

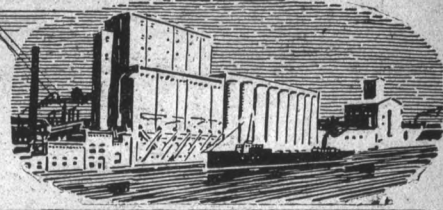
VOL. XIV, No. 12

FEBRUARY 12, 1927

The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



DOING SOME REAL SERIOUS THINKING

*In this issue: All About Farmers' Week at M. S. C.—“Over 300 Attend Tidewater Meet at Muskegon”—
Report of Annual Meeting of State Farm Bureau—“Thru Our Home Folks' Kodaks”—Farmers'
Service Bureau—Publisher's Desk—and many other features*

Are You Getting The Business Farmer Market Reports Being Broadcast Through WGHP?

This New Kalamazoo Book of Factory Prices Saves You $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$

200 Styles and Sizes
of Stoves, Ranges and Fur-
naces at Reduced Prices and
with a Sensational 5 Year Guarantee

This new spring book—just out—is the most important ever issued by Kalamazoo. Here are over 200 styles and sizes of the newest stoves, ranges and furnaces, including beautiful porcelain enameled ranges and heating stoves—a bigger variety than in 20 big stores.

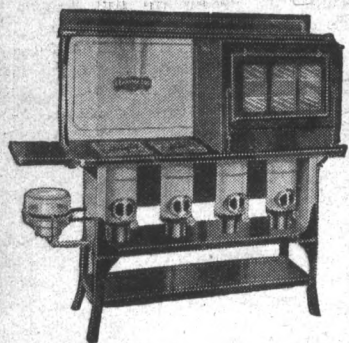
Reduced Factory Prices

Reduced factory prices are now in effect—made possible by still bigger production, still bigger buying power. A New 5 Year Guarantee Bond protects you against defects in materials and workmanship. Kalamazoo quality alone is responsible for such a liberal guarantee.

So vitally important is this New Free Book that every reader of this advertisement is urged to send the coupon immediately, to be sure of obtaining a copy. Although thousands of extra copies have been printed, the demand will be tremendous. Never has a book of its kind been so interesting, so full of valuable information. You will find quality the highest and prices that will amaze you.

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Send for this book today! No matter what you are interested in—heating stoves, gas stoves, coal and wood ranges, combination gas and coal ranges, oil stoves, or furnaces—pipe or one register type you will find them in this book. Read the letters of some of our 600,000 satisfied customers. Read the Kalamazoo guarantee of satisfaction or money back, the strongest ever written. Read, too, why Kalamazoo is saving \$1,000,000 yearly for Kalamazoo customers. Then you will understand why this great 13 acre factory now in its 26th year, has become a National Institution.

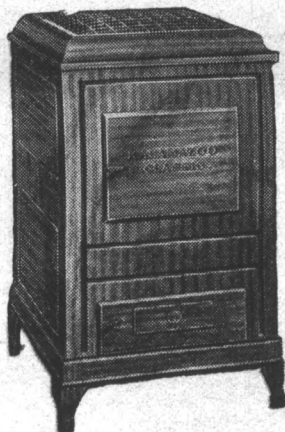


Oil
Stoves
\$19.55
up

Heating
Stoves
\$27.20
up

Kalamazoo Facts

24 Hour Shipments
30 Days Trial
600,000 Customers
26 Years in Business
Satisfaction or Money
Back
Cash or Easy Pay-
ments
360 Days Approval
Test
Safe Delivery Guar-
anteed
Above All Else—
Quality



30 Days Trial 24 Hour Service

By all means fill out the coupon below and mail to-day. You will want to know how Kalamazoo gives you 30 days trial in your own home and 360 days approval test on anything you purchase. See how close Kalamazoo is to you—24 hour shipping service saves your time—safe delivery guaranteed.

Cash or Easy Terms

Read the easy terms—many as low as \$3 down, \$3 monthly. No-where in the world can you get such value, such service as Kalamazoo now offers in this new book.

Free Furnace Plans

This new FREE book tells you how to make a triple savings on Kalamazoo furnaces. First it saves you $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ on the price of the furnace itself. Secondly, it shows how you make a big fuel saving every month. Lastly, it illustrates how you save the cost of installation by following Kalamazoo free plans and free service. Thousands of Kalamazoo owners have put up their furnaces themselves, eliminating entirely any difficulties of installation.

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Remember this! Kalamazoo specializes in the manufacture of stoves, ranges and furnaces. We build in large quantities. You get better quality at lower prices from a factory whose sole interest is making stoves, ranges and furnaces than you can elsewhere. This new catalog will prove it. Compare the quality, beauty, weight and size of Kalamazoo products with others. Don't make the mistake of buying elsewhere before you send for this book. Write your name in the coupon today.

Beautiful Porcelain Enamel Ranges

On every page you will see why factory prices save you $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Pictured in full color are porcelain enamel ranges in beautiful delft blue and pearl gray—the very latest and most popular of all ranges. Also, mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves—now in great demand. These enamel ranges and stoves are as easy to clean as a china dish. The enamel is baked in our new enameling plant. Once you see them—bright, colorful, glistening clean—you will never again be satisfied with dull, drab, black ranges and stoves. Our business on them increased over 300% last year—that shows their popularity.

Saved \$45

Sullivan, Ill.
Dear Sirs:
In regard to the Emperor Range received a month ago today we certainly are more than pleased. We find it perfect in every respect. Sure is a wonderful heater and baker. I bake with satisfaction and know it will not burn on the bottom or top but bake a golden brown. Saved at least \$45 and will certainly recommend your stoves to our friends.

Yours truly,
Mr. and Mrs.
Orville Kracht.

Heats Perfectly

Penn Yan, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

I received the 23-inch Kalamazoo Chief furnace February 13th, in good shape. Nothing missing—parts all went together perfectly. We built a fire, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour house was like an oven. We had to open doors and windows, and at only 6 above zero. We never could heat the rooms with a stove, but now it is like summer when furnace is checked. Thank you for your promptness.

Yours truly,
Mr. Robert Traux.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO.,
Manufacturers
671 Rochester Avenue, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mail This Coupon Today for FREE Book

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs.
671 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dear Sirs: Please send me your FREE catalog showing guaranteed Kalamazoo stoves, ranges, and furnaces, and giving Direct-from-Factory prices. Please send also extra complete additional information on article I have checked at right. It is understood that this inquiry puts me under absolutely no obligation.

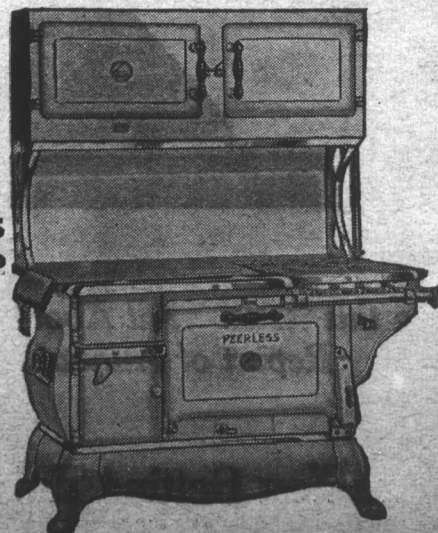
Name
Address
City

- Coal Wood Range ☐
- Gas Range ☐
- Comb. Gas and Coal Range ☐
- Heating Stove ☐
- Oil Stove ☐
- Pipe Furnace ☐
- Parlor Furnace ☐
- Warm Air Furnace ☐

Pipe or
Pipeless
Furnaces
\$59.95
up



Ranges
\$37.75
up



"A Kalamazoo
Trade Mark
Registered **Direct to You"**



Kalamazoo stoves and ranges have been tested and indorsed by Good Housekeeping Institute.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1927

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Crowd Exceeds 8,000 During Farmers' Week

Fine Exhibits and Prominent Speakers Brought Out Most Farm Folks Ever At M. S. C. At One Time

By CARL H. KNOFF

It was a happy and interested crowd which thronged the campus of the Michigan State College during the 1927 Farmers' Week, Jan. 31 to Feb. 4. Constantly on the move to and from meetings and exhibits, good naturedly jostling each other in halls and corridors, filling banquet halls to capacity—and then some, crowding restaurants, lunch stands, and dining rooms to the doors at meal times, the crowd demonstrated that the Michigan State College, despite its remarkable growth during the past five years, is still too small to properly entertain the farmers and their families of Michigan when they come to visit their institution.

The 9 registration booths, located in different buildings on the campus, reported that more than 5,000 persons registered during the week. This is at least 1,000 visitors more than were registered at any previous Farmers' Week in Michigan. Considering that a portion of the visitors do not register it is conservative to say that between 7,000 and 8,000 people visited the campus during the week. Anyone noting the fleets of autos parked at every available area on the campus, and the crowds which attended practically every meeting, could well believe that even the 8,000 mark had been exceeded during this record-breaking Farmers' Week.

The weather, of course, helped. During almost the entire week it was as favorable as though made-to-order for the occasion. But of more value than the weather was the program. Nicely balanced between serious instruction and pleasing entertainment, the program appealed to all and with meetings and conferences planned for different members of the farm family, everybody found something of interest and value.

From Cow Testing to Printing

Farmers' Week opened officially at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on Monday, Jan. 31, with the cow testing conference which brought together Michigan dairymen, cow testers, county agricultural agents, college leaders, and others, to discuss ways and means for making this important dairy project more effective.

Farmers' Week closed on Saturday, Feb. 5, with the meetings of the two Michigan Press Associations. Between Monday and Saturday some 33 groups representing agriculture, or representing interests and activities related to agriculture, held meetings and conferences. Each year sees an increase in the number of groups which "come home" and hold their annual meetings at that time. The Michigan Women's Press Association and the Agricultural Engineering group were newcomers this year. Michigan's two great farm organizations were active during Farmers' Week. The Michigan State Farm Bureau held one of the most successful annual meetings in its history and the Grange continued its two-day "School of Methods" through which it is training its leaders for more effective service.

The farmers' clubs, county Y. M. C. A. secretaries, the forestry association, the Country Life Association, and similar groups, discussed various phases of agriculture which supplement the activities of those groups interested in soils, muck crops, pedigreed grains, and purebred livestock and poultry.

Exhibits Prove Big Attraction

Probably half of the attraction of Farmers' Week lies in its exhibits. Each year these increase in numbers until now it is a real problem to house and display them satisfactorily.

The apple, vegetable, and flower exhibits were located in the new Horticultural building which gave visitors an opportunity to admire the new building as well as enjoy the displays. The apple exhibit was excellent both as to size of exhibit and quality of fruit. In the county displays first place was won by Kent, second by Washtenaw, and third by Allegan.

The old College Armory, which for so many years was the chief auditorium for Farmers' Week, was crowded this year with exhibits. The potato show, the corn show, the grain exhibit, and the egg show were all housed in the Armory. These exhibits, together with several educational displays put on by the College and by the State Department of Agriculture, so crowded the Amory that there was scant room for the visitors to view the exhibits. An immediate need of the College is for facilities so that these excellent shows may be properly housed and displayed.

In the Home Economics building were exhibits of foods, small kitchen equipment, white rats showing the effects of different feeds and combination of feeds, sewing machine attachments, children's clothing, textiles, millinery, design and historic costumes, and house furnishings.

As in former year, the Agricultural Engineering laboratory in the Agricultural building had an extensive display of home conveniences, farm machinery and building exhibits.

Farmers' Week visitors were both mystified and entertained at the exhibit staged by the students of the electrical engineering department. Here wireless telegraphy was put to use in operating miniature railroad trains, ringing door bells, and lighting lamps. In addition to the electrical display, other divisions of the engineering department held demonstrations during the week. These included the foundries, the wood working shops, the machine shops, and the laboratories for testing pumps, motors, and engines.

Where's Broadcasting Station?

This question, asked hundreds of times by the visitors, showed the interest of the farmers in radio and demonstrated that hundreds of farm homes are keeping in touch with the College through its Station WKAR. The transmitting room, located in the power house, was open to the public during the entire week.

The College barns and herds—these form the exhibit which is of great-

est interest to the average visitor. From the International Egg Laying Contest pens, through the poultry plant, through the dairy barns, and on through the barns housing the beef cattle, sheep and horses, the crowds passed in a steady stream during the entire week. The swine plant, located some distance south of the river, was not visited by so large a number.

Probably the central point of interest among the herds was the string of purebred horses owned by the College. During the past several years the M. S. C. has built up a group of Percheron and Belgian horses which compete successfully with the best the world has to offer. Farmers' Week visitors had the pleasure of seeing Maple Grove Leila, the grand champion Percheron mare at the International Livestock Exposition, both in 1925 and 1926; and Utelm, who took first prize in the three-year-old class this year. Another horse celebrity was Pervenche, known all over the United States as the Percheron mare which won the grand championship of her class at three of the Chicago Internationals.

Exhibit Half Mile Long

The parade which features each Farmers' Week is really an exhibit in motion. Made up of student groups, floats, and displays, it unfolds to the campus visitor a half-mile long picture of college activities and college resources. Headed by the college band, the infantry, cavalry, and artillery units of the cadet regiment were next to pass in review. Then came various groups from the student body representing the different societies and fraternities as well as athletic activities. Different departments entered floats to illustrate some phases of their work. The final section of the parade was made up of livestock from the College herds. The sheep and swine had the privilege of riding in large display pens mounted on wagons but the horses, the beef cattle, and the dairy cattle furnished their own motive power.

Banquets Could Be No Larger

The general session on Wednesday evening was held as a banquet in Social Hall of the new East Lansing Peoples Church. This innovation evidently appealed to the visitors because the banquet room was crowded to capacity and many more could not be accommodated.

On Thursday evening the Michigan State Farm Bureau staged its annual big banquet and some 800

persons packed the banquet room of the Union building to enjoy the banquet and the program which followed. Despite the crowd which taxed the new Union building to capacity there was still a large attendance at the general session held that same evening in the gymnasium.

Nationally Known Speakers

Many different phases of agriculture and country life were discussed by the speakers who featured the general sessions held each afternoon and evening of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

H. L. Lackie, representing the Department of Markets of Wisconsin, spoke on, "The Future Trend of the Poultry Industry". He sees the industry developing in many of the mid-west states until it becomes, as in New England, the major farm industry.

W. A. Cochel, from the "Weekly Star" of Kansas City, traced the "Modern Trends in Livestock Production" from the old-time feeder steer which required 3 or 4 years to attain a weight of 1,600 lbs. to the modern "baby beef" which is in greatest demand at a 950 lb. weight.

"When the Farmer Comes to Court" was an interesting description and discussion of legal procedure given by Judge Collingwood of Lansing. Based on his years of experience, both as a lawyer and on the bench, Judge Collingwood stated that the court system of the United States must be revolutionized in order to stem the torrent of crime that is flooding the nation. "Under our present system there is too much chance for delay," he stated. In discussing the theory of capital punishment Judge Collingwood stated, "It is not the severity of punishment that counts, but the certainty of punishment."

One of the features of the 1927 Farmers' Week was the address given on Tuesday evening to the general session by Pres. Clarence C. Little of the University of Michigan. Pres. Little spoke of agriculture as the foundation of our present civilization. "When you show me a civilization which has forgotten the farm," he said, "I will show you a civilization which is going down hill." Pres. Little urged that there be a greater appreciation of the fine things which are connected with life in the country. "Truth is nearer, and values are sounder in the simplicity of life on the soil, the kind of simplicity which is not found often in the cities today," he stated, and urged further that the farmer, "Keep for us, who are up to our necks in the complexity of modern existence, a vision of the beauty, the cleanliness, the bright colors that go with life out in the country."

The general sessions on Thursday drew large crowds which taxed the gymnasium, main floor and galleries, to its capacity. Speaking on the afternoon program Prof. L. J. Young, newly appointed State Conservation Director, spoke on "Forestry Conservation." Pointing out that Michigan's major resources were her soil and her forest he stated that the forest is now so far depleted that there is practically nothing left to conserve and our efforts must now be in the direction of again building up this great resource. The year 1890 was said to have been the peak in Michigan's harvest of her forests. During that year four million board feet of grade lumber were manufactured in her mills. It would require a train of freight cars totalling 1,500 miles in length to carry all that amount of lumber. Now Michigan must send to the south and to the

(Continued on page 23)

CALHOUN FARMERS GIVE \$50 TO HELP L. J. WILSON

"DEAR EDITOR: I am enclosing a one dollar bill for a three-year subscription to your paper for L. J. Wilson, of Greenville, Mich. Also I am enclosing a check for \$50 for Mr. Wilson to take the place of the reward which you would have sent him had he been a paid-up subscriber. I am sending this amount in behalf of the people of Calhoun county whose names appear on the enclosed petition. I am leaving it to you to forward the check on to Mr. Wilson, hoping this will meet with your approval. We sent the subscription because we want him in 'our family'."—Lewis N. Milliman, Marshall, Mich.

—We are very happy to acknowledge the above letter with both remittances, and the \$50 is going forward to Mr. Wilson. At the present time we are making a thorough investigation of Mr. Wilson's case, and if he is going to be put to any expense we will start a fund to help him and all of our good friends will be given an opportunity to contribute if they wish.

The petition sent in by Mr. Milliman had 121 names signed to it, which brings the total number of names we have received from every section of the State to around 3,000. We want more petitions, and if we receive contributions for Mr. Wilson during the time we are investigating his case we will promptly forward them to him.—Editor.

800 Attend Annual State Farm Bureau Meet

Delegates Gathered At M. S. C. Pass Many Resolutions Establishing Rural Policy
Toward State and National Legislative Issues

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THERSELY speaking, we may summarize the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau held at East Lansing, February 3-4, as the most notable convention the organization has ever held. Record-breaking crowds of loyal and enthusiastic delegates and other members listened to reports of the past year's business and achievements, enjoyed a memorable banquet featured with splendid addresses, and debated and adopted a comprehensive set of resolutions which embody the desires of organized Michigan agriculture for the coming year.

Gives Summary

Concluding his splendid and encouraging summary of the Farm Bureau's progress during the past twelve months, Secretary-Manager C. L. Brody declared, "Knowing that our organization as a whole is rendering an indispensable service to agriculture and the state, knowing that its fundamental principles and purposes are eternally right and just and recognizing the determined spirit and constant hope of the thousands of men, women and children on the farms of Michigan, let us face the future with a courage born of the righteousness of our cause and with an optimism that will carry us through to victory."

Endorse McNary-Haugen Bill

Although Michigan farmers have been accused of being lukewarm on farm relief legislation, there could be no question as to where the Farm Bureau delegates stood on this proposition at the recent convention. When the delegates assembled it was easy to predict what the decision would be, but after the illuminating and convincing address by Congressman Charles Brand of Ohio there could be no doubt as to the action of the convention in adopting the recommendation of the resolutions committee which went sled-length in endorsing the McNary-Haugen bill. The delegates took further action providing for sending a wire supporting this measure to each Michigan senator and congressman at Washington and also to send each of these gentlemen a picture of the capacity crowd that jammed the ball room of the Union Building, where the banquet and dance was held. The motion to send these evidences of Michigan's rural sentiment to Washington was carried with a roar of acclaim that fairly shook the rafters.

Other resolutions which aroused an unusual amount of favorable enthusiasm were those having to do with the protection of the farmer's property rights and the preservation of law and order. Commenting on this general proposition, the report of the resolutions committee said, "Crimes against life and property are increasing at an alarming rate. Our laws, or perhaps it is their interpretation and administration by the courts and the legal profession, seem to give better protection to the criminals than to society. We approve more speedy and sure justice."

More specifically, one of the most popular resolutions read, "We urge that hunting on enclosed or occupied land be forbidden unless the written consent of the owner or occupant of such land be first obtained."

Rough on Chicken Thieves

Of especial interest to readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER was the stand of the delegates in regard to poultry stealing. A resolution unanimously adopted declared, "The increasing density of our population and of motor vehicles has resulted in great-

ly aggravating the chicken thief nuisance. We favor any reasonable legislation which will discourage this practice and free Michigan poultry producers from the handicap of these losses."

To Offer Assistance

But the Farm Bureau delegates weren't content with this general statement. The following specific resolution was adopted, "We commend Mr. L. J. Wilson of Greenville for his action in defending his premises against chicken thieves. We believe the farmer has just as much right to protect his property against marauders and robbers as does a banker or any other business man. If the fact of the case are as they are commonly reported to be, we feel that Mr. Wilson should be completely exonerated by the court for ridding the state of one chicken thief."

"We extend to him our sympathy and moral support and authorize and instruct the Board of Directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau to investigate this case and if their findings warrant it, give Mr. Wilson

such legal or financial assistance as will help establish a precedent to assure Michigan farmers the right to protect their property in a reasonable manner."

Other Important Resolutions

A few of the more important resolutions on national affairs were as follows: urging prompt action on the St. Lawrence waterway, the enactment of the truth-in-fabric bill, utilization of Muscle Shoals for fertilizer manufacture, fair tariff protection for agriculture, the national standard container bill, reform in the farm loan system and adequate federal appropriations for agricultural projects.

The state resolutions denounced Michigan's system of tax distribution as unfair and sadly out of date and recommended a tax reform program of ten points. After full discussion the proposed tobacco tax was endorsed.

A surprise feature of the convention was the almost unanimous approval of a resolution in favor of capital punishment.

The seriousness of the corn borer was recognized and adequate state and national appropriations to combat this invasion were supported. The Volstead act was approved and truth-in-fruit-juice legislation was demanded.

Elect Officers

The delegates elected the following Board of Directors for the coming year:

Commodity directors: Michigan Elevator Exchange, George McCalla, Ypsilanti; Michigan Milk Producers' Association, M. L. Noon, Jackson; Michigan Live Stock Exchange, J. H. O'Mealey, Hudson; Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, George Hermann, Edmore; Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., M. D. Buskirk, Paw Paw.

Directors at large: M. B. McPherson, Lowell; Mrs. Edith Wager, Carleton; W. W. Billings, Davison; E. C. McCarty, Bad Axe; J. G. Boyle, Buchanan; and V. F. Gormely, Newberry.

Brody Retained

The new Board of Directors organized by electing M. L. Noon, president; W. W. Billings, Vice president; and the above two officers and M. B. McPherson as the Executive Committee. C. L. Brody was retained as Secretary-Manager.

Good Turn-Out At Horsemen's Meet

THE annual meeting of the Michigan Horse Breeders Association took place at East Lansing, February 1 in connection with the annual Farmers' Week. More than three times the number of horsemen present at meetings of previous years were in attendance showing that there is something of an increased interest in horse affairs.

An unusually strong program was carried out. Ellis McFarland of the Percheron Society of America contributed a great deal toward the program of the afternoon session, also for the banquet during the evening. The big hitch demonstration under H. L. Young of the Horse Association proved a drawing card and from 200 to 300 farmers were constantly on hand studying the make-up of the various hitches. Governor F. A. Green, Michigan's new executive, contributed strongly to the interest to horsemen because he began his talk by giving the experience of

his boyhood days in which he started off by purchasing a horse. He kept this horse until it was thirty-two years old and has never lost interest in horses.

Other speakers on the program were Mr. A. C. Anderson, who organized the Association in 1909 and Mr. Walter Palmer of the Michigan State Fair gave several readings of his own composition. Dean R. S. Shaw of the College and Mr. F. A. Chapman, president of the Michigan State Fair Association gave valuable talks.

A big attendance for the annual meeting in 1927 seems to be assured. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mr. L. C. Hunt, Eaton Rapids; Vice President, Mr. Sidney Smith, Orion; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. R. S. Hudson, East Lansing; Directors, Andy Adams, Litchfield; John Sharkey, Bellevue; E. C. Read, Richland; Herbert Peters, Carland and Ray Whitney, Onondaga.—R. S. Hudson, Secretary.

Many Capital Punishment and Gas Tax Bills Appear In Legislature

By STANLEY M. POWELL

Lansing Correspondent of THE BUSINESS FARMER

IT'S anybody's guess what the present legislature is going to do. The preliminaries of the session are over, the members are back on the job after their junketing trips which necessitated a two-week's recess, and the time has come when the big issues will be threshed out in committee and general debate.

Just now means of combating the crime wave are receiving the most attention. A dozen or so capital punishment bills are pending and it seems to be a pretty safe bet that some legislation along this line will be adopted. Three ways of imposing the death penalty have been prospected in the various bills—lethal gas, electrocution and old-fashioned hanging.

Whipping with a "cat o' nine tails" has also been suggested in a bill introduced by Senator Arthur E. Wood of Detroit. Heavier penalties for prisoners convicted for second, third and subsequent offenses are also being considered. This is regarded as especially important in view of the fact that of late even the life sentence has meant only about ten years in prison before a pardon or parole would be forthcoming. Of interest in this connection is the fact that during December Governor Groesbeck granted 629 paroles, while for January Governor Green granted but 24.

New Motor Taxes

A fresh set of bills to increase the gas tax and modify the weight license rates has appeared. Rep. C. Jay Town of Onondaga is sponsor-

ing a four cent gas tax, while Rep. W. P. Strauch has a companion bill to provide a permanent \$5.00 license for passenger cars and the present schedule of annual weight levies for commercial vehicles, including trucks and busses. These bills would provide for the return of \$8,000,000 instead of \$6,000,000 annually to the counties from the highway fund revenues and would specify that the "honor debt" of past due awards to the counties be settled promptly. The sponsors of these bills declare that they would insure as much or even greater returns than the present gas and weight tax laws.

Senator Peter B. Lennon of Genesee county is proposing a tax of \$2.00 a thousand on cigars and a levy of ten per cent on all other forms of tobacco. The bill provides that the revenue so derived would be used to reduce by that amount the state tax which would otherwise be levied against general property.

A most comprehensive and yet concise summary of the present situation regarding the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep waterway was contained in the following special message sent to the legislature by Governor Green:

"Permit me to call your attention to the fact that Michigan is vitally interested in the improvement of the St. Lawrence River so as to allow ocean-going boats to reach the

heart of this continent by the way of the Great Lakes.

"These inland seas, four of which wash the shores of our state, constitute one-third of all the fresh water in the world and carry twenty-seven per cent of the tonnage of the United States.

"On the other side of the international boundary line lies Montreal, the second largest sea port in the North American continent. Between the Great Lakes and Montreal are thirty-seven miles of bad road known as the St. Lawrence rapids. With the improvement of this river by the building of dams and locks so that ocean-going boats drawing twenty-five feet of water or less can come up into the Great Lakes, we will have an ocean lane from Duluth to Liverpool, a distance of 4,500 miles and all of the lake ports in the state of Michigan will be become ocean ports. Detroit, Port Huron, Alpena, Cheboygan, Manistee, Ludington and Benton Harbor are, at the present time, only 33 miles away from the ocean because when the 33 miles of rapids in the St. Lawrence river are drowned out by the building of dams and raising of the water, all these cities mentioned will be ocean ports.

"I know of no one proposition that will be presented to the people for immediate solution that means so much as the improvement of the St. Lawrence River. When we take in-

to consideration that the relative cost of transportation by water is only one-tenth of that by rail, it takes no stretch of imagination for us to realize the importance of increasing the water haul and shortening the rail haul whenever it is possible for us to do so.

"The Joint Board of Engineers representing the United States and Canada have officially and unanimously declared in favor of the improvement of the St. Lawrence River so that the Great Lakes might be connected with the Atlantic Ocean.

"The St. Lawrence Commission of the United States appointed to determine the need of such a seaway is unanimous in the opinion that the construction of a shipway from the Great Lakes to the sea is imperative both for the relief and future development of a vast area in the interior of the continent.

"We should indicate our attitude to our members in Congress and urge that there be no delay in joining hands with Canada in this great improvement. We will not only reap material benefits by the construction of this seaway but we will strengthen the bonds of friendship that exist between us and our brothers to the north."

Promptly following the receipt of the Governor's message, the House and Senate, acting under suspension of the rules, adopted a resolution commending the Waterway project to President Coolidge and Congress and urging definite action without further delay.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



"AREN'T THEY NICE?"—Milo Shaw, of Kingston, and his dog Mutt inspect the flowers.



"TWO PETS WITH THEIR PETS."—That is the title Jason A. Kitchen, of Cass City, Tuscola county, gave this picture of Clarence and Emma Kitchen playing with their pet kittens.



