirely unknown so that the heavy growth of timber had to be felled with an ax.

"His echoing ax the settler swung
Amid the sea-like solitude,
And crashing thundering down
Were flung the 'Titans of the wood.'"

This man Mills and my father killed 30 or 40 deer during the winter without hunting. Like the Puritans, they worked with their guns by their sides, not for fear of Indians but on the lookout for deer as they came to browse at the brush heaps. Sometimes a deer and a cow might be seen browsing at the same pile of brush. Speaking of browse, many a lofty basswood or maple was chopped down in those days to help out on meager rations for the cattle. No wonder the poor critters got the "hollow horn," rather hollow stomachs, long before gentle spring came again. After the leeks were covered with snow it was mostly fall timothy.

(THE END)

(Editor's Note: In the February 12th issue we will publish the story by Florence Nelson, of LeRoy, which won third prize in our contest.)

HERE'S SOME RECORD TO BEAT

DEAR EDITOR: We read the December 18th issue of M. B. F. and noticed where a crop of oats grown on Ormsby Brothers farm yielded 802 bushel on 19 1/2 acres and you asked if anybody could beat it. So here we are with a yield of 1,064 bushels from 22 acres and we weighed several bushels just as they came from the threshing machine and they run 40 to 42 pounds to the bushel. This crop was grown in Sanilac county, township of Worth by John Utley, and are the variety known as the Wolverine. No doubt, this can be beaten, too.—John Utley, Amadore, Michigan.



"Christ Washed the Feet of Judas"

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David E. 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: "Jesus knowing that his hour was come that he should depart out of this world unto the Father, having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end. . . . Then he poured water into the basin, and began to wash the disciples' feet." John 13:1-5.

THE setting of our text is striking. It paints an unusual love drama. Jesus is not yet arrested, but soon will be. He has withdrawn from public view to the inner circle of his disciples. It is his last night with them. He is creating for himself and them a Holy of Holies experience. He is about to disclose to them His inmost heart of hearts. In that upper room do we find the perfect self-revelation of our Master in unveiled words of love and in vivid action. The world has hounded and beaten Him, and is soon to kill Him; yet out of this martyr experience He keeps up an uninterrupted flow of love. Jesus rises from the fellowship supper to wash the feet of His quarreling disciples. He loved them unto the end.

"Jesus knowing that His hour was come that He should depart out of this world unto the Father." It was the parting hour. We cannot help but emphasize that Jesus knew this. But thruout all his career He knew when God's hour had struck for Him. Are we in such intimate closeness with our Father? Jesus lived always under the necessity of a Divine must. He felt the urge of the Father's will. Do you? If you do, the parting hour will hold no frantic pangs. It did not for Jesus. O, yes, Jesus craved human companionship. His heart was hungry for love and sympathy. His disciples thought that He was so holy and strong that He would not miss them. So they slept that night in the garden and left their Master in solitude and agony. And in his suffering and loneliness, He comes to ask, "Why, could ye not watch with Me one hour?" Jesus would miss His disciples. He loved them as an inextinguishable flame; yet the parting time had come, and it was the time when he must seal, thru His death, His loving resolve to become the world's Savior. It was not easy. "Father, save me from this hour. (This was human.)" "Yet for this cause came I unto this hour." (That was divine.) May our parting hour have in it the blending and strength of divinity, that our death might be the sacred seal of a love-lived life.

"Having loved His own." This recalls Jesus' past ambitious love for his followers. His life was the gift of love. It had in it nothing but loving purposes for all humanity. But this is the creative purpose for every rational individual. Surely we must all know that we are here to sow love and sympathy. But we are all so ambitious to get on. Self has such high plans and projects for a "career." This makes our social love have such a lambent heat, such a sickly flicker. Yes, I have said it and I hope the words will not fall back dead. I mean that we live under the dominating influence of the personal equation. Many times the clever, cultured ego (the groomed self) is death to the flame of unselfish love. "When the great hall in London was completed, the owner asked Mr. Spurgeon to preach to ten thousand people, whom he promised to assemble there. At the bottom of the invitation Spurgeon wrote, 'I am not ambitious to preach to ten thousand people; I am only ambitious to do the will of God.' This explains the source of this man's greatness. And it will explain the source of yours also if you have any."

Jesus was young, strong, and radiant. He was conscious of power. His people were chafing under Roman oppression. They urged Him to become their political savior. It was a great temptation. He saw, in imagination, the world lying at His feet. Ah, a fit achievement for any military genius. Jesus considered, but turned away. He was not ambitious for such glory, for He came

to bear witness to the truth. He wanted to heal human hearts thru the quiet and unpretentious ways of love and sympathy. This was God's will for Him. "Then, said I, Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God." It was the will to love unto the end and Jesus never faltered. His compatriots were looking for military conquest. They held this to be righteous and just. But Jesus said that it was injustice and inhumanity. It was nothing less or more than selfish vengeance. So he pursues other methods of conquest. Always, his weapon is the arm of love. He alone has shown the world that only love has the power to heal and recover. Only a few years ago a man cried out of his federal prison cell that love is the only recovering power in the world. His name is Eugene V. Debs. The world persecuted and disfranchised him, but now that he is dead, it praises him. How stunted the human heart!

"He loved them unto the end." But the disciples did not understand. They did not sense how nightly black the end that was about to overshadow their Master. They had been so stupid and selfish as never to have caught the import of what He taught. They came into the upper chamber on that last night, impatient and full of contention. They took their places like so many sulky school boys. They were an unloving group. This disharmony would unfit them for the fellowship supper and the farewell of the Master. They were far separated from him in spirit. One can imagine some anxieties that surged through the soul of our Lord. He was going away and His inner circle had failed to understand His mission. His whole life and cause were put on trial. What was He to do? At this juncture, He "riseth from supper" and takes the form of a slave and begins to wash the disciples' feet. None of them had been willing to play the role of a servant. One can see the shame and reproach of those humiliated disciples. Instead of unmasking the betrayed, Judas, Jesus kneels by his couch and washes his feet. And so did he to Peter, the denier, and all the rest. Wonderful and beautiful condescension! And why did he do it? "He loved them unto the end."

A plain, Methodist minister tells how he hungered for the slums of East London. For days he stood in the filthy streets and looked upon the unlovely men and women. But he wanted to love them. He did love them. One night he went home and said to his wife, "My dear, I have given myself, and you, and the children to the service of those sick souls." And together did William Booth and his wife kneel and pray. From that night they washed the feet of the slums.

Friends, we need not go far to find feet to wash. The world's unlovely are everywhere about us. The call is to get our basin of water and become servant to all. "Verily, I say unto you, a servant is not greater than his Lord."

"Christ washed the feet of Judas! Yet all his lurking sin was bare to Him. His bargain with the priests, and more than this, In Olivet, beneath the moonlight dim, Aforehand knew and felt his treacherous kiss."

And so if we have ever felt the wrong Of trampled rights, of caste, it matters not; What'er the soul has felt or suffered long, O heart, this one thing should not be forgot: Christ washed the feet of Judas."

BIBLE THOUGHTS

FOR THE LORD GOD IS A SUN AND A SHIELD: THE LORD WILL GIVE GRACE AND GLORY; NO GOOD THING WILL HE WITHHOLD FROM THEM THAT WALK UPRIGHTLY.—Psalm 84:11.



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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1927

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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"

DO YOU BELIEVE HE IS GUILTY?

HISTORY tells us that it was nearly a century and a half ago that "the embattled farmers stood, and fired the shot heard round the world." They fired that shot for liberty. During the night of November 24th, 1926, the day before Thanksgiving, L. J. Wilson, a farmer living near Greenville, fired a shot heard round the State. He too shot for liberty. Thieves were taking his property, just as they had taken it before and had taken the property of his neighbors without being detected. Now he is charged with manslaughter and his trial is on the calendar of the Montcalm County Circuit Court to come up in March.

Will he be convicted of the charge and sentenced to spend many years in prison, or will the jury acquit him? No one can say but everyone of us can use our influence to bring about the desired verdict. Farmers all over the State have expressed sympathy for Mr. Wilson, declaring they believed he acted within his rights in protecting his property. Businessmen have also expressed a desire that he be acquitted. So apparently public sentiment is overwhelmingly in his favor—just as it should be, in our estimation.

But how can we help him? We can no doubt help him by writing letters, urging his acquittal, to the judge who will sit at his trial. If a large number do this it will be strong evidence to him that the people believe Mr. Wilson should not be considered guilty of the charge. Then the judge could recommend to the jury that they acquit Mr. Wilson. Also you can circulate petitions among your neighbors and send these to the judge.

Elsewhere in this issue we are publishing an article regarding this case. If, after you have read it, you are in sympathy with Mr. Wilson, we hope you will not only write a letter yourself but do all you can to get your friends to write, and circulate a petition among those too busy to write.

If he is found guilty of manslaughter the chicken thieves will be more active than ever, but if he is acquitted there will be a big decline in their operations. Most chicken thieves are cowards and if they know that the farmer has a right to protect his property with firearms they may decide that "honesty is the best policy" and go to work.

LAST CALL FOR FARMERS' WEEK

THIS is the last call for Farmers' Week, at M. S. C. It begins next Monday and lasts all week so if you are going you better get things in shape right away so you get started early Monday morning.

Don't say you can not afford to go because really you can not afford to stay away. It will do you all good to let the hired man or a neighbor take care of the chores and you folks spend the week at M. S. C. Then think of all the things you will learn while there.

Of course you can read all about it in **THE BUSINESS FARMER** because we will publish a com-

plete report but if you sit in an audience and listen to talks by Pres. C. C. Little of the U. of M., Sen. Royal Copeland of New York, Director L. J. Young of the State Conservation Department, Judge C. B. Collingwood, Pres. Butterfield of M. S. C., and many others prominent in state and national activities you will enjoy them much more and get much more good out of the talks than you will if you just sit and read about them. Then when you do get back home you can read about them in the columns of your M. B. F. and refresh your memory on different high points of their speeches.

Some of us feel we are getting pretty old to take any college courses but we can sort of brush up on our knowledge every once in a while by taking in events at the College, and Farmers' Week is held at the best time of the year for busy farmers and their families.

Let's go, folks.

NOT FAR OFF

THE day is not far off when dairymen will be forced to have all of their cows tested for tuberculosis, and they will have to show that their herds are on the accredited list before they will be permitted to sell milk for human consumption. The city consumer is going to demand it, and further, he will get it. Already it is being agitated in Detroit, and the movement for clean milk is bound to win popular support.

The farmer who resists the order will find he has no market for his milk. There was a day when he could dictate about this, but not any more. When sweet milk can be shipped from Wisconsin to Florida in perfect condition, dealers are not in the hands of the nearby producers. If all producers were united in a stand against the movement they would have something to say but with the larger percentage in favor of eradicating bovine tuberculosis the rest of the dairymen might as well climb on the bandwagon of the parade of progress. Otherwise they will be left behind.

BEAN GRADES

IF we remember correctly, one of the arguments of the Michigan bean jobbers against federal grades was that a reputation has been established for choice hand picked pea beans and it would hurt the demand to discontinue the use of this grade.

The following statement, issued recently to pea bean buyers by a well known soup manufacturing company, on Michigan's C. H. P. grade makes interesting reading:

"Choice Hand Picked pea beans, according to the specifications of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' association, shall contain not more than 1 1/2 per cent of diseased, discolored or otherwise damaged beans. Examination of the quality of new crop beans now moving from Michigan and New York state gives the impression that the greater pro-

portion of pea beans being shipped us on orders calling for the C. H. P. grade do not meet this specification.

"It is stated by one influential bean jobber, whose headquarters are in Michigan, that the grocery trade is lenient regarding the quality of pea beans this season and that wholesale grocery buyers, realizing that unfavorable weather at harvesting time caused excessive crop damage, are willing to accept, as C. H. P. beans, shipments containing a higher percentage of culls than the allowable 1 1/2 per cent.

"The definition of choice hand picked pea beans as recited in the rules and regulations of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' association is as follows: 'CHOICE HAND PICKED PEA BEANS, MICHIGAN GRADING, must be bright, sound dry, well screened, and must not contain more than 1 1/2 per cent of discolored and split beans and not more than 7 per cent of large or medium beans.'

"Statements to the contrary notwithstanding, we are under the impression that those who buy C. H. P. pea beans expect to get what they pay for."

Reputable dealers are strong in their denial of being guilty of any shady dealings and we have no reason to doubt them, but there must be someone stretching a point or two some place in the State because complaints are heard every year.

One thing is certain, those who buy C. H. P. pea beans expect to get what they pay for, as this company suggests, and they are entitled to it. The farmers sell the beans on that basis, so why shouldn't they be sold all along the line to the consumer on that basis? In our estimation, the grade is of little value, if any, as long as it is not lived up to right to the letter.

SEND IN YOUR GARDEN QUESTIONS

THERE is little about the weather at present to cause one to think about making garden, but the mailman is bringing the annual supply of catalogues and almost everybody who makes much garden in the spring are studying the pages of these voluminous books and getting ready to order the various varieties of seeds they will need.

Along with that thought comes others about troubles of the past, present and future relative to your gardening operations and you try to find the solution. We are right here to help our folks solve their problems and have employed Mr. C. H. Harnden, successful gardener from Saginaw county, to write some articles on his experiences and to answer any questions you may ask regarding gardening.