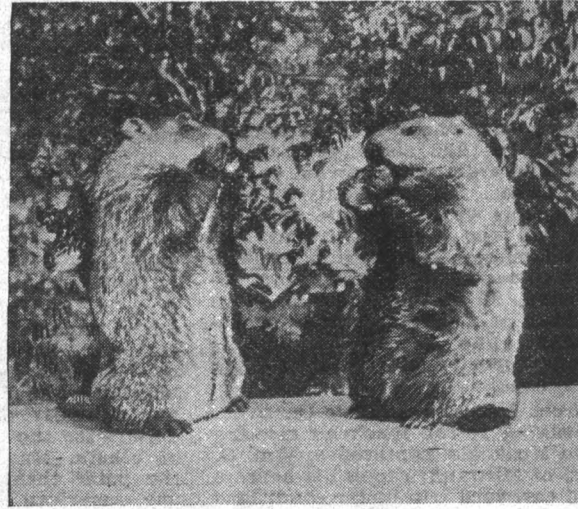
FARMERETTE.—Pearl Smith, of Ithaca, Gratiot county, working in the corn field.



"HELLO EVERYBODY"—Little Billie Sierns, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Sierns, and his dog are inseparable. A good dog is a wonderful companion for children. Mrs. Lena Drake, of Caro, Tuscola county, sent us the picture.



PROUD OF HIS POSSESSIONS.—There is no better way of keeping the boy interested in the farm than by giving him something for his own. The picture was sent in by Frank Seitz, of Vermontville.



TWO NICE PETS.—How would you like a couple of woodchucks for pets? Guy Smith, of Blanchard, Isabella county, writes that these were captured before they had their eyes open and they proved to be very clean and interesting pets.



JUNIOR WITH HIS KITTEN.—This is Junior Smith, small son of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Smith, with his little kitten which he thinks so much of. His picture was sent to us by his grandma, Mrs. Gorden Smith, of Pompeii, Gratiot county.



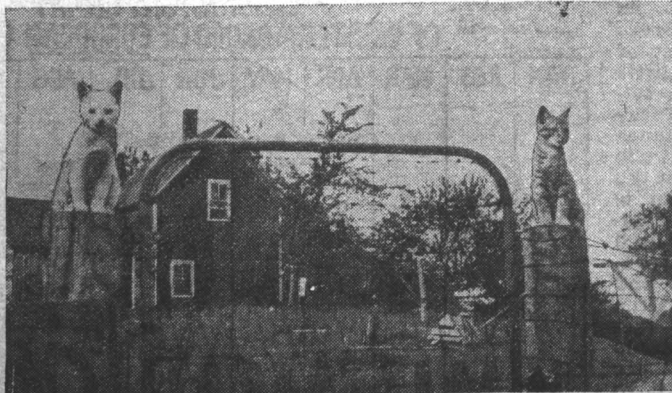
GETTING READY FOR MARKET.—According to Rose Kretz, of Swan Creek, Saginaw county, this is "Bud and Dad getting ready for market." They have their grain all loaded and "Bud" is filling up the radiator before they start, so, barring tire trouble, they can make record time on the trip.



FRIENDS.—"Our dog, Chum, and a neighbor girl, Vear Orphan," writes Mrs. D. Kashenider, who lives on route number 2 out of Middleton in Gratiot county.



"REMEMBER YOUR MANNERS."—Don't you imagine that is what Marion Curtis, of Lake Odessa, Ionia county, is saying to the pigs? Harold Curtis of the same address sent the picture to us.



GUARDS AT THE GATE.—"My two kittens, each on a gate post in front of our house," writes Alice Cryderman, of Freesoil, Mason county. She is the daughter of Subscriber Rod Cryderman, of Freesoil.



ERWIN ALLEN CHAMPAGNE.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Champagne, of Kinde, Huron county.

Over 300 Attend Tidewater Meet At Muskegon

All Pledge To Work To Bring Action on St. Lawrence Deep Waterway in 1927

By CARL H. KNOPF

SOME 300 men and women, representing the District of Columbia and eight of our Mid-Western states, gathered at Muskegon on January 27 for a regional conference called by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association. There was no mistaking either the temper or the determination of that conference. Convinced that the time is now ripe for action the meeting took for its slogan, "Finish the Job in 1927" by which the delegates pledged themselves to obtain official sanction, this year, of the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway project of both the United States and the Canadian governments.

Enormous Tonnage of Freight

R. J. MacLean of Detroit pointed out to the conference that in 1923 the freight carried on the Great Lakes amounted to 81 billion ton-miles. (A ton-mile is a ton of freight transported one mile). As the total freight carried during that same year by all the railroads in the United States amounted to 416 billion ton-miles it is evident that, even under their present handicap, the Great Lakes carry more than the one-fifth of total freight movement in the nation.

Unfortunately this great inland water transportation system has no direct connection of any size with the ocean. Thereby comes the handicap to the whole mid-continental section. In 1923 about 400 million bushels of grain were carried on the Great Lakes. Of these only 93 million bushels went down the St. Lawrence via the Welland canal. Of the remainder 163 million bushels were unloaded at Buffalo for re-shipment, 90 million bushels were unloaded at Canadian ports for re-shipment, and 22 million bushels were transported via the New York barge canal.

Great Lakes to Atlantic Ocean

Speaking at the luncheon meeting of the Muskegon conference, Wm. G. Bruce of Milwaukee took his hearers on an eastward trip under conditions as they are at present. Starting from the harbor of Muskegon, Mr. Bruce specified that his ship must be about 150 feet long and that it must not draw more than 14 feet of water. This would limit its capacity to something like 2000 or 3000 tons of freight whereas the average ocean steamer has a 12,000 ton capacity.

Passing northward through Lake Michigan, eastward through the Straits of Mackinac, southward through Lake Huron and Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, the first obstacle to free navigation is encountered at Niagara Falls on the eastern end of Lake Erie. It is then necessary to enter the Welland canal, which is located 16 miles west of Buffalo, and locking down through the 25 miles of this canal the ship finally reaches Lake Ontario, some 325 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The locks of the Welland canal can accommodate vessels up to 14 feet in depth, hence the necessity of making the trip in a comparatively small ship. The rest of the trip is via the St. Lawrence river, and through some paralleling canals and locks until the Atlantic ocean is finally reached. On this trip the ship has made the most direct route possible to the ports of Europe for, as Mr. Bruce pointed out, a line directly east of Muskegon would come only a little distance north of Rome. Thus, following the northeast course of the St. Lawrence is the shortest distance to the ports of England and middle Europe. It was stated that from the Great Lakes to Central Europe is 325 miles nearer by the St. Lawrence route than by the proposed route across the state of New York.

Now, having gotten his ship and its cargo to the Atlantic ocean, the ship owner is faced with the fact that his cargo is too small to enable him to transport it with profit. He is therefore forced to transfer it to a larger vessel. While, during the war, freight tariffs were such that shipping by the route just described proved profitable, since the war this traffic has greatly decreased.

Mr. Bruce reviewed the history of

the Chicago drainage canal built by that city to reverse the course of the Chicago river so as to carry the city's sewage down to the Mississippi river. Special permission was received from the Secretary of War to divert 4500 cubic feet of water per second through that canal but of late years Chicago, mainly for power purposes, has increased the diversion to 10,000 cubic feet per second. This diversion is said to lower the general level of the Great Lakes about 6 inches. Estimating carrying capacity on the Great Lakes due to Chicago's "steal" amounts to over 3 billion dollars annually.

Mr. Bruce's contention that this diversion must stop was echoed determinedly by the conference. It was stated that neither the Secretary of War, nor Congress itself, has any right to give to one community the natural resources which rightly belong to a great section of the continent. It was further argued that a portion of the water in the Great Lakes rightfully belongs to Canada and that the Chicago water diversion is stealing from a friendly neighbor. It is understood that Canada's co-operation in the Deep Waterway project will be contingent on Chicago's ceasing its water diversion.

What Waterway Means to Farmer

J. F. Reed, President of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, pointed out that agriculture is the largest industry in that portion of the North American continent directly affected by the proposed waterway. He stated that the American farmer produces annually 10 billion dollars of wealth in the form of farm products, that his products exported to other countries comprise one-half in value of the total exports from the nation. Emphasizing the fact that the farmers pay annually more than six billion dollars for the products and services of others, Mr. Reed brought home the point that the other groups in our American life are directly dependent on agriculture and that anything which affects the farmer must, eventually, have the same reaction on the other groups. Mr. Reed quoted from a report of the National Industrial Conference Board which, referring to the present depression in agriculture, stated that if it is to continue it will soon affect every other person in the United States who works for gain and in time, may threaten the very existence of the republic itself.

The case of the Nebraska wheat farmer was cited. Located 630 miles west of Chicago he must now use a combination of water and rail transportation to get his grain on the world market. His total cost of shipping wheat to Liverpool is 45 cents per bushel whereas one of his principal competitors, the farmer of Argentina, can transport his wheat to the same market for 25 cents per bushel. This 20 cent transportation differential was cited as only one of the many handicaps which are piled on the American farmer because of the high cost of transportation. Mr. Reed further estimated that over 12

cents per bushel would be saved to the Minnesota farmers on every bushel of wheat which they export if the cargoes could go directly down the St. Lawrence and then on to the world markets.

The farming industry is in a most critical condition according to Mr. Reed. He quoted figures to show that in the period from 1919 to 1923 the average yearly income received by the Minnesota farmer had decreased 65.7 per cent, while, during the same period, the incomes of all other workers had decreased only 1.7 per cent.

During the forenoon session a telegram was read from Jas. L. Howard, formerly president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in which he stated his belief that the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway was the most important measure at the present time looking toward the relief to the farmer, but that the exception to Mr. Howard's views, stating that he believes other measures now pending will offer greater relief to the farmer, but that he waterway alone, through reducing transportation costs, can make difference between the present financial crisis and 'reasonable prosperity' for the farmer of the Mid-West.

Speaking at the luncheon meeting, ex-Gov. Wm. L. Harding of Iowa supported the description of the agricultural crisis in the mid-western states. He stated that the banking department of the state of Iowa is now busy administering the affairs of defunct banks in that state, that 10 million dollars in deposits and 87,000 acres of land are tied up in the insolvent institutions, and that farm lands, including some of the richest in the world, have ceased to have a standard market value.

At the dinner session which concluded the conference Mr. Harding, now the president of the national Tidewater Association, eloquently presented the case of the farmer. He stated that we are now living in the seventh great civilization which history records. The other six civilizations which once flourished and then crumbled and disappeared followed much the same course that our present civilization is pursuing. The preceding civilizations all had small beginnings, they gradually grew and developed until they were magnificent in the extreme. Then they crumbled and their decline started at the very moment that their agriculture began to decline. When their agriculture ceased to be a free, independent, and prosperous industry, the civilizations began to decline until they finally passed into oblivion.

Mr. Harding paid due respect to our present industrial system but insisted that it must be backed by a strong, virile, prosperous, and contented agriculture if it is to endure.

Canada is Ready and Eager

At the Muskegon conference one of the distinguished visitors was Frank H. Keefer, a member of the Canadian Parliament. Taking up the objection raised by some in Canada that the proposed St. Lawrence

waterway would give control of Canadian property to the United States, and the corresponding objection in the United States that assisting with the construction of the waterway would finance Canadian improvements with American money Mr. Keefer quoted from the Treaty of 1871. This treaty provides that the waters of the St. Lawrence river shall be open and free to navigation by the United States and Canada alike. Improving this waterway would simply be improving the joint property of both nations.

Quoting next the Treaty of 1909, Mr. Keefer showed that Canada had given the United States the right to use the Welland canal as well as other canals along the St. Lawrence route. In return the Canadians are given the privilege of using Lake Michigan as well as the canals which the United States shall build.

As proof that Canada has absolute faith in the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway Mr. Keefer stated that they are now improving the Welland Canal. The locks are being deepened from 14 to 30 feet, widened from 40 to 80 feet, and lengthened from 240 to 800 feet. This improvement will cost about 114 million dollars and when completed in approximately two years will accommodate large ocean vessels. Mr. Keefer stated that this improvement of the Welland canal will be of benefit only as the rapids of the upper St. Lawrence are circumnavigated by a system of canals and locks. "Canada is digging," said Mr. Keefer. "That is her answer to the question 'What will Canada do?'"

Following Mr. Keefer, Mr. Harding said that the question seemed to have changed from, "Will Canada join with the United States in this project?" to "Will the United States join with Canada?" "Let's dig, too," said Mr. Harding.

Has Official Approval

From the very outset of the conference it was proved that the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway had met all of the tests to which it had been put. It has been proven feasible from both the economic and engineering standpoints. The freight savings on the grain shipments alone will pay the interest on the total investment while the revenue from the hydro-electric power which can be developed will pay 5 per cent interest on the investment and in addition will retire the entire debt in 28 years.

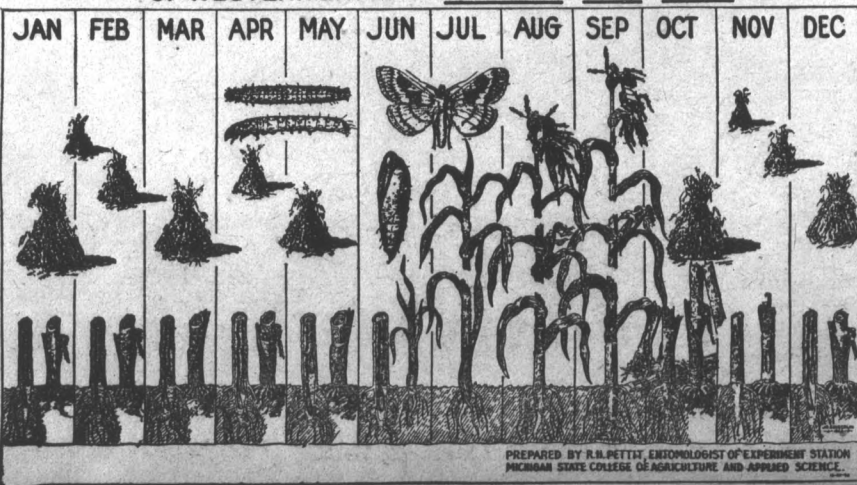
25 Miles from Ocean

In concluding the conference Mr. Harding called attention to the fact that, as Canada is now re-building the Welland canal, all that remains is the proper treaty with Canada so that the final 25 miles of canal may be constructed jointly by the two nations. "We are therefore only 25 miles from the ocean," he stated. "Think of it! Simply digging a ditch 25 miles long will make ocean ports of our cities on the Great Lakes and will move our products directly to foreign markets. The extra 10 cents per bushel on grain, saved for the American farmer, will write 'Prosperity' across the sky of the Mid-West."

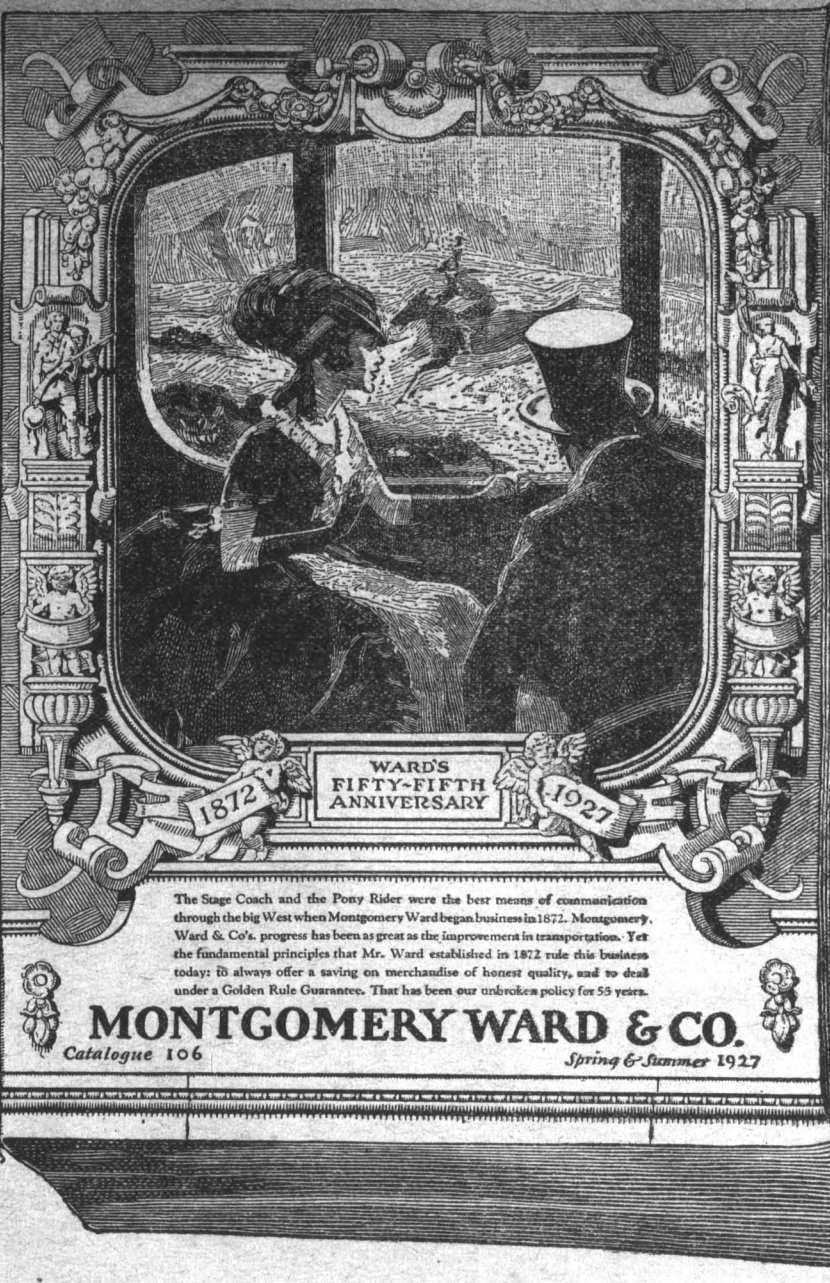
The Muskegon conference finally resolved itself into this question, "What is to be done about the matter?" The answer is found in a telegram from Secretary Hoover which he sent the conference, "Awaken and crystallize public sentiment among the more than 40 millions of people in the agricultural heart of this country whose welfare will be directly affected by this large movement." Every individual and every organization in the Mid-West should let President Coolidge know that we want negotiations at once with Canada looking to joint action on the shipway by the two governments. Constant communication should be kept with our U. S. senators and U. S. representatives so that they will use every effort possible in the matter. No effort is so unimportant that it can be passed by. Here is a cause worthy of the best effort which the farm organizations and the farm people of Michigan can give to it. "Let's Finish the Job in 1927."

SUPPLEMENT TO CIRCULAR
BULLETIN NO. 104, AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION
MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

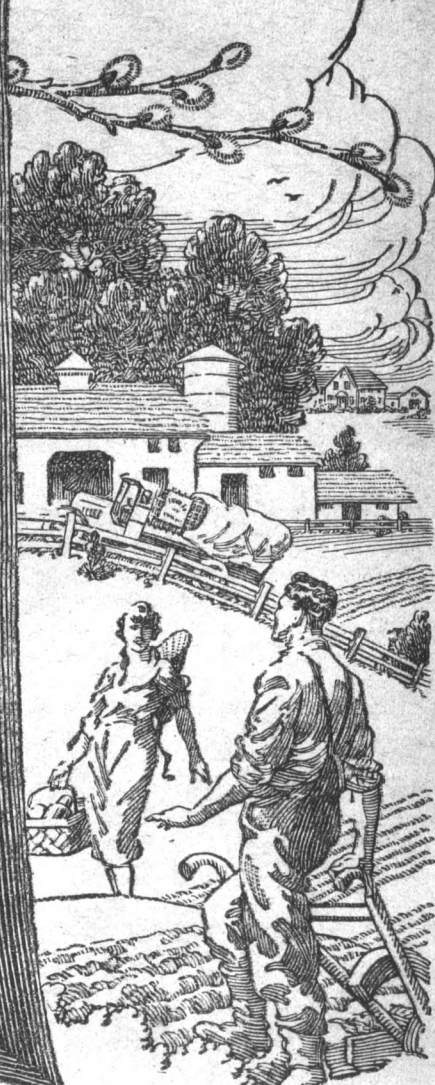
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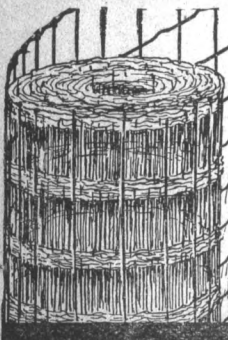


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CEMENT TANK LEAKS

Can you help me to stop leak in cement tank? I white-washed it with clear cement but did not help.—W. K., Schultz, Mich.

A CEMENT tank would leak for one of two causes. Either the concrete would be so porous as to let the water through or the tank could have a crack. In case the concrete is porous and yet firm enough to hold a plaster, the surface should be thoroughly washed with water and then cleaned with a ten per cent solution of muriatic acid and again rinsed. A coat of cement plaster could then be applied. Your local mason can no doubt do this work or instructions may be found in the bulletin "Recommended Practice for Portland Cement Stucco" which may be secured from the Portland Cement Association, Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan. In case the tank has a crack, the edges should be chipped off so that a fresh surface is exposed and the crack filled with a rich mixture of cement and the surface plastered over as before described. In case a large crack is developed, it might be wise to drive it full of oakum to within an inch and a half of the surface, then the edges could be chipped off and repair made as described.—F. E. Fogle, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Michigan State College.

QUESTIONS ABOUT NOTE

I want to know if I am holding for a note, I endorsed with a man, given February 23, 1922, for one year. This note has never been renewed. The man that holds the note says he will sue me if I will not pay it. The man that gave the note died this last spring. They have never tried to collect on this note before. The note is made on a common note blank.—R. J. M., South Boardman, Mich.

If you endorsed the note on the back, the holder would have to give you notice of the maker's failure to pay when due, in order to hold you liable. If you signed on the face of the note, however, as co-maker no notice would be necessary and you would be liable.—Legal Editor.

TO GET NEW ROAD

What are the necessary steps that must be taken in order to secure the laying out of a road on a section line? Said road to lead from State trunk line directly to the shore of a small lake, thereby giving the public, particularly the local public, access to the lake, without the purchase of lake front property. Could the property owners whose land joins at this line stop the laying out of such a road? If not, must they be reimbursed for their loss?—A. C. B., Maple City, Michigan.

THE highway commissioners have authority to lay out roads on section lines through unenclosed and unimproved lands. If the lands are improved or enclosed,

the commissioners would require a petition from seven or more freeholders of the township to confer upon them authority to lay out the road. The abutting owners would have a right to reimbursement for the value of the land taken for the road.—Legal Editor.

HIRING SCHOOL TEACHER

Can two school officers hire a school teacher if the moderator will not sign the contract? Have they a right to hire her before school meeting and sign her contract?—J. I., Boyne City, Mich.

THE school officers in a primary district may hire a teacher if same is done at a legal board meeting at which all are present, or for which all have had twenty-four hours written notice. The contract would be valid if signed by two members of the board.—W. L. Coffey, Supt. of Public Instruction.

PROPERTY RIGHT OF COMMON LAW WIFE

What right has a common law wife to a man's property, real estate, after his death or in case of separation? How long are they supposed to live as such before a claim can be made? The people in question have lived that way for eleven years.—J. S., Battle Creek, Mich.

If a man and woman live together as man and wife for long enough time to be regarded in the community as husband and wife this would constitute them husband and wife by common law marriage, and the wife would have the rights with respect to property as if the marriage had been consummated by the regular ceremony.—Legal Editor.

GINSENG

Will you please send me full information in regard to the culture of ginseng? Please tell how it is started, grown, harvested, and marketed? Is it difficult to raise and does it require a great deal of attention. Is it a paying proposition? Are there any government bulletins to be had on the culture of ginseng? If so, where can I get them?—C. F. H., Webberville, Michigan.

GINSENG used to be a common wild plant in the woods of Michigan, but has now nearly disappeared, on account of continuous collecting of the root by dealers in medicinal herbs.

The culture of ginseng should be taken up with some caution as there are several difficulties to be met with. The condition for growth must be about like that in its native habitat—the forest. The soil should be one which nearly approaches leaf-mold of the forest for best results, though good crops have been raised in fairly sandy soil containing the proper amount of humus. It should be well-drained. It is usually planted in beds, these being covered by an overhead lattice work formed by nailing laths to scantling supported by posts. The bed should be securely enclosed by a wire fence. The

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 CHAS. HUNT, NEAR JONESVILLE

Chas. Hunt, of Village View Farm, Jonesville, Hillsdale county, writes, "Where I live with my niece as housekeeper, near the best town in the best county in the best state in the Union."

plants may be started from seed or young plants may be bought and set out. Write to "The Ginseng Journal, Arrowsmith, Illinois" for a sample copy in which appears notices of parties who can supply the seed, etc. Seed requires a resting period of eighteen months before it will grow. They are usually stratified in clean sand. The seeds may be broadcast in the beds and raked in, preferably in the fall. The beds should thus be mulched during the winter. Roots are dug when they are five or six years old; profits from the business are, therefore, slow in coming. When one bed is harvested, young roots are put in to replace those taken out.

There are certain diseases affecting ginseng plants, especially a blight. It is necessary to be on the watch-out for this as it may take the plants very quickly.

There is money in the business for those who are willing to give it the necessary time and attention. Anyone interested in the culture of ginseng should get Government bulletin No. 551, entitled "Cultivation of American Ginseng." Send 5c to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—H. T. Darlington, Assistant Professor of Botany, Michigan State College.

MUST PAY DOG TAX

Is a dog owner compelled in the State of Michigan to pay separate tax if the dog is always on the owners premises?—F. H. R., Freeland, Michigan.

ALL dog owners are required to pay a license tax on their dog whether he is always on their own premises or not.—Legal Editor.

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.)

LIST OF BULLETINS

- Bulletin No. 1.—POULTRY RATIONS.
- Bulletin No. 2.—MODERN WATER SUPPLY.
- Bulletin No. 3.—SOIL FERTILIZERS.
- Bulletin No. 4.—SEED CORN CURING, STORING.
- Bulletin No. 5.—THE GOSPEL OF GOOD FEEDING.
- Bulletin No. 6.—BEFORE YOU INVEST.
- Bulletin No. 7.—FARM SANITATION.

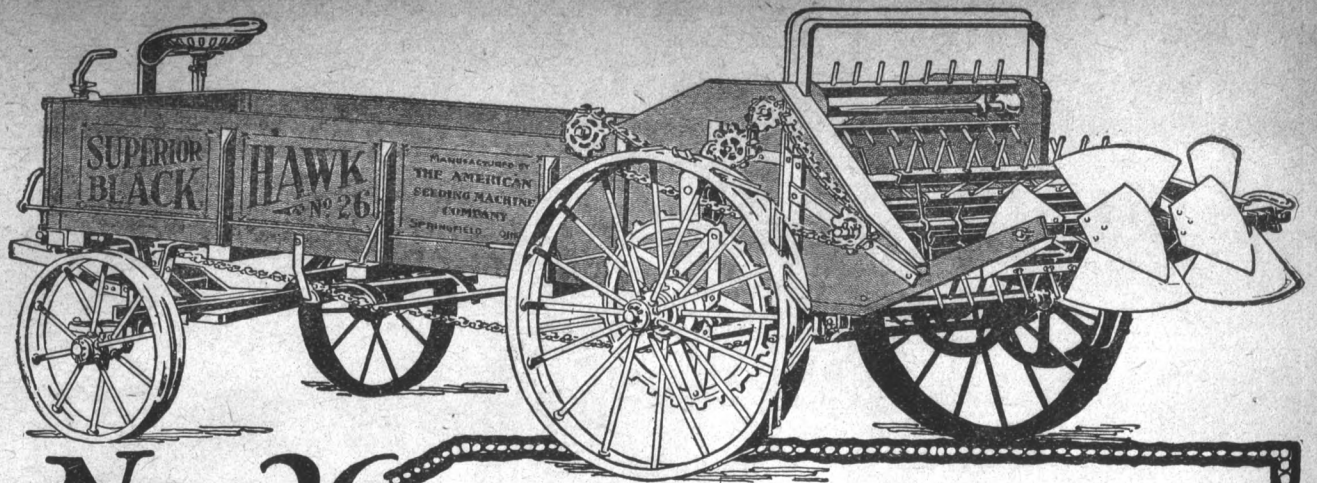
Bulletin No. 8.—HOW TO ANALYZE A FIRST MORTGAGE REAL ESTATE BOND ISSUE.—Here is a mighty interesting booklet, especially if you are planning on investing in stocks or bonds. It is a most thorough analysis of the subject and should be helpful to anyone.

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.

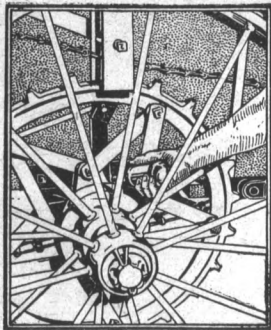
Bulletin No. 10.—WHEN AND HOW TO DUST.—This booklet is made up of complete schedules for dusting to control disease and insect pests in the orchard and the garden. Each disease or pest is described and treatment by dusting given. A valuable booklet for those who grow any fruit or much garden.