You will remember Mr. Harnden as the winner of our roadside market letter contest and you read his story in a recent issue. His first article of the series appears in this issue under the heading of "Picking Your Seed." Address all your questions to him in care of **THE BUSINESS FARMER** and you will get an early reply.

HEALTHY MARRIAGE

WE have heard many arguments, both pro and con, on the subject of making those who apply for marriage licenses furnish a health certificate from a well known physician showing them to be normal, mentally and physically, but the best argument in favor of the idea recently came to our attention, when a Detroit family of eleven was committed to a State asylum, all of them mentally incompetent.

Scientists have traced back the lives of many of our famous criminals and found that the marriage of two degenerates scores of years ago has cost the country thousands of dollars because of the number of criminals born into this world, through that union. If their marriage had been forbidden and they had been placed under observation think how much less misery and crime there would have been in the world today.

A few states have passed laws against such marriages, and more of them should follow the example.

WILL NOT LICENSE BEEKEEPERS

THE letter by "V. B., Grandville, Mich." regarding the passing of a law in this State to make it necessary for one to secure a license before they could keep bees has created some concern among our readers, which according to Prof. R. H. Kely of the Michigan State College, is entirely unwarranted. He declares that the beekeepers of this State have never considered any such move, and furthermore, they probably will not consider it in the future because the experiences of other states along this line have been unsatisfactory. We trust this information will set at rest the minds of our readers who keep a few bees.

The Business Farmer Editorial Ballot

Below we are listing several features or departments in **The Business Farmer** with a square opposite in which we will appreciate your indicating by number the ones you read regularly in the paper in the order of their importance. That is, if you like the serial story best, write the figure 1 in the square opposite that feature, the next choice should have the figure 2 in the square opposite, and so on. Any features not listed which are desired may be written in the blank spaces. By doing this you will help us decide which departments are most important.

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Feature Articles | ☐ Publisher's Desk |
| ☐ Picture Page | ☐ The Farm Home |
| ☐ Broadscope Farm | ☐ Children's Hour |
| ☐ Service Bureau | ☐ Dairy and Livestock |
| ☐ Soils, and Crops | ☐ Veterinary Dept. |
| ☐ Sermon | ☐ Poultry Department |
| ☐ Radio Department | ☐ Experience Pool |
| ☐ Serial Story | ☐ Fruit and Orchard |
| ☐ Crop Reports | ☐ Markets |
| ☐ What Neighbors Say | ☐ Weather Forecasts |
| ☐ Editorials | ☐ Agricultural News |

Remarks:

Name Age.....

Address

"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.)

NECKTIE FOR HONESTY

APPARENTLY Paunee Bill is not finding business as good as he expected as we understand that folks who failed to return the ties or send the money are now receiving letters in which he attempts to make them feel ashamed that they even question the quality and value of the ties or his methods. He winds up by suggesting that they keep one tie for their honesty and return the other two.

UNABLE TO LOCATE "JAMES HATCHERY"

Last August I sent \$12.00 to the James Hatchery, Alma, Mich., for 100 baby chicks. I waited some time and not receiving the chicks I wrote them a letter. A few days later I received a card addressed from Atlanta, Georgia, stating that my order had been turned over to their breeder and I should have received the chicks by that time. I waited a while and then wrote again. This time I got a letter from Atlanta, Georgia, stating that Mr. James Grimes who handled my order for chicks is now in the insane asylum at Milledgeville, Georgia, and they asked me to be patient as they were trying to wind up his business and make refunds as far as possible. That was last October.—S. W., Huron County.

APPARENTLY there is no James Hatchery is the neighborhood of Alma. Prof. J. A. Hannah, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Ass'n, says he never heard of it, and Manager T. W. Crawford of the Alma Chamber of Commerce writes that it is not located in or near the city.

Prof. Hannah suggests that it is evidently one of those that allied last season with the American Chick Brokerage Company of Atlanta, Georgia. It seems this company had a large number of fictitious advertising names, sold chicks at ridiculously low prices, procured their supply of chicks from left overs of large commercial hatcheries, and filled their orders from Atlanta.

Here is \$12 that our subscriber will have to charge up to experience, and money doesn't grow on trees. It comes too hard to throw away. Our advice is to deal with recognized hatcheries. If you are uncertain as to their reliability, write us.

MOTOR-MYSTERY

ONE of our Barry county subscribers sends us a clipping of the advertisement of the M-M Laboratories, of Chicago, Illinois, in which they tell about their "wonderful" discovery, and he wants to know what we think about it.

"Gasoline 1/4c a Gal." reads the heading. And the first paragraph is, "Chicago Man Discovers Miracle that Gives 1250 Gals. at 1/4c a Gal.—Needed Only Every 50,000 Miles."

Now isn't your curiosity all aroused? Can't hardly wait until you learn what this great "miracle" is. Well, it is "Motor-Mystery". Just use "Motor-Mystery" and forget your motor troubles, according to the company. "It saves you \$200.00 to \$250.00 a year," they state. And they guarantee agents \$100.00 a week salary—that is \$100 a week straight salary "and a commission that means \$200 to \$300 a week."

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 January 21, 1927.
Total number of claims filed.....2940
Amount involved.....\$30,555.68
Total number of claims settled.....2444
Amount secured.....\$28,218.02

Besides they supply each agent with an automobile.

Sounds good doesn't it? Yes, it sounds so good that we wonder why it is necessary to advertise for agents. If it is such a wonderful product it would seem to us that they would need a private police force to direct the traffic made up of users and friends who called at the factory to get some of it.

How can any company guarantee an agent such a salary as \$100 per week and over? Simply by insisting that said agent must produce a certain amount of business each week or be fired. If you are not a producer you don't stick.

"Motor-Mystery" will remain a "mystery" as far as we are concerned. Our car will get along without any of these "patent medicines" and if anything goes wrong with it we will take it to a man who knows his business to get it fixed.

CLAIMS AGAINST "ACME FARMS"

IN reply to a letter from us filing claims of two of our subscribers against the "Acme Farms, Gainesville, Florida" Mr. Walter C. Hendrix, of Hendrix and Buchanan, Atlanta, Georgia, advises that all claims are being placed on file and as soon as there are further developments in the case we will be advised so we can keep our readers posted. If any of you have claims you have not filed we suggest that you send them in at once, either direct to Mr. Hendrix or to us and we will forward them.

GET RICH QUICK SCHEMES

THE promoters of fly-by-night stock selling companies are getting some real choice information through the government's lawsuit against former owners of Ford Motor Company stock to collect income tax, information which they will be able to use for their own profit. For example, Senator Couzens invested only \$900 when the company was first organized and a few years later he sold out for \$29,308,857. Hundreds of stock salesmen will be citing this as an example of good investing. Of course, they will point out, this is unusual, and they have no hopes of their company ever paying out quite that well, but there are many that pay several hundred per cent, and their company stands a much better chance than did many of these successful concerns in their infancy. Knowing that most of the people have read the facts of this case as they appear in the daily press these salesmen will paint beautiful word pictures of the possibilities of great riches through investing in stocks, and much hard earned cash will be exchanged for worthless stock. Don't let any of your dollars go to fatten the bank roll of the crooked salesman, but protect yourself by a thorough investigation before investing.

RECEIVER FOR MICHIGAN MUTUAL SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

THE suit for a receivership for the Michigan Mutual Savings Association of Detroit, filed a few weeks ago by the Attorney General's department, has been decided in favor of the State and a receiver is to be appointed. Judge Collingwood, who heard the case, ruled that the evidence presented by the State attorneys warranted such action.

FLORIDA CITRUS GROWERS A FRAUD

TAKING orders for the products of Florida farms and then not filling them seems to be working out a little different than some folks had expected. The officials of the "Acme Farms, Gainesville, Florida" were recently arrested by the authorities and charged with defrauding the public, and now we hear that the Independent Citrus Growers, West Tampa, Florida, are said to be a fraudulent concern and persons connected with it have been arrested.

PAPEC

"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

THE light-running Papec is just the Cutter for home and neighborhood filling. It requires less help and less power than any other cutter of equal capacity.

The entire feeding mechanism is now so nearly human in action that a man is no longer needed at the feeding table. Given suitable power, the Papec never clogs under any load or any silo.

Simple, rugged construction assures long life with few repairs. Many are giving good service after ten years' heavy use. Every part is easy to get at and adjust. There are no worries and no delays when you get a Papec on the job. Built by men who have specialized in Papec construction for 25 years.

Our 1927 Catalog describes four sizes of Papec Cutters and shows how a Papec will pay for itself in one or two seasons. Write for your copy today.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
187 Main Street Shortsville, N.Y.

Over 50 Distributing Centers
Assure Prompt Service



"Your Neighbor Has One - Ask Him"

NEIGHBOR DAVE SAYS-

"They used to bury folks in lead caskets if they was important enough to keep.

Lead is a mighty everlastin' metal, and a mighty good thing to keep rust from breakin' through to corrupt, too.

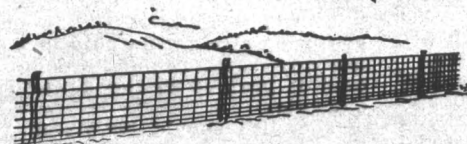
LEADCLAD fences are made of strong wire with a casing or coating of LEAD that's six, seven times as heavy as the zinc coating on the ordinary galvanized kind.

Don't have to buy extra heavy fence like we used to, either.

The medium weight strong wire with the thick, heavy coating of lead makes a fence you ain't goin' to be sorry you bought."

Drop a line to

NEIGHBOR DAVE
Box 332
MOUNDSVILLE
W.VA.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

VAN'S COLD CAPSULES

FOR THE OUTDOOR MAN!

RELIEVES IN 3 TO 4 HOURS

Dry up your cold instead of making you perspire and thereby exposing you to more cold.

50c a Box, Prepaid

SOLD ONLY BY VAN'S :: CENTER LINE, MICHIGAN

BUTTERMILK

By Anne Campbell

Jest a glass of buttermilk,
Flecked with butter, too,
Takes me back to mornings gone,
Sparklin' with the dew,
Takes me back to lazy cows
In the clover deep.
Takes me to an attic room
Where I used to sleep.

Jest a glass of buttermilk!
Gee, I have to laugh!
Seldom drank it in those times,
Fed it to the calf!
In the days that are no more
Never read a line
'Bout a calorie or germ,
Or a vitamin!

Jest a glass of buttermilk
O'er the counter passed
An' I am a little girl
Churnin' hard an' fast,
With an apron 'round my neck
In the cellar cool;
Bound to make the butter come
Ere I went to school!
(Copyright, 1926.)

TREATING MANY COMMON ILLS

THE housewife who does her own work must have her hands in water. Hard water and soap in laundry work, dish washing and cleaning are trying. Chapped hands and sore hands are the result. There are many other minor ills that every housewife is called upon occasionally to treat.

In preventing chapped hands the first thing to do is to neutralize the alkali in the water. When through with the work, wash the hands in vinegar water using one tablespoon of vinegar to one quart of water. Rub the hands with a cold cream. Mutton tallow is very healing and may be used in place of cold cream. Dry the hands thoroughly.

Frost bite is another common ailment at this time of year. Necessary treatment requires keeping the patient away from heat. Apply snow or cloths wrung from very cold water until the color returns. Rub very gently otherwise the skin may be injured.

Burns which often occur in winter when hot fires are necessary can be treated as follows:

If the skin is not broken, cover the burn with a paste of baking soda. Keep this damp. Bandage lightly. A blister should not be broken. In time the body will absorb it. If necessary to do so, use a sterilized fine sewing needle. Prick the skin from outside the burn and come up into the blister. Use care not to break skin or needle. Burned clothing is cut off the body. Do not remove that on wound. When the skin is broken in a burn, cover the spot with caron oil. Cover with sterilized gauze. Never put cotton baton on a burn.

CAN TINT FRAMES TO MATCH PICTURES

CHOOSE picture frames in relation to the pictures. As a rule the frame should be as dark as the middle tone of the picture. It should relate the picture to the wall so that there is an easy transmission from one to the other.

The most common type of frame today is wood molding tinted to repeat colors in the picture, or tinted to blend with both picture and wall, says Miss Gladys Gallup, extension specialist in home management at the State College of Washington.

Natural colored wood moulding can be tinted by using oil paint and turpentine. If a bronze or gilding effect is wanted, shellac the natural wood molding to fill up the pores and make a smooth surface. Mix the bronze powder with a little varnish and apply. Apply oil paints to give color and rub them off softly with a cloth so that just a tint of color is visible over the gilt.

Narrow gilt frames can be purchased, but may be toned down or related to tones in the picture. Bright gilt frames are justified only on oil paintings which are rich in colors, or on some water colored paintings. Narrow frames of dead black flat wood are best on Japanese prints.

SHORT CUTS LIGHTEN TASKS OF WASH DAY

HANGING out the wash on a cold winter day is a hard task. Every housekeeper dreads it. By practicing a few short cuts the work can be materially.

All small articles, such as handkerchiefs and napkins, should be



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Several weeks ago one of our readers requested the words of an old song, "The Drunkard's Lone Child." There were many replies to this request, showing the fine spirit which exists in the M. B. F. family—that of ready helpfulness.

With many of these replies came requests for other songs, to which our readers are responding by every mail.

Some one has suggested that we publish a song in every issue, which we have decided to do, since so many readers have shown such an interest in the requests, so if you wish an old favorite, or perhaps a new one, just write us and in a short time it will be published on our page.

There is nothing which brings back old memories more clearly than an old song or dance melody, which accounts for the many requests received from our readers.

We are always glad to offer a little variety in our home page and hope that this new feature meets your hearty approval.

*Your Friend,
Mrs Annie Taylor*

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

pinned to a dish towel or coarse hand towel before leaving the house. Then only the towels have to be pinned directly to the line. Many other articles can be placed on the clothesbars and set outside. To keep the fingers from getting cold and numb the container of clothespins should be set in the warming oven long enough to get thoroughly warmed before the pins are to be used in the cold, crisp air.

The task can also be expedited by shaking out and sorting the clothes and placing them in the basket in the order in which they are to be hung on the line. This can be done much better in the kitchen than out of doors.

Always use warm rinse water in the winter. Soap suds are more easily and completely removed in warm water than in cold water. Dip the hands in cold water, wipe dry and put on white cloth or knitted gloves before hanging out clothes in

severe cold weather. This may seem too much trouble to some, but does keep the hands in better condition and may save time and money in the end.—Mary L. Bull.

CREAM BUTTER FOR SANDWICHES

A POUND of butter that has been creamed will spread about three loaves of sandwich bread. Each loaf will make about 24 thin or 18 thicker sandwiches. These proportions are handy to remember when making a quantity of sandwiches.

CAN MAKE ATTRACTIVE LAMP SHADES

ATTRACTIVE lamp shades are made by first covering the frame with a figured material and then stretching over it georgette or chiffon of a plain color. Such shades are not difficult to make and are popular now.

Bulbs Make Nice Spring Flowers

IT is not necessary to wait until next spring to have flowers from bulbs. Many of our best ones will bloom readily in the house. Florists derive some of their most profitable trade from the sales of blooming bulbs either as cut flowers or as potted plants. Besides the Dutch bulbs, we often use freesia for house blooming and florists also employ gladiolus. Many of our more tender lilies which can not always be depended upon for outdoor blooming, make good pot plants. The Japanese Gold-Banded lily is one of these.

A few of these bulbs may be flowered without planting them in soil. They are merely placed in dishes of water and allowed to grow. The immature flowers are already formed in the bulb and there is enough food stored there to form the bloom if the right conditions are present. The Chinese sacred lily is the one best known in this class. This is usually grown by placing the bulb in a shallow bowl with pebbles around it to hold it upright as the flower stems elongate.

The dish should be placed for a week or two in a dark cool place to allow the roots to grow before being put in the light and warmth. Better blooms will result if this method is followed. Six to eight weeks is all the time required for blossoming this bulb.

The paper white narcissus, which is nearly identical with the Chinese sacred lily, can also be bloomed in water, but a special hyacinth glass is best for this purpose. This allows only the lower tip of the bulb where the roots develop to touch the water. For good results, hyacinths should be kept in a cool dark place for several weeks, just after placing in the glass.

The best method to follow in blooming most of our bulbs is to plant them in pots of soil. The soil used need not be as rich as for growing potted plants and should not contain manure unless it is entirely rotted. Ordinary garden soil will answer, unless it is of too heavy a texture when it can be lightened

by the addition of some sand or well-rotted sod-compost or leaf mold. Hyacinths are usually best grown with a single bulb in a four or five inch pot, depending on the size of the bulbs. Tulips and narcissus of all types are best grown in six to seven-inch pot or pans, planting several bulbs to a pot or pan. Lily bulbs should be planted singly in five to seven-inch pots.

In planting bulbs, first lay a piece of broken pot over the hole in the bottom; then fill the pot loosely with soil up to the point where the base of the bulb should be. Then place the bulb or bulbs upright in this soil, still leaving it loose. Then fill in soil around the bulbs, firming only slightly by pressure of the fingers, but do not pack very hard.

If packed too solidly, or if the soil below the bulbs, is firmed, the bulbs are likely to be pushed bodily from the pot as the roots develop. In case of lilies it is advisable to put a layer of sand under the bulb. If the lily remains long in contact with moist, decayed, organic matter before roots start growing, it is likely to rot. The layer of sand will prevent this. Be sure that the pot is not quite full of soil so that it will be easy to water the bulbs.

After potting, the bulbs should be thoroughly watered and put in a dark, cool place to allow root growth to take place. A cellar that is not too dry is good. If this is not available, the pots may be placed in a frame out of doors and covered with straw, dirt, or a combination of these, to prevent freezing. They should be left there until the pots are well filled with roots and the bulb shows signs of growing. This will usually be six weeks or more.

They may then be taken into the house and subjected to warmth and light so the flowers will develop. Early in the winter, with such kinds as tulips, hyacinths and daffodils, it may be necessary to keep them in subdued light for a time in order to get length of flower stem. This will not be necessary as the season advances.

There are some exceptions to the

process of placing the potted bulbs in a cool, dark place. Freesia and gladiolus should be put in light and warmth at once. Often, also, the Easter lilies are potted and placed in a fairly warm but not very light situation, as there is danger of rotting of the bulbs, if the temperature is too low; also the Chinese sacred lily and paper white narcissus will bloom well even if put at once into the room where they are to flower.

Aside from these exceptions, the method should be followed so as to allow a full development of roots before the forcing of the flower stalk commences.

The hyacinth is one of the best bulbs for indoor blooming. Many tulips are good. Practically any of the early blooming types may be used; the double flowered Murillo is good. A few of the Darwins bloom well in pots, especially Moonlight, Pride of Haarlem, Rev. Eubank, Clara Butt, Farncombe Sanders, Massachusetts Pink and Inglescombe Yellow. Many of the narcissus are good.—Washington Farmer.

Personal Column

Wants Words To Two Songs.—I have read the requests for songs and find that I can contribute two which may help out a little. I seek the words of the "Fatal Weddings" and "A Cottage By The Sea".—R. M. Sandusky, Michigan.

Songs My Mother Sang.—I would be very glad to get all the words to a song, a part of which I know but can't remember all. The name of it is "Songs My Mother Sang," and it has a different chorus for each verse. One chorus begins, "Happy land, far, far away," another begins, "Happy day," and still another, "My faith looks up to Thee". It is a beautiful song.—Mrs. B. Jackson, Michigan.

Favorite Songs

THE DRUNKARD'S LONE CHILD

I'm alone, all alone, my friends have all fled;
My father's a drunkard, my mother is dead;
I'm a poor little girl, I wander and weep
For the voice of my mother to sing me to sleep.
She sleeps on the hill, in a bed made of clay;
How cold it did seem to lay mother away;
She's gone with the angels, and none do I see
So dear as the face of my mother to me.

Refrain:

I'm a little lone girl in this cold world so wild,
God, look down and pity the drunkard's lone child;
Look down and pity; Oh! soon come to me,
Take me to dwell with mother and thee.

'Tis springtime on earth, the birds seem so glad;
I listen, and wonder, my heart is so sad;
Sweet flowers bloom around, the crowd wanders by,
But the form of my mother no longer is nigh.
Last night in my dreams she seemed to draw near,
She pressed me as fondly as when she was here;
She smiled on me sweetly and fondled my brow,
And whispered, "Sleep on, I am watching thee now."

Refrain:

I'm a little lone girl in this cold world so wild,
God, look down and pity the drunkard's lone child;
Look down and pity; Oh, soon come to me,
Take me to dwell with mother and thee.

The Runner's Bible

I and the Father are One.—John 10:30 (E. R. V.)

Every human being ought to be conscious of this unity with the Divine One. It is to know the truth which makes one free.

—if you are well bred!

What a Lady Does Not Do When Calling.—1. A lady does not try to preempt her hostess' conversation, but tries instead to enter into general conversation with the other guests.

2. She never stays an hour and a half when paying a fifteen-minute formal call.

3. Certain articles of clothing or packages do not belong in any drawing-room: a well-bred woman never enters a drawing-room in a rain or motor-coat; and leaves a parasol, umbrella, rubbers and parcels in the foyer. Coat, gloves and

well, however, have the right of entry and need not be removed.

4. When a hostess' own car or carriage is waiting at the door it is plain that she is going out. Under no circumstances try to see her.

Recipes

Molasses Cookies.—I am sending you a recipe for an eggless and milkless cookie that we like. It is one that my mother uses. 1 cup molasses, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup lard, 1 cup boiling water, 1 tablespoon soda dissolved in the hot water, 1 teaspoonful each of ginger, cloves and cinnamon, a pinch of salt and flour enough to roll out.—Mrs. G. A. C., Charlotte, Michigan.

French Omelet.—Four eggs, four tablespoons milk, one-half teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, two tablespoons fat. Beat eggs slightly then add the milk and seasonings. Put fat in a hot

omelet pan; when melted, pour in the egg mixture and cook slowly. As it cooks, stir with a fork until the whole is of a creamy consistency. Place on hotter part of stove to brown quickly underneath. Fold and turn on a hot platter. Before folding, grated cheese, chopped meat, jelly, etc., may be added.

Apple Sauce Cake.—(Requiring 1 egg only.) ½ cup butter substitute, 1 cup of sugar, 1 egg, beaten light, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup currants or nuts, ½ cup nuts, 1½ cups cake flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves and 1 cup hot apple sauce.

Cream the butter, beat in the sugar gradually, then add the well beaten egg, and the fruit, chopped and floured, and nuts. Add the flour, sifted with the soda, salt and spices, and next the apple sauce, which should be strained and in the form of a comparatively thick puree. Bake in a loaf pan lined with greased paper, in a moderate oven, about one hour.

Honey Gingersnaps.—1 cup strained honey, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup melted butter, 2 tablespoons baking powder, 1 egg, 1 cup chopped nuts, 2 tablespoons ginger, 1½ cup flour. Mix honey, sugar, melted fat, and beaten egg. Add nuts, baking powder and ginger sifted with flour. Add enough flour to drop from spoon. Bake in a moderate oven.

Scalloped Cheese.—6 slices buttered bread, 2 eggs, ¾ cup evaporated milk diluted with ¾ cup water, ½ tsp. salt, ½ tsp. paprika, ¼ lbs. grated cheese. Cut four slices of bread into narrow strips, and stand up around rim of a deep buttered baking dish. Cut the other two slices into small cubes and lay in bottom of dish. Beat eggs thoroughly, add diluted milk and pour over bread. Add salt, paprika and grated cheese. Bake in a 325 degrees F. oven until set. Serve immediately.

Cream of Celery Soup.—Separate stalks of celery. Use outside stalks for making soup. Scrape off brown spots, wash, then cut in small pieces. Allow 2 cups of water to 1 cup of cut celery. Cook until celery is tender. Add salt to taste just before celery is done. Add this mixture (using water in which celery is cooked) to 2 cups medium white sauce. Season and serve hot.

Surprise Apples.—Peel and core tart apples; fill the cavity with chopped raisins or dates, nuts, and sugar. Place in a baking pan and add ½ cup of water. Bake in a slow oven until tender. When almost done place a marshmallow on each apple and bake until marshmallow is a golden brown. If the marshmallow is omitted, these apples may be served as a salad with whipped cream dressing or boiled dressing.

For the Movie Fan

LaBohème.—A very interesting picture and one that is almost certain to please, with Lillian Gish and John Gilbert playing the leads. The story is taken from the opera of that name and tells a sweet story of the Bohemian artistic section of Paris in earlier days. Mr. Gilbert plays the part of Rodolphe, a struggling young playwright, and Miss Gish the part of Mimi, a young seamstress, whom Rodolphe has befriended, when she is about to be put out onto the streets because she cannot pay her room rent. They fall in love, and Mimi sacrifices her health to work for him, contracts consumption and dies. While the picture has a sad ending I am sure you will enjoy it as a whole. Both stars play their parts wonderfully well.

Homespun Yarn

Housewives can well follow the examples of farmers in keeping accounts.

It is economical to cure and prepare your own supply of meat on the farm.

A two-lipped sauce-pan will always pour, no matter which hand it is held in.

Soak white clothes or linens in lukewarm soapy water to prevent stains from setting.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: A kind word makes the cream rise on the milk of human kindness.

Poached eggs will not stick if the pan or rings in which they are cooked are lightly greased.

Never store honey in a cold damp cellar. Honey stored in a warm, dry place will keep for many months, or even years.

Slight mildew stain may be removed with sour milk or lemon juice. Moisten with either one and place in the sun to bleach.

Cold water without soap is best for grass stains. Moisten older stains with kerosene, let them stand a little while, and then wash them with soap and warm water.

Pastry flour makes more delicate cakes than does bread flour, but if none is at hand use bread flour, and subtract two level tablespoonfuls from each cup called for in the recipe.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

(Be Sure to State Size)



5694. Ladies' Frock.—Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size if made as in the large view will require 3½ yards of plain material 36 inches wide, and ¾ yard of contrasting material. If made with short sleeves ¾ yard less of the plain material is required. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1½ yard.