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.

Bulletin No. 12.—HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH LINSEED OIL MEAL.—A plain talk on the use of linseed oil meal by Prof. F. B. Morrison, head of the animal husbandry department of the University of Wisconsin and assistant director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Most of you will remember Prof. Morrison through his work with W. A. Henry in preparing that well known book, "Feeds and Feeding". This 32-page booklet is well illustrated and just crammed full of facts on making up balanced rations.



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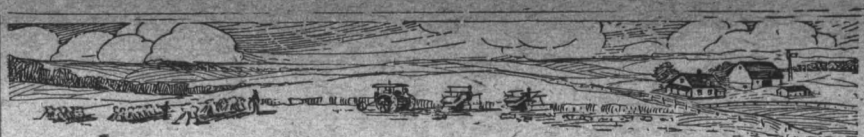
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JIM BROWN, President
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Dept. 3916, Cleveland, Ohio



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.)

Cement Posts

SOME time ago I was lamenting the fact that so many of our fence posts were rotting off after only four or five years of service. The practicability of cement posts



L. W. MEES

was mentioned and a request made for some of the M. B. F. readers, who had used cement posts to write their opinion of them. Several responses were received, and all seemed to favor them. No doubt the reason cement posts have not been more widely used is because of the effort required to make them. However, the letters I have do not indicate it is a very great task, and, task or not, it seems to be a very paying one.

A very complete letter on the use and manufacture of cement posts was received from Mr. Otto Kull, of Berrien County.

Mr. Kull has a vineyard of 16 acres. The pictures he sends of his vineyard and home would indicate that he is a most up to date individual, and fully able to judge the cement post proposition as he has many hundreds of them. In fact he uses nothing else for vineyard posts. One interesting picture shows 114 cement end posts all in one line. These posts have been here 22 years, and are not braced or stayed in any way. This line of posts are as good as the day they were set, and how could we ask for more convincing proof of the durability of cement posts? But let Mr. Kull tell of them in his own language.

"These posts were made at odd times, (in the summer time whenever we could spare a day or two), 'in the shade under the old apple trees'. The sod was spaded off and several loads of loose sand spread on the hard ground—the sand made as level as possible. The forms were then placed on this sand and filled. In warm weather the forms were removed the next day and filled again, but posts were not moved for 3 to 5 days, and then only tipped over on the side. During the drying of the posts they were sprinkled with water twice each day in hot weather, and once in cool days to prevent drying and hardening too fast. In 7 to 10 days they were moved and carefully stood on end around the trunks of apple trees for further seasoning.

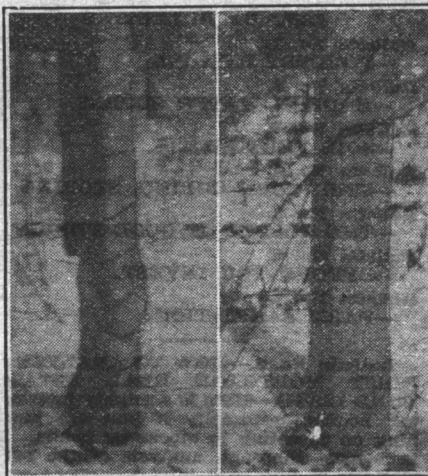
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"Now for the mixture, which is the most important part of concrete posts. First, make a water tight mortar box. I had one 8x10 feet built level with the ground. 6 inch flooring nailed on 2x4, with 12 inch boards for sides. In this box were dumped four wheel barrow loads of gravel (the ordinary wood sided wheel barrow) and two sacks of cement. This was dry mixed 4 to 5 times. By giving the shovel a slight twist will spread the mixture fan shape and is much better than throwing it off in a lump. Water was then poured on wet mixed till it was like mush—as wet as possible without running. One batch will make 14 to 16 line posts, or 7 end posts.

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LEFT: The result of a poor mixture. Stood for 10 years and then started to crumble. RIGHT: This post has stood for 22 years and still shows no wear.

I have found that out to my sorrow, as one of the pictures shows. I will lose somewhere between 300 and 500 posts.

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"If washed gravel cannot be obtained (Continued on Page 34)



A view of part of Mr. Otto Kull's vineyard in Berrien county. His farm buildings can be seen in the distance.

Kinds of Roughage For Dairy Cows

By J. E. BURNETT

Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. S. C.

THE kind of roughage that is fed to dairy cows is frequently not given much thought by dairy-men and yet the choice of roughages is usually the principle factor in determining the



Prof. Burnett

At ordinary prices on the Michigan farm the cost of a pound of digestible protein or total digestible nutrients can be obtained at a lower cost in the roughage than in the grain mixture. Consequently the profits over the cost of feed that a cow makes is frequently determined by the kind and amount of roughage fed.

All roughages are bulky feeds that are high in fiber and relatively low in digestible feed material. It is,

THIS is the second article of a series on feeding dairy cattle prepared for our readers by Prof. J. E. Burnett, of M. S. C. Watch for other articles in future issues. All questions will be gladly answered.—Editor.

however, sometimes hard to say whether a feed is a roughage or a concentrate. We would without hesitation call alfalfa hay roughage, yet alfalfa meal which is ground alfalfa hay is considered as a concentrate when mixed with grain and fed as part of the grain ration.

The roughages grown in Michigan are generally divided into two classes, the high and the low protein roughages. The high protein roughages include the legumes such as alfalfa, clover, soy bean hay and sweet clover hay, while the low protein roughages include timothy hay, corn stover or corn stalks, straws and similar feeds. Unfortunately there are more low protein roughages produced in the state than those containing a larger amount of protein.

Alfalfa Leading Legume

Alfalfa is now the leading legume grown in Michigan. Its popularity is due to its high feeding value, its desirable effect on the fertility of the land, and the period of years over which a stand of alfalfa once established continues to yield a crop. From the standpoint of feeding there is no roughage that yields a better return per acre. When we consider that alfalfa when fed to the dairy cow has nearly the same feeding value as bran the unusual position of this hay can be seen more clearly. Bran is now worth around \$34.00 a ton in considerable quantities. What dairyman would hesitate about raising two and a half tons of bran to the acre if he could?

There are at the present time in Michigan 479,000 acres of alfalfa. This is an increase of 405,000 acres since 1920. Since 1920 the average production of all cows in cow testing associations has increased 27.1 pounds of butter fat per year. Part of this increase is the result of selection and the elimination of low producing cows but a large part of it is due to the increased use of alfalfa as a basis of the dairy cows ration.

Cows that are not well fed cannot reasonably be expected to produce at their best. Since the great need of Michigan dairy cows is for protein, alfalfa hay is the roughage that we should try to grow because it is high in this essential nutrient. With plenty of alfalfa hay as the basis it requires very little or no purchased high protein feeds such as cottonseed meal to bring the protein in the feed up to the amount needed by most dairy cows. Indeed with this

roughage cows producing less than twenty-five pounds of milk may be fed only home grown grains and have their needs supplied.

Feeding Clover

Clover hay, long the standard hay for dairy cows, is still a roughage of considerable importance in Michigan. It does not, however, equal alfalfa in its yield per acre nor in the protein content. It contains about three quarters as much protein as alfalfa. This fact together with the lower yield per acre and the annual habit of growth tends to make it of distinctly secondary im-

portance to dairymen as a source of roughage.

The two biennial sweet clovers, white and yellow, are growing in use in the State. White sweet clover, however, is much more popular than the yellow. Most sweet clover is used for pasture by dairymen because the quality of hay that is made from this plant is usually inferior to alfalfa. This is largely due to the fact it is allowed to grow too long before cutting with the result that a coarse woody product is harvested. When cut early sweet clover has about the same feeding value as alfalfa. The yield per acre, however, is smaller.

It is as a pasture crop that sweet clover comes into its own. It furnishes a large amount of pasture throughout the summer. As it is drought resistant it is especially

valuable during July and August when the native pastures are dead. It also has the desirable characteristic of not often causing bloat. While cases of bloat on sweet clover have been reported they are very few as compared to those occurring on alfalfa or other legume pastures.

Timothy Hay

Timothy hay is widely grown and fed to dairy cows in the State. Because of its low protein content low yield per acre and the drain on the fertility of the land it is not to be classed with the clovers and alfalfa in its desirability.

Good milk production can be obtained, however, with timothy hay as the roughage but only when the protein content of the grain ration is increased very materially over the

(Continued on Page 32)

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Kinds of Roughage For Dairy Cows

By J. E. BURNETT

Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. S. C.

THE kind of roughage that is fed to dairy cows is frequently not given much thought by dairy-men and yet the choice of roughages is usually the principle factor in determining the cost of the grain ration. The grain ration should be selected so as to supplement the roughage and supply the nutrients needed by the cow that are not found in the roughage.



Prof. Burnett

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THIS is the second article of a series on feeding dairy cattle prepared for our readers by Prof. J. E. Burnett, of M. S. C. Watch for other articles in future issues. All questions will be gladly answered.—Editor.

however, sometimes hard to say whether a feed is a roughage or a concentrate. We would without hesitation call alfalfa hay roughage, yet alfalfa meal which is ground alfalfa hay is considered as a concentrate when mixed with grain and fed as part of the grain ration.

The roughages grown in Michigan are generally divided into two classes, the high and the low protein roughages. The high protein roughages include the legumes such as alfalfa, clover, soy bean hay and sweet clover hay, while the low protein roughages include timothy hay, corn stover or corn stalks, straws and similar feeds. Unfortunately there are more low protein roughages produced in the state than those containing a larger amount of protein.

Alfalfa Leading Legume

Alfalfa is now the leading legume grown in Michigan. Its popularity is due to its high feeding value, its desirable effect on the fertility of the land, and the period of years over which a stand of alfalfa once established continues to yield a crop. From the standpoint of feeding there is no roughage that yields a better return per acre. When we consider that alfalfa when fed to the dairy cow has nearly the same feeding value as bran the unusual position of this hay can be seen more clearly. Bran is now worth around \$34.00 a ton in considerable quantities. What dairyman would hesitate about raising two and a half tons of bran to the acre if he could?

There are at the present time in Michigan 479,000 acres of alfalfa. This is an increase of 405,000 acres since 1920. Since 1920 the average production of all cows in cow testing associations has increased 27.1 pounds of butter fat per year. Part of this increase is the result of selection and the elimination of low producing cows but a large part of it is due to the increased use of alfalfa as a basis of the dairy cows ration.

Cows that are not well fed cannot reasonably be expected to produce at their best. Since the great need of Michigan dairy cows is for protein, alfalfa hay is the roughage that we should try to grow because it is high in this essential nutrient. With plenty of alfalfa hay as the basis it requires very little or no purchased high protein feeds such as cottonseed meal to bring the protein in the feed up to the amount needed by most dairy cows. Indeed with this

roughage cows producing less than twenty-five pounds of milk may be fed only home grown grains and have their needs supplied.

Feeding Clover

Clover hay, long the standard hay for dairy cows, is still a roughage of considerable importance in Michigan. It does not, however, equal alfalfa in its yield per acre nor in the protein content. It contains about three quarters as much protein as alfalfa. This fact together with the lower yield per acre and the annual habit of growth tends to make it of distinctly secondary im-

portance to dairymen as a source of roughage.

The two biennial sweet clovers, white and yellow, are growing in use in the State. White sweet clover, however, is much more popular than the yellow. Most sweet clover is used for pasture by dairymen because the quality of hay that is made from this plant is usually inferior to alfalfa. This is largely due to the fact it is allowed to grow too long before cutting with the result that a coarse woody product is harvested. When cut early sweet clover has about the same feeding value as alfalfa. The yield per acre, however, is smaller.

It is as a pasture crop that sweet clover comes into its own. It furnishes a large amount of pasture throughout the summer. As it is drought resistant it is especially

valuable during July and August when the native pastures are dead. It also has the desirable characteristic of not often causing bloat. While cases of bloat on sweet clover have been reported they are very few as compared to those occurring on alfalfa or other legume pastures.

Timothy Hay

Timothy hay is widely grown and fed to dairy cows in the State. Because of its low protein content low yield per acre and the drain on the fertility of the land it is not to be classed with the clovers and alfalfa in its desirability.

Good milk production can be obtained, however, with timothy hay as the roughage but only when the protein content of the grain ration is increased very materially over the

(Continued on Page 32)

Wheel it in—and start milking!

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It cleans itself. No rubber lined tank to clean. No pipelines or vacuum tanks to clean. No special pails to clean. No extra pails to bother with. No pails to wash. Just pump water through. Absolutely no fuss.

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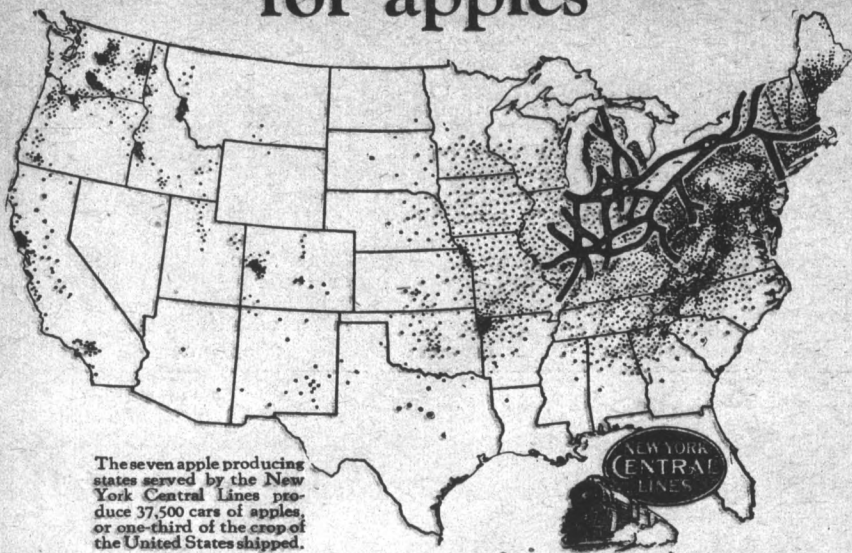
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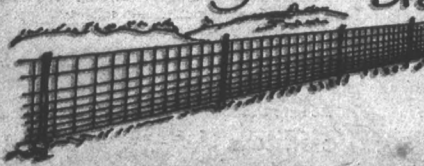
NEIGHBOR DAVE SAYS—

"Just as much chance gettin' a blue ribbon colt from a scrub daddy and mummy as they is gettin' wear an' long life out of a cheap fence. Might happen, but it would be like one of them miracles of old."

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Buyin' medium weight, now, with seven times as much coatin'. Don't cost any more than the old kind, and it wears more than twice as long."

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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.)

WILL NOT LICENSE BEEKEEPERS

DEAR EDITOR: When I read the letter in your department "What the Neighbors Say," entitled "License to Keep Bees," December 18th issue, contributed by V. B., Grandville, the matter seemed so ridiculous that I thought no one would give it a second thought, but when I also noticed in the January 15th issue that two subscribers have become concerned over the matter, I felt that it was time to come forward and state that no such move has ever been considered by the Michigan Beekeepers' Association or any of the organized bee-men in the State. Furthermore, nothing of the sort is being considered at present nor is it likely to be considered in the future, because the experience of other states in trying to license beekeepers has been unsatisfactory.

The Michigan Beekeepers' Association, which is one of the oldest agricultural organizations in Michigan, being organized in 1869 and having functioned continuously ever since, has never supported any project that might interfere with the interests of anyone honestly endeavoring to produce honey. We fully realize the necessity of more bees for pollenizing purposes in all districts where either fruit growing or seed production is carried on, and have always encouraged anyone who is sufficiently interested in bees to give them proper care.

I notice that the contributor of the original letter, Mr. V. B., Grandville, Michigan, admits that he is not a farmer. A search of our records indicates that he is furthermore not a beekeeper. If he is, we would be pleased to correspond with him and furnish any information he may desire to assist in his work.

I feel that it is particularly unfortunate that a slur has been cast at the character and reputation of Michigan bee inspectors. Although not an inspector myself, it happens that I am personally acquainted with practically all of the present force of apiaary inspectors and do not hesitate to say that there are none who can be bought. If V. B. has information to the effect that any inspector has in the past been influenced or bought, no one would be more glad to know of it than the Commissioner of Agriculture who has direction over this sort of work.

In brief, constructive criticism is one thing. The broadcasting of ridiculous rumors without taking the trouble of finding out whether they are supported by facts, as they most certainly are not in this case, certainly helps no one.—R. H. Kelly, Assistant Professor of Entomology, Apiculturist, M. S. C.

ABOUT THIS AND THAT

DEAR EDITOR: Being a reader of the M. B. F. and reading what the neighbors say I found several complaints and might add some myself. These complaints I refer to should receive careful consideration on the part of our Legislature and farmers as well. At the last Legislature a commission was appointed to prepare a list for the repeal of obsolete laws. This they did. They recommend to repeal 140 but from the looks of it now we will have 140 or more in the place of those to be repealed.

"E. R., Port Huron" wants to know where to get \$50,000 to buy reserve land up in Otsego and Cheboygan counties. That is very easy. "We Bond," that is the slogan today. Very few people appear to figure that it requires a lot of interest on the \$85,000,000 that are out now and \$200,000 more wanted to pay the soldiers' bonus. As to the price of said land, I would like to hear from others that know the land in question. The federal government offered me \$1.00 per acre for plains land that I own. Much depends if the land has good timber on it or if it is burned over or plain land.

Our penal code should be classified and placed under one heading defining murder, 1st degree, 2nd degree, manslaughter and so on down. There is no sense to have each penal

act under a separate heading, reading "the people of the State of Michigan enact," etc. One head should do for all offenses. We are fifty years behind other nations. Follow others if they have something better than what we have.

There is a bill going to be brought before the Legislature which is another fake. It is supposed to have the backing of the farmers and that is a tax on tobacco. I believe when the government takes a tax of 35c per hundred, that should be enough tax to satisfy anybody without asking for more.

One trouble with many farmers is they are ready to subscribe to anything that comes along, but when taxes are to be paid the trouble begins. The supervisors get the blame for high taxes when the signers should get it. I and many others are helping to pay for a covert road act road in the township where I reside and most of the promoters and signers moved out before the road was finished. If the road in question had been real good, less could be said about it but it will be worn out before it is paid for. The covert act has boarded up a good many farm houses. The fake of the State, county, special district and township at large paying 25 per cent of the cost, all comes in proportion out of the same pocket. If you have a number of these roads in the county it must be clear to anybody that you are in it in one form or another. The act should be repealed.

The chicken lice tablet man has his ad in a Minnesota paper, praising the wonderful results obtained from these tablets. It appears he is selling them cheaper there than in Michigan. Two young chicken thieves were sent to the reform school until they are 17 years of age. They are 13 years old, young in years but old in experience. Since they are gone, no complaints are heard. One case compares with how the victims were trapped down in the southern part of the State. Chickens were sorted for supposed buyer with the understanding that he would get them the next day. During the night the chickens disappeared, the buyers failed to show up as agreed.

Let's hear from others. Wishing the M. B. F. success in the New Year.—George C. Anschultz, Iosco County, Mich.

FARM TAXATION

DEAR EDITOR: Looking at this idea of taxing farm lands according to what the land earns, I think it does not look fair from all angles. I know of several farms in my township alone that are good farms with the best of soil, but they are run in a hap-hazard way. My way of looking at farming is that the earning power is determined by the kind of management and amount of pep that is put into the job. With the new idea in effect the careless, lazy farmer would get by with a small tax, and the hard workers would have to foot the bill. It would encourage lazy farming.

The present system, if run honorably, fearless and good judgment used in assessing, is all right.—H. R., Cheboygan, Mich.

AGAINST STATE EMPLOYED TRAPPER

DEAR EDITOR: I note that the Michigan Conservation Congress recommends that the State return to the bounty system to combat predatory birds and animals. Also I read where the members of the Saginaw Field and Stream Club had withdrawn from the Congress and was endorsing the policy of the State conservation commission of engaging trappers to do the work.

I recently returned from a week's hunt near the Turtle Lake Club, which employs paid trappers to destroy predatory birds and animals within its grounds, and my party of four men found as many as 25 wire snares set for wild animals such as fox, hedgehog and wildcat. The farmers said they were set by hired trappers. If that is true they should be stopped as more than one hunter

was thrown on his face by getting his foot caught in them. One of my party was thrown down and his gun was discharged as it hit the ground, but luckily it did no damage.

I found one where a deer had been caught by one foot, but it finally got away after eating the brush on all sides as far as it could reach.

There was a deer killed by one of our party that had lost a leg and we think it had been in a snare as the bone was rotted off, not shattered as a bullet would do it.

I hope our new governor will do something if he has the power to do it. Some of these club men are a detriment to our game.

Long live THE BUSINESS FARMER, the best farm paper published.—T. J. G., Merrill, Mich.

SEEING THE THIEF AFTER DARK

DEAR Editor—I take your valuable paper and find it useful to us as farmers as we read about the markets and what they are doing in other counties and of the prices of produce in different counties and as we raise sheep the first thing I look for the wool market, then for the lamb market.

I have been reading about chicken thieves. Here's a remedy that may help to see them at night. Take a good Hot Shot or some good battery that you can quickly put on your shoulder with a string, then get a good spot light and connect to the Hot Shot with two insulated wires. Then fasten the spot light to the crown of an old straw hat. When you hear a noise put your hat on and shoulder your Hot Shot, and when you look at the thing you want to see you turn on the switch and you have a beautiful light in the place you are looking. As you turn your head the light turns. I tried this out on dogs that killed our sheep. When the sheep bells began to jingle, I would arise from my bed, shoulder my gun, Hot Shot and spot light and I could see a dog over 200 feet away. I lost 42 lambs and one old sheep but after I got the spot light to working I lost no more sheep. I also lost 13 head of sheep by this dog in 1925.

I was reading also this evening about taxes. It takes a mighty good place here to rent for enough to pay taxes. For instance, I rented 160 acres of pasture. It's as good a pasture for grass as the county can afford, only three acres of brush, at \$135.00 and the taxes were \$120.00 in 1924 and 1925. Neighbors say I pay more than it is worth.—C. Morrison, Ogemaw County, Michigan.

HUNTING LAW

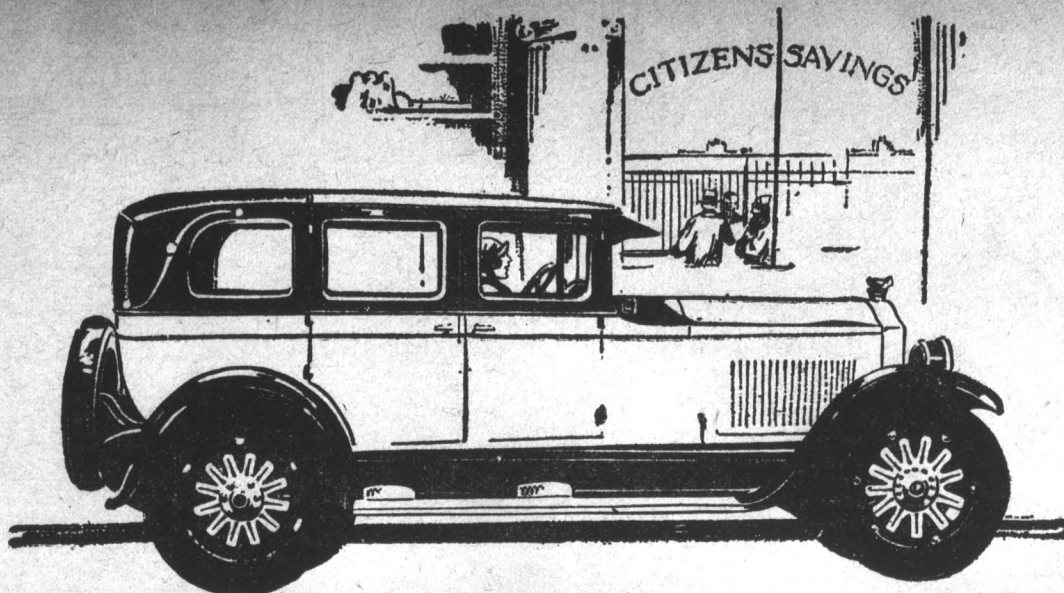
DEAR EDITOR: We feel that you are with us in bird conservation. Whatever is enacted this winter will mean much to our children and their children's children. Game birds are passing away. I should know something as to gun ethics for I have been a gunman all my life and a hunter of Western big game in the days of yore.

It is with subdued exaltation that we farmers view the passing conservation regime, for we know the incoming administration is with us in the enacting of a law which will oblige all hunters to obtain property owner's permission to enter upon his premises. This will be the greatest State conservation measure ever devised, as it will, automatically, constitute the property owner the game warden of his estate.

By reserving unto yourself the shooting right—when you rent the farm—you can protect those feathered friends who have shared with you the title to the homestead. We again will hear the partridge drumming on dreamy April days; Bob White will be placed in the song bird class; the woodcock too, will return to you little fen on the corner of the farm. Know what a woodcock looks like? Meet the prince!

You must remember that if a lobby can get by; they will strangle this measure. Men who exercise a supple trigger finger always are possessed of the "great urge" to kill the real thing—regardless of posterity! —George J. Barrie, Huron County, Michigan.

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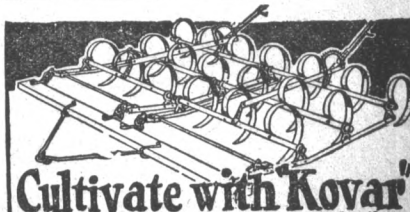
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Ten sizes, 2 to 25-horsepower. Send today for Free Circular A. P. BOWSHER CO., South Bend, Ind.



Seed Novelties

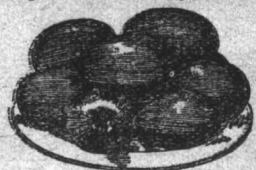
Lima Peas



The Lima Pea is a most delicious vegetable, and sure to become popular as the Lima Bean. The peas are larger than the largest Lima Bean and nearly the same shape. Very hardy; can be planted as soon as the ground thaws out in the spring. In growth it is unlike other varieties of peas, for instead of being a vine, it is a bush of upright growth, about two feet high, with strong, sturdy stalks. Botanically it belongs to the Horse Bean family, but is more like a pea than a bean. We have but a limited amount of seed, so are selling it in packets only. Packet 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 packets 50c; 15 packets \$1.00 postpaid.

Vine Peach

Ripe Fruit in 60 Days After Seed is Planted



This wonderful Vegetable Peach is the most beautiful of all vegetables. They resemble oranges in color, shape and size, and grow on vines like melons. They present a beautiful and tempting appearance when canned; make delicious preserves and sweet pickles; and are fine for pies. There is nothing like them. Extremely early, of the easiest culture and very prolific, covering the ground with golden fruit. They grow from the seed in 60 days. A package of the seed will be sent postpaid for 10c; 3 packages for 25c.

The Chestnut Bean



This wonderful Bean looks like a gigantic Pea. When boiled it has a flavor like boiled chestnuts, and is one of the most delicious beans grown. Grows in the form of a tall bush, and is completely covered with pods. For soup and turkey stuffing it can not be surpassed. It is a Spanish Bean, and is known as the "Garbanzo." We have but a limited amount of seed to offer, so are selling same in packets only. Packet 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 pkts. 50c; 15 pkts. \$1.00, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber



A wonderful Cucumber from Japan. Vines extra strong, vigorous and great climbers, producing surprising amount of superior fruit on poles, fences, side of house, etc. Three times the usual crop from a given area can be grown with this variety. A good sort to plant to save garden space. Fruits of large size, nice green color, and fine for slicing and pickling. Sets fruit constantly throughout the season. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, postpaid.

Garden Huckleberry



The Garden Huckleberry grows from seed the first year. A new fruit that cannot be excelled for Flies and Preserves. Very prolific, yielding an immense crop of fruit. Its annual and must be planted each year from seed. Grows and thrives in all climates and on all kinds of soil. The fruits grow larger than the common Huckleberry for Blueberry. If cooked with apples, lemon or anything sour, they make the finest jelly. You will be delighted and astonished with this easily grown and wonderful novelty. Pkt. of seed 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

Japanese Giant Radish



This is the great Sakurajima Radish from Japan. The largest radish grown, often attaining the enormous weight of 15 lbs., and sometimes 20 or 30 lbs. It is not only a curiosity but a radish of extraordinary quality. The flesh is solid, firm and brittle, and of most excellent flavor; can be eaten all summer long, and also kept through the winter. Will thrive in any soil or climate. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, postpaid.