5707. Simple Frock.—This design has popular saddle shoulder. May be developed in wash materials in cloth or velvet. Pattern cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. 4 year size will require 1½ yard of 36 inch material with ¾ yard of 36 inch contrasting material for facing on collar, cuffs and belt.



5697. Ladies' Combination.—Cut in 4 Sizes: Small 34-36; Medium 38-40; Large 42-44; Extra Large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 1½ yard of 36 inch material. To make shoulder straps of ribbon requires 1 yard.

5699. Girls' Underwear.—Cambric, crepe, crepe de chine, nainsook or radium silk may be used for this model. Pattern cut in 7 Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size will require ¾ yard of material for Shirt and 1½ yard for Knickers 36 inches wide.

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Remember the old-fashioned mustard plaster Grandma pinned around your neck when you had a cold or a sore throat?

It worked, but my how it burned and blistered!

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Made from pure oil of mustard, it is a clean, white ointment good for all the little household ills.

Keep Musterole handy and use at the first sign of tonsillitis, croup, neuritis, rheumatism or a cold.

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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How to Address Letters to Uncle Ned

UNCLE NED,
The Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

DEAR girls and boys: I am not going to take much of your time this issue because "Our Page" is only half a page and I have so many letters, pictures, poems and drawings I would rather use, but I do want to tell you that I am finding that the cousins have many "most embarrassing moments."

Another thing you will be interested to know. So many have written me endorsing Mildred Darby's suggestion that we form a regular club and have officers that I have decided to do it and I will make the official announcement (doesn't that sound dignified, though?) regarding this club soon, so watch Our Page real close so as not to miss it. Also, if you have anyone in mind for any of the offices—president, vice president, secretary or treasurer—please write me immediately so I can have their name for consideration for nomination. Submit as many names as you wish. Remember to watch Our Page for the announcement.—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—Happy New Year! Your greeting was just as good as any poet could have written and I think I like it better.

I think that Mildred Darby's suggestion is a good one and I think she might make a good president. That picture of Santa Claus was a good one. I needed only one guess. I thought it was you. Will you please tell me how to earn a button?

I have written twice before but haven't seen them in print. Was Mr. Waste Basket hungry when the postman came? I sure would like to spend a few days with Garland Snell, Glover, and ride his fine pony.

I am very much interested in the Children's Hour. I would like very much to see this in print.—Your loving niece, Maxine M. Sage, Central Lake, Mich.

First you say my New Year greeting was just as good as any poet could write, then you mistake Santa Claus for me.



"ME AND MY DOG"

Rose Haymak, of Harrison, Clare county, is not afraid of anything when she has her faithful dog with her.

My, how you flatter me. We will see about that button and maybe arrange some way for you to get one soon. Yes, Mr. Waste Basket is always hungry, it seems.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am sure it is very merry the way you have so many contests and stories.

I will describe myself first so that you can imagine what I look like. I am sixty-four inches tall and weigh about one hundred and nine pounds. I am eleven years old and am in the seventh grade. I have dark hair and blue eyes. My younger sister has a pet pup just as

full of mischief as can be. Besides a pup we have a large dog and four cats.

I hope the waste paper basket or the stove doesn't get this letter. I shall close hoping to hear from the other cousins.—Dorothy Boss, Route 2, Columbiaville, Michigan.

—We do have some times, Dorothy, and I hope you will like our department very much.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written before but have been a silent reader for a long time. I have wanted to earn a button and become an M. C., but never knew what to do until in the last issue, so I thought I would write a short story and see if I couldn't become an M. C. This was all made up. I never had such an experience.

A Narrow Escape

Once my two girl chums, Ruth and Mabel, and I went swimming in a lake in Florida. It was getting late and we thought by the time we got dressed it would be late enough to go home. So Mabel and I started ashore, but Ruth remained in the water. She said, "I'll take my final swim then I'll come ashore. We two girls said, 'All right'." But when we were nearly dressed, Ruth called for help. We ran to help her and when we got there we saw an alligator had hold of her. Mabel grabbed hold of her while I got a piece of two-by-four that was laying near. I hit the alligator over the back, then it let loose of Ruth. We got her ashore. She was scared, but so were we, and we learned a lesson never to go swimming in that lake again. Your want-to-be-niece.—Viva Lucille Wall, Route 1, Bloomington, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a boy 13 years old and attend the district school. I am in



AN ILLUSTRATED JOKE

This illustrated joke was sent in by Ruby Minard, R. 4, Sandusky, and I know she drew the picture but cannot tell you whether the joke was originated by her or not. The rest of you artists send in some samples of your work and we will see about publishing them.

the sixth grade. I live on a 120-acre farm, 7 miles from our nearest town. I have four house pets, a dog and three cats. Uncle Ned, will you please tell me how I can win a button? We take the M. B. F. and like it very well. I enjoy reading the Children's Hour. I wish some of the cousins would write to me. I will now end my letter. Hoping Mr. Waste Basket forgets to take this letter, I am, Emery R. Sheldon, Route 1, Boyne City, Michigan.

—Hello, Emery! Sure you can join us, and watch this page for opportunities to win one of our nice buttons. Glad you like our department.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have not written before and would like to become a member of your club. I am 13 years old and in the ninth grade. I think the idea is a good one about electing officers and I think it would make the club better and larger. I live on a 150-acre farm. We have 10 cows and 3 horses. We do most of our farm work with a tractor. Our tractor is a Fordson. I disced 60 acres of land last year with the tractor. I was born in Montana and came to Michigan when I was three years old. We take the M. B. F. and like it very well. I hope to see this in print. Your nephew, Donald Mott, Route 1, Birch Run, Mich.

—Come right in and join us, Donald. All of the members will welcome you I am sure.

RIDDLES

What is the difference between a bottle of medicine and a troublesome boy? One is to be well shaken before taken, and the other is to be taken and then shaken.

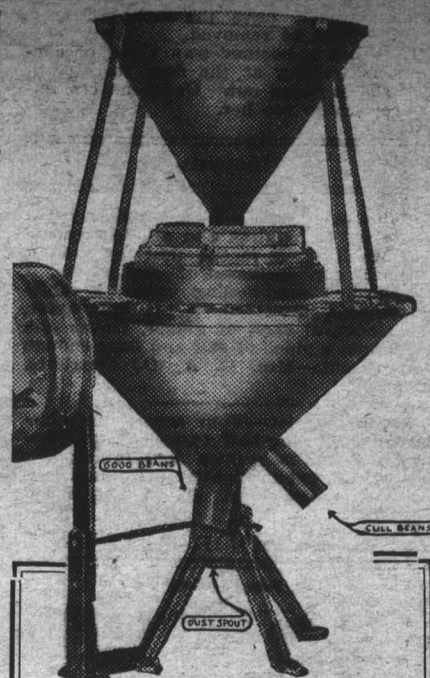
When is a door not a door?—When it is a jar.

What is the difference between a naughty boy and a postage-stamp?—Because one you stick with a lick, and the other you lick with a stick.

Why did William Tell shudder when he shot the apple from his son's head?—Because it was an arrow escape for his child.

What is that which the more you take from it the larger it grows?—A hole.

Why should a man always wear a watch when he travel in a waterless desert?—Because every watch has a spring in it.



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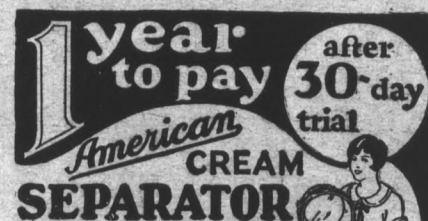
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Hereford Steers

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 69 Wt. around 1000 lbs.
74 Wt. around 725 lbs. 81 Wt. around 825 lbs.
45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.

Good quality, dark reds, 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.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS

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

JERSEYS

Six Year Old Bull Sold

We have two young bulls soon ready for service from high Record of Performance Majesty dams, and by our imported in dam bull, Brampton Porten's Sultan. Write us for pedigrees and prices. CLARENCE B. SANBORN, Otisville, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS

For Sale. Milk Strain Polled Shorthorns. Bull and heifer calves. One horned bull calf. Accredited herd. Paul Quack, Sault Ste Marie, Michigan.

RED POLLED

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE, WILL BE ready for service this spring. Maple Grove Stock Farm Russell M. Cottle, Rt. 1, West Branch, Mich.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

PROGRAM COW TESTING ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

Monday, January 31, 1927

Eastern Standard Time

Room 402, Agricultural Building

10:00 A. M. "Purpose of Cow Testing Association Conference."—O. E. Reed, Chief, Dairy Department, M. S. C.

10:45 A. M. "The Member's Viewpoint of Testing Association."—Walter Ray, Member Jackson C. T. A., Parma, Mich. "The Cow Tester's Viewpoint of Testing Association."—Casper Blumer, Cow Tester Macomb No. 2 C. T. A., Richmond. "The County Agent's Viewpoint of Testing Association."—E. E. Twing, Co. Agt. Mecosta County, Big Rapids, Mich.

"The Dairy Department's Viewpoint of Testing Association."—A. C. Baltzer, In Charge C. T. A.'s, M. S. C.

Afternoon

1:30 P. M. "Continued Testing and Why."—R. H. Addy, Dairy Extension Specialist, M. S. C.

2:00 P. M. "Efficient Dairying and the Cow Testing Association."—A. J. Glover, Editor, Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

3:00 P. M. "Twenty Years Ancient or Eighty Years Young."—John Willard, Director Continuing Education, M. S. C.

3:45 P. M. Round Table Discussion—R. H. Addy, Leader.

Tuesday, February 1

Judging Pavilion, Agricultural Building 8:00 A. M. "Recent Results in Mineral Feeding."—Carl Huffman, Research Asst Dairy Husbandry, M. S. C.

9:00 A. M. "Feeding Dairy Cattle."—J. E. Burnett, Associate Professor, Dairy Dept., M. S. C.

Room 316, Agricultural Building

10:15 A. M. "Cow Testing Association Comments from Upper Michigan"—J. G. Wells, Jr., Dairy Ext. Spec., Upper Peninsula.

10:45 A. M. "Better Sires and Their Value."—George Girrbach, Dairy Extension Specialist, M. S. C.

11:15 A. M. Summary of Conference and Plans for 1927—A. C. Baltzer, M. S. C.

MICHIGAN COWS STAND HIGH IN PRODUCTION

FEW states in the Union have had 25,000 dairy cows average above 300 pounds butterfat production in a year. This happened in Michigan during 1926 according to A. C. Baltzer in charge of cow testing associations at Michigan State College, when 25,135 cows averaged 301.9 pounds butterfat and 7,634 pounds of milk.

Improved feeding conditions are largely responsible for Michigan's dairy cows excelling in milk and butterfat production. Nine-tenths of an acre of alfalfa and three-tenths of an acre of sweet clover are seeded per cow by Michigan dairymen for the 25,000 cows under test in Michigan testing associations.

The cow testing association conference, January 31-February 1st at Michigan State College, East Lansing, will bring the dairy herd own-

ers of Michigan together for the purpose of discussing the more widespread use of the cow testing association to the end that Michigan's dairy industry will be put on a more efficient basis.

The 1920 U. S. Census figures show that the average Michigan cow produces 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butterfat. Cows kept under conditions of good feed

HALT HOG CHOLERA SPREAD

TO prevent a recurrence of the serious hog-cholera losses encountered late in 1926, the bureau of animal industry of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has advised primary reliance on the preventative serum treatment rather than on the safeguards. Through sanitation, local precautions, prompt quarantine, and other diseases are helpful, the most dependable safeguard, bureau officials declared, is serum treatment.

and care as practiced by cow association members have nearly doubled the average production of milk and butterfat of the average Michigan cow.

Each year cows in Michigan testing associations have increased their efficiency of production of milk and butterfat. Further improvement in this respect will result in even greater dairy profits to the cow owner.

CANADIAN WILL TALK TO HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

THE president of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, Chris Houck, is scheduled for 11:00 a. m. on the program of the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, Tuesday February 1, at Michigan State College, East Lansing.

President Houck is a practical breeder, living on his farm at Chipewa, Ontario. He is the youngest leader of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada has ever had.

"Selective Registration" will be President Houck's topic. He will discuss the use of such a plan, now in its third year in his country, in helping to eliminate the "scrub" pure bred, the greatest menace to any pure-bred industry.—J. G. Hays.

SELECT ANIMALS CAREFULLY FOR FEEDING

THE selection of good animals is important, whether they are to be fed for market or kept on the farm. Do not expect a dairy-bred animal to produce a choice beef carcass.

Horsemen Plan Big Time At M. S. C.

THE directors of the Michigan Horse Breeders' Association have announced the complete program for the Association events to take place during the Annual Farmers' Week at Michigan State College.

On Tuesday morning, February 1, at nine o'clock H. L. Young of the Horse Association, Chicago, Illinois will hitch teams of horses using from four to ten horses per team, driving them with two lines and tying them in and bucking them back in such a manner that anyone can handle them. At one o'clock the College horses will be exhibited and the prize winners pointed out by R. S. Hudson, superintendent in charge. Following this visit at the stables the annual meeting will call at 1:30 p. m., Room 111, Agricultural building. Speakers for this program are L. C. Hunt, president; Andy Aadms, auctioneer, Litchfield; Dr. Judson Black, Department of Agriculture, Lansing; and Ellis McFarland, secretary Percheron Society of America, Chicago, Illinois. Following this program officers will be elected.

Throughout the day tickets will be on sale by L. C. Hunt at Room 112, Agricultural building, for the evening banquet at 6:30, Hotel Kearns. The directors are putting on this banquet in appreciation for

the work done by College officials in building up one of the strongest bands of draft horses owned by any College in America and for the work done in inaugurating pulling contests at fairs.

Speakers for the banquet program are: A. C. Anderson, founder of the organization; R. S. Shaw, Dean of Agriculture, Michigan State College; F. A. Chapman, new secretary of the Michigan State Fair and the first county fair secretary to schedule a pulling contest in Michigan; Walter Palmer, Director of Livestock Exhibits, Michigan State Fair; Ellis McFarland, secretary Percheron Society of America and Superintendent of Horses, International Livestock Exposition. The address of the evening will be given by Governor Fred Green who, with his family, has promised to attend.

At eight o'clock, February 2, R. S. Hudson will give a judging demonstration in the live stock pavilion followed by big hitch demonstrations conducted by H. L. Young. On Thursday, February 3, a big live stock parade including prize winning horses will be put on the College campus at 1:00 p. m. Anyone using horses or at all interested in horses is invited to these meetings and banquet. Plan to make Farmers' Week a part of your winter's program.

Don't Pay for 4 Months

See and use the one cream separator with the single bearing suspended self-balancing bowl. We will send an imported Belgium Melotte Cream Separator direct to your farm. You don't pay us for it for 4 months. You may have a 30-Day Free Trial to convince yourself.

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

Costs Nothing to Try

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

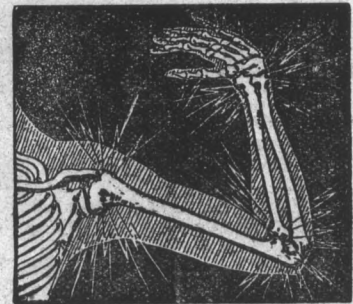
No matter how bad the rupture, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold; no matter how many kinds of trusses you have worn, let nothing prevent you from getting this FREE TREATMENT. Whether you think you are past help or have a rupture as large as your fists, this marvelous System will so control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

You can have a free trial of this wonderful strengthening preparation by merely sending your name and address to W. A. COLLINGS, Inc., 357D Collings Building, Watertown, N. Y. Send no money. The trial is free. Write now—today. It may save the wearing of a truss the rest of your life.—(Adv.)

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

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



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

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

Mark H. Jackson, 42N Stratford Bldg. Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible, above statement true.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA FALL PIGS FOR SALE E. A. CLARK, Breckenridge, Mich.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

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

CANNOT GET MILK FROM ONE QUARTER

I bought a cow. She is a Holstein and I can get the papers showing she is a purebred, but she only gives milk out of three quarters. She was fresh six weeks when I bought her and I have tried several times to milk the fourth quarter and long strings of hard white substance which looks like a white worm comes out of that teat. Can I do anything? She has been milking now for six months and gives between seven and eight quarts at a milking. She is two and one-half years old and in good health. This is her first year of milking.—A. R., Charlevoix, Mich.

GET your druggist to mix together equal parts of iodine and belladonna ointment and then massage this into the affected quarter after each milking. This may take out the inflammation which is causing the trouble.

SWEENEY

My three year old colt got sweeney about six months ago. The lower part of her shoulder has filled out some, the upper part has not. She has never been lame. She has not done any work. Will you please send me your advice as she is a nice colt and am anxious to see her cured?—H. S., Big Rapids, Mich.

THERE is no sure cure for sweeney in horses; in fact many of them never recover as this is due to an injury to the nerves that supply the muscles over the face of the shoulder. The only thing that might help would be a good strong blister. If you do not have anything special in mind I think it would be just as cheap to get a bottle of Gombaults Caustic Balsam and use it according to directions.

LAMENESS IN PIGS

Will you please tell me what to do and what causes lameness in pigs? I have about ten weighing about 150 pounds. In this flock there are two or three lame. In the morning they seem to be worse. They are in the pasture and are fed beans, corn,

water and ground feed.—J. S., Perry, Michigan.

LAMENESS in growing pigs is usually the result of rickets; this is caused by faulty feeding. The pigs do not get the right kinds of feed nor enough minerals. The use of tankage, giving each pig about ½ lb. per day and then allowing all the skim milk they will drink and furnishing them with alfalfa or clover pasture will usually prevent it. You should get tankage and then add about 10 lbs. of bonemeal to each 100 lbs. then of this mixture give each pig ½ to ¾ lb. per day for a few days. Not less than ½ lb. per day until recovery takes place, also plenty of milk.

WARTS

We have a cow that has several warts on her teats which cause considerable trouble while milking. I've got some hard kicks from her while milking her. Could you tell me a remedy for warts?—E. W., Mathias, Michigan.

GET the following for these warts: Salicylic acid, 30 grains; Colloidal, ½ ounce. Paint these warts each day with a small camel's hair brush using the above solution.

DOG FITS

My little dog had fits. He would slobber at the mouth but in a few minutes would be all right and play. He had two or three each day until he got so weak he could not walk. After he died we opened him and no worms could be found in him. What do you think it could be and what could cause it?—B. H. D., Pinconning, Michigan.

THESE convulsions might have been caused by a number of different things such as indigestion, improper feeding, after effects of distemper, etc. Without an examination and a complete history of the case I could not give you any more definite information than this. Some cases are caused by worms although it is evident that this case was not.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

(Any questions 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

FINE TALKS FROM M. S. C. STATION

SOME very fine talks are being given over station WKAR at Michigan State College. They are in connection with special courses that began January 10th and will close on April 29th, but each is complete in itself so it is advisable to tune in any evening possible. The station operates on a wave length of 285.5 meters.

Some of the talks and dates they will broadcast, between now and our next issue are: "The Importance of Green Manures," Jan. 31; "Marketing Poultry," Feb. 1; "Producing

and Selling Capons," Feb. 8; "Commercial Fertilizers," Feb. 9; "Making the Muck Patch Pay Its Way," Feb. 7; "Common Grains as Seed," Feb. 3; "Common Roughages as Feed," Feb. 10. These talks will be broadcast from 4:35 to 7:45.

From 7:45 to 7:55 the following talks will be put on the air on the nights given: "Cow Testing Associations," Feb. 2; "Some Results of Cow Testing Associations," Feb. 9; "Pruning," Feb. 10; "Water, Wind and Steam Power," Feb. 7. The farm crops course is given from 7:35 to 8:00 on Friday evening with three speakers on the program. "Wheat and Chaff," by H. C. Rather; "How I Grew My 1926 Potato Crop," by J. C. Redpath of Kalamazoo, winner of 300 bushel contest, and "How I Grew My 1926 Corn Crop," by the winner of the five acre corn contest, will be broadcast Feb. 4. On Feb. 11 there will be "Wheat and Chaff," by J. F. Cox; "Sweet Clover," by C. R. Meggie; and "How I Use Sweet Clover," by E. C. McCarty.



THESE STEERS SOLD AT TOP FIGURE

These are the steers that the Michigan State College used in their feeding experiments concluded last spring. They sold on the Detroit market at a top figure.

Are your egg-making machines in order?

YOUR hens are your egg-making machines. They turn your mashes, grain and green stuff into high-priced eggs.

These machines must be kept in order,

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a puts hens in laying trim. First of all it conditions and keeps them in good, vigorous health. Then

- it whets the appetite, makes hens hungry
- they scratch and exercise for their feed
- it is a valuable aid to digestion
- it tones up the egg organs and makes them active

Pan-a-ce-a is not a feed and not a stimulant, but a tonic. Please remember that your laying hen is a bundle of nerves, and that the nerves control her every act, including the production and laying of eggs. Pan-a-ce-a has a most beneficial effect upon the hen's nervous system.

Pan-a-ce-a costs very little to use—a mere trifle. One egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen needs for six months. But if you do not find it profitable, it costs you absolutely nothing. That is our guarantee. Simply return the empty container and your dealer refunds your money or cancels the charge. We reimburse him.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Poultry

PAN-A-CE-A

Wonder Healing Compound FOR MAN AND BEAST

—It's

CORONA Wool Fat

Soothing
Healing Ointment
That Works Like Magic

Corona Wool Fat is made from the oil extracted from sheep's wool. It's different from any salve or ointment you ever tried. It heals and soothes, but will not smart or blister the most sensitive wound. It has healed thousands of stubborn wounds where other lotions have failed. Hardly a day passes but what you'll find some use for Corona. For sore shoulders, sore necks, collar boils, split hoofs, scratches, sore teats on cows, caked udders, cuts, wounds, burns of any kind on man or beast it is unequalled.

LIBERAL SAMPLE FREE Corona is sold by nearly all druggists or direct from us on receipt of price—8 oz. tin \$5.00, 24 oz. tin \$12.50, postpaid. If you will send your name and address, we'll mail you a liberal sample and book of uses free. We want you to see for yourself the wonderful healing properties of Corona.

CORONA MFG. CO., 86 Corona Bldg., Kenton, O.



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

SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness

by using Aborno, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today. Aborno Laboratory, 93 Jeff St., Lancaster, Wis.

LOOK

OUR BIG HUSKY CHICKS ARE MONEY MAKERS. Every Breeder carefully selected, tested and culled by experts. February 15th first hatch. Order direct from this ad. Save Time.

	50	100	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy Mixed Broiler Chicks.....	\$6.50	\$12.50	\$60.00
Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds (both combs).....	7.75	15.00	72.50
White Buff Rocks and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	8.50	16.00	77.50
White Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, White and Black Langshans.....	9.00	17.00	82.50
Blood Tested Large Tangled Leghorns, 106-egg type.....	8.40	16.00	75.00

Light Weight Mixed \$5.50 per 50, \$10.00 per 100; Light Brahmas \$12.00 per 50, \$22.00 per 100. Sheppard's Anconas \$7.50 per 50, \$14.00 per 100. February 15th to March 17th chicks to extra. 100% live delivery guaranteed. If less than 100 ordered add 35c extra. Bank reference: Grand Rapids National Bank. Send for our big free circular.

Lawrence Hatchery, R. 7, Phone 76761, Grand Rapids, Mich.

HA! LOOK! Buy Our Big Husky Easy To Raise Chicks!

15 pure bred varieties. Some won 1st and 2nd prizes in production class. Won many 1st prizes blue ribbons in large poultry show. Also, have one flock of Morgan-Tangled Strain, blood tested White Leghorns, of 250 to 312 egg breeding. The owner of this flock paid \$150 for 6 eggs to improve his flock. Every one of our breeders has been culled and selected for breeding quality. Write and get our free circular with big discounts on baby chicks and brooders.

BECKMAN HATCHERY :: GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



Whites are the Limiting Factor in Egg Production

ONE hundred pounds ordinary grain ration produces 45% more yolks than whites. Hens need protein to produce whites. Michigan Egg Mash with Buttermilk supplies the protein ingredients for whites in the proper proportion to balance the yolks for maximum egg production. The public formula for Michigan Egg Mash with Buttermilk is your assurance of constant high quality feed and production records.

Send for pamphlet of our Poultry Feeds containing valuable feeding suggestions.

Distribution all over the State

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

First Hatch January 31st
Michigan Accredited Chicks that are bred from proven blood lines. Every breeder wears a sealed leg band indicating official approval by authorized state inspectors.
BIG DISCOUNT NOW! PAY \$1.00 DOWN—BALANCE C. O. D.
Pay for your chicks when you get them. Send \$1.00 and we will ship C. O. D. Get our big new catalog. It will help you. Your choice of three profitable breeds. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
BRUMMER FREDRICKSON POULTRY FARM, Box 26, Holland, Mich.

SUPERIOR BRED CHICKS

Superior Leghorns are those Mich. Accredited Leghorns that have demonstrated their "superiority" under practical farm conditions. \$5.00 worth of eggs per hen per year secured by one of our customers. **Big Discount Now.**
GET OUR NEW CATALOG—IT'S FREE.
Our big illustrated 32-page catalog shows our modern breeding and trapping plant. 600 pullets are entered in R. O. P. work. Every breeder banded, inspected, and passed by authorized state inspectors supervised by Mich. State College.
Hanson, Tancred and Barron Strains.
SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS, Inc., Box 401, ZEELAND, MICH.

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

BABY CHICKS — Michigan Accredited
White Rocks, Barred Rocks, English White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds.
You can get better chicks at the Washtenaw Hatchery. Our Flocks have been officially culled in accordance with the rules of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Quality considered, our stock is priced as low as you will find anywhere. 100% live delivery. Write for catalog and get your order booked early.
WASHTENAW HATCHERY, 2502 Geddes Road, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

\$650 EGG REVENUE FROM 680 UNCULLED PULLETS IN SINGLE MONTH

One customer reports this splendid return from our April hatched Grade A Chicks during November 1926. This is a fine, but not unusual record for our regular stock. 750 surplus cockerels raised from his 1600 chicks also gave him additional revenue. Birds from this same breeding now heading Michigan International Contest in egg production. All our stock blood-tested, and every female trapped from its first to last egg. All birds have been handled, passed, leg-banded and CERTIFIED by the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association. Write quick for Price List and FREE Catalog on Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs.