Yard Long Bean



This is an excellent variety, as well as being an interesting curiosity. The vines are rampant growers and produce an enormous crop of long, slender, round pods, which are of excellent quality for snap beans. The round pods grow from 2 to 4 feet in length having the thickness of a lead pencil. Tender and of fine flavor. Packet 10c; 3 packets 25c, postpaid.

Banana Muskmelon



Surpasses all other melons in its delicious fragrance. The flesh (the melon being nearly solid) is of a rich salmon, of the best quality and very sweet and melting. It is very prolific. Grows from 15 to 25 inches in length and looks almost like an overgrown banana. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, p.p.

Golden Honey Watermelon

A delicious yellow-fleshed Watermelon. Rich golden color, firm, crisp and glistening, sweet as honey, and fairly melts in your mouth. No hard core or stringiness. An early melon, average about 20 lbs. each, and very few seeds. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, postpaid.

Gigantic Guinea "Bean"



The New Guinea Butter Bean is a wonderful vegetable; extensively advertised as the Gigantic Guinea "Bean." Grow to enormous size, one fruit often weighing 15 lbs. and from 4 to 5 feet long. Delicious eating and of fine flavor. Will grow anywhere. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 pkts. 50c, postpaid.

FREE

We have a wonderful vegetable novelty of extraordinary merit, that should be grown in every garden, and we are going to give a package of same with each seed order amounting to \$1.00 or more. You must order direct from this ad to get this present. Catalog Free.

Any one of these flower seed bargains for Oriental Flower Garden—50 handsome varieties from Japan and China, entirely adapted to our climate, 10c. Perennial Flower Garden—25 varieties of hardy perennials, 10c. 300 Varieties of Flower Seeds 10c. Send today for this Big Flower Garden Package.



The Tragedy of Neglect

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: "How shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation." Heb. 2:1-4.

"YES, I was driving pretty fast, but I thought I could make it." Thus said the fool driver to the writer. But this is life. We live it fast but we expect to get by anyway. However, many would do all in their power to check coming disaster, if they expected it. But it must be something to stir their senses to the degree of dread, such as plague, disgrace, death or other calamities. Anything less striking seems to affect them but little. As for their salvation, many are little concerned. That God's judgment is remote is the traditional teaching, so the young easily postpone serious consideration of a saved personality, and many of the old are in spiritual coma. Our text makes this tragical. Let us look first at this great salvation, and secondly at the call to heed, and finally at the judgment on the neglectful.

"So great a salvation." The author makes its greatness lie, first of all, in its source and succession. Verse three reminds us that Christ came to proclaim and reveal the perfect state for mankind. The writer knew him as the "effulgence of God's glory," the One who imaged God in all his personal and social obligations. Verse four brings in the witness of the Spirit through signs and miracles. All this was confirmed unto us by them that heard. We have a line of succession through all Christian history that guarantees the great meaning of Christ's coming and the danger of drifting away from the Christian ideal. We have no excuse for neglect.

Sherwood Eddy reports a hunger for the world for Christ. Not for the creedal statements about Christ, but for the personality of Christ. He says that Christian faith is gravitating toward its center, Christ. This is harking back to the appeal of the inspired writer. He argues that whatever has been the medium of God's revelation in the past, in these days God speaks through His Son. The original conception of this great salvation was, "It is no longer I that live, but Christ that liveth in me." If we have such a faith-hold of our Christ now, and our tackle does not slip, nothing else will matter.

"Therefore we ought to give the more earnest heed." What a rational appeal! She is a sweet little five-year old that lies in the hospital as I write. She is expected to die at any time. Bacterial poisoning from diseased tonsil has got in its dread work. Her disease might have been discovered in its early stages and have been successfully treated. But the parents did not heed and are paying what seems to them an awful cost. Regular physical examinations will help make life happier and healthier.

But our text would have us examine our faith; would have us take heed to our spiritual life. The apostle lived in the time of prevalent unbelief. But in this night of spiritual indifference and neglect, he displays an array of shining faith-stars for warning and comfort. The eleventh chapter of Hebrews is, perhaps the most inspiring "Who's Who" in human history. These gave heed even to the words spoken by angels and to other unfulfilled revelations. They saw the unseen through faith and claimed the future Christ as their own. But now that the "perfector of our faith" is here, and that we are compassed about with such a great cloud of witnesses, we ought to give the more earnest heed.

To take heed is to earnestly give attention to the Gospel of faith, and to earnestly resist the tendencies to unfaith. Our High Priest is said to "bear gently with the ignorant and erring." He forgave His maligners and crucifiers that did not know what they were doing. But we know. It is useless to shuffle the

plea that we do not know. We have enough knowledge of our highest duty to condemn our negligence. Who does not know the selfish tendencies of the times, and how worldly familiarities are encroaching upon his own life? If we are ignorant of this, it is because we are indolent. Multitudes are sadly indifferent because a diseased civilization has blighted the spiritual sense. We are ignorant of social obligations because we want to be. The suffering and need of others do not impress us because of our selfish absorption in our own affairs. When one can turn aside from poignant sorrows without having one's compassion stirred, one has laid bare a criminal heart and has indicted oneself before God.

Yet, there is hope in our time. John R. Mott writes, "Never before have so many Christians awakened to the awful implications of the Christian Gospel. Thank God, we have come to a time when large numbers of followers of Jesus Christ seem to think that He meant what He said, and believe with depth of conception conviction that He must be Lord of all or not at all." Now this is just it. Christ must be Master. The teachings and implications of His Gospel must be brought to bear upon the little things of daily living. If we heed His Way by meditating upon it, and by shaping our lives in it, we may give the derisive laugh to the World and her familiar taunts.

We may not have openly rejected. We have just neglected. We have failed to invest our money and lives in the things of sympathy, love, and service. We have been busy piling up earth treasures. We have set our hearts upon them. We did it yesterday, and we will do it today. But tomorrow the undertaker has crape on our door. The Harvesting Angel has come. And what for? Well, it is sure that none wants him to find a heart hopelessly gnawed by the cares of this world or corroded by its rust. Let us take heed that our works not only follow us in this world, but in the world to come. The man who wrapped his possibilities in a napkin lived to know the biting tragedy of neglect. How some do rob themselves of the blessed and joyful of Christian living!

To have the "great salvation" committed to our trust and care is an awful charge. It cost Jesus everything selfish, but procured for Him everything glorious. It will do the same for you and me. Let us take heed to live generously as did He; to dry tears, to heal wounds, and to lighten sorrows. To neglect this is to live to selfish ends, and that is hell. There is no escape when we adjourn the business of the Kingdom of God to our dying hour.

BIBLE THOUGHTS

LOVE NOT THE WORLD, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him.—1 John 2:15.

IN THE BEGINNING WAS THE WORD, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made.—John 1:1, 3.

BLESS THE LORD, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who redeemeth thy life from destruction: who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies.—Psalm 103:1, 4.

Enclosed find money order for \$1.00 for renewal to M. B. F. Wishing you all success for your good paper, surely there is none better.—Sylvester Atchinson, Washtenaw County.

The M. B. F. is sure a welcome caller at our house every two weeks. May its life be long.—William A. Cunnings, Isabella County.

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PLOW FOR FIGHTING CORN BORER

ENTOMOLOGISTS seem to be agreed that clean plowing is the best practical method of control of the corn borer for application to fields containing high stubble or stalks. It seems that the existing methods of cutting stalks or breaking them into rows and burning them are less effective than clean plowing.

For a number of years one of the well-known plow manufacturers has been doing some research work in connection with building plows for the corn borer. This concern has recently developed a plow that does an amazingly remarkable job of turning corn stalks under. Plowing demonstrations both in Canada and the United States have shown the exceptional need for some way of getting the corn borers completely buried so that the after preparation of the ground by disks and harrows does not pull the corn stalks onto the surface of the ground.

The theory of clean plowing is that none of the corn stalks, stubble, weeds, etc., must be left on the surface for protection to the borer during the winter. Where such shelter is lacking the great majority of the borers perish. The job this plow company set out to do was to devise a plow that would successfully do this work in standing corn stalks. In field tests the plow has demonstrated its ability to do this work successfully. The economy of an outfit of this kind is readily apparent to any farmer. Those who have seen this plow in operation maintain that it will go into a field of standing corn stalks and successfully turn them under without disking or breaking down the stalks, or any other previous operation.

Prof. Lawson Ceasar of Guelph, Ontario, Prof. Caffrey of Arlington, Mass., and Prof. Huber of Wooster Station, Ohio, have been doing some remarkable work with clean plowing as a means of control. Profs. Caffrey, Neiswander and Huber conducted an experiment which showed that clean plowing and not leaving any debris on the surface of the ground resulted in 98 per cent mortality. Prof. Ceasar conceived the idea that a means should be devised for lifting the corn stalks on the outer edge of the field so that they could be burned complete to make it impossible for the borers to crawl over onto the edge of the field and thus hibernate in some protected spot. The plow concern, complying with Prof. Ceasar's request, developed a plow so that the moldboard could be removed and the rest of the plow used as a lifter for raising the stalks completely out of the ground. This device operates to lift the corn stalks entirely with very little dirt so that the rows can be raked together with sufficient dry material for complete combustion.

In operation the farmer starts in the center of the field and plows outward. When the outer ten or twelve rows are reached the moldboard is removed from the plow, the corn stalks lifted and raked onto the plowed ground. The moldboard is then replaced, and then this ground is plowed. Since the corn borer can crawl 25 or 30 feet on the plowed ground before exhaustion can overtake it, it is quite apparent that the corn borer cannot reach the edge of the field. These rows raked onto the plowed ground also form a trap for those corn borers which escape to the surface of the ground.—R. U. Blasingame, Penn. State College.

OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

Grain.—By Robert Stead. Just the name Robert is enough to convince the Canadian book lover that the book is most interesting, because he is the most widely known writer of that country. Being thoroughly familiar with rural western Canada he presents a very true picture of it in his splendid romance, "Grain". Also he has that ability given to but few of being able to understand folks and put that understanding on paper. He has written several novels of the wheat country, all of them best sellers, but none of them approach his latest work. It is published by George H. Doran Company, of New York, and retails at \$2.00.

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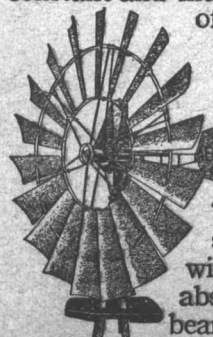
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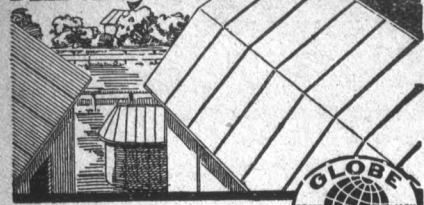
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PIONEERING IN MICHIGAN

By FLORENCE NELSON



IN the midst of a vast wilderness, a small company of pioneers braved the dangers and hardships of a long journey and settled in what is now LeRoy township, Osceola county, about the year 1866.

During the next few years more hardy pioneers came to these northern woods. Many of them were of English or German descent. Prominent among them were William Snyder, Richard Tones, Daniel McGovern, John R. Simonton, George Bussett, J. E. Bevins, William Wilhelm, and Charles and M. W. Westfall.

LeRoy township was organized from Lincoln township by order of the board of supervisors. Its local government was established April 4, 1870, the election being held at

The first bridges were made of crossed layers of logs, sometimes without even a top covering of dirt which of course made them very rough. All of these form a vivid contrast with the present stone, gravel and cement roads and iron and cement bridges.

In early days the only means of transportation was oxen. People went to church and elsewhere either walking or driving a yoke of oxen hitched to a wagon. Later a few horses were brought in. The nearest railroad town being Paris, twenty miles away, through the thick woods, all supplies had to be brought from there. The men walked and carried all the provisions home on their backs. Many things could not be secured nearer than Big Rapids,

THIS story by Miss Florence Nelson, of LeRoy, won third prize in our pioneer letter contest. It is an entirely different type of story than any of the others that have appeared in these columns and we know you are going to like it just as you did the others.—Editor.

the residence of Richard Tones. Thirty-two votes were cast resulting in the election of Daniel McGovern, supervisor, R. D. Simonton, clerk, and George H. Bassett, treasurer.

Winnie Westfall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Westfall, was the first white child born in the township. The first wedding was Richard Tones and Emma Snyder. The first doctors were Dr. Law and Dr. Sawdy. Rev. Swem, who lived at Ashton, used to hold church services in the schoolhouses and homes throughout the township. Later a log church was built with Rev. McKee as pastor. Robert Allen was editor of the first newspaper, "The LeRoy Independent."

Aziel Bowers was a veteran of the war of 1812. He entered as a drummer boy at the age of eleven years. Some of the soldiers of the Civil War were early settlers here. Among them were: M. W. Westfall, Christian Gugle, John Barnes, H. M. Lamb, Godfrey Gundrum, Jim Scribner, Henry Everett, Peter Betcher, George Carlo, William Bunk, John Riggs and Freeman Morse. J. E. Bevins bought land and platted the village of LeRoy. It was incorporated in 1873. For a number of years the nearest railroad town was Paris, but the railroad gradually pushed north and finally reached LeRoy in November 1871. It was called G. R. and I., but now is changed to the Pennsylvania System.

M. W. and Charles Westfall built the first frame house in the village. For many years this was used for a hotel, and is still used as a dwelling house. Kimball had the first store in a log building. J. E. Bevin also operated a store. John R. Simonton owned the first blacksmith shop. Daniel McGovern and Henry Vandusen were the main leaders in township affairs.

In the early days a cemetery was laid out, near the village, about where Mr. Kent's house now stands, but as the town grew, it was changed to the present location on Section 21.

Building Roads

In those times road making was very difficult, so trails were blazed from one place to another. When it became necessary to cross swamps, corduroys would be built. A hill known as the "Snyder Hill" has always been a difficult problem because it is springy and mirey. In the early '70's part of this hill was corduroyed. About 1886 the logs were removed and the hill was covered with ties. This remained for eleven years. Then the ties were taken out and the hill was covered with four-inch hemlock plank. After a number of years the plank were replaced by a layer of stone covered with clay and sand. This remained until 1919 when the state began the construction of the Mackinaw Trail through the township. A winding road was cut out from LeRoy to Gawley's mill on Pine River. This was used for many years and was called "Gawley's Road."

which meant a still farther walk. One man once said, "I had to walk clear to Big Rapids for a spool of thread."

Mr. McKenzie owned one of the first horses in the township. When he made a trip to Paris after provisions he drove a sort of cart and brought back supplies for the various neighbors, thus saving them a long, hard trip. Nowadays it means only a matter of minutes to reach town with autos which most farmers own. It would have seemed incredible to the pioneers of fifty years ago could they have had a glimpse of the conditions here today.

Marcena Brown, accompanied by a neighbor, took his oxen and went to a marsh south of LeRoy to cut marsh hay. While at work, the oxen were turned loose to feed. The men lay down at noon to rest. When they awoke and looked for the oxen, they were nowhere to be seen. For several days they hunted but could not find them. The next year, when cutting marsh hay further in, they found the yoke and bones. The oxen had wandered, become mired and died there.

Holding Bees

The very isolation and loneliness of the pioneers served to draw them together socially. Instead of short, formal calls, the women would go for an all day visit, taking their sewing or knitting along. All the men in the neighborhood used to meet for logging bees, thus helping each other to clear their land. The same for barn raisings. The women came along and helped prepare dinner for the crowd. They also helped each other with butchering and soap making. Nearly everyone had a sugar bush where they made their own syrup and sugar. Anyone who ever attended a sugaring off party will always remember it with pleasure. The thick syrup was poured on large pans of snow or ice, to cool, making a delicious wax which was eaten with small wooden paddles.

The women met at each others' homes for quilting bees, thus combining pleasure with work. Husking bees were also common, often being

in the evening with lanterns for light. Women and girls also helped in husking the corn and afterward all would join in a good time or dance.

Often some enterprising musician would hold a singing school at the various school houses. This made a place for the young people to gather and also trained the voices. Spelling matches were frequently held in the schoolhouses, the different districts vying with each other for best spellers. It was considered a great honor to spell down another district. Old and young took part. Our local district produced some excellent spellers. Donation parties were gotten up for people who needed help because of sickness or other misfortune.

Of course, there were no hospitals or trained nurses and often doctors were far away, but in most neighborhoods there was some woman handy in caring for the sick and she would go wherever needed. She would also assist when death entered a home, for there were no undertakers in those days.

Friendly Feeling Prevailed

All these hardships together with the necessity of neighborliness in the community drew people very close together in many ways. One man said, "If one family had flour we all had some," which shows the friendly spirit through the pioneer life. No passing traveler or settler was denied a meal or lodging even though it was very simple.

William Snyder first lived in a brush shanty on his homestead on Section 13 at the top of "Snyder Hill." Here in January a child was born in that same brush shanty. Dewings brothers ran the first lumber camp in the township at a place called Dewings. The saw mill was two miles west of Randolph schoolhouse on Mr. Cobb's place. At one time there was a grist mill at LeRoy owned by Sam Hartley. The lumber camps are now a thing of the past here as the timber is exhausted and very few saw mills are in existence. At an early date Jim McHugh had a shingle mill on Beaver Creek on Adam Crawford's farm on Section 16.

The first church in LeRoy was Methodist, although the Baptists joined with them until they built a church of their own. At present there are five churches in the township, Methodist, Baptist, Swedish Lutheran, Swedish Mission, and Swedish Lutheran near Dewings.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built about 1870 on Section 4 and the teacher was Laura Hewitt. About this time a log schoolhouse was built near LeRoy on Section 14 one-half mile west of the present brick high school. This was called Gilbert school and Nettie McDonald was the first teacher.

The first schoolhouse in our local district No. 2 was built in 1877. It was made of logs, 16x24 feet, seven logs high. John Johnson was the first teacher. Later a frame building was put up. This burned from forest fires. Then a third schoolhouse was built; this was remodeled in 1916, making it a standard school, the first and only one in the township.

When the first settlers came here it was very difficult to make a home in the forest. The land must be cleared before crops could be raised. So at first just enough was raised for their own use. Potatoes, bagas, turnips, and some corn were planted among the stumps. Later as more

(Continued on Page 32)

MEET PROF. CLARENCE M. FERGUSON, OF M. S. C., FOLKS



Prof. Ferguson

CLARENCE M. FERGUSON is Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the Michigan State College and Manager of the Michigan International Laying Contest. He was born and raised on a farm near Parkhill, Ontario, Canada, where he attended grade and high schools, later going to the Ontario Agricultural College and graduating in poultry husbandry. For a time he worked on at the College Experimental Plant, and then went into extension work in eastern Ontario. He next returned to College where he taught and managed the experimental plant. January 1st, 1922, he came to Michigan as an extension specialist and in October of that year took over the management of the laying contest. This is the fourth year of the contest and it promises to be the best held so far.—Editor.

FRUIT and ORCHARD

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER

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

CONCORD GRAPE NOTES

PROF. N. L. PARTRIDGE, grape specialist from M. S. C. has recently been giving a series of lectures and pruning demonstrations in Berrien county on the Concord grape. The one which the writer



Herbert Nafziger

attended was held in the presence of 25 or 30 men who gathered in a tool shed on a certain farm to hear the lecture and then hiked out to the vineyard on the same farm to witness the pruning demonstration. Prof. Partridge especially stressed the importance of proper pruning and fertilization to bring about a good and early coloring of the grape crop. Many well sprayed vineyards have been troubled with slow maturing, straggly, and poorly colored grapes. This, it was said, is due to improper pruning and to lack of fertility in the soil. Many growers in pruning their vines leave too many buds per plant, and also fail to leave the best type of fruiting wood. The best type of fruiting wood is that which is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, has made a growth of about 10 feet or more, and has its buds spaced from 5 to 8 inches apart. This kind of wood will produce a heavy yield of large compact bunches. Care must be taken however not to leave too many buds per plant. An overload of buds will produce more grapes than the plant can bring to proper maturity. The number of buds to leave should be determined entirely according to the strength and vigor of the individual plant. As Prof. Partridge said, "We are pruning vines, not vineyards." Forty buds is the proper number to leave on a plant which has made a good average growth. A weak plant should be cut down to 15 or 20 buds while an exceptionally vigorous one can carry as high as 60 to 75 buds. After witnessing the demonstration the writer is convinced that when first adopting this system it is best to actually count the buds. Most commercial growers consider it necessary to guess at the number of buds in order to hurry the work and keep expenses down, but actually counting the buds now and then is the only way to obtain reasonable accuracy in leaving the correct number. Guessing at the diameter of the cane is also uncertain work. Some growers carry a gauge in their pockets with which to try an occasional vine and thus refresh their memories as to what a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch cane should look like.

A fertile soil is necessary to keep the plants in good vigorous condition and to produce plenty of leaves for putting sugar and color in the crop. According to Prof. Partridge barnyard manure is the best fertilizer for vineyards, but, as he said, this material is so scarce that most vineyardists must use commercial fertilizers and cover crops. Many experiments have shown that nitrogenous fertilizers are the only ones which will bring a profitable response in the vineyard. For the average vineyard either 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, or 150 pounds of sulphate of ammonia per acre applied early in the spring, will keep the plants in good growing condition.

On the writer's place we have been in the habit of using nitrate of soda one year and sulphate of ammonia the next; the object being to prevent the soil from becoming too acid from the continued use of sulphate of ammonia. However, if the price of nitrate of soda continues to soar upward we will have to adopt some other method to offset the acidity in the sulphate of ammonia.

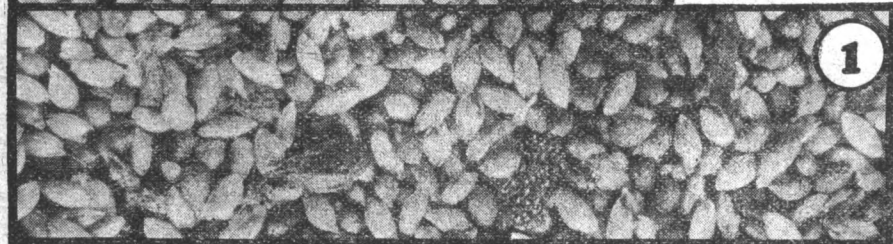
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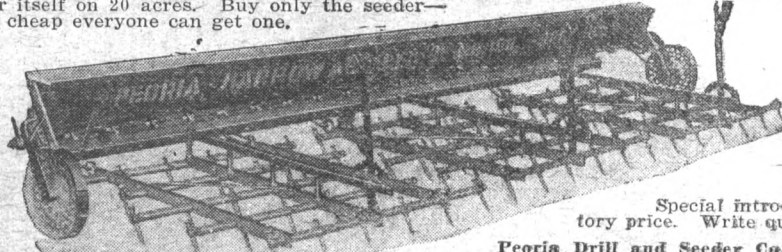


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WRITE FOR PRICE ON NEW FARM TOOL

Hundreds sold. Fits any old or new, wood or steel 2, 3 or 4 section harrow. Peoria Harrow Grass and Alfalfa Seeder sows all grass seeds to uniform depth. Low down; no waste. Cuts work in half. You cannot afford to waste your time and seed. Pays for itself on 20 acres. Buy only the seeder—so cheap everyone can get one.



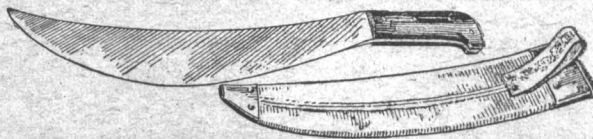
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Peoria Drill and Seeder Co.,
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U. S. ARMY MACHETE—Bolo with Leather Scabbard

\$1.50

Postpaid



ARMY MACHETE, 15 inch blade with heavy back and sharp edge, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; 5 inch handle, balanced for chopping. Complete with heavy tan scabbard with brass trimmings. Made by COLLINS CO., in U. S. A. Every motorist, camper, scout and farmer should have one. Offered in good order, postpaid for \$1.50 each. Cash with order. Special Circular, 2c.

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Would You Accept A ? BEAN PICKER FREE

Naturally your answer would be yes — and yet the first 100 bushels of beans picked will wipe out the cost of a Single Unit Nickle Bean Picker.

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This size single unit sold on a direct-to-you plan at \$75.00. Bean growers need this information.

Send coupon.



Nickle Engineering Works
Saginaw West Side, Mich.

Send me the details of your direct-to-me Sales Plan.

Name _____

Address _____

ASK US

If you have any questions regarding legal matters that you want answered just write in to the Legal Editor and he will reply by first class mail. Address your letter.

LEGAL EDITOR, THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 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"

MR. WILSON HAS FRIENDS

ALTHOUGH our last issue has been in the hands of our subscribers only a few days, as we write this, the letters and petitions regarding L. J. Wilson, the farmer from near Greenville who shot a chicken thief and is now charged with manslaughter, are already coming in. In fact, they started to come in within a day or two after the first copies were mailed and the volume in each mail has increased daily. We are going to have a fine lot of evidence of how farmers of the State look at the case to place in the hands of the judge, there is no question about it, because everybody seems anxious to do all they can by circulating petitions and encouraging their friends to take an interest in the case. The letters and petitions are coming in so fast that we have not been able to date to acknowledge all of them but even though you may not get a personal letter from us we want you to know that we appreciate what you have done and are doing and your letters or petitions will be put in the hands of the judge who is to hear the case, along with all of the others we receive. We thank you, and so does Mr. Wilson and his family and friends.

Not long ago a farmer in the State of New York discovered several young men raiding his vineyard and in trying to capture some of the thieves he shot and killed one of the gang. Like Mr. Wilson, he was charged with manslaughter, but when the case was tried in court he was acquitted. Then the father of the dead boy brought civil action for damages for the loss of his son, and this case ended in favor of the farmer also. Let us hope that Mr. Wilson's trial will be settled as satisfactorily to all of us who believe he should go free.

If you haven't sent in your letters or petitions yet do so at once so that we can include them with the ones already in our hands, and offer them for the judge's consideration in the immediate future.

LET'S HAVE SOME CIDER

WE prefer nice juicy Michigan apples any day to any other variety of fruit you can find.

We like them to eat out of hand, in pies, in sauce, in cake or pudding, baked, or served any other way, as long as they are eatable. The old saw is "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," and if it is true we have eaten enough apples so that should we never eat another we ought to have no use for medicine the rest of our days on this earth.

Many folks enjoy apples just as much as we do and any advertising campaign on "eat more apples" would practically be wasted on them, but if they could purchase fresh, sweet cider, at soda fountains, just as they now get fresh orange juice, we think they would consider more apples. The advertising campaign would work wonders, there is no doubt, because millions of folks would eat more of this choice and healthful fruit, but if the fruit growers had small cider presses, similar to the orange juice presses you now see in

most soda fountains, and the fresh sweet cider was made as they waited for it, thousands of bushels more of choice fruit would go to the consumer in this way that would otherwise cause a surplus.

WATCH YOUR ACREAGE

IT is the opinion of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that if the farmer wants to prosper this year he must cut his acreage of cash crops this spring. Lower price for wheat is expected while rye will remain about the same. Corn growers must cut their acreage drastically if they want to turn a profit from their operations, it is declared. Also it is said that there is much danger of an overproduction of potatoes in 1927.

Reports on the prospective potato acreage for 1927 indicate an increase of 13 per cent. This probably would result in a crop of something like 400,000,000 bushels, which would be 21,000,000 bushels less than the record production of 1924. The result would be lower prices.

Such reports indicate that we need have no fear for a time at least, about some of the folks leaving the farms for the cities. Not until consumption nearly catches up with production need we start a back-to-the-land movement, and when that time comes prices for the products of the farm will be high enough to attract all the new farmers we want.

OUR FIRST 40-PAGE ISSUE

THE Editor is just about as proud of this issue as a boy is of his first pair of long pants or his first barbershop shave. Not that it stands out so far ahead of other recent issues so far as editorial content is concerned but it contains 40 pages, which makes it the largest issue we have ever published. Never before have we issued a copy containing so many pages, so the Editor can not be blamed this time because his hat does fit a little tight. However, do not think that he is taking any credit for our having that many pages. No indeed. You are the folks who are to blame for it. If you did not support us and boost for M. B. F. we would not be able to issue even one page, but with you back of us as you now stand, we cannot help but grow and increase the number of pages in each issue, and be of greater service to you.

We want you folks on the farms, who feed the world, to know that we sincerely appreciate your good will and support which makes our growth possible, and we also want you to know that THE BUSINESS FARMER is dedicated to serving you, and to serve you to the best of their ability is the life ambition of the publisher and the editors. We are always at your service. Call on us.

CHICKEN THIEF!

By ANNE CAMPBELL

We don't hev to live in town
To hev sneak thieves prowlin' roun'
Up an' down!
Last night—wall, 'twas purt' nigh dawn—
There was doin's here, I swan,
Goin' on!
I heerd Pa an' Ma say, "Hark!"
Then the dog begun to bark
In the dark.
An' I saw with my own eyes
Out the winder sech a size'
Shadder rise!

Oooh, my gracious! Was I skeered!
Ma sez, now don't be afereed!
Then I heered
Rifle shots go poppin' thick,
An' the soun' of runnin' quick,
An' a brick
Fired right through the henhouse door,
An' I shuddered more an' more'
Skeered for shore.
Then my dad went back to sleep,
But not me! I saw 'em leap!
Heered 'em creep!

I've learned all about the row,
An' I'm going huntin' now
In the mow,
Mebbe I'll hitch up the mare
An' go lookin' here an' there,
Everywhere!
Think on it! They would ha' snuck
All the hens we raised an' tuck
Eggs an' truck!
Pa sez they'll shore come to grief!
Lowest man, it's his belief—
Chicken thief!

APPLES FOR TWO YEARS

THE national campaign of publicity to be conducted by the non-profit corporation "Apples for Health" cannot be expected to do so much for producers this winter as it will do in the future. Its efforts in their behalf may be supplemented by local action wherever there is a big surplus of apples. Growers in a few counties are preparing to expand the near-by market for apples by assessing themselves a small amount, a cent or less, per bushel, to create a fund for advertising and other publicity that will teach the people to appreciate apples. The local market has greater capacity in the eastern part of our country than is generally supposed, and these growers are acting wisely in trying to develop that market. A year such as this in apple production is usually followed by a year of shortage, for which reason we believe all who are trying to promote consumption of apples should advocate putting away a supply of apple sauce, apple butter, etc. for two winters rather than for one. Apples for next year as well as for this winter should be advocated while they are abundant and cheap.

JUST WHAT IS FAME?

JUST what is fame, anyway? Perhaps most of us see it in an entirely different light than does our neighbor. For example, we recently saw a cartoon entitled "Review of the Year," in which the important events of 1926 were pictured. Near the center of this cartoon was an honor roll of the notable people who died during the past year. Among those listed were Cardinal Mercier of Belgium, President Coolidge's father, our beloved Luther Burbanks, Dr. Coue, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, and at the foot was the name of Rudolph Valentino, shiek of the movies, but nowhere in the entire list had they found room for the name of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, one of the greatest educators this world has ever known. Dr. Eliot passed away while the country was still mourning the death of Mr. Valentino and reading his life history which was given front page space in the daily press, so his passing brought little comment from the press. Valentino amused the public while Dr. Eliot only educated them. Valentino's fame could be compared to the flame of the candle; when the candle is burned away the flame is no more. But our appreciation of Dr. Eliot will increase with the passing of the years and likewise will his fame grow. Such is fame.

PARDONS AND LAWS

GOVERNORS have too much power when it comes to freeing prisoners. We have no reason to fear over the judgment of the majority of them but there is always the chance if they wish to use it, and some of them do.

In the State of Texas Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson recently pardoned 32 and issued several paroles in one day. During her two years in office she issued over 3,000 clemency proclamations. Her term of office expired January 18th and several counties in that state discontinued their criminal calendar for nearly a month, waiting until she retired from office. One man was pardoned after only a week in prison.

Does such work create respect for the laws of our country? The effect is quite the contrary; it increases crime. When a man is found guilty of breaking our laws he should pay the penalty, and the men who are responsible for the enforcing of our laws should keep that in mind.

A sheriff or a policeman may excuse his indifferent attitude by declaring that it is a waste of time for him to arrest folks because the judge will not make them pay the penalty, and the judge may say that it would do no good because probably the governor would pardon them. But that is "passing the buck" and not getting any place.

Let us repeal some of our foolish laws, strengthen the useful ones, and make the breaking of a law a crime punishable by a term in prison of sufficient length to make the offender realize the seriousness of the whole matter. Then if we will show our law defenders that we mean it we will have less crime.

POWELL HEADS AGRICULTURE

SO far Governor Green has shown rare judgment in making his appointments to the various offices of the State, the latest one being the naming of Herbert E. Powell, of Ionia, as state commissioner of agriculture. Mr. Powell is a real dirt farmer, also he was a member of our State legislature, so he is well equipped to serve the farmers of Michigan, and we feel sure that they will be well pleased with his services.

"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.)

NO MORE CHEAP ACCIDENT INSURANCE!

WE are all through with cheap accident policies. The Business Farmer will not knowingly be a party to a scheme which is so easily misrepresented. The fault lies not with the terms of the policies, or the companies which issue them, but that promises and misrepresentations regarding these policies have been made to farmers in Michigan, which brand them as something which The Business Farmer can have nothing to do with.

The terms under which insurance is paid are so restricted in the policy that it is usually only after a serious accident happens to the assured that he wakes up to find that his cheap accident policy is only worth its weight as scrap paper.

Unscrupulous agents have promised farmers in Michigan that these dollar policies gave full accident coverage—nothing could be farther from the facts!

An official of one of the largest accident insurance companies in America advised us recently that the actual cost of an accident policy which gave full coverage to a farmer would be \$34.00 per thousand per year!

The value of the protection which a dollar policy gives to the farmer who buys it, can be determined from this statement.

The Business Farmer does not apologize for offering this service to our readers. The policy we offered was issued by a strong, reliable company which is supplying some of the largest daily papers with the identical policy. We have never seen a better or more liberal accident policy offered for a dollar. Our agents in the field were instructed to offer them at cost to us, if the subscriber desired it, and to point out the limitations of the policy before accepting the application.

We have carried out our agreement, so has the company issuing the policies. There are, to our knowledge, no existing claims unsettled, in regard to any policy we have issued. Every policy will remain in full force to its expiration.

But as we stated in the first paragraph, we are all through with cheap accident insurance policies and if any agent has misrepresented the policies, we will cheerfully return the amount of the unexpired term of the insurance policy, out of our own pocket.

GEORGE M. SLOCUM, Publisher.

THANK YOU

DEAR EDITOR: We have been reading your paper for some time and like it very much. Your Publisher's Desk department is worth the price of the paper many times over. The way you are going after the necktie salesman is certainly great. The Chamber of Commerce here said that 3,000 of them came to this post office. They gave advice along the lines you advocate. We have a good radio set but for some reason are unable to get your station very often.—F. K., Albion, Michigan.

KNITTING SCARFS

I answered an ad several days ago of a company that would furnish all material for the work of making scarfs. They also agreed to lease to me for one year what they call a "Weavesetter" on which you are supposed to make the scarfs. They said it was necessary for me to pay \$7.50 to them to assure them that I would take care of the "Weavesetter." It is the Linnet Service, Inc., of Lynn, Mass. What do you think about it?—M. E., Chippewa County.

WE believe this scarf knitting proposition is just another scheme to get money without working for it. They ask \$7.50 a year for the lease of a "weavesetter" which folks, who have seen them, tell us is worth about 10 cents. One declared that it can be made with 5c worth of 4-penny finishing nails and a nickle's worth of wood. Then we understand that they promise to

pay 50 cents each for knitting the scarfs. From what we are able to learn every stitch is hand work and it would take a person about three days to complete one. Hardly profitable work, is it?

One of our subscribers wrote to them for the names and addresses of some of their workers in different parts of the country. They replied that they agree to keep the names of their workers in the strictest confidence so were unable to comply with her request. "We feel sure you will understand our position in this matter," they wrote.

At least our subscriber got a reply to her letter and that is more than we can say for the one we wrote them asking for information.

If any of our subscribers have accepted this proposition we would like to hear from them.

"YOUR ACCOUNT CLOSED" SAYS CARD COMPANY

I would like to drop a line to tell you that I did not "bite" for the oranges from Acme Farms, but I was a "fish" nevertheless. I read the ad of the Yorkville Card Co., Inc., 864 Lexington Ave., New York City, N. Y., in which they advise, "Highest price paid for card gilding, \$20 a hundred," and I answered it. They replied that I must send in a dollar to cover cost of cards and any I might spoil. I did not spoil any but when I sent in the three trial cards they replied: "We are in receipt of your letter of recent date. Kindly be advised that we are unable to send you any more cards as your work is unsatisfactory. Your account with us has now been closed." Of course they forgot to return my dollar bill.—A Faithful Reader, Grand Traverse County.

THE card gilding game is an old one but it still seems to be profitable for the promoters. Every company works it about on the same plan of \$1.00 down for 15c or 20c worth of material, then the worker uses up all of the material making cards which the company rejects as unsatisfactory. Finally the worker gives up in disgust, much to the satisfaction of the company.

We understand the post office department is watching several of these concerns very closely and will take action against them shortly.

I am a friend to M. B. F. for I think it one of the best farm papers edited.—Mrs. Etta Beining, Osceola County.

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 February 4, 1927.
Total number of claims filed..... 2952
Amount involved..... \$30,672.80
Total number of claims settled..... 2456
Amount secured..... \$28,335.14

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[1863]

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FOR THE OUTDOOR MAN!

RELIEVES IN 3 TO 4 HOURS

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

50c a Box, Prepaid

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THREE MEN PER SEASON
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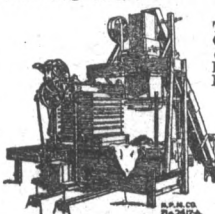
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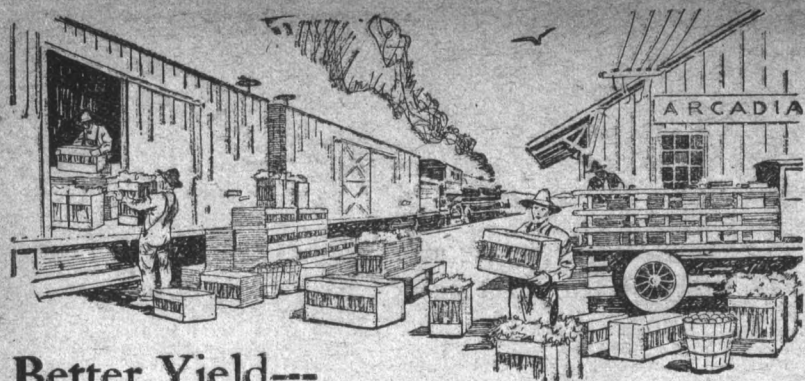


A Complete Line
There is a Mount Gilead Press for every requirement—hand presses to the largest hydraulic, commercial size. Write for interesting free book on cider making methods and profits.
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Box 818
Mount Gilead, Ohio.

Mount Gilead CIDER PRESSES

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SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white mealy grains, weighing 44 1/2 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular.
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Better Yield--- Higher Quality---

RED, ripe, juicy tomatoes—snowy, white cauliflower—peas that melt in your mouth—the fancy vegetables that bring the highest prices!

High grade apples and peaches—crimson Winesaps, mellow Grimes Golden, spicy Albemarle Pippins, golden ripe Elbertas, luscious Crawfords—the kind growers sell to their select trade!

How are they produced?

Successful market growers and orchardists know the answer. Plenty of nitrogen in the fertilizer and as a top-dressing stimulates the growth that means early maturity and high quality.

There is no better carrier of nitrogen than Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. It's fine and dry—easy to spread—and high in test (25 1/4 per cent ammonia guaranteed). All soluble, quickly available.

Ask your dealer for prices or mail the coupon.

Results prove the availability of the nitrogen in

ARCADIAN Sulphate of Ammonia

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The Barrett Company (address nearest office)

Please send me sample package of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. I am especially interested in
(Write name of crops on line above)
and wish you to send me bulletins on these subjects.

Name

Address

\$1400 From Only ONE Acre of STRAWBERRIES

H. M. Hansen of Wisconsin, made that much per acre from STRAWBERRIES grown the "Kellogg Way."

George Beaudette, Mich., and W. L. Tillston of Vermont, each made \$1800 from one acre. H. A. Wyssong of Ind., made \$1200 from one-half acre and Dr. Von Hagen of Conn., made \$627 from one quarter acre in their spare time.

My Free Berry Book tells the secret of their success. Send for my Free Book today and learn how easy it is to make these big profits.

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A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers, American Farm Machine Co.
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BIGGER CROPS FROM FIELD AND ORCHARD



EVERY known authority insists that spraying is necessary for producing bigger and better crops. There are many effective spray mixtures that will do the work. The real problem is to buy the right kind of spray rig to do the job quickly, effectively and economically. There is not a more complete or dependable line made than the famous

MYERS

SPRAY PUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Hand Pumps with easy operating cog gear handle—Power Pumps with automatic pressure control—give a powerful penetrating spray that reaches every leaf and blossom, every nook and corner. Myers Pumps handle with equal facility, insecticides, disinfectants, or whitewash. As useful in the dairy barn or poultry house as in the field or orchard.

We have been manufacturers for more than fifty years of Myers Pumps for Every Purpose, Hay Tools and Door Hangers.

See your nearest Myers dealer, or write for catalog.
THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO.
275 Orange St. Ashland, Ohio



PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER
WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

Success With Everbearing Strawberries

By B. W. KEITH

SUPPOSE you owned a race horse which you could drive, under average conditions, at a two-ten gait, and suppose when someone else drove him he could only strike a three-thirty gait. Would he be classed as a two-ten or a three-thirty horse, and would his inability to strike his average gait when driven by another be his fault?

Now, if one grower can make a success growing everbearing strawberries when another cannot, is the everbearing strawberry to be considered as worthless, unprofitable and a failure?

Ever since the everbearing strawberry was introduced in 1902, there have been varying results from this class of berries due to variety characteristics, soil and weather conditions. The first variety of this class of strawberries to attract much attention was the Progressive, introduced in 1912. It was the result of a cross between the Pan-American, the original everbearing variety and the Senator Dunlap. Although the Superb, a well known variety, was introduced a year previous to the Progressive, it never gained in popularity to equal that of the Progressive, for it was not so sure a cropper—fruiting very sparingly some summers and falls, if at all.

Since the advent of the Superb and Progressive, many everbearing varieties have been introduced with varying possibilities but none of them have met with much favor and success, because of their inability to produce many quarts of berries during the everbearing season, and because the berries wouldn't hold up in size until the end of the fruiting period.

Nine years ago in north central Indiana, there originated an everbearer called the Mastodon. It was a result of a cross of the Superb with a late-ripening spring or common strawberry. The originator found he had something worth while and kept the variety to himself, but the secret leaked out when he sold and gave some of the plants to neighbors and friends and the wonder spread like wildfire.

The writer was fortunate enough to obtain some of the Mastodon plants three years ago and has been growing the variety under garden and commercial culture since. The first two years, the new variety was grown along side five other leading everbearing varieties and each year it proved so superior in the production of more quarts and larger berries that the other varieties were discontinued in last spring's plantings.

In the spring of 1925, one hundred Mastodon plants were set in the garden in a double row. The rows were spaced 18 inches apart and the plants set alternate in the rows so they did not come opposite each other in the double rows, goose-track fashion, so to speak. To give them a good start, about one-half teaspoonful sulphate of ammonia was scattered around each plant three inches from the crown and hoed into the soil. These hundred

plants were given good care and all blossoms kept picked off for about sixty days after they were set in the ground in order to let them get well established in the soil, and become strong and thrifty before they began to produce their big berries.

It takes about thirty days from blossom to ripe berry, so the first ripe berries were picked about the middle of July. By the first of August the hundred plants were producing about three quarts a week of the biggest, best berries imaginable, and by the first week in September the yield was double and we had plenty of fresh strawberries for our table all during that month. The cold cloudy days of October checked the yields but ripe berries were found on the vines Armistice Day. The heavy foliage was a great protection against frosts and only severe freezing "got" the berries.

The summer and fall crop was not the end of the berries from these 100 Mastodon everbearing plants. This last spring they bore a good crop of fine large berries. As high



A dish of delicious everbearing strawberries.

as four quarts of berries were harvested at one picking, supplying our family of five with all the berries we wanted for table use during the spring strawberry season.

After this spring crop was harvested the plants were hoed and given another application of sulphate of ammonia (one-half teaspoon) with one teaspoon full of acid phosphate per plant. They seemed to take about a six-week rest and then began to send out another set of blossoms which developed into ripe berries the first of September. These berries were not so large as those of the former two crops, but were of a fair size. This made three crops of strawberries from one planting within eighteen months after the plants were set. This, with its ability to produce a large number of big berries which hold their size to the end of the season, makes the Mastodon excel as an everbearer.

If Mastodon plants are set 16 inches apart in double rows 18 inches apart in a reasonably rich garden soil, and given plenty of plantfood and water so they will always be fresh and thrifty, one hundred plants will give the average family many dishes of the most delicious strawberries ever eaten.



Just a few of the 100 Mastodon strawberry plants that kept the Keith family of five in berries during summer and fall, also the following spring.

THE FARM GARDEN

By C. H. HARNDEN
(Questions Gladly Answered.)

USING HOT BEDS

I THINK the use of hotbeds on the average farm has been greatly restricted by the opinion that they are a lot of bother and otherwise unnecessary for the home garden.

On the contrary it is the only way to get the most from the garden. It is really astonishing what can be accomplished with a few sash in the way of hustling the garden along and it is an accepted fact that all vegetables seem to taste better in the first part of their respective seasons.

In the hope that I may be influential in helping our farm folks to enjoy the home garden to the fullest extent, I am offering a few brief suggestions on the construction and management of hot beds.

In the first place the cost is not prohibitive. A good grade of standard sash 36x72 inches can be purchased at about \$1.90 each painted and unglazed. Glazing and painting will cost from 60 to \$1.00 each. The frame of the hotbed can usually be made of material found in the average farm lumber pile.

The first step in the construction is to prepare the heating material. One part horse manure (actual excrement) and 2 or 3 parts straw should give good results. Shaving manure is not considered satisfactory.

The mixture should be formed in a pile approximately 6 feet wide by 4 feet deep and as long as required, keeping the side straight up and down leaving the center of the pile slightly lower than the edges. Thoroughly tramp each layer as the pile is formed. If in a few days the manure does not start to heat, the application of a few pails of hot water will usually set things going.

When it gets to heating good and before it has begun to burn or "fire fang" it should be repiled as before except that the outside of the original pile should be placed in the center of the second to insure thorough heating.

While this second heating is taking place the time can be utilized in preparing the frame. This is merely a box 36 inches high on the north side and 30 inches high on the south. When the bed is located on a knoll or elevation a pit may be dug and the depth deducted from the height of the frame as given above. It is very necessary however that no water settles in the pit during spring rains as this would cause the manure to cease heating. Where this danger is anticipated it would be better to construct the frame entirely above ground.

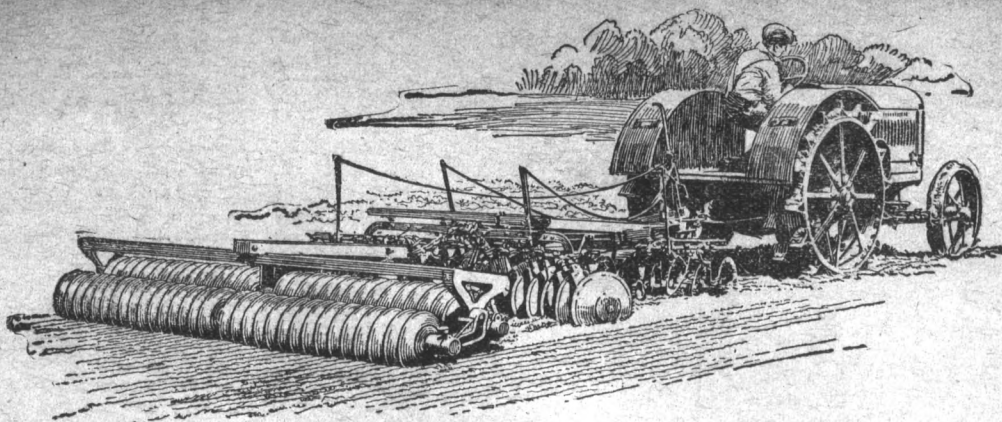
The amount of manure to use in the frame will depend on how long it is desired to maintain the artificial heat. The larger the amount of manure used the more moderate will be the heat and the longer it will be maintained. Smaller amounts heat more violently but are of shorter duration. We use from 20 to 24 inches of well tramped material which seems to be the "middle ground" under average Michigan conditions. When the manure which has been re-piled has once more become thoroughly heated it should be placed in the frame, a layer at a time, and each layer well tramped down. This tramping is very essential as it insures against uneven settling later on. Next comes 4 to 6 inches of good rich loam. This should have a liberal amount of well rotted manure incorporated into it.

The sash may now be placed in position but seed should not be sown until the first violent heat has passed off. It is also well to open the sash a little during this time to allow the ammonia fumes to pass off, which will usually take two or three days.

When the heat has receded to a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees seed can be planted.

The time of sowing seed will be governed largely by: 1—Degree of earliness grower wishes to attain; 2—Climate and temperature maintained. 55 to 60 degrees is considered a good growing temperature under average conditions. Slightly lower night temperature will do no harm. 3—Number of times which plants will be transplanted before being set in the open. Some growers

(Continued on Page 24)



The NEW HEAT-TREATED DISKS on McCormick-Deering Disk Harrows hold their edge in any soil

THE Harvester Company has always put especially durable saw steel into McCormick-Deering disks and every user has benefited accordingly. Now, through careful experimentation the builders have learned to increase the efficiency of the disks by a heat-treating process which toughens and tempers the steel.

The new McCormick-Deering disks—heat-treated, crimped-center—are better able to stand the strains encountered in the faster tillage operations made possible by tractor power. They show special ability to hold a cutting edge, even when cutting and cultivating the hardest, rockiest soil.

The disks in the harrow take hard punishment! Glance at disk shown at the right. Note the crimped center—that means McCormick-Deering. The heat-treated, crimped-center disk in your harrow will mean fewer sharpenings, longer life, better work with less power.

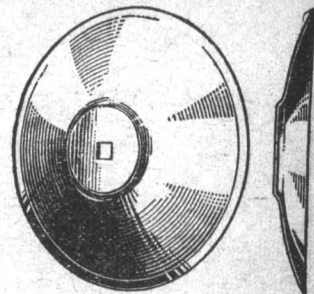
Improve your tillage, lengthen the life of your equipment, put your 1927 crops into better seed beds at the right time—by relying on the thoroughly up-to-date and complete line of McCormick-Deering Tillage Implements. The line includes horse and tractor disk harrows, peg and spring tooth harrows, field and orchard cultivators, rotary hoes and the Dunham Cultivator. All sold by McCormick-Deering dealers.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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Be Sure it is a Heat-Treated Crimped-Center Disk

Look for the Crimped-Center—an exclusive feature on McCormick-Deering Disks. Over and above the toughening that is now given the disks by heat-treatment, the crimped center adds great durability. It adds 50 to 100 per cent to the strength at the center, and you can get it only on McCormick-Deering Disk Harrows.

You can take one of these new McCormick-Deering heat-treated disks and hurl it edgewise against a hard concrete floor without hurting the edge. You can put it in a vise and spring it out of shape with a large wrench—it will spring back into normal shape at once. The disk that stands such treatment will stand abuse in the field.

McCormick-Deering Tillage Tools

The Two Standards of Perfection

Get the BEST in SILOS!

HOOSIER
GLAZED TILE
SILO

INDIANA
WOOD
SILO

If you want a wood silo—the INDIANA is recognized as the best wood silo ever made. If your farm layout calls for a tile silo—get the HOOSIER, the leader in its field. Both of these silos are now built and sold by the same company. An INDIANA or a HOOSIER will give you years of wonderful, money-making service. See our nearest dealer or write us for prices telling size silo interested in. Special discount for early orders. Fine territory open for salesmen. Address Dept. MB17, Albany, Indiana.

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BOLENS Garden Tractor

Does Garden, Plowing, Seeding, Cultivating, and Lawn Mowing with great saving of time and effort. All it needs is a guiding hand. Gasoline power does the work. Attachments for different jobs are instantly interchangeable. Many indispensable features: patented arched axle, tool control, power turn etc. Ask about our time payment plan. Write **GILSON MFG. CO., 644 Park St., Port Washington, Wis.**

\$1.00 BARGAINS

36 Concord Grape \$1.00; 50 Red Raspberry \$1.00; 17 Rhubarb \$1.00; 100 Asparagus \$1.00; 12 Mastodon Erb. Stby. \$1.00; 3 Dorothy Perkins Rose 2 yr. \$1.00; 3 Purple Lilac Bushes \$1.00; 9 Spirea (Bridal Wreath) \$1.00; 8 Giant Dahlia Mixed \$1.00; 50 Large Mixed Gladioli Bulbs \$1.00. Order direct or send for free catalog showing complete line of guaranteed Berry Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, and Bulbs. Large stocks and low prices. Strawberry Plants as low as \$2.95 per 1000.

J. N. ROKELY & SON, Box 27, Bridgman, Mich.

The EVERBEARER PAR EXCELLENCE

Large, firm, gloriously dark red berries in abundance on even poorest soils. Champion runner maker, runners bear before they are rooted. Responds wonderfully to poultry manure or ammonium sulphate. Get circular TODAY.

Everbearing Nursery
Route 1-A Muskegon, Mich.

New Strawberry



Look at the size—biggest berry on record. Profit, \$700 to \$1000 per acre. Bears in 90 days after planting and 10 months out of 18. Yielded 576 qts. per acre; one day's picking, \$200. Grown Right—on rich, new land. Vigorous, heavy-rooted. Plants STATE APPROVED. Shipped Right—Our own special moss pack. Reach you in fresh, growing condition. Guaranteed.

30-DAY OFFER (Postpaid) **\$1 Per Doz. Plants** **\$5 Per 100 Plants** **GROWERS' GUIDE FREE**

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World's largest growers of Mastodon Strawberries

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SAWYER, MICH.

Michigan Business Farmer Market Reports every night at 7:05 o'clock except Saturday and Sunday—from Station WGHF, Detroit, broadcasting on 270 meters.

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Order a sack of CERESOTA from your grocer. There is no substitute for good flour. It's real economy to use Ceresota. Goes farther and makes better bread.

The Prize Bread and Pastry Flour of the World—Pure, Whole-some and Not Bleached.

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COUPON

Painting Book for the Kiddies—10c

Big, beautiful 8x8—48 pages—12 magnificent colored pictures—12 painting charts—complete instructions to young artists—set of beautiful Japanese water colors—wonderfully interesting fairy story—cover in many colors and gold. Sent postage prepaid.

CLIP COUPON—MAIL TODAY
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Here is my 10c for your beautiful painting book "The Adventures of Ceresota" and the set of Japanese water colors.
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Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys: Embarrassing moments have been plentiful in my office during the last few days. You see, I have been judging the letters you entered in our most recent contest, and almost every one of them caused me to recall a similar moment in my life sometime in the distant past. No, I am not several hundred years old as that last remark might lead one to believe, but then it really was quite a long time ago that I was born, at least it seems that way.

In the girls' class the First Prize of a camera was won by Pearl Canfield, R. 1, Tustin; Second Prize of a nice book went to Katherine Olga Wisuri, Stambaugh; and a nickel pencil as Third Prize was awarded

spare moments I thought I would write to you.

My...I just had a scare, the assembly marshall came back here where I am. I thought that she was going to do something—no, I haven't a guilty conscience but you know you never can tell—well, she is gone and only asked me something instead of telling me something. So I guess I can keep on writing this letter.

Besides sewing I am taking biology (by the way, I don't believe in evolution), chemistry and American history.

This is a consolidated school and I ride in a bus to and from school. A distance of about eight miles. We have lots of fun and some call the bus a brat wagon because it is by no means very still when there are about twenty-five school children in it. Well, I will have to get busy now and study for we have two tests this afternoon. Thanking you for the pin,

A Boy and His Stomach

What's the matter with you—Ain't I always been your friend?
Ain't I been a pardner to you? All my pennies don't I spend
In gettin' nice things for you? Don't I give you lots of cake?
Say stummick, what's the matter, that you had to go an' ache?

Why I loaded you with good things yesterday, I gave you more
Potatoes, squash an' turkey than you'd ever had before.
I gave you nuts and candy, pumpkin pie and chocolate cake,
An' las' night when I got to bed you had to go an' ache.