W. S. HANNAH & SON, Route 10, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

DOWN'S STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS Bred 20 Years for Higher Egg Production

Downs Strain Leghorns are bred for high flock average egg production. They are wonderful winter layers. Frequent reports from customers give 50 to 70% egg yield in winter months from hundreds of pullets. 75% of our business is with old customers. Many of Michigan's largest egg farms buy their chicks from us each year. Our entire flock, hatchery and chicks are Michigan Accredited by the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association and the Michigan State College. You will want these better egg producers.
Write Quick for Catalog and Prices
W. A. DOWNS POULTRY FARM, Route 2, ROMEO, MICHIGAN.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

It will pay you to investigate one of Michigan's oldest and best hatcheries. Nineteen years experience. Every chick hatched from rugged free range breeders officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College. Large percentage of business to satisfied old customers.
WHITE LEGHORNS (English and American), BARRED ROCKS, ANCONAS.
Your Mich. Accredited chicks bought of this old reliable concern with an established reputation for square dealing are sure to please. 100% live delivery prepaid. Get our new FREE catalog before placing your order.
Van Appledorn Bros. Holland Hatchery & Poul. Farm, R. 7-B, Holland, Mich.

Town Line POULTRY FARM

Inspected and Accredited—Our breeders, our hatchery, our business methods, by State Inspectors supervised by Michigan State College. Our Leghorns are the result of 14 years careful breeding on our 100-acre farm. Foundation of Tancred, Hollywood and Barron—**Big Discount Now.**
BUY OUR MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS.
The strongest proof of the quality of our chicks is that we have doubled our hatching capacity last year. Accredited Wh. or Br. Leghorns, Anconas, Bd. Rocks. With "Town Line" Chicks you get "Personal Service". Get our new Free Catalog. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Member International Baby Chick Association.
J. H. GERLINGS, Manager R. F. D. 1, Box E ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

BABY CHICKS---Big, Vigorous, Chicks

From high egg producing flocks selected for rapid growth and high vitality. Michigan Accredited chicks that will grow faster and lay more eggs than ordinary chicks. Safe arrival guaranteed.
WRITE US BEFORE BUYING
MAPLE HILL HATCHERY, Martin, Michigan.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS STATE Accredited.
Blood tested. From a high production flock. Chicks that will make good on your farm. Price on request. **L. D. HASKELL, Avoca, Michigan.**

S. C. Buff Leghorn Chicks From Bred To Lay stock. Michigan Accredited. Send for circular. **J. W. Webster & Son, Bath, Michigan.**

OSSEE BIG C. O. D. CHICK OFFER!
You pay for your chicks when you see them. Pure-bred stock of high quality. Carefully selected breeding birds. Our big illustrated catalog tells all the story. Write for it today. **J. W. Ossee Hatchery, 22 Main St., Ottawa, Ohio**

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Bred for Size, Type and Egg Production since 1910. All breeding flocks headed by males of known high egg production ancestry.
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Send for your copy. Read about our matings in detail. Learn how you can have greatest success with poultry.
100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
WOLVERINE HATCHERY & FARMS
H. P. Wiersma, Owner, Zeeland, Michigan.

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.)

POULTRY DISEASE AND PARASITE CONTROL

AT this time of year, we are very much concerned about the health of our flocks. Often we are not aware of the fact that some of the birds are afflicted with some disease or troublesome parasite until it has permeated our entire flock. One of the best remedies for such cases is "prevention" instead of "control."

Many ways have been described on methods of preventing external parasites from reproducing, and thus gaining such a foothold that it is impossible to keep them in check, but I believe some of them will bear mentioning again. Good disinfectants will destroy the eggs, the larvae of the body parasite, and also the parasites themselves. In using disinfectants for external parasites, many germs of contagious diseases are also destroyed.

The disinfectant should be thoroughly applied to the interior of the houses, spread all over the roosts, floor, dropping boards, nests, and worked carefully into the cracks and crevices. While disinfecting the houses and contents, do not overlook the mash hoppers and drinking fountains. These may be thoroughly cleansed by pouring boiling hot water over them and allowing them to dry in the sun. The most satisfactory method employed in applying a disinfectant is the use of a power sprayer, but on most farms such machinery is not available; the common hand sprayer, which is used for spraying cattle, is very satisfactory. The method used by most small poultrymen is to take an old broom and just scrub every reachable point, being very precautionous about allowing any of the disinfectant to get on the hands, for some of the materials used are very injurious to the skin.

Ordinary limewash is very excellent to use, and its make-up is very well-known. Where there is a case of virulent disease, add about five to six ounces of crude carbolic acid to the limewash. This will add much to the activity of the wash.

Kerosene emulsion is used by many people and can readily be converted into a disinfectant. To make the emulsion, shave one-half to three-quarters of a pound of hard laundry soap into half a gallon of rain water; boil until the soap has become dissolved. While the mixture is still hot, remove it from the fire, at a safe distance, and stir into it two gallons of kerosene. This is the stock solution, and is a thick, creamy emulsion. When it is used for killing mites, etc., it may be mixed with water at the rate of 1:10

and when it is used as a disinfectant, one pint of crude carbolic acid should be added, while the ratio of the mixture remains the same.

One of the best disinfectants, and it can be purchased ready for use, is the common solution of cresol. It should be mixed with warm water at the rate of one pint to ten quarts. Soft or rain water is preferable.

In the control of infectious diseases, the first effort should be to separate the diseased birds from the rest of the flock. The droppings should be removed daily and kept where the birds will not get to them. If potassium permanganate is kept in the drinking water, it will aid in checking the disease. The ratio is about one teaspoonful to one gallon of water.

One of the greatest aids in preventing disease, etc., is to see that there are no direct drafts, and that the floors are free from dampness.
—D. E. Spotts.

COST OF LAYING PULLETS

Would you please tell me what it would cost to get 100 pure bred White Leghorns laying? They were hatched on June 6th. Have been feeding a growing mash for three months, also scratch feed. Let run the last two months on only corn and water. Weight about 3 pounds. Are a real healthy lot and have red combs and are singing. This is my first experience with chickens. I got 250 pure bred S. C. Leghorns, Tom Barron and Tancred strain at an accredited hatchery. My neighbors don't expect them to lay before spring but I would like to surprise them and have mine lay this winter. Kindly let me know if there is anything which can be done to make them lay before spring.—Mrs. J. H. S., Dafter, Michigan.

WE usually figure that it will cost about one dollar to purchase chicks, and grow the females to a laying age. Birds hatched as late as June 6th will cost a trifle more, since late hatched stock does not mature as well nor as satisfactorily as early hatched chicks. S. C. White Leghorn pullets hatched June 6th, should be laying by the middle of November providing they have been properly fed and cared for.—C. G. Card, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.

PLAN FOR OAT SPROUTER

ARE you planning on making an oat sprouter? If you are we have plans prepared by the Agricultural Engineering department of Michigan State College and will gladly send them to interested readers, if they will request them.

Pointers on Making Out Income Tax Returns

(Continued from page 4)

Form 1040. With farmers who keep their accounts on the accrual basis, the filing of Form 1040-F is optional.

Deduct Necessary Expenses

All necessary expenses paid or incurred during the year 1926 in the operation of a farm as a business enterprise may be deducted from gross income in ascertaining net income, upon which the tax is assessed. These include the expense of harvesting and marketing of crops and the cost of seed and fertilizer used. Amounts expended for the purchase of feed for live stock may be deducted, but the value of a farmer's own products used for such purposes is not a deductible item. The farmer may deduct the cost of small tools used up in the course of a year or two, wages paid to farm hands (other than domestic servants) and rent paid for farm land and buildings (other than the dwelling), cost of repairs to fences, wagons and machinery, also bills paid for horseshoeing, stock powders, rock salt, veterinary service, insurance (except on dwelling), gasoline for operating power, and sundry minor expenses.

The value of produce raised on the farm and used in the board of farm

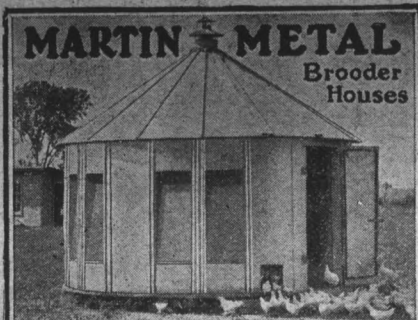
laborers may not be deducted as an expense. The farmer may, however, deduct the cost of food purchased for his laborers. The value of the services of the farmer himself, his wife or dependent minor children cannot be deducted unless the amount is reported by the recipients as income on Form 1040.

Cost of Auto

The purchase price of an automobile even when used wholly in farm operation may not be deducted, as it is regarded as an investment of capital. The cost of gasoline, repairs, and upkeep of an automobile, if used partly for the pleasure and convenience of the taxpayer or his family, such cost may be apportioned accordingly, and that proportion of cost attributable to business deducted.

General deductions such as for taxes, losses, interest on indebtedness, bad debt, contributions, etc., are explained instructions on the forms.

Returns are required of single persons whose net income for 1926 was \$1,500 or more, or whose gross income was \$5,000 or more, and from married persons living together whose aggregate net income was \$3,500 or more, or whose aggregate



Stop Your Baby Chick Losses

this year. Raise 2 lb. 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 2 lb. 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 zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding.

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

The Martin Steel Products Co., Mansfield, O.

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Michigan Accredited Pinecroft Accredited Barred Rock Chicks will satisfy you. Three hundred pullets now being trapped in Record of Performance work, under supervision of M. S. C. We are never satisfied until you are.

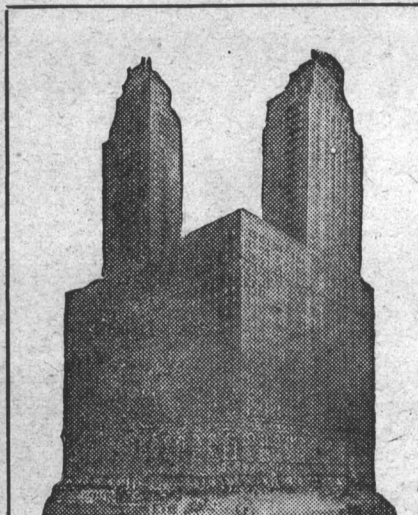
Write for our free circular. PINECROFT POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY,

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Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks

From well developed, strong, healthy layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds; and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free.

THE BOS HATCHERY, R. 2-B, Zeeland, Mich.



The New Morrison, when completed, will be the largest and tallest hotel in the world, containing 3,400 rooms

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TERRACE GARDEN
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gross income was \$5,000 or more. The exemptions are \$1,500 for single persons, \$3,500 for married persons and heads of families. In addition, the taxpayer is allowed a credit for each person dependent upon him or her for chief support, if such person is under 18 years of age, or mentally or physically defective. The term "mentally or physically defective" means not only cripples and persons mentally defective, but the aged and persons in ill health. A dependent need not live in the taxpayer's household, nor need he be a relative of his benefactor.

Changes During Year

If a taxpayer's status changes during the taxable year the personal exemptions are prorated, according to the number of months the taxpayer was single, married, or the head of a family. For example, a couple married on July 31, 1926, may file a joint return and claim an exemption of \$3,208.33. That is, seven-twelfths of \$1,500 for the husband while single, or \$875, plus seven-twelfths of the wife while single, plus five-twelfths of \$3,500, or \$1,458.33, for the period during which they were married. If separate returns are made, each may claim a personal exemption of \$1,604.17. A person who on July 31 ceased being the head of a family—the support in one household of a relative or relatives being discontinued—is entitled to an exemption of \$2,666.67, which is seven-twelfths of \$3,500, plus five-twelfths of \$1,500.

With regard to the \$400 credit for each dependent, the taxpayer's status as of the last day of the taxable year determines this credit. If during the year, his support of such dependent ceased, he is not entitled to this credit.

A single person may be the head of a family, and as such allowed the same personal exemption as a married person, \$3,500. A head of a family is defined by the revenue act of 1926 as "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependents is based upon some moral and legal obligation."

Rate of Tax

The normal tax rate is 1½ per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income in excess of the personal exemption, \$400 credit for each dependent, etc., 3 per cent on the next \$4,000 and 5 per cent on the balance. The surtax rates apply to net incomes in excess of \$10,000.

Taxpayers are advised, for their own advantage, to note carefully that provision of the revenue act of 1926 which provides for a 25 per cent credit on "earned income." The term "earned income," as defined by Treasury regulations, means "wages, salaries, professional fees, and other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered." However, all net income up to \$5,000, from whatever source derived, is considered to be earned net income, for the purpose of the 25 per cent credit.

For example, a taxpayer, married, living with his wife and with no dependents, whose net income for 1926 was \$4,000 would compute his tax as follows: Net income, \$4,000; less personal exemption, \$3,500; leaving a balance taxable at 1½ per cent of \$500. 1½ per cent of \$500, \$7.50; less ¼ of \$7.50 earned income credit, \$1.88; balance of tax payable, \$5.62.

The return, accompanied by at least one-fourth of the amount of tax due, must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer lives, or has his principal place of business. The filing period for the calendar year 1926 is from January 1 to March, 15, 1927.