The Stomach's Reply to the Boy

I've been a friend to you, I have, why ain't you a friend o' mine?
They gave me castor oil last night because you made me whine.
I'm awful sick this morning, an' I'm feeling mighty blue,
Cause you don't appreciate the things I do for you.
Well, boy, I am a friend of yours and I'll do the best I can,
If you do not abuse me, to make of you a man,
You asked me what's the matter—why I had to go an' ache,
When for me you spent your pennies, for candy, pies and chocolate cake?
Yes, you loaded me with good things, potatoes, squash and turkey; more
Than you had ever given me in the same time before;
Then you gave me nuts and candy, pumpkin pie and chocolate cake
Until I had to work so hard it made your poor sides ache.
Then you failed to chew your food last night, and swallowed it most whole,
That's why they gave you castor oil, your stomach to console.
"You're awful sick this morning?" Well, I guess you ought to be
Beceuz you do not chew the things you're stuffin' into me.

The Progressive Farmer.

to Helen B. Kinnison, Star Route, Kalkaska.

Among the boys Ralph Bauer, of Hillman, won the flashlight as First Prize; a dandy jackknife as Second Prize was awarded to Byron Lee, R. 1, Stanton; and Kenneth Burch, R. 2, Dryden, got Third Prize, which was a nickel pencil.

Of course most of you would enjoy reading about these embarrassing moments and I may publish some of them later but if I do you may be sure I will not give the names and addresses of those who sent them in. It would not be fair to cause them further embarrassment.

Plans for the new club are coming along nicely but I can not tell you much about it yet—just watch Our Page real close.—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am going to write another letter. I hope to see this one in print. I hope the mail man comes before Mr. Waste Basket gets hungry or is he like my brother who says he is hungry all the time?

If you want to know what I look like and where I live, don't get discouraged, but keep on reading. I am five feet tall, weigh about 90 pounds, have brown hair, blue eyes, and medium complexion. I live on a 180-acre farm.

For pets we have two cats, Teddy and Biscuit, and a collie dog named Prince. He is about 6 months old and is full of fun. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade at school. I take piano lessons and shall begin 4th grade music this month. I wrote a little piece at school too, and I will send it along. My teacher read it and she said there was more truth than poetry in it. If I don't stop pretty soon this letter will give Mr. Waste Basket indigestion if he gets this, but I hope he doesn't.

It's bedtime now, so I will close with love.—Ruth Winslow, Leslie, Michigan.

I guess Mr. Waste Basket is just like your brother because he never seems to get filled up. Your poem is very good and I am using it.

Dear Uncle Ned:—You don't know how happy I was when I received the pin. I sure thank you for it. Maybe you would like to know something about me. Well, I am at school now. I just got back from my sewing class and having a few

again, I am your niece, Mildred Halsey, Charlotte, Michigan.

—A very interesting letter, Mildred, come again and tell us more about the things you are interested in, also your ambitions.

Dear Uncle Ned:—This is the first time I have written to you. My sister who is older than me has written and she saw her letters in print. Now I must describe myself as all the other cousins do. I am four feet, nine and one-half inches tall; weigh eighty-five pounds, have a light complexion, light brown hair and blue eyes. Of course, my hair is bobbed, although I have only had it bobbed one

year. Was Santa good to you and the cousins? I hope he was for he was very good to me. He brought me everything I asked for.

I am going to tell you about a trip I took once to Lake Michigan. It is the only one of the Great Lakes I have ever seen. We started out with the old car and took our dinner with us. We had no flat tires or mishaps on the way down. About noon we stopped at an old house and ate our dinner. Oh, but didn't we have fun. It was the first time I ever lunched out of doors. We went on down to Benton Harbor that night and stayed at my aunt's. The next day we went out to the lake. We went down to the beach and we children took off our shoes and stockings and waded around near the shore. The wind was blowing quite hard and when the waves would come in big we would run like scared cats. Then we would chase the waves as they rolled back. We had so much fun. We had little pails and filled them with sand and stones. The next day we went up on the bluff and looked down onto the lake. It looked just like a field of sand. It was just beautiful. I would like to see it again some time.

I have a story written and I am going to send it in, some day and win a button. What is the next contest going to be? I hope I can go in and win something as I have never done before. Well I will ring off. This is station M. L. W. Your want-to-be niece.—Maxine L. Weeker, Route 5, Box 36, Lowell, Mich.

—Now that station "M. L. W." has signed off, station U. N. will now broadcast. I can see you are a radio fan, just like I am. Isn't it great fun to tune in the different stations?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I received my school bag and I sure am pleased with it. It is just exactly what I needed and wanted most. I think your contests are the best thing ever invented, especially the story contest. Please have another one soon. I have another story all ready for you if you do. Am I entitled to a button now or must I write another story? I think it will be nice if we had a candy making contest for the girls and a whistle making contest for the boys sometime.

I would like to have the cousins write to me and promise to answer all letters. Will close hoping Mr. W. B. is on his X'mas vacation. Your niece.—Maxine Nash, Route 4, Box 54, Sheboygan, Mich.

—I am glad you like the school bag you won and I hope you use it every day. It will be especially handy if you have any home work to do. Didn't you receive a button? You are entitled to one so I have had one sent to you. Hope you like that too.

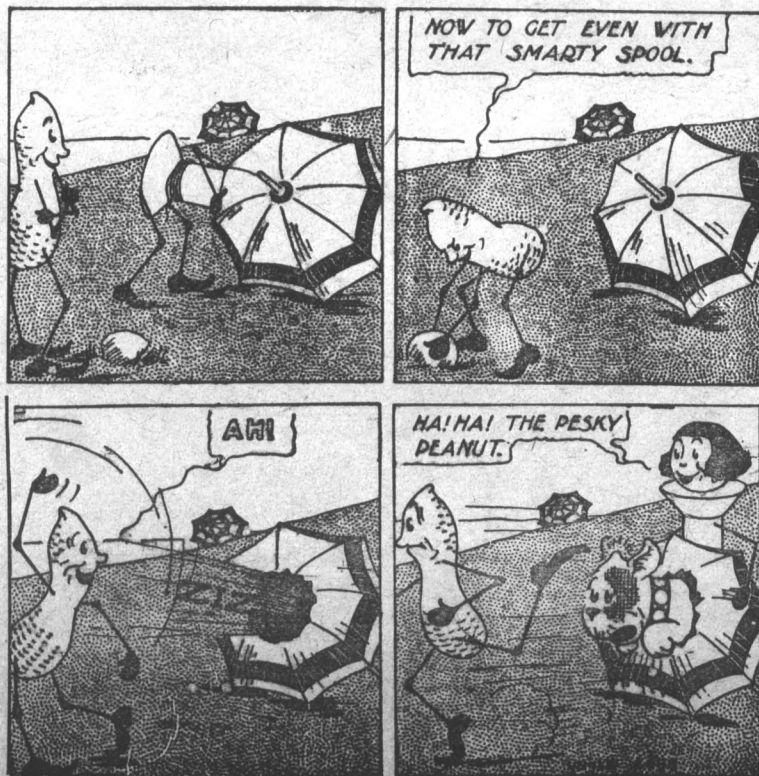
A Game to Play

DOUBLE TAG

FORM in couples. One couple are "it." They try to catch and tag another couple. All couples lock arms and if any being chased unlock arms they become "it" as a penalty. If "it" break, they cannot tag anyone until they have locked arms again.

The game can be varied by forming in groups of three for "triple" tag.

PESKY PEANUT AND HIS FRIENDS



Crowd Exceeds 8,000 During Farmers' Week

(Continued from page 3)

west for her lumber. She pays out \$15,000,000 each year for the freight alone on that lumber shipped in to say nothing of the millions which go of dollars which go to those states to pay for the lumber.

Mr. Young stated that about 7 million acres of cut-over lands become tax-delinquent each year and he believes it to be the job of his department to develop those lands so that they will again produce forests. He pointed out that if these lands may be bought up at any time by private parties it will be impossible for the state to set aside the large acreages necessary for the development of profitable forest reserves. Opposition to this program of reforestation is likely to come, he believes, from some persons who desire to develop certain resort lands, from companies desiring to sell worthless land to would-be farmers from the cities, and from persons who wish to strip the land of its little remaining timber, wood, and Christmas trees. Indicating the possibilities of reforestation, Director Young estimated that if 4 million acres are planted for a State forest they will, in 80 to 120 years, yield an annual income to the State of about 40 million dollars annually in forest products. He also pointed out the advantage to the State in the establishment of wood working factories, in the protection of fish and game through making better streams and better cover, and in the big attraction the forests would prove to our tourists and resorters.

"Soil Conservation," was the topic discussed by Dr. M. M. McCool, head of the M. S. C. Soils Department. He pointed out that little Denmark is able to raise food for her people and feed for her livestock and still export about \$50,000,000 worth of agricultural products annually. This is all the more remarkable, according to Dr. McCool, when it is known that half of their soils are very poor, some of them requiring an enormous initial application of marl, ranging from 20 to 40 yards per acre. In spite of these handicaps the Danish farmer has made progress until now he averages as the wealthiest and best educated farmer in the world. Dr. McCool stated that one of Michigan's greatest problems is to inventory the soil resources of the state and then develop a program of conservation and improvement.

International Meeting in August

On May 13, 1927, the M. S. C. will be 70 years old. To the Farmers' Week audience on Thursday evening, Pres. K. L. Butterfield outlined some of the events which have been planned to celebrate this anniversary year. In May there will be special "Founders' Day" meetings; in June the commencement exercises will be planned to commemorate the founding of the College; and finally in July and August a special series of meetings, national and international in scope, will be held at the college. The American Country Life Association will hold a joint conference August 1 to 4 on the general subject, "Farm Income and Farm Life." The International Country Life Association will meet at the College, from August 4 to 6 thus bringing to the State representatives of many foreign nations as delegates. Pres. Butterfield, who is a vice president of the International Country Life Association, attended the meeting, which in 1926 was held at Brussels, and was able to induce the Association to meet this year in the United States.

Our Annual Farmers' Day, to be held this year on August 4, will come in the midst of these notable gatherings.

Senator Copeland Speaks

Almost at the same time that Rep. Brand from Ohio was explaining the proposed McNary-Haugen plan for farm relief to the huge crowd at the State Farm Bureau banquet, Senator Copeland from New York was declaring to another large crowd at the College gymnasium that he would vote for any measure, designed to provide relief for the farmer, that the farmer representatives would agree upon. "The prosperity of the city is dependent on the prosperity of the farmer," declared Senator Copeland. "We know that and we

know that we are but helping ourselves when we help agriculture back to prosperous conditions again." Speaking of the abandoned farms which give evidence that farming conditions are not right he said that the U. S. Chamber of Commerce estimates that one million new barns are needed today on American farms. "The farmer doesn't realize his own power," stated Senator Copeland. "He is the only man who still tries to get along alone and without organization. When he wakes up he will make progress." Pointing out that the various combines, known as trusts, with the protection of the tariff, violate the law of supply and demand and thereby fix prices, and the labor unions which fix the price of labor also violate the law of supply and demand, Senator Copeland could see nothing alarming in a proposal to increase the prices of farm products, even though the law of supply and demand was again violated.

Dealing briefly with the question of an American merchant marine, Sen. Copeland urged that this nation again establish its own shipping fleets. He said that this is essential to the proper development of our foreign commerce and gave instances where, in emergencies, the foreign owned steamship lines discriminated against American shipments. He also stated that the United States is now so reduced in shipping tonnage that she pays annually two million dollars to British ships for carrying United States mail to foreign countries.

"The greatest problem in the world is health," stated the senator, who is also a physician. "The ideal is to live long and die young." He stated further that there is no good reason why the average person should not live to be 100 years old. Deploring the tendency of Americans to eat too much, Dr. Copeland repeated the saying that a person lives on one-third of what he eats and the doctors live on the other two-thirds. "Too many folks have stopped growing at both ends," said Dr. Copeland, "and are now growing in the middle". This tendency, to put on fat also causes an accumulation of internal fat which displaces and the vital organs with the final result that the life of the individual is shortened.

Any person 50 years of age who is carrying any considerable amount of overweight is reducing his remaining length of life by about 50% was one of the warnings given.

Concluding his address with an appeal for better citizenship, Sen. Copeland pointed out the menace of non-voting which exists today. When only 50% of the voters go to the polls then 26% of the people control the affairs of the government. As the republic can be no stronger than its individual citizens, Sen. Copeland urged that all of us take an intelligent and active interest in public matters.

Housewives Conference

The fact that the number in attendance at the Housewives Conference steadily increases from year to year proves that this feature of the Farmers' Week has something of interest and value to the home makers. The feature this year was Dr. Caroline Hedger whose direct, straight-from-the-shoulder statements brought home various truths in no uncertain manner. According to Dr. Hedger, the men and women of tomorrow must have exceptional strength and endurance in order to meet the ever-increasing demands of our civilization. It is therefore of importance that the boys and girls be developed to the utmost in strength, vitality, and resistance to disease. "Feed them properly and put them to bed at night," advised Dr. Hedger.

Grange Singing Contest

The Grange singing contest, with prizes donated by R. E. Olds of Lansing, attracted unusual interest both from contestants and from spectators. Ithaca Grange, which won second place in 1926, won the contest this year and proudly carried home the \$100 prize. Second place and \$75 was won by Stockman Grange of Bath. Eaton Rapids Grange won \$50 as third prize while the fourth prize of \$25 was won by Welcome Grange.

That rheumatism may be only bedspring pains

Sleep with a sagging spine and you must expect aches and pains when you awaken. Strained muscles and sleep-famished nerves are bound to complain. But you can escape that back sag if you will sleep on a Foster Ideal Bedspring. Its 120 super-tempered upright spirals will give your spine perfect support and your nerves true relaxation. This is because the Foster Ideal moulds to your form and causes you to sleep in a restful, normal position.

FOSTER BROS. MFG. CO.
UTICA, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo.
Western Factory



Each genuine Foster Ideal Spring bears this trade mark on its side rail. If you don't see this trade mark it isn't a Foster Ideal.

Colds

Do the utmost—tonight

A cold calls for quick help. Stop it at once. Open the bowels, check the fever, tone the system.

HILL'S is the best way known. It is so efficient that we paid \$1,000,000 for it. Millions now employ it. It stops the cold in 24 hours, then does all else you need. Take it today, and tomorrow you will have that cold in hand. Don't rely on any help less complete, less effective.

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CASCARA QUININE
Get Red Box **BROMIDE** with Portrait



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

Enter: The Baby

ACCOMPANIED by his faithful stork, the Bitner baby arrived this morning. There was a great deal of rushing around, but things have quieted down now, and advice is pouring in!

COUNSELORS, well-meaning and many, have arisen: "I used this talcum and that soap," "those bottles are best," and "Blank's have the best carriages." But behind these advice looms the most practical, most modern and most economical counselor of them all: advertising.

ADVERTISING will tell Mrs. Bitner not only which talcum, which blankets, which carriages are best, but it will also give her many helpful hints on keeping her baby healthy and happy. It will suggest toys for his busy hands, shoes for his scampering feet, clothes and foods for his sturdy body, as well as books to set his eager mind to work. And, as the years go by, Mrs. Bitner will keep young, and look young too. For advertising will help her solve one of the greatest economic problems of her home—buying the best for her family at the best prices.

Read the advertisements. They carry a wealth of sound advice to people who are creating homes

MAW AN' PAW CALLS

Irene Curtis Wallace

There's nothin' half so nice I find
When nights are bleak an' raw
As to pop a pan of flaky corn
The whitest you ever saw.
An' ask some neighbor farmer in
To talk with Maw an' Paw.

Of course, his young folks come along
And so his wife comes too,
And while she visits with your Maw
Their young folks play with you;
For there's many jolly things, 'tis true,
Young boys and girls can do!

MEDICINE OR MEALS

IN the good old days, pale cheeks and bitter dispositions at the end of the winter called out the sulphur and molasses pot without fail. Wry faces and family scenes made no difference and the bitter dose went down with clocklike regularity until improvement was evident. Now the spring dose of iron is spread over the whole year to keep the cheeks from ever getting pale and to prevent that tired feeling. Instead of sulphur and molasses, spinach and other greens supply the iron in summer time, and, when these are hard to get, dates, currants, figs, prunes, and raisins help. If these fruits are made into deserts, used as breakfast fruits, cooked in the breakfast cereal or put into bread, they bring iron into the diet in a more pleasant way. When they are accompanied by dried peas and beans, sweets made of molasses instead of sugar, and a moderate amount of eggs and meat, meals take the place of medicine and the spring tonic may go into the discard.

LEFTOVER DISHES

IT often happens that there is a meal to be prepared for a late-comer, and for this leftovers may be used in various ways.

To make a salmon cake, take $\frac{1}{4}$ can salmon, some cracker or bread crumbs, 1 beaten egg, milk, salt, and pepper.

Mix egg, salmon, milk, crumbs and seasoning; put into buttered baking dish, and bake until top is slightly browned.

Take 1 cup mashed potato, 1 small onion, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, salt and pepper, 1 cup bread crumbs, 1 cup stewed tomato, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water.

Re-mash potatoes in the milk, cut onions into small pieces, add with seasoning to potato, put into greased baking dish, sprinkle with a layer of crumbs, mix tomato and water; pour over all; dot with butter and bake.

One-fourth cup cheese, 1 egg, bread or cracker crumbs, 1 cup milk or water, salt and pepper.

Beat egg, add to milk or water, mix with crumbs and cheese (grated or cut in pieces), and cook slowly in a greased frying pan.

One cup cooked rice, 1 cup peas, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup stewed celery cubes, 1 egg, salt and pepper. Mix altogether and bake in a moderate oven.

Two Tasty Trifles

One cup apple sauce, 1 cup pitted stewed prunes, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water, slices of browned toast.

Blend the fruit, sugar and cinnamon. Cut into strips, line a greased baking dish, pour mixture over and bake.

Break into bits small pieces of leftover cake. Into a sauce pan, put $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 cup water, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ground nutmeg, 1 tablespoon cornstarch. Let this boil until it thickens, stir constantly. Pour over cake and serve.

WASHING THE FAMILY SWEATERS

WOOLEN sweaters and scarfs, knitted play suits for children, and other knitted woollens that stretch easily when they are wet may be washed without losing their shape. The secret of having them come out fluffy, clean and the same size and form as before they were washed is in gentle handling, using lukewarm water, and careful drying. Before the garment is wet, measure and write down the length and width of both the body and the sleeves or legs. Brush the garment to remove surface dust; empty the pockets and brush their linings. Use tepid water and a mild solution of soap in water added to this to make suds. Squeeze the soapy water through the garment but do not rub it. Spots that do not come out readily may be rubbed gently with a

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: The old ground hog has no doubt already decided to sleep for six weeks longer, as he has had no trouble in seeing his shadow today, but if we see signs of spring at the end of six weeks I am sure we will be content.

However, there is still time for more reading before the busy days come and I would like to suggest three books which will be well worth your time.

The first two are "The Man Nobody Knows" and "The Book Nobody Knows" by Bruce Barton. These books have aroused a storm of protest from some readers, but I found only a desire to interest those who are strangers to the teachings of Jesus Christ. To be sure he presents his facts in a different way, but herein lies the interest.

The last one is "A Man for the Ages" by Irving Bacheller. The boys and girls will get a true idea of our immortal Lincoln from this story and it is a book every member of the family will enjoy. Let us honor the 12th of February by reading this book.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

little of the soap solution. Rinse the garment in several waters of the same temperature still squeezing rather than rubbing or twisting. A wringer will take out a large part of the rinsing water but, if this is not convenient, merely squeeze out as much of the water as possible. Lay the garment on several layers of bath towels or a folded sheet, arrange it according to its original measurements and let it dry where there is a good circulation of air. Such treatment will give fresh, clean garments, as soft and shapely as when new.

REMOVE MILDEW STAINS WHILE FRESH

SOAP and water will remove mildew stains while they are fresh, if the material is washable. Dry in the sun to bleach the spots. The stain comes from a mold that grows on materials that remain damp for some time. At first the mold grows on the surface of the material. If it is not removed, it attacks the fibers and then cannot be removed without injury to the fabric.

HANDY HELPS

BAKING-POWDER and cocoa cans with nail holes put in bottoms and sides will make good soap shakers. This will utilize all the scraps of soap.

A nice low seat or stool may be made from the bottom of a stove. The legs should be painted. A board should be screwed onto the base of the stove, pad the board and cover with cretonne.

Emanations from the body are absorbed by the sheets and through these contaminate the other bedding. Unheated air contains a good deal of

moisture, and this penetrates all parts of the bedding. Open the bed the first thing in the morning, remove the covering, and expose the mattress and the sheets separately to the air. Have windows wide open. Once each week (on cleaning day) brush the mattress with a clean broom or stiff whisk broom.

Label the stiff pasteboard boxes in which breakfast foods come. Set them in a row on the shelf and label. When paper bags of dry groceries come from the grocer's they may be placed in the proper box, thus saving all the time and trouble of opening first one sack and then another to find the right article. Use these for rice, grits, oatmeal, beans, tapioca, corn meal, sugar, salt, etc.

APPLES GOOD SOURCE OF VITAMINS

APPLES either cooked or raw, are a source of vitamins B and C. These vitamins are difficult to obtain when fresh fruits and other vegetables are scarce. Tomatoes, oranges and other citrus fruits have a larger percentage of vitamin C than apples, but apples are eaten in larger quantities, so become a good source of this vitamin. Apples baked, in sauce, pudding, cakes, etc., provide a variety of ways to serve them.

HOW TO MIX WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR

TO overcome stickiness in mixing whole wheat flour into yeast bread, add the white flour first, then the fat, and lastly the whole wheat flour. Beat the mixture well and allow it to stand for ten minutes.

Canned Chicken Tempts Appetites

"CAN the culls" is not new. However, the appearance on the table of the cull browned to a turn always brings a new sensation of anticipation.

Wash the dressed chicken in soapy water, and rinse in hot clear water. Cut the chicken into pieces for serving. These pieces of chicken may be packed in jars raw, one teaspoon of salt to a quart jar added and processed three hours in the water bath or one hour at fifteen pounds pressure in the steam pressure cooker. The bones will not interfere with the keeping qualities of the chicken. But why can bones? Jars are generally at a premium. A better method to follow is to bone the larger pieces, the legs, the thighs, strip the breastbone and wishbone, remove the wing tips. Tie the remaining bones of the wing together. Stuff the pieces of meat with the following dressing. The gizzard may also be stuffed. Place dressing on one strip of white meat, cover with the other. Tie meat with white cord. Roll the meat in salted flour, one teaspoon of salt to one cup of flour. Another method is to dip the meat in beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs and dip in egg again. Fry in skillet or deep fat. Pack the

meat in jars. Add the fat but no water. Process the same length of time as for raw chicken.

Dressing No. 1—2 cups bread crumbs (dry), 1 cup water, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cranberry sauce, 1 raw apple, diced, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoonfuls onion, 3 tablespoonfuls butter. Combine the first six ingredients. Add the melted fat.

Dressing No. 2—Use one-half cup each of dates and peanuts. Omit the cranberry sauce and onions. Place the rest of the chicken in a Kettle or steam pressure cooker with water and cook until the meat will drop from the bones. Salt to taste. Fill cans to one-half inch of the top and process. The liquid may be strained off and only the solid pieces of meat chopped, canned. The liquid may be canned for soup. Noodles may be added to the chicken soup.

Noodles—1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, flour. Beat the egg, add the salt. Add enough flour to make a stiff dough. Beat the dough thin. Allow it to dry thirty minutes. Cut into narrow strips. Cook twenty minutes.

The noodles are added uncooked to the chicken soup. The jars are filled and processed. Process the chopped meat and soup the same length of time as the uncooked meat.

—if you are well bred!

What a Gentleman Does Not Do When Calling.—The statement has been made that a single man waits for an invitation to call at a lady's house and does not ask permission to do so. Theoretically this may be right; but in good social practice the telephone is largely used by young men belonging to the family social circle to announce a call or suggest making one.

2. A man caller at a woman's house should not persist in calling when his first visit has made clear that he is not a welcome guest.

3. While occasional chaperonage when a young man calls on a girl, and the incidental appearance of members of her family in the room, implies nothing in particular, studious care taken never to leave them together unless a third person is present allows of only one inference: his calls are unwelcome. A gentleman takes the hint and discontinues calling.

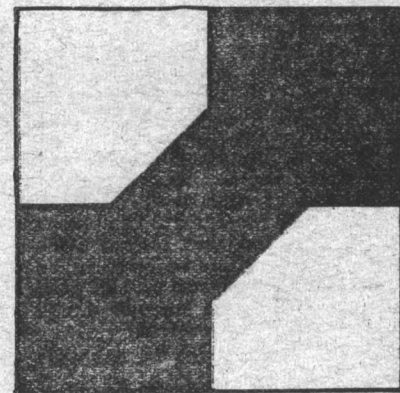
4. If a man's first formal call on a hostess is merely productive of a courteous bow, he is hardly justified in calling again. His hostess will extend a general calling invitation to him if she so desires.

5. As a rule, a gentleman always divests himself of gloves, hat, stick and rubbers before entering a drawingroom, unless the visit is accidental or a formal one made for a specific purpose. In that case the caller does not remove anything except the hat.

6. As in so many cases, a young man's calls on a young lady are entirely subject to her reception of them. There is practically no rule on the subject. A girl may receive a young man as often as she chooses; and he may call on her as often as she permits. When a young man calls steadily and frequently on a young girl it is natural to suppose a warmer interest—and its obligations—than those of conventional friendship.

Personal Column

Necktie Quilt Block Pattern.—I have had a couple of requests for pattern of necktie quilt block and thinking that possibly others might be interested I am publishing it. The four corner blocks are the same shape and size while the one



NECKTIE

in the center is square. If there are any who do not understand how to make it I will be pleased to forward a sample block I have provided it is returned by an early mail.—Mrs. Annie Taylor.

Wants Plum Pudding Recipe.—Can anyone send me a good recipe for English plum pudding?—Mrs. C. Roscommon, Michigan.

—Here is a good recipe called "The Queen of Plum Puddings" you might try: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. suet, freed from strings and chopped fine; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar; $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. flour; 1 lb. raisins, seeded, chopped, and dredged with flour; 1 lb. currants, picked over carefully after they are washed; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. citron, shredded fine; 6 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grape juice; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. cloves; 1 oz. mace; 1 grated nutmeg. Cream butter and sugar; beat in yolks when you have whipped them smooth and light; next put in milk; then flour, alternately with the beaten whites; then grape juice and spice; lastly the fruit, well dredged with flour. Mix all thoroughly; wring out pudding cloth in hot water; flour well inside, pour in mixture, and boil five minutes. This is very good and will keep a long time.

Perhaps some of our good friends have favorite recipes different than the one I am giving and I hope they will send them in so we can publish them.—Mrs. Annie Taylor.

Reader's Experience with Smoked Salt.—In our January 15th issue I published a letter from one of our subscribers requesting information on the experience any of our readers have had with smoked salt. Following are some of the letters received:

Never Use Old Process Again.—I think if Mrs. L. will once try smoked salt for curing meat she will not go back to the old process. Just follow directions that come with the salt. We thought we had to always sugar cure our meat until we tried the smoked salt. Now we shall always use it for it saves so much work and bother but the meat should always

be cold so the animal heat is out. Do not cure until it has cooled 24 hours, and 36 hours is better. Try curing the pork chops in this way. They are fine. Just to lightly rub them with the salt is enough. We only leave the sides in the salt three weeks as they will be salty enough unless very large. When taking from the cure wipe each piece well, hang up to drain. When ready to put away make a paste of common molasses and black pepper. Paint each piece well, wrap and put in paper bags, tie tightly and hang in a cool, airy place so the air can circulate around each piece. The molasses and pepper paste keeps the flies and insects from bothering it. I hope Mrs. L. and others will try this. We like the M. B. F. very much and read it from cover to cover. Success to all our big family. I always turn to what I call "Our Page" first thing.—Mrs. M. E. S., Ramona, Michigan.

Good Results.—It was not convenient to get our hams and bacon smoked this fall so we bought a 10 pound can of "Old Hickory Smoked Salt" and followed the directions in their leaflet for "Dry Cure." We have used some of the bacon and like it very much. It is our first experience but will surely use it again.—Mrs. C. F., Freeport, Mich.

Likes It Fine.—Mrs. L. wishes to hear from some of the readers who have used smoked salt. I used it this winter and think it is fine. The meat tastes good fried or boiled and if one follows directions, I am sure your meat will keep. I cut the shoulder and hams in pieces but I am sure it would keep all right if left whole. I used Figaro Smoked Salt. There are different kinds but I think all are about the same.—A Reader, Empire, Mich.

For the Movie Fan

Twinkletoes.—I am fast becoming a genuine Colleen Moore fan. She is a wonderful little actress, in my estimation. So far directors have been careful to give her parts suitable to her type although I am beginning to believe that she has the ability to take any one of a wide variety of parts.