GLASS CLOTH

THE GENUINE, ORIGINAL, DURABLE GLASS CLOTH IS MADE ONLY BY TURNER BROS. UNDER THEIR EXCLUSIVE PATENTS

Brings Amazing Success With Baby Chicks

PREVENTS Rickets Leg Weakness and Death Loss

For success in raising chicks, never keep them behind window glass. Glass stops the sun's ultra-violet energy rays, causing rickets, leg weakness, softness and death loss. Build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed on to your brooder house to admit these rays. Put GLASS CLOTH in the windows. Produces amazing health and growth. All you need is a roll of GLASS CLOTH and a few scraps of lumber. Repays its cost many times over.



The Ames Test

Experts and practical poultry raisers everywhere recommend GLASS CLOTH. In a test at Ames College 25 per cent of the chicks under plain glass died, while all under GLASS CLOTH lived and grew rapidly. The illustration at the left is taken from an actual photograph, showing the difference in two chicks that had the same start and the same care, except that the big one had plenty of ultra-violet light and the runt had none. For big success with chicks give them ultra-violet energy admitted through a large area of GLASS CLOTH.

Ideal for HOT BEDS Much Cheaper Than Glass

GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Costs a fraction as much as glass and gives far better results. Vegetables and flowers mature weeks earlier and produce bigger yields because GLASS CLOTH admits the life giving ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) Plants grow stronger and harder and transplant better. GLASS CLOTH holds the heat of the sun and throws it to all parts of the frame. Under glass, plants become weak and spindly for want of ultra-violet light. Try GLASS CLOTH on your hot beds this year. Accept our offer below.

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Just build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed onto your hen house and you will get amazing egg yields all winter because GLASS CLOTH admits the sun's energy rays. (Plain glass stops them.) In use by thousands with great success. Ideal for storm doors and windows and porch enclosures. Transparent, waterproof, weatherproof.

2 Factories Give Quick Service

The tremendous demand for GLASS CLOTH has made it necessary for us to add another factory. For quick service address orders and correspondence to factory nearest you.

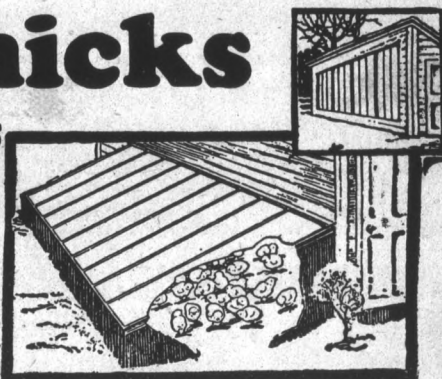
Turner Bros.

Dept. 417

Bladen, Nebr.

Wellington, Ohio

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I personally guarantee GLASS CLOTH to you. I guarantee every statement in this ad. As the originator and exclusive patent holder of the genuine GLASS CLOTH formula, it is a point of pride with me to make it the finest product that can be turned out. The fabric is extra strong, specially woven for us. The filler is of the best materials only and is generously applied. Our success has attracted imitators, naturally. My answer to this is "Compare the Goods". Robert Roemer writes that after comparing samples with several others, GLASS CLOTH was "by far the best".



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Discoverer of Glass Cloth

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Send \$5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) Roll 30 ft. long, \$3.50. 18 ft. roll \$2.25. Order as many rolls as you need. If, after ten days use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions, "Success with Baby Chicks," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

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I enclose \$..... for which send me postpaid..... rolls of GLASS CLOTH at the advertised trial offer price. If not satisfied after 10 days use I may return it and you will refund my money.

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STANDARD BREEDS—REASONABLE PRICES

Official records made in various egg laying contests and production shows year after year is positive proof of the ability of KEYSTONE QUALITY STOCK. We assure you of the best financial returns which an investment in Baby Chicks can produce.

Only strong vigorous properly hatched chicks are selected to fill our orders—100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalogue and particulars.

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A Michigan Accredited Chick Is The Best Chick



MARKET FLASHES



Buyers Finding Scarcity of No. 2 Oats

Reports Show Fewer Cattle and Sheep on Feed

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

MICHIGAN and other farmers of the middle west are turning over in their minds what improvements shall be undertaken this year in managing their farms, and to begin with, there is a general agreement that the time is now ripe for insisting upon sharp reductions in farm taxes, which have for several years advanced much faster than farm values. In fact, farms have in many localities declined in prices, and owners are insisting upon this fact being acted upon in the revised tax valuations. Of course, the primary farm successful operation hinges very greatly on good country roads, however, and by no means should this matter be neglected.

Cooperative marketing is another thing that means much in these times of improved farming methods, and it is well for farmers to investigate the matter. In the ten years ending with 1925 agricultural cooperation increased in every section of the country except in a few remote corners, says the United States Department of Agriculture, and Michigan is one of the leading ten states in the list. Grain marketing associations were the most important, and their volume of business increased 150 per cent in ten years, while associations marketing dairy products handled 500 per cent more business at the end of the ten years than at the beginning. There was an increase of more than 1000 per cent in the number of active live stock shipping associations.

Michigan farmers show no lack of faith in sheep, no matter what the temporary market conditions may be, and every year they make this great industry pay, for they understand the business from start to finish. Also, they are experts in growing grapes, peaches, apples, and other fruits.

The Grain Markets

May wheat has been selling around \$1.40 per bushel, comparing with \$1.77 a year ago and \$1.89 two years ago. Usually, when it gets to around \$1.40 holders begin selling, and prices weaken a little. Plenty of wheat is in sight, although stocks are on the decrease, and a short time ago the visible supply in the United States aggregated 59,584,000 bushels, comparing with 49,104,000 bushels a year ago. Foreign buyers are slow to buy American wheat except at bottom prices, and it is evident that the new wheat crops of Argentina and Australia are going to be sharp competitors. Now and then, however, exports start up at a lively pace, and on a recent day it was estimated that such purchases on the Chicago Board of Trade aggregated a million bushels of American wheat, including Manitoba, the business being the largest for any day this season. On the other hand, the world's visible supply of wheat increased 78,337,000 bushels in December, comparing with 36,061,000 bushels in November and 66,540,000 bushels in December a year ago. The recent gain was largely in Australia. The world's available supply on January 1 aggregated 378,641,000 bushels, comparing with 300,504,000 bushels a month earlier and 323,917,000 bushels a year ago.

Late corn sales for May delivery were made at 83 cents, about the same as a year ago, while a little more than two years ago it sold at \$1.35. Marketing of new corn has fallen below expectations, while old corn in the sample market was scarce and five cents higher. The visible corn supply in this country is up to 37,065,000 bushels, comparing with 23,709,000 bushels a year ago. There is a scarcity of No. 2 white oats, and carlot prices in the sample market were above the May price, for the first time this season. May oats sell around 49 cents, being five cents higher than a year ago. Greatly increased exports of rye explain the rise in prices during recent

weeks, and sales were made for May delivery at \$1.05, or a little lower than a year ago.

The Pig Crop

The Department of Agriculture reports the number of sows farrowed in the fall of 1926 was only 2 per cent larger for the United States and 5 per cent larger for the corn belt than in the fall of 1925; and of pigs saved 3 per cent larger for the country and 4 per cent larger for the corn belt. The June survey of 1926 both for the corn belt states and other regions showed a large intended increase in breeding for the fall of that year, but this increase did not take place because of

per cent smaller on January 1, 1927, than a year earlier, according to the estimate of the Department of Agriculture. The decrease was largely in the states west of the Missouri River, while the decrease east of the river was very small. Cattle going on feed are lighter in weight than last year, and the number of calves is larger. Reports made by stock feeders indicate that a larger proportion of cattle on feed on January 1 will be marketed in April, or later than last year. Of late the Chicago purchases of stockers and feeders have been greatly curtailed by the limited offerings, and better prices prevailed, sales being largely at \$6.75 to \$7.75. The extreme range was from \$5.50 to \$8.25, and only light fleshed plain stocker steers were to be had below \$6.50. Stock and feeder cows and heifers sold at \$4.50 to \$6.50. Milk-ers and springers are in moderate demand at \$50 to \$90, Holstein

the opinion that prices will work lower within the next six weeks while others feel that the steady trend of the market at present indicates that it is getting into strong hands who believe in higher prices.

CORN

Corn seems to be gaining friends right along. Any decline in price brings out plenty of buyers and indications are the present level will be maintained. Receipts are picking up some.

OATS

No change is made in the oat market. Trading is quiet with prices unchanged and steady. A scarcity of the No. 2 grade is reported.

RYE

Rye is in a more bullish position than any other grain. During the past few weeks the price has advanced 10c at Detroit and there apparently is no reason it should not go still higher. The situation in Europe, and particularly Germany, is considered alarming.

BEANS

The price has worked slightly higher than it was two weeks ago, and if our guess is not wrong, the price will show a substantial gain before the middle of the summer. As the wet stock is worked off the market a steadier tone will prevail because the market is going to need all of the good beans grown in 1926. We are told that many of the farmers in the bean growing counties in the central part of the State are machine picking their beans on the farm and then hand picking to bring them down to the CHP basis. In this way they are able to keep the culls at home for feed.

POTATOES

Everybody seems to be fairly well satisfied with the potato market at present. The crop is moving to market in satisfactory volume and the price is at a level to encourage fairly liberal consumption. The fact that apparently there are no extremely heavy speculative holdings by dealers has a steadying influence on the market.

HAY

Good timothy hay is bringing about \$20 per ton in western markets and selling \$5 above that level in many eastern cities. Although the crop was short the past year demand is limited leaving the market fairly steady.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

Territory wools comprise the bulk of the business but a better demand is noted in fleece wools. Delaines of Ohio quality are well sold ahead but are currently quoted at 45¢@46¢ cents grease basis.

DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

Butter is easy with best creamery, in tubs, 45¢@47¢ per lb. Eggs are easy with fresh firsts 38½¢@39¢ per doz.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

Chickens are easy and other poultry steady. The following quotations are commission merchants' gross returns to the farmer from which a commission of 5% and transportation charges are deductible: Hens, 4 lbs up, 28¢; Leghorns and small, 22¢; Cocks, 18¢@19¢; Springs: Good grades, 26¢; Leghorns, 22¢; Stags, 23¢; Capons, fat, 7 lbs up, 36¢@38¢; Ducks, White, 4½ lbs up, 33¢; smaller or dark, 30¢@32¢; Geese, 25¢; Turkeys, Young, No. 1, 8 lbs up, 44¢; old toms, 33¢; Pigeons, \$2 doz.

DETROIT SEEDS

Clover seed, cash, domestic, \$23; Imported, \$21.10; Alsike, cash, \$22; March, \$22.25; Timothy, cash, old, \$2.60; new, \$2.80; March, \$3.00.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT, Jan. 25.—Market steady. Good to choice yearlings, \$10.25@10.75; best heavy weight steers, \$8.50@9.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$7.50@8.25; mixed steers and heifers, \$6@7.25; handy light butchers, \$5.50@6.50; light butchers, \$5@5.75; best cows, \$5.75@7; butcher cows, \$4.50@5.50; common cows, \$3.75@4.50; canners, \$3@4; choice light bulls, \$6@6.50; heavy bulls, \$5.57@7; stock

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.

drought in some districts and a widespread hog cholera epidemic. It is safe to say that no danger of overproduction of hogs looms up, and the outlook is highly promising at this time. Hogs sell at much higher prices than in recent years, 1926 alone excepted, and they are very profitable to farmers who are well provided with corn and other feed. It is interesting to recall that \$15 per 100 pounds was paid last year at the highest time, in June and July. Recent Chicago receipts averaged 234 pounds, being 9 pounds lighter than a year ago and 7 pounds heavier than two years ago. Farmers generally are believers in hogs and the outlook is bright. The exports of provisions are not over large, but prices for lard and cured meats are advancing because of the large domestic consumption, and this is also true of fresh pork products. Late sales were made of hogs at \$10.75 to \$12.10, comparing with \$10.20 to \$12.40 a year ago, \$9 to \$11 two years ago and \$6.40 to \$7.35 three years ago. January receipts in packing points fall greatly below hog receipts for that month in recent years.

The number of cattle on feed in the eleven corn belt states was 7

springers selling the highest, and the poorer cows selling at only a little better prices than those paid for butcher cows of similar flesh. Fewer beef cattle have gone to market in January than a year ago, and fat lots have been advancing in values. At last weighty steers have out-sold yearlings. Recent sales of beef steers were made at \$7.75 to \$12.65, with the bulk of the sales at \$9 to \$11.50, heavy lots going highest and the best yearlings at \$12.50. A year ago beef steers sold at \$7.75 to \$11.25 and two years ago at \$6.25 to \$12.50. January cattle receipts in all markets fall far short of recent years. Beef steers lacking finish are too numerous and lower, while the best cattle sell higher.

Fewer Lambs Feeding

According to the estimate of the Department of Agriculture, there were only 4,251,000 lambs and sheep feeding on January 1, comparing with 4,616,000 a year ago. There is a demand still for feeding lambs, and the best on the Chicago market have advanced to \$13.10 per 100 pounds.