Her latest picture, "Twinkletoes", was adopted from Thomas Burke's famous story of the Limehouse district of London, and it is a very interesting evening's entertainment. Miss Moore takes the role of "Twinkletoes", a dancer in a theater in the Limehouse district, who is in love with a young pugilist, Chuck Lightfoot, played by Kenneth Harlan. The pugilist is already married to a drunken woman, who becomes jealous of the couple and informs the police that Twinkletoes' father is a thief. On the night of Twinkletoes' greatest success the police arrest her father and take him away. The rascally director of the theatre lures her to his rooms but she escapes and leaves London. Later she is found working as a farm hand. Lightfoot gets a divorce for his wife and when the father is released from prison the two search until they find Twinkletoes, and of course everything ends with the principal characters happy—as we always like to have it.

Favorite Songs

WHAT A FRIEND WE HAVE IN JESUS

What a friend we have in Jesus
All our sins and grief to bear;
What a privilege to carry
Everything to God in prayer.
Oh, what peace we often forfeit
Oh, what needless pain we bear,
All because we do not carry
Everything to God in prayer.

Have we trials and temptations?
Is there trouble anywhere?
We should never be discouraged,
Take it to the Lord in prayer;
Can we find a friend so faithful
Who will all our sorrows share?
Jesus knows our every weakness,
Take it to the Lord in prayer.

Are we weak and heavy laden
Cumbered with a load of care?
Precious Savior, still our refuge—
Take it to the Lord in prayer.
Do thy friends despise, forsake thee?
Take it to the Lord in prayer.
In His arms He'll take and shield thee,
Thou wilt find a solace there.

The Runner's Bible

Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light.—Matt. II-28-30.

To bring your burdens to Christ means to bring them into the light of Truth where their nothingness is revealed and they cease to be burdens. The Truth makes you free of them.

Recipes

Fairy Cakes.—3 eggs, 1 lb. sugar, ¼ teaspoon almond or ¼ teaspoon annis oil. Mix unbeaten eggs and sugar. Stir (do not beat) one-half hour or until very (Continued on page 26.)



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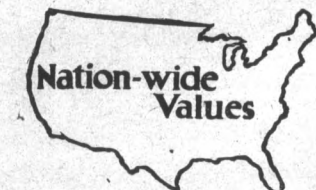
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Sizes 6 to 11EE.

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1641—Men's Lined Blucher Semi-Service Shoes made of tan elk upper stock, Goodyear welt construction, leather counters and insoles, Penco composition outsole, leather heels and rubber top lift. Comfortable, serviceable Shoes but will not resist barnyard acid. Sizes 6 to 11D&E. Priced low **\$3.49**



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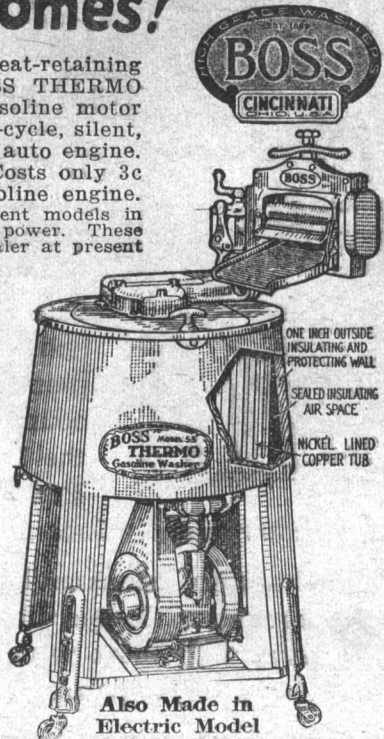
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light. Flour enough to make a stiff mixture. Drop from spoon. Let stand in cake tins over night in a cool place. In the morning bake in a medium oven. Sugar should come out and look like frosting which is said to be the work of fairies. Remove from pans while hot.

Brown Gravy.—Put one cup thick cream in skillet and fry until like melted butter, then add flour until brown, next add water and salt. This is our favorite gravy.—Mrs. F., Gladwin, Michigan.

Cake.—2-3 cup of sugar; little salt; 2 tablespoonfuls lard; 1 cup molasses; 1 teaspoon soda; 1 teaspoon baking powder; 2½ cups flour. Stir all the above ingredients together then add cup boiling water and stir until smooth. We like this cake. Can bake in a layer or dripping pan.—Mrs. M. A. C., Reed City, Michigan.

Graham Bread.—Will send a recipe for good cheap graham bread. 2 cups sour milk; ½ cup either brown or white sugar; 1 teaspoon salt; 2 teaspoons soda; 1 cup white flour. Thicken with graham flour until it drops in lumps from spoon. Bake one hour.—Mrs. B., Shaftsbury, Mich.

Crumb Cake.—Put into mixing bowl 2 cupfuls flour, 1 cupful sugar, ½ cupful butter or other shortening and ½ teaspoonful salt. Rub in shortening with fingers until mixture is like crumbs. Take out ½ cupful of crumbs. To remaining mixture in bowl add 2 tablespoonfuls of cocoa, 1 teaspoonful each cinnamon and allspice, ½ teaspoonful cloves, stir well with spoon. Make well in center of mixture and add 1 well beaten egg and 1 cupful sour milk with 1 teaspoonful soda. Pour into baking sheet and stew. Top with the ½ cupful crumbs. ½ cupful raisins may be added to cake if desired. Bake in moderate oven.

German Apple Cake.—2 c. flour, 3½ tsp. baking powder, ½ tsp. salt, ¼ c. shortening, 1 egg, ¾ c. milk. Sift the flour, baking powder, and salt. Rub in the shortening until fine, like meal. Beat the egg and add to the milk. Stir into the

dry mixture. Spread the dough in a well-buttered shallow pan. Pare four or five apples and slice in rather thick slices. Arrange the apple slices on the dough in regular rows, or circles, pressing the thin edge into the dough, letting each piece overlap the other. Cover the entire surface with apples. Sprinkle with ½ c. of sugar to which a little cinnamon or nutmeg has been added. Bake in a moderately hot oven about 25 minutes or until the apples are tender. Cover with an inverted tin for the first ten minutes so the apples may cook more quickly. Serve warm with hard sauce, soft custard, or lemon sauce.

Homespun Yarn

A year's clothes for a boy two years old cost about \$37.

Plain dish towelling with fringed or hemmed ends makes attractive table runners.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: We needn't worry about what we can't help; it's our fault when we do not do our best.

Woolen garments will not shrink if they are washed in luke warm water, if handled gently, and dried carefully.

For a change, try making the morning coffee with hot milk. Half hot milk and half coffee makes a good breakfast drink.

Shoe scrapers on the front and back porches will save labor for the housewife, for they will help keep the floor clean.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

139.—Dahlia roots or Tom Thumb popcorn, for gladiolus bulbs.—Mrs. W. E. Bechtel, R. 1, Allenton, Michigan.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE



5704. Simple School Frock.—Jersey, flannel, crepe or wash materials are suitable for this design. Pattern cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. 10 year size will require 2½ yards of 36 inch material together with ¼ yard of contrasting material.

5688. Ladies' Frock.—Cut in 8 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size requires 4½ yards of 36 inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 2½ yards, with plaits extended.

5689. Youthful "Combination".—Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 2 yards of 36 or 40 inch material.

5674. A Pretty Frock.—This is a style good for linen, percale, crepe or tub silk. Pattern cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3½ yards of 36 inch material with 1½ yard of contrasting material. The width of dress at lower edge with plaits extended is 2½ yards.

5679. Child's Dress.—Cut in 4 Sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2 and 3 years. A 1 year size with long sleeves requires 1½ yard 36 inches wide. If made with short sleeves 1½ yard is required.

5664. Ladies' House Dress.—Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material with ½ yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1½ yard.



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"I had asthma for 17 years, coughed most of the time and couldn't rest, day or night. I tried everything, but grew so weak I could hardly walk across the room. After taking part of one bottle of Nacor, I could do most of my housework. That was 8 years ago. I recovered completely, am still feeling fine, with no signs of asthma."

Hundreds of other sufferers from asthma, bronchitis and severe chronic coughs have reported their recovery, after years of affliction. Their letters and a booklet full of valuable information about these stubborn diseases, will be sent free by Nacor Medicine Co., 590 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. No matter how serious your case seems, write for this free booklet today. It may give your whole life a new meaning.—(Adv.)

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When winds blow raw and chill and rheumatism tinges in your joints and muscles, rub on good old Musterole.

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For croupy colds, sore throat, rheumatism and congestion of all kinds, rub on Musterole. Don't wait for trouble; keep a jar or tube handy.

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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FRANCIS BANNERMAN SONG
501 Broadway New York City

The Food Value of Beans

FEW people realize the importance of beans as a food which may be used in all walks of life including the infant, the rapidly growing boy or girl, the athlete, the office executive, the laborer or the retired man or woman of declining years.

The fact that growing children require a food rich in protein and iron makes beans one of the unquestionable sources of supply. The work of Friendenwold and Ruhral of the University of Maryland states that "beans range higher in protein than any other vegetable or cereal quoted. Also highest of all vegetables in energy." Beans are also referred to by these authorities as valuable for intestinal disorders when milk is not well borne.

In a booklet issued by the department of health of the state of Illinois, entitled "Diet List for Children," beans are listed practically alone of all vegetables as a building up food for youngsters and further in this booklet beans are referred to directly as permissible for little folks especially in the form of broths and soups.

Also in the work of Friendenwold will be found several pages given over to the use of beans in gruel form for the feeding of infants, under the heading of "Milk Modification."

In commenting on beans with respect to the richness of protein, it is well to note the comparison made by McCallum of Johns Hopkins University which reads as follows: Beans, 23 per cent; potatoes, 6 per cent; corn, 3 per cent; onions, 1 per cent; beets, 1 per cent; beef, 1 per cent; oats, 15 per cent; wheat, 11 per cent; rice, 9 per cent; bread, 8 per cent; tomatoes, 1 per cent.

Since we know that beans are the material which nature uses to build up and repair our bodies in muscle and tissue, and since the growing boy or girl needs more protein in proportion to their size, then adults as they must of necessity increase the amount of bodily tissue as well as replace the constant repairage which takes place in the greater activity of youth, it is well to consider beans in comparison to other foods from the standpoint of protein alone and we find it takes 4 eggs or one quart of milk or one loaf of bread to equal a single helping of beans in this especially necessary element to bodily development.

In the U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 324 we find an enlightening comparison of facts with respect to the ounces of protein per pound in different food substitutes and here also we find that beans lead the test ranging as follows: 1 lb. beans, 3 oz. protein; 1 lb. beef, 2 oz. protein; 1 lb. lamb, 2 1/4 oz. protein; 1 lb. pork, 2 oz. protein; 1 lb. eggs, 2 oz. protein; 1 lb. milk (whole), 1 oz. protein; 1 lb. wheat flour, 2 oz. protein; 1 lb. oat meal, 2 1/2 oz. protein; 1 lb. bread, 1 1/2 oz. protein.

If protein was the only food substance found in beans, we might think we were tempted to over emphasize their importance, however a further analysis reveals the fact that beans are also rich in iron, potassium, calcium, nitrogen and albumin.

An interesting fact is, according to Friendenwold, "beans have twice as much iron as raisins, and yet

how many of us have paused in our daily talks to read in splendid advertising spaces the gentle reminder that we have not taken our iron today unless we have consumed a small package of raisins, why not try a helping of beans during the lunch hour, reduce the cost of iron and increase the quantity.

Another interesting feature about beans is the calcium content. How many times we were as boys and girls urged to consume quantities of oatmeal in order to become big strong men and women, and while our parents might possibly not have known the reason for this, the calcium in the cereal was the chief argument for the bidding, yet, beans contain three times as much calcium as oatmeal which is considered quite a necessary cereal, consequently, if calcium is required and it most certainly is, especially in the growing child, if parents are experiencing difficulty in getting the youngster to eat oatmeal, replace the diet with beans which contain three times the calcium and will prove a welcome relief to the children.

This article has dealt principally with the importance of beans in the diet of children, because of the fact that we are interested in promoting strong vigorous healthy young people and because in the great work of Arnold Lound of Carlshod Austria, he says, in speaking of beans and legumes, "For healthy persons these vegetables form the best vegetable diet."

He also gives beans the first rank from the standpoint of digestibility and readiness with which foods are taken into the system.

Our present system of educational facilities makes greater demands on the youth of the country every year not only in an academic way but socially and athletically until a youngster is in a constant whir of progress, and as a result we need a food which not only gives the required energy to meet these ever increasing tasks but keeps the mind alert, the body replenished, and the personal magnetism which produce the stamp of leadership for the generation of tomorrow.—Howard Kittle, Secretary, Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n.

STATE CORN KING IS CROWNED AT M. S. C.

PAUL CLEMENT of Britton, a leading corn grower of Monroe county was crowned Michigan Corn King at the annual meeting of The Michigan Crop Improvement Association, held as a part of Farmers' Week at M. S. C.

Mr. Clement's official yield was 90 bushels of shelled corn per acre, at 14 per cent moisture content. This yield, valued at \$65.70 an acre, brought in the greatest returns over the cost of purely cultural operations of all of the contestants entered in the Five Acre Corn Contest, sponsored by the crops association and the farm crops department of the college. The seed was of his own breeding and is known as Clements White Cap.

Bronze medals, awarded for yields of 75 bushels to 85 bushels per acre, were given to Otto Wagner, Riga, for a yield of 84 bushels per acre; George Bruce, Britton, 81 bushels per acre; and Fritz Mantey, 75 bushels per acre.



It's Perfectly Natural to

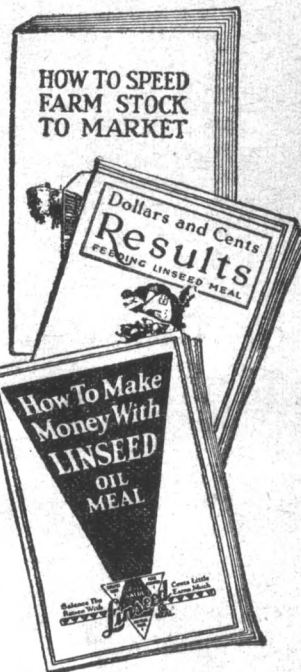
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Missaukee Norman Dan, number 97724, is owned by Clyde Cinto, of Boyne City, and heads his Guernsey herd.

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2 to 50 Cows



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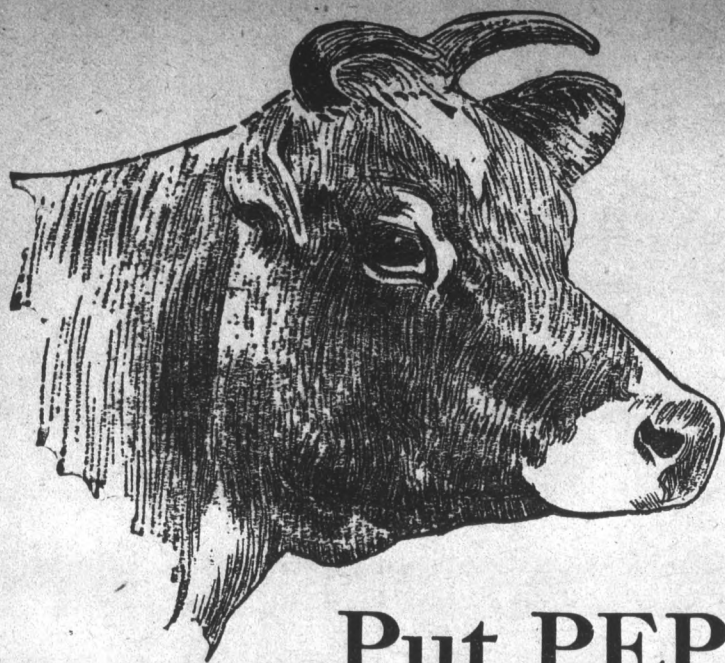
100 lbs. Bayfish or Mullet, medium dressed \$4.35; large round \$6.35; Large Herring or Bluefish \$5.35; Pickrel, round \$7.85; headless & dressed \$9.85; Yellow or Walleyed Pike \$12.35; large Perch \$6.85; Burbot, skinned, dressed, headless \$5.35; Flounders \$9.35; Steak Cod \$11.35; Salmon \$13.35; Halibut \$20.85; No. 1 Whitefish \$14.35. Less than 100 lb. lots 1/2 c per lb. higher. Write for complete price list.

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Finest quality. Order from this ad. Large round Herring 4 1/2 c per lb. dressed 5 1/2 c; Bay fish or suckers round 4 c dressed 5 c; Large yellow Perch 5 c skinned 13 c; Pickrel round 8 1/2 c headless dressed 10 1/2 c; Yellow Pike round or dressed 15 c; Sheepheads 6 c; Whitefish 16 c; Salmon 14 c; Halibut 20 c; Mackeral 12 c; Codfish 12 c; Whiting like Pike 7 c. Box charge 35c extra. Write for complete list for other varieties.

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WHY are so many cows logy, lazy milkers during the winter months? Why do so much of your milk profits fade away through the expensive disorders that so seldom occur when your cows are in pasture?

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When your cows freshen, Kow-Kare should be used two or three weeks before and after—to assure freedom from disorders, and robust health to cow and calf. Troubles at calving are almost unknown where Kow-Kare is used.

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

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COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Saginaw (SE).—Pleasant weather for this time of year. Snow about all gone. Not very good for wheat as fields are covered with ice and water which will cause smothering. Some farmers busy getting out buzz-wood for next winter's supply, others putting up ice for summer use. The first oil well drilled near Birch Run appears to be promising with more wells to be drilled in the near future. Quotations at Birch Run: Wheat, \$1.23 bu.; corn, 82c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 78c bu.; beans, \$4.35 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.15 bu.; butter, 47c lb.; eggs, 37c doz.—E. C. Magnus, 2-3-27.

Branch.—Snow all melted from the fields. Ice in places on wheat fields. Cannot tell much about what it may do yet. Quotations at Sherwood: Wheat, \$1.25 bu.; corn, 65c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; potatoes, \$1.25 cwt.; butter, 47c lb.; eggs, 36c doz.—A. W. Locke, 2-2-27.

Genesee.—The weather during the past few days has been moderate, melting most of the ice and snow. Very little marketing of produce at this time. A few auction sales are being held. These sales are on farms whose owners have decided to quit farming. John DeCou, an old farmer who was greatly respected and who had lived there all his life, died last week. Quotations at Flint: Wheat, \$1.22 bu.; corn, 82c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 79c bu.; beans, \$4.35 cwt.; potatoes, \$2.75 cwt.; butter, 52c lb.; eggs, 41c doz.—H. S., 2-3-27.

Hillsdale.—Warm days have removed the ice and snow. One toboggan is still working and that's the one eggs are going down on. Prospects are very little. Moving from one farm to another will be done this spring. Auctions are not numerous. Cows and hogs are in good demand at fine prices. Sheep sales are reported somewhat slow.—L. W. M., 2-3-27.

Monroe (S).—Oh boy, what is going to happen to the farmers! In the beautiful sunlight the ground hog had his photo taken. A heavy rain during the past week cleaned the snow and ice from the fields and highways. Meadows and wheat fields are looking good. Stock is wintering nicely. Farmers' institutes will be held at Dundee and Milan this month; fine programs are out and the attendance will be in keeping with former years. Hens are beginning to lay and eggs are cheaper.—C. W. Eisenmann, 2-2-27.

Calhoun.—Farmers are busy cutting wood. Lots of corn in the fields that haven't been husked. All stock looking good. Quotations at Marshall: Wheat, \$1.25 bu.; corn, 85c bu.; oats, 42c bu.; rye, 89c bu.; beans, \$5.00 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.65 cwt.; butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 32c doz.—M. M. Patterson, 1-25-27.

Kalamazoo.—Deepest snow in years melting fast. Not many auction sales. Have had one cold day. Some said 14 degrees below. Testing cattle for T. B. reports are one man lost ten cows from his herd and another 13. Doing chores main occupation of farmers now. Quotations at Kalamazoo: Wheat, \$1.22 bu.; corn, 75c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; butter, 50c lb.; eggs, 36c doz.—F. E. W., 1-28-27.

Midland.—Since the cold weather has let up we are going to the wood lot to prepare for the coming of another drop. Beans are all in the elevators now and the price is slowly moving upward. They have no fear in pulling them after the farmer has turned them all over. Bins are empty, pocket books are empty and long winter ahead of us. Quotations at Midland: Wheat, \$1.20 bu.; corn, 72c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 83c bu.; beans, \$4.30 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.25 cwt.; butter, 49c lb.; eggs, 35c doz.—B. V. Chase, 2-1-27.

Clare (NW).—Snapping cold again with high winds yesterday. Farmers pretty quiet just at present. Depth of snow in woods is hindering getting out wood. Some hay being hauled; that at the Ford farm being sold by the stack. Some poultry being marketed. Eggs are still scarce and a good price, as in cream and butter. Lots of sickness owing to so much damp weather. Farmers not very optimistic over weather forecast.—Mrs. R. E. D., 1-31-27.

Hillsdale (NW).—Several days of thawing weather since last report. Snow nearly all gone. Farmers are taking advantage of the nice weather to do up odd jobs. A few farmers are selling logs. The hatcheries have started buying eggs. Fall sown grain looks bad from so much ice. A number of community auctions are being held.—Chas. Hunt, 2-3-27.

Berrien (N).—Farmers taking advantage of better weather and getting at their pruning again. A great deal of mail was hauled while the sleighing was good. Fruit growers are going in strong for alfalfa as a means of raising their



own feed. Cold snap did no great injury to peach buds.—H. N., 2-2-27.

St. Joseph.—Snow about all gone. Wheat looks good. Cattle and sheep are doing good. Lots of grain going to market. Farmers haven't much to do except get up wood. Some public auctions are being held now days. Still some corn left in the fields.—Alvin J. Yoder.

Huron.—Snow settled to ice by thaw. Roads hard but dangerous. More sales billed for March moving. Some farmers short of hay owing to spoiled fodder. Not much June clover. Many asking for it. The passing of stumps and timber fence seems to have banished bumble bees and June clover. Hundreds of bushels of seed peas and beans have moulded owing to such a bad harvest; damage done before warning to owner, even in bags in shipment. Milk prices declined 15c, many separating and feeding the skim milk. Two bad house fires in zero weather, almost nothing saved; over heated pipes. Milk test 3.5, \$2.15, hauling 25c.—E. R., 2-2-27.

Shiawassee (NW).—Our cold spell has turned to thawing. Has been real icy for last week. Nothing much doing around here except chores. Many signing for peas and lima beans for coming season. All planning on reducing white bean acreage. Hogs very scarce. Quotations at Elsie: Wheat, \$1.20 bu.; corn, 80c bu.; oats, 39c bu.; beans \$4.25 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.00 bu.—Geo. L. Pearce, 2-2-27.

Washtenaw.—The snow and ice which have covered ground since before Christmas have nearly disappeared past week. Wheat and grass fields appear to be all right thus far except in low plains where water stood last fall. Very little fall weather. Much corn still in fields, some of which is uncut. Cutting wood and getting up some corn is order of day on many farms together with usual chores. Quotations at Ann Arbor: Butter, 50c lb.; eggs, 40c doz.—A. W. S., 2-3-27.

Saginaw (NW).—Snow all gone, ground covered with ice. Prospects not very good for wheat. Some fields have been under ice since last fall. Farmers not doing much, only chores. Roads too slippery for horses. Some are signing for their beets. There will not be as much new seeding this spring as formerly. Clover seed high. Quotations at Hemlock: Corn, 72c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 80c bu.; wheat, \$1.24 bu.; beans, \$4.35 cwt.; eggs, 30c doz.; butter, 49c lb.—F. Dungey, 2-2-27.

Mason.—Mrs. Kate L. Remisch has complete grading and shelling of her 1926 crop certified and registered Golden Glow Seed Corn. Has enough to plant 1200 acres. Farmers are hauling refuse from pulp mill to spread for fertilizer. Fears are expressed as to condition of wheat, due to so much ice. Snow going fast. Quotations at Scottville: Wheat, \$1.25 bu.; corn, 50c crate; oats, 50c bu.; rye, 70c bu.; beans, \$4.50 cwt.; butter, 40c lb.; eggs, 30c doz.—G. P. D., 2-3-27.

Wexford.—Corn fodder getting fed up. Bean threshing and wood cutting are among chief occupations now. Roads fair but need frequent plowing. Weather mild with some rain. Had bad storm January 30th. Ground hog had a whole day in which to see his shadow. Quotations at Cadillac: Wheat, \$1.15 bu.; corn, 80c bu.; oats, 50c bu.; rye, 70c bu.; beans, \$4.25 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.60 cwt.; butterfat, 50c lb.; eggs, 32c doz.—E. H. D., 2-3-27.

Alpena.—Weather has moderated last few days. Snow settled about half. Roads quite icy. Farm produce moving slow. Quotations at Spratt: Hay, \$12.00 ton; oats, 50c bu.; rye, 70c bu.; wheat, \$1.15 bu.; beans, \$4.80 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50 bu.; eggs, 35c doz.; butter, 50c lb.—R. Haken, 2-3-27.

Missaukee.—A week ago today it was 30 below zero. Then turned warmer and had some rain and sleet. Fairly good sleighing this winter. Some graveling being done. Few farms changing hands. Cream 52c and eggs, 32c.—J. H., 2-1-27.

Money Saved is Money Earned



We promised you, in 1923, a much improved, greater rust-resisting, far longer lasting woven wire fence. And we made it. Made it by doing two things—putting more rust-resisting copper in the steel itself and a much heavier zinc coating on the outside.

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KEEPS PUMP FROM FREEZING

DEAR EDITOR: In the January 1st number of M. B. F. I noticed an article in regard to pump freezing and will give my remedy. I was troubled the same way and I did just as the assistant professor at M. S. C. suggests, only I used a 1/4-inch drill and kept feeling my way through the well pipe and when nearly through I drove a No. 3 shingle nail through the pipe. That is as large a hole as should be made and this will let out a lot of water. Of course, this will not keep the cylinder from freezing but will let the water out down to the cylinder and not let it freeze above the well covering. During the summer I take and sharpen a soft piece of dry wood and drive it into the hole. Then in the winter when it begins to freeze I take this plug out and cover the well platform with saw dust about 4 inches deep all over and I have not been bothered since.—M. Poland, Barry County.

TWIN HEIFERS WILL BREED

DEAR EDITOR: Reading your valuable paper of January 15th I read the request of J. O. R., Concord, Michigan, "Will twin heifers breed?" I have a pair of twin heifers that freshened when they were 17 months old and only four days apart. They are very promising young cows.

The mother of these twins has given birth to three pair of twin calves in succession. The pair mentioned above were born on January 6, 1924. The second pair on July 18, 1925 (also both heifers) and the third pair on August 7, 1926 (one heifer and one bull calf) all living. Previous to this she has given birth to five single calves, making a total of eleven calves, at eleven years of age.—E. D., Deckerville, Mich.

CURING COLLAR BOILS

DEAR EDITOR: For E. S. W., Sturgis, Mich., for curing collar boils on horses: Use 1/2 pint fish oil, 1 gill turpentine, 2 table-spoonfuls of powdered blue vitriol. Shake and apply twice a day. Keep the collar clean. The above has been used on farm here since I read of it in THE BUSINESS FARMER.—M. G., Flushing, Mich.