WHEAT

Trading in wheat is light and the market dull. Some buyers are of

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

	Detroit Jan. 25	Chicago Jan. 24	Detroit Jan. 12	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.40	\$1.39	\$1.38	\$1.91
No. 2 White	1.41		1.39	1.92
No. 2 Mixed	1.39		1.37	1.91
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.82	.80	.81	.81
No. 3 Yellow	.79		.76	
OATS				
No. 2 White	.51½	.51@.52	.53	.46
No. 3 White	.48½	.44@.48½	.50	.45
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.06		.99	1.04
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.75@4.80		4.70@4.75	4.65
POTATOES—				
(New) Per Cwt	3.00@3.16	2.25@2.40	2.47@2.58	4.80@4.40
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	19@20	22@24	19@20.50	24@24.50
No. 2 Tim.	17@18	20@22	17@18	21@22
No. 1 Clover	19@20	25@26	17@18	21@22
Light Mixed	18@19.50	21@23	18@19.50	22.50@23

Tuesday, January 25.—Wheat, corn and oats unchanged. Rye bullish. Bean market continues easy. Potatoes quiet. Demand for butter and eggs declines.

bulls, \$5@6; feeders, \$6@7.25; stockers, \$5.50@6; milkers and springers, \$55@60. Veal Calves—Market steady. Best, \$16@16.50; others, \$13.50@15.50. Sheep and Lambs—Market strong. Best lambs, \$12.25@12.50; fair lambs, \$11@12; light to common lambs, \$6@9.50; fair to good sheep, \$5@6.50; culls and common, \$2.50@3.75. Hogs—Market prospects steady. Mixed hogs, \$12.50; yorkers, \$12.60; roughs, \$10.75; pigs, \$12.60.

CHICAGO—Hog trade only active feature of live stock trade. Choice heavy butchers sold fully steady. Choice light butchers a little easy late. Choice light butchers sold at \$12@12.10 and best heavy lots stopped at \$12. Light hogs did not get above \$12.10 on account of quality. Good packing kinds sold at \$11@11.40. Shippers took 2,000 and about that many were unsold at the close.

No good steers. Small lots picked up at unchanged values. During the week prime heavy steers were in good demand with values 25 and 40 cents higher, but medium and plain grades were off that much. Best animals reached \$12.65. Cows sold slowly, with closing values 25 cents off.

Sheep trade only nominal. For the week fat lambs closed mostly 25 and 40 cents lower, with best lots at \$12.75. Feeders, though, were more than 25 cents higher. Best feeding lambs at \$13@13.10 were higher than choice killing lots. Aged sheep closed 25 and 50 cents higher for the week at \$7@7.75.

EAST BUFFALO.—United States Department of Agriculture.—Hogs, few sales 10@15c higher; bulk 210 lbs. down, \$13; few 225@350 lbs., \$12.65@12.75; packing sows, \$10.25@11. Cattle—Few reactor cows steady, other classes slow; quotable steady. Calves—Very few on sale; few heads, \$16.75, or 25c lower. Sheep—Very few on sale; few decks fat lambs steady at \$12.50; culls and common lots, \$10.50@11.

MISCELLANEOUS DETROIT MARKET QUOTATIONS

(Commission merchants' gross return per lb to farmers from which prices 5 per cent commission and transportation charges are deductible.)

LIVE RABBITS—Very firm; 4½ lbs up, 23c.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady; best grades, 100 to 180 lbs, 14@16c.

DRESSED CALVES—Firm; best grades, 19@20c; medium grades, 16@18c; poor grades, 10@11c. (Best city dressed calves are selling in Detroit for 22@23c lb.)

GRAND RAPIDS QUOTATIONS

Wheat—No. 1 red, \$1.20 bu.; rye, 80c bu.; corn, 85c bu.; oats, 48c bu.; barley, 90c bu.; buckwheat, \$1.50 cwt.; beans, white, \$4.25@4.30 cwt.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$17 ton; No. 2 timothy, \$15@16 ton; No. 1 mixed, \$17 ton; No. 1 clover, \$19@20 ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$20@22 ton; straw, \$15 ton. Butter fat, 50c lb.

Eggs by jobbers, first 37@38c doz.; by retailers, 39@41c doz.

LANSING QUOTATIONS

Red wheat, \$1.22 bu.; white wheat, \$1.22 bu.; oats, 85c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; barley, \$1.20 bu.; pea beans, \$4.30; light red kidney beans, \$6.00; Dark red kidney beans, \$4.00; eggs, 38c doz.; creamery butter, 51c lb.



Week of January 30

THE weather during the first part of the week of January 30th in most parts of Michigan will be moderate in temperature with some moderately heavy rains or snow storms. Storm conditions are expected to be more or less continuous until after the middle of the week.

During this storm period there will be some very high winds. At the end of this period the temperature will make a rather sudden drop to much colder, probably showing its first effects in the state about February 1st or 2nd.

The week ends in fair weather and low temperatures.

Week of February 6

Most parts of the state will be under the influence of a storm period expected to contain considerable moisture. However, we are not expecting the greater share of it will fall in Michigan.

Temperatures will average about seasonal until after the middle of the week when the general storminess will cease and a day or so of cold, fair weather may be expected.

With the end of the week will come increasing storms of rain, sleet

or snow in many parts of the state. The winds are also expected to reach gale force during the last days of the week.

Moderate March

January's forecast of some heavy snow storms and some notable extremes in the temperature have already been verified by over 10 inches of snow in a day and two cold waves in the first half of the month.

We are also figuring on some cold snaps in February but by the time March arrives expect the weather elements will be tamed down somewhat resulting in temperate conditions generally.

CROP REPORTS

(Continued from page 17)

Huron (E).—A foot of snow. Roads good for sleighs. Very little teaming. A surplus of old horses. One farmer has 24 young horses. Stocker cattle few. Farmers looking for good seed beans, especially the 1,000 to one a favorite here. It is early and ripens even. The abandoned farm is a favorite refuge for fur game. Land lookers are equipping with pick and post hole digger. They will be the farmers of the future.—E. R., 1-20-27.

Genesee.—The heavy snowfall of last week has made excellent sleighing. Although it has thawed some, no harm has been done. Many lambs are being marketed at this time although farmers are not satisfied with present prices. They fear lower prices in the next few weeks. Robert Neely, Manager of the Ebling Creamery at Fenton has resigned his position. Quotations at Flint: Wheat, \$1.23 bu.; corn, \$2c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 70c bu.; beans, \$4.30 cwt.; potatoes, \$2.55 cwt.; butter, 51c lb.; eggs, 47c doz.—H. E. S., 1-21-27.

Alpena.—Quite a lot of snow here now. But cars are still running. Farmers putting up ice. Hay moving slow. Quite a lot offered for sale. Quotations at Spratt: Hay, \$12.00 ton; oats, 50c bu.; rye, 70c bu.; wheat, \$1.15 bu.; beans, \$4.30 cwt.; eggs, 40c doz.; butter, 45c lb.—R. H., 1-20-27.

Emmet.—Nice winter weather the past two weeks. About 12 inches of snow. Fields well covered with snow. Horses cheap, cows scarce, and bring a good price, beef cattle pretty well picked up. Some hogs yet to market. Baiting hay, cutting ice, are the principal occupations at present. Quotations at Petoskey: Hay, \$13.00 ton; oats, 50c bu.; wheat, \$1.20; pork, 17c lb.; beef, 12c lb.; eggs, 40c doz.; butter, 40c lb.—R. D., 1-20-27.

Wexford.—Weather very mild. Thawing some. Quite a lot of new snow makes travel more difficult the last few days. Snow fences and plowed furrows are helping to keep M-13 clear of snow. Lots of grippe and flu in this section. Doctors are obliged to use horses for trips off main trunk lines. Quotations at Cadillac: Wheat, \$1.15 bu.; corn, 80c bu.; oats, 50c bu.; rye, 70c bu.; beans, \$4.25 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.80 cwt.; butterfat, 52c lb.; eggs, 38c doz.—E. H. D., 1-19-27.

Saginaw (SE).—First real winter in on Thursday, January 13th with about a 6 inch snow fall and the barometer dropping as low as 13 below zero. Roads are in fine shape but slippery. Some hay and wheat going to market. Cattle in healthy condition. Quotations at Birch Run: Hay, \$13.00 ton; corn, \$2c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; wheat, \$1.25 bu.; beans, doz.; butter, 48c lb.—E. C. M., 1-22-27. \$4.30 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.15 bu.; eggs, 41c.

St. Joseph.—Heavy snowfall has covered the wheat and rye which so far have been covered most of the season. Warmer now and fogs prevail but snow still here. No farm work except wood cutting and buzz piles. Several buildings moved in this vicinity when "hobs" could be used. Also sleighrides and private parties and card playing while work is slack. Quotations at Sturgis: Wheat, \$1.24 bu.; corn, 70c bu.; oats, 45c bu.; rye, 83c bu.; potatoes, \$1.05 bu.; butter, 47c lb.; eggs, 34c doz.—C. H., 1-20-27.

Cass.—With the 12 inches or more of snow on the wheat farmers are beginning to talk more cheerfully about next summer's wheat crop. Wood chopping has slowed down because of the deep snow. Those that have not sold their wheat will find it a good time to haul because sleighing is fine and I don't think that prices will advance much. If this wasn't the jazz and auto age we would be having sleighing parties.—W. H., 1-20-27.

WATKINS OPPOSES CAPPER-TINCHER BILL

ON January 19th, Hon. L. Whitney Watkins, State Commissioner of Agriculture, sent the following wire to all of Michigan's senators and congressmen now in Washington:

"In behalf of livestock growers of Michigan I wish to protest against passage of the Capper-Tincher bill dealing with direct buying of livestock. I believe this bill tends to deprive the livestock men of their fundamental rights in marketing and would be vicious in its effect."

The bill would amend the Packers and Stockyards Act so that the packers cannot set up private stockyards.

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20 Pure Breds, 2 Graders, 1 Reg. herd bull 2 yrs. old, 1 bull calf. Balance cows in milk and to freshen soon. Yearlings and heifer calves. Write for descriptive folder. A. G. MATTHEWS, R. F. D. 1, Owosso, Michigan.

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FOR SALE, CENTRAL LOCATED HOTEL IN Elkhart, Indiana. Cash. Box No. 320, Business Farmer.

HELP WANTED

SINGLE MAN WANTED TO WORK WITH Holstein cattle. Also married man with small family for general farm work. Good wages paid and only high class men wanted. Lakeland Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

MEN WANTED—POSITIONS OPEN FOR CAPABLE men preferably with poultry raising experience, to sell a new type of "rooster house" that is going big. Unusual commission profits—can make \$100 to \$200 per week. Old established manufacturer. Write to Martin Steel Products Co., 44 Longview Ave., Mansfield, Ohio.

WANTED. MARRIED MAN ON DAIRY FARM by year. Write for particulars. Wm. Rider, Almont, Michigan.

WE PAY \$48 A WEEK, FURNISH AUTO AND expenses to introduce our Soap and Washing Powder. Bus-Beach Company, Dept. A-163, Chippewa Falls, Wisc.

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FOR SALE—HARDY PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY Michigan alfalfa seed, grown from Grimm's certified seed, \$26.00 per bushel. John Ingalls, Millersburg, Mich.

HAY & GRAIN WANTED. ALFALFA HAY, Clover Mixed Hay, Clover Hay, Wheat, Sound Yellow Ear Corn, and Buckwheat. Carloads only. The Hamilton Co., Newcastle, Pa.

ALFALFA, CLOVER AND MIXED HAY wanted. Write Harry Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

CONCORD, NIAGARA, AND DELAWARE grape vines. Six for dollar. Eight dollars hundred. California Privet Hedge, 12 to 18 inches. Nice stock, \$3.50 per hundred. Agents wanted. Horst's Farm Nurseries, 3918 Ridgewood Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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BABY CHICKS: BARRED ROCKS PROVE most satisfactory for broilers. Buy your broiler chicks of Pinescroft Poultry Farm, C. E. Norton, Owosso, R. No. 4, Michigan.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING OR SMOOKING 5 pounds \$1.25 ten \$2.00. Cigars \$1.80 for fifty \$3.25 for 100. Guaranteed. Pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

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Lasts Twice as Long

Because it has no buckles to tear and no rings to wear, no holes to weaken straps—Walsh Harness lasts twice as long as ordinary harness. I made the

Horse Power is the cheapest, most dependable and most satisfactory Farm Power in the world.

first set of Walsh No-Buckle Harness 12 years ago. Today farmers all over the world are using Walsh No-Buckle Harness, and not a single set has worn out yet.

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Walsh Harness having no buckles to cut straps, no rings to wear straps, no holes in straps to weaken them, has the lowest repair cost of any harness in the world.

"I have used my Walsh Harness every day for nine years. Have never oiled it or had any part repaired, and I'm not ashamed to show it anywhere."—W. H. BRISCOE, Patchogue, N. Y.

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Walsh No-Buckle Harness is easily adjusted to fit any horse or mule perfectly.

Easy to put on or take off, even in the dark, or with mittens on in coldest weather. It has the handiest hame fasteners, bridle and breeching adjustments—the most improved features you ever saw. The Walsh fits the horse easily, comfortably. Will not slide off under foot.

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