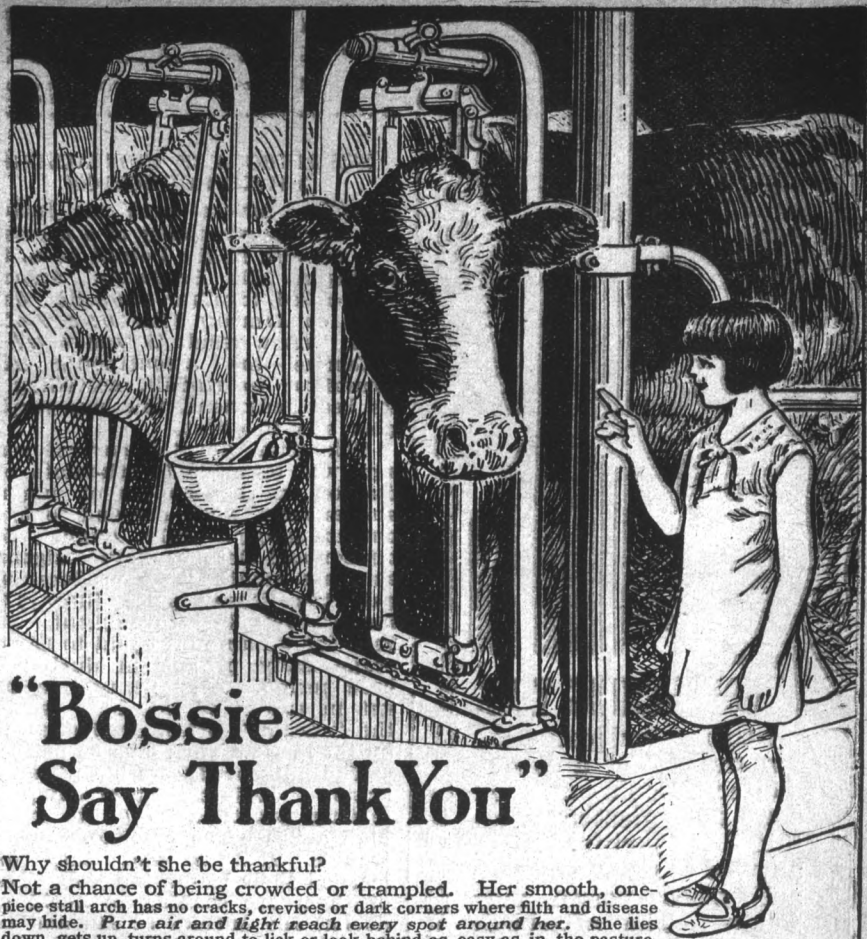
PUT SALT IN PUMP

DEAR EDITOR: I saw in the paper where a man wanted to know how to keep a pump from freezing. The way we do when it gets too cold we put a handful of salt in the pump at night and it will not freeze. It rusts the pump a little but does not hurt it as much as thawing it out and maybe having it break.—Mrs. S., Gowen, Michigan.



HOW IS THIS RECORD?

Dixie, is a 17-year-old ewe owned by Subscriber Isaac Jenkins, of Camden, Hillsdale county. She has been the mother of 22 lambs, raising 21 of them. Can anyone beat that?



"Bossie Say Thank You"

Why shouldn't she be thankful?

Not a chance of being crowded or trampled. Her smooth, one-piece stall arch has no cracks, crevices or dark corners where filth and disease may hide. Pure air and light reach every spot around her. She lies down, gets up, turns around to lick or look behind as easy as in the pasture. Her stanchion adjuster keeps her lined up at the gutter; she lies down in comfort and not in filth and misery. She keeps clean. Fresh air to breathe; a fresh drink when she wants it—even at night; never nervous, tired or sick. She looks well, feels well and does well. Every day she deposits in the milk pail her thanks for this comfort of a barn that's right.

If your barn isn't right now you can make it right. We'll help you. SEND FOR BIG 228 PAGE BOOK. It shows how Star Stalls, Pens, Water Bowls, Carriers and other conveniences banish backaches and needless expense and help put more money in your pocket.

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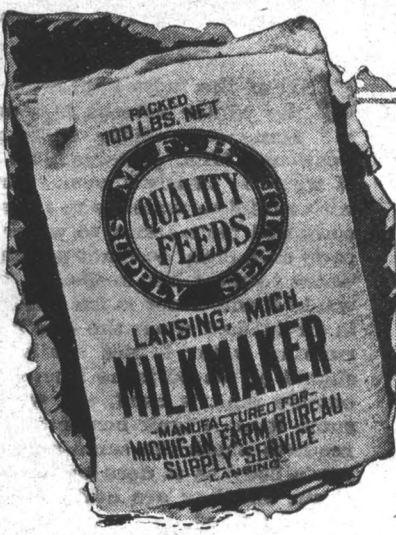
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THE important part that Milk Maker plays in Michigan dairying is probably best set forth in the claims made by hundreds of Michigan's leading dairymen who have used Milk Maker continuously for one or more years.

These dairymen tell us that they have secured the following results by the use of Milk Maker, viz:

1. Cows have kept up in better flesh and better physical condition.
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3. Calves better developed and stronger at birth.
4. Freedom from trouble with cows at calving time; no retained afterbirth and no udder trouble.

The strongest advocates of course are those dairymen who have used Milk Maker continuously since it came on the market in 1922.

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These men have realized that in buying and using Milk Maker they are assuring themselves of a better herd of cows two or three years hence.

In buying a bag of dairy feed you do not buy the feed for the feed itself, but for the ultimate results obtained. The results to be obtained are not necessarily determined by the price of the feed. The real value of the feed is determined by the per cent of digestible protein and digestible nutrients, both of which determine results.

A common phrase among users of Milk Maker is "More milk with more cow left at the end of the year."

Ask for booklet on "How to Feed for Economical Milk Production."

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DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

FARMERS ARE CURTAILING MILK PRODUCTION

FACING several problems, including the possibility of a shortage of milk in the Detroit area, the Michigan Milk Producers' Association called together some 200 delegates on January 27th for a conference. As a result it was voted to authorize the association's sales committee to modify, according to its best judgment, the base-surplus plan now in effect.

This plan, adopted several years ago, was intended to stimulate production in the months of summer and autumn when demand tends to outrun supply. July, August, September and October were designated as "base months." A producer was paid the "base" price (now \$3 a hundredweight) throughout the year for an amount equal to the average daily production during the base period. All milk sent to market in excess of this base received the "surplus" price, or the price of butter in New York plus 20 per cent.

The milk producers have been educated to adjust their breeding and feeding practices so as to get as high a "base" as possible. But the trouble now is that they have learned their lesson too well. Many of them are seeking to avoid producing any surplus at all, and thus Detroit is faced with a milk shortage; that is, a shortage, while not imminent, is possible.

Statistics compiled by officials of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association have shown that the day-to-day fluctuations in demand make it necessary for the distributors to receive on an average a 20 per cent surplus. For this reason a farmer who avoids producing any surplus at all so as to receive the base price the year 'round is not bearing any of the burden; and it is proposed that all producers in the Detroit area be required to sell 10 per cent of their milk at a "surplus" price, regardless of the base.

The delegates authorized the sales

committee to make this change if it seems advisable.

Another result of the producers' having learned their lesson too well is that in November and December, months when production formerly was high, the distributors are finding it necessary to tap new territory to satisfy the demand. This condition prevailed in 1926. As a remedy it is proposed to extend the base period to include November and perhaps December as well. The delegates authorized the sales committee to designate whatever months it deems best as base months.

N. P. Hull, of Lansing, president of the association, was chairman. The problems of the distributors were explained by William J. Kennedy, vice-president of the Detroit Creamery Co. After he had given expression to several grievances of the distributors, Mr. Hull remarked:

"You can see what the sales committee has to deal with."

"I'd like to have you sit in on the meetings and see what we have to deal with," retorted Mr. Kennedy. "You've got a good sales committee and no distributor has brains enough to gyp them. We're gyping each other worse than we are you fellows, that's the honest truth."

WHEN TO GRIND GRAIN

AS a rule, it does not pay to grind a crush or roll feed when the animals have good teeth and the grains are not small and unusually hard. Hard, small grains, like rye, wheat, barley and kafir should be ground or rolled. If grinding is not too costly it often pays to grind grain for horses at very hard work, high-producing dairy cows and fattening cattle when there are no hogs following them.

Heifers and young bulls intended for breeding should be kept growing winter and summer in order to reach their full development. If stunted when young, they require more care and expense to bring to maturity.

DAIRY HINTS FOR COLD WEATHER

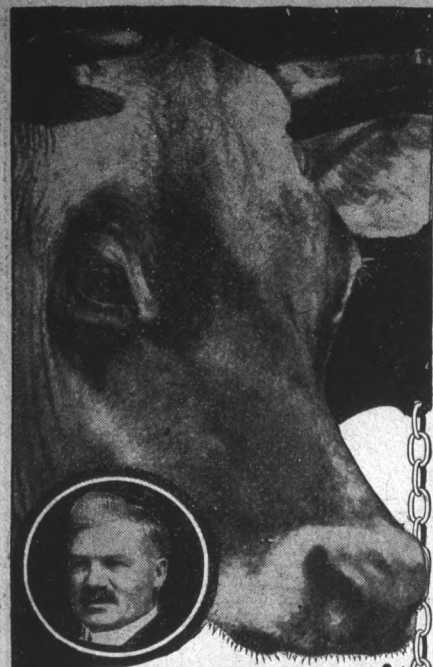
ONE of the most important factors in profitable production during the winter months is a sufficient supply of water for the cows.

Many cows suffer for want of sufficient water during the cold weather. Milk contains 87.5 per cent water. Therefore, the need of water is clearly shown. The best system to use in providing cows with sufficient water is to install drinking cups in the barn so that the cows will have access to water at all times. The practice of watering cows once daily does not permit the heavy producer to consume enough water to meet her needs. A cow will not consume all the water she wants if the water is ice cold. Under any circumstance, the milk flow is diminished when the cow has an insufficient quantity of water. If running water is not available to operate drinking cups, a trough should be placed in the barn where the water will not freeze and if an outside tank is used, the water should be pumped as the cows consume it or a tank heater should be provided to heat the water. It requires about the same amount of fuel to heat the water inside the cow's body as it does to heat the water by the use of coal or wood. Grain and hay are quite expensive when compared with other fuel, such as wood.

Those who produce cream for sale do not deliver the product as often in the winter as during the summer months. The majority of cream patrons deliver their cream either two or three times per week during the summer months but during the winter months the same patrons deliver the cream either once or twice a week. Milk and cream should be kept cool, but not allowed to freeze, because it is difficult to obtain a fair sample of frozen milk and cream for testing and it is also difficult to get an accurate test.

A common practice among farmers is to keep the cream too warm. It is sometimes kept near a stove or in a place so warm that it sours and absorbs or develops bad odors or flavors. Some patrons have the idea that sour cream gives a higher test, and therefore, make an effort to have it sour before it is sold. Sour cream will not test any higher than sweet cream if the cream is handled in the same manner. If a can of cream is tested when it is sweet and then it is allowed to stand in a warm or hot place in an open can for several days or a week sours and is then tested again, it will invariably test higher but there will not be any more pounds of butter fat in the can. The reason for the higher test is explained by the fact that during the time the can is allowed to stand around and sour there is a quantity of water evaporated and therefore, the per cent of water in the cream will be less and the per cent of cream and other constituents of milk will be relatively higher.

Every effort should be made to produce and deliver the cream in the best possible condition at all times of the year.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Michigan State College.



FRESHENING TIME

is the most critical period in the life of a cow or heifer. Don't ruin your cows by neglecting a retained afterbirth. If allowed to remain disease and blood poison may follow. The afterbirth should not be removed by force except in rare cases, as under such circumstances some parts will surely remain.

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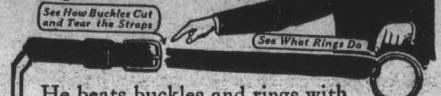
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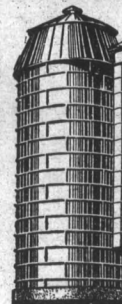


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THE GALLOWAY COMPANY
Dept. 367-D
Waterloo, Iowa

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

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

SELL HER FOR BEEF

I have a very good cow that I cannot get with calf. I have bred her five or six times. Sometimes she skips a month after she has been bred and then again the next month she will come in heat. I think the cow is about ten years old. I bought her a year ago and she had a dandy calf by her side at the time. Will you please tell me if there is anything I could do to get her with calf?—E. O., Marshall, Mich.

WITH a cow of this age and acting as you say I think it would be cheapest and best to milk her until she begins to go dry and then sell her for beef. You might succeed in getting her with calf but it would take a considerable time and the expense of feeding and the trouble would amount to something. Most of these cases in cows of this age do not prove very profitable and many owners do not waste much time with her. A younger cow would be somewhat different.

LUMP IN TEAT

Would you tell me what to do for a cow that has a lump in her teat ever since she calved last spring? Caked blood comes out when I start to milk and bloody milk comes at the finish of milking. Milk comes slow past this lump.—G. S., Fibre, Michigan.

THIS class of conditions are very difficult to handle; you should know whether this is caused from T. B. or not and if this cow has not been tested lately you should have your veterinarian do so as soon as you can. I would suggest that you get some milk tubes from your druggist and then boil them after you have drawn the milk. Draw each milking from this teat in this manner for a few days and do not milk this quarter by hand. See if this rest will help this condition. No medical treatment can be used.

RICKETS AND RATIONS

I had a litter of seven pigs that were perfectly normal, healthy pigs until about five or six weeks old when four began to develop bumps on their backs and grew gradually worse until two went down. Can you give me the cause and give remedy? Is it dangerous to dairy cows to feed them cooked cull beans? Have been feeding them but have been told they are injurious. If all right can you give me a formula for balancing a ration using these, oats and corn. Am feeding mixed hay and cornstalks. I have no ensilage.—H. L. W., Charlotte, Michigan.

YOUR pigs developed rickets; this is due to their not getting enough feed with the right sort of bone building material in it. Such feeds as tankage are very good. If this has gone to the point where these hogs have gone down so early in life it is not likely that any treatment will be profitable now. The next litters you put on feed use about 15 pounds of bone meal in 100 pounds of tankage and then mix this with middlings, ground oats, bran and oilmeal and make this into a slop with skim milk.

I never fed beans and know very little about it but I judge that they might be fed ground to the cows as follows: 150 lbs. ground beans, 200 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. ground corn, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. oilmeal. Feed each cow one pound of this mixture for each 4 pounds of milk she gives.

FEEDING AT FAULT

I have a five year old cow partly Holstein that fails to come in heat. Could you tell me something to bring her in heat? I have been feeding ground beans with the ground corn. Does that make a difference?—E. F., Stockbridge.

YES, your feeding is likely at fault here; you are feeding nearly all carbohydrates and no proteins. The addition of some ground oats, bran and oil meal would make this a good ration. You might try 5 of 6 tablespoonsful of steamed bone meal on the feed each day for a few weeks.

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ZACH BEARD, Mendon, Michigan.

Kinds of Roughage For Dairy Cows

(Continued from page 11)

amount needed when alfalfa hay or clover is fed. Alfalfa contains about three and one-half times as much digestible protein as timothy while clover contains two and one-half times as much. For this reason the amount of protein fed in the grain must be increased at least fifty per cent when timothy hay is the basis of the ration.

Because all home grown grains are relatively low in protein it is necessary to buy considerable amounts of high protein feeds to furnish this needed nutrient. Consequently cows that are fed on timothy hay do not show as much profit over the cost of feed as those fed a legume hay. Frequently all that is necessary to change a cow from the loss to the profit column of Michigan business farmers is to change her roughage from timothy to alfalfa.

Corn Stalks

Corn stover is not usually regarded as a very good roughage and yet large quantities of it are fed annually to dairy cows. When they are fed liberally so that the cow is not forced to eat the coarse part of the stalk the part eaten may be classed with timothy hay in its usefulness to the animal.

Because there are corn stalks on most farms and they do not have a market value they must be fed up and the dairy cow usually gets them. She undoubtedly returns more salable product from them than the other farm animals would but they do give the cow a handicap in her efforts to show a profit.

If you must feed corn stalks feed them liberally and give the cow a chance to prove her worth by giving her some hay, preferably alfalfa or clover. If corn stalks alone are fed they should be liberally supplemented by a high protein grain ration.

The feeding value of any roughage may be greatly affected by the way in which it is cured and stored. Exposure to rain may reduce the protein content of alfalfa very materially. Hay bleached by being wet and dried several times does not have the feeding value that it had before the green color was destroyed. Corn stalks may lose twenty-five per cent or more of its food value through being left in the fields for a few weeks. This is due to fermentation and to leaching by rains and dew.

The question is frequently asked

if the grinding of roughages makes them more digestible. A trial conducted at this station on ground and unground alfalfa hay showed that the cows produced as much milk on the unground hay as they did when it was ground. Whether or not this holds true for other roughages we do not have published data to decide, but the probabilities are that it does.

There are other roughages and factors affecting roughages that should be considered in a full discussion of this subject but space will not permit it in this article.

PIONEERING IN MICHIGAN

(Continued from Page 16)

land was cleared and the railroad was put through making a market, more crops could be raised and be sold.

Found First Berries

The country, being all forests, no fruit was to be had for a number of years. Lafayette Price found the first blackberries on Section 3. He at once spread the news and all the neighbors went with pails. This was a great treat. It was supposed a cyclone at an early date had blown down the timber, making an opening in the forest, where bushes had sprung up. They were very tall and the berries very large. To this day blackberries still grow on that same Decker Hill though not as large and luscious as in those early days.

The manufacturing of timber into lumber, wood and railroad ties was the chief industry and source of income. With the passing of the lumber business, the people turned their attention to agriculture and the country has developed rapidly.

While breaking up a new piece of ground on the farm of my father, Charles Nelson, a French coin dated 1661 was found. It is supposed it was lost by one of the French missionaries who passed through Michigan in 1668. Near by have been found a number of arrowheads.

We, the people of LeRoy township are proud of the number of good farms with good buildings, basement barns and 63 silos. There is only one township in the county that outranks us in the number of silos. This shows the rapid development in the past sixty years.

(Editor's Note: Next we will publish the experiences of a school teacher during pioneer days.)

Potato Train to Tour Southwestern Michigan

FINAL plans for the operation of the Potato Train through southwestern Michigan during the last two weeks of March, by the New York Central Lines in cooperation with the Michigan State College, were made during the Farmers' Week conferences at East Lansing last week.

The object of the train as outlined by the college authorities, are to encourage the planting of certified seed; to stimulate greater interest in the growing and marketing of quality potatoes; to introduce better methods of potato culture; to demonstrate the need for following more closely the Michigan grading standards; to show requirements for proper storage; and to show the market demand for high quality potatoes.

The train will carry a staff of well trained potato experts of the Michigan State College who will discuss all phases of potato work.

The New York Central Lines in arranging the schedule have made an attempt to stop at each scheduled town at least three hours so the visitors will have ample time to look over the exhibits in the cars and talk to the potato experts. Lectures will be given and motion pictures will be shown.

Those in charge of the train state that unusual interest has been shown where preliminary meetings have been held and they expect a large distribution of certified seed as a result.

The schedule of meetings is as follows: Eaton Rapids, Monday afternoon, March 14, 1-4:30; central time; Litchfield, Monday night, March 14, 7-10:00; Quincy, Tuesday morning, March 15, 8-11:30; Hills-

dale, Tuesday afternoon, March 15, 1-5; Bronson, Wednesday morning, March 16, 8-11; Coldwater, Wednesday afternoon, March 16, 1-5; Sturgis, Thursday morning, March 17, 8-11; White Pigeon, Thursday afternoon, March 17, 12-2; Three Rivers, Thursday afternoon, March 17, 2:30-6; Allegan, Friday morning, March 18, 9:30-2:00 p. m.; Plainwell, Friday afternoon, March 18, 3-5; Gobles, Saturday morning, March 19, 8-12.

Battle Creek, Monday morning, March 21, 8-11:30; Augusta, Monday afternoon, March 21, 1-5; Kalamazoo, Tuesday morning, March 22, 8-12; Lawton, Tuesday afternoon, March 22, 2-6; Dowagiac, Wednesday morning, March 23, 8-12; Buchanan, Wednesday night, March 23, 7-10; Eau Claire, Thursday afternoon, March 24, 1-5; Union City, Friday morning, March 25, 8-12; Centerville, Friday afternoon, March 25, 1-5; Cassopolis, Friday night, March 25, 7-10; Concord, Saturday morning, March 26, 8-12; Jackson, Saturday afternoon, March 26, 1-5.—O. B. Price.

THAT'S HOW HE SHOOK

Sam had passed through a harrowing experience. He had seen a ghost. While his audience listened with bulging eyes, he related the details of his adventure. "Ah, jes' come out of de cowshed," he said, "an' Ah had a bucket of milk in mah hand. Den Ah hears a noise by de side of de road an' de ghost rushes out." "Good heavens!" interrupted one of his listeners. "Did you shake with fright, Sam?" "Ah don't know what Ah shook wid. Ah hain't sayin' for suttin Ah shook at all. But when Ah got home Ah found all de milk gone an' two pounds o' butter in de bucket."



KILL RATS SAFELY & SURELY

Take no risk with rat poisons. Protect your stock — get rid of rats at the same time. You can do that now. This new scientific way is certain, easy, safe! Safe for your stock, safe for your family, safe for you.

Not a poison

K-R-O is made from powdered squill, the new, safe way urged by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forcibly fed in large doses to cats, dogs and chickens, it failed to kill or injure. But a 10% dose killed rats every time.

Save your stock

Think what that means to you! Your farm rid of rats. Safety for your family, safety for your stock. Losses caused by rats a thing of the past! Sprinkle K-R-O freely in barns and buildings, or right in your home. Sold on absolute money-back guarantee. 75c at your druggist's, or postpaid on receipt of 75c stamps or money order. Get the genuine K-R-O.

K-R-O COMPANY, Department 27
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KILLS-RATS-ONLY

Good Record For 1926

CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.

STATE-WIDE SERVICE

The company started in 1915 and has built up a statewide business, specializing in automobile insurance, and has more cars insured than any other company in the state. The following shows the increase in assets during the past five years:

Dec. 31, 1922	\$226,499.45
Dec. 31, 1923	375,945.95
Dec. 31, 1924	565,225.96
Dec. 31, 1925	704,152.41
Dec. 31, 1926	840,845.24

The company made a gain in assets during the year of \$136,692.83. Automobile owners are pleased with the statewide service and adjusting force to deal promptly with all claims.

Call on your local agent
or write to

THE CITIZENS' MUTUAL
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
COMPANY
Howell, Michigan.

REDUCE PUFFED ANKLES

Absorbine reduces strained, puffy ankles, lymphangitis, polio, fistula, boils, swellings. Stops lameness and allays pain. Heals sores, cuts, bruises, boot chafes. Does not blister or remove hair. Horse can be worked while treated. At druggists, or \$2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 5-S free.

Grateful user writes: "Have tried everything. After 3 applications of Absorbine, found swelling gone. Thank you for the wonderful results obtained. I will recommend Absorbine to my neighbors."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 369 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

GOT YOUR PAD FOR THE MARKET REPORTS? If you haven't received one of our pads for taking down the market reports broadcast at 7:05 o'clock, eastern standard time, through WGHP, write for it. The wave length is 270 meters.

CATTLE ON FEED JANUARY 1

THE number of cattle on feed in Michigan on January 1 was five per cent less than one year ago according to a statement issued by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician for Michigan. For the 11 corn belt states, the number on feed was seven per cent less than on the same date last year. Ohio and Indiana reported increases of ten per cent each, Iowa and Missouri reported an equal number, but all others reported decreases ranging from five to 20 per cent. In the far west there was an increase of about 50,000 head in Colorado and a considerable increase in Wyoming, but decreases in the other range states.

The movement of feeders from stockyards into the various states shows but little difference in 1926 from 1925, the varying numbers on feed being the changes in those raised locally and those shipped in direct from ranges. Indications point to a larger proportion of calves and light weight cattle on feed than one year ago, which will tend to delay the marketing until after April 1 of a larger percentage than last year.

The trend of prices during the next two months will affect the distribution of marketings but it seems probable that the supply during the first three months of 1927 will be much lighter than during the second quarter.

SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED JANUARY 1

MICHIGAN is the most important sheep feeding state east of the Mississippi river, and out-ranked only by Colorado and Nebraska in the United States. The estimated number of sheep and lambs on feed on January 1 in the State was 330,000 as compared with 253,000 on the same date last year, according to the feeding report issued today by Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture. There were marked decreases in the western range states and in the range sections of Nebraska and South Dakota, but general increases throughout the corn belt. The gain in the 11 states comprising the corn belt, was approximately 310,000 head or 13 per cent, in comparison with one year ago. The decrease in the range sections amounted to 675,000 head.

While the total number being fed is less than that of one year ago, the fact that there is a considerable increase in the corn belt would indicate increased marketings during January, February and March but a smaller supply for market during April and May than for the corresponding period in 1926.

A SMILE OR TWO

NO COST

Ise—"Do you know why the Scotch have their sense of humor?"
Kreem—"Sure. It's a GIFT."

PROCEEDING CAREFULLY

The junior partner was interviewing a very pretty girl who had applied for a position. The senior partner came in and, after inspecting the vision, called the other member of the firm inside and whispered: "I'd hire her."

"I have."
"Can she take dictation?"
"We'll find that out later," said the junior partner. "I don't want any obstacles to crop up."

DEFINING PROFANITY

A man was arrested charged with beating a horse and swearing, and one of the witnesses was a pious old negro. "Did the defendant use improper language?" asked the lawyer. "Well, he did talk mighty loud, suh." "Did he indulge in profanity?" The old darkey seemed puzzled, so the lawyer put the question in another way. "What I mean, Uncle Abe, is, did he use words that would be proper for your minister to use in a sermon?" "Oh, yes, suh; yes, suh," replied the old fellow with a broad grin, "but o' co'se dey'd have ter be 'ranged diff'runt."

PUFFICKLY GOOD REASON

Chloride, the colored maid, had announced her impending departure. "What's the matter, Chloride?" asked her mistress. "Aren't your wages sufficient? Don't we treat you right?" "Wellum, de wages is all right, an' mostly yo' treats me right, but de trouble is dis: Dere am too much shiftn' of de dishes fo' de fewness of de victuals."

Run your skimmilk through a new De Laval



Guaranteed to skim cleaner

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

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

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

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

7 SIZES
Hand-Electric-Belt
660 to 1440 DOWN
Balance in 15
Easy Monthly
Payments

Send coupon below for name of your De Laval Agent and free catalog.

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

The De Laval Milker

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

See Your De Laval Agent



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San Francisco, 61 Beale Street
Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name _____ Town _____ State _____ No. Cows _____

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THE BUSINESS FARMER

PAPEC

The Cutter That Does Not Clog

"THE Cutter never clogged and we had no trouble with it whatsoever," writes P. C. Petersen, Johnston, R. I., after two years' use of a Papec Cutter. The Feeding mechanism has been so perfected that a man is no longer needed at the feeding table, saving the wages of one man, and doing a better job.

Needs Less Power—Lasts Longer

Any good two-plow tractor will run a No. 18 or No. 127 Papec Cutter to capacity without danger of clogging. Where there is no tractor, the Size "R" Papec can be used with any farm gasoline engine developing 3 h. p. or more. The Papec lasts a great many years with very little upkeep cost. J. B. Johnson, Southboro, Mass., bought his Papec Cutter in 1917, cut from 25 to 30 acres of corn every year, also lots of hay and straw for bedding and after eight years writes: "To date have not spent one cent for repairs."

Write for FREE Catalog

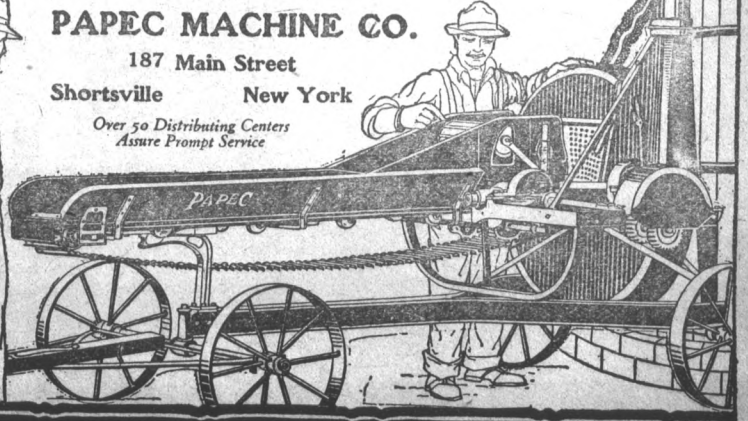
It shows why the Papec has won the praise of men who know machinery. It demonstrates that a Papec will pay for itself in one or two seasons under favorable conditions.

PAPEC MACHINE CO.

187 Main Street

Shortsville New York

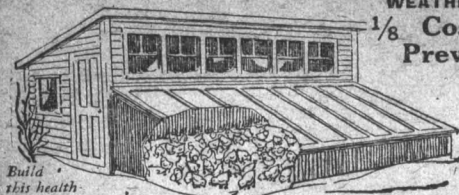
Over 50 Distributing Centers
Assure Prompt Service



Ultra Violet Rays PASS THRU

FLEX-O-GLASS

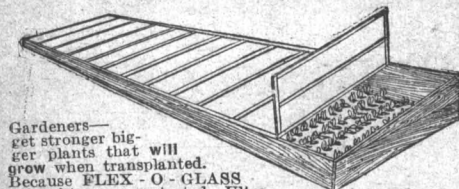
WEATHERPROOF—UNBREAKABLE—TRANSPARENT
1/8 Cost of Glass and Much Better
Prevents BABY CHICK Diseases,
Rickets and Death



Build
this health
producing scratch
shed easily and cheaply.

Give chicks actual sunshine indoors, under FLEX-O-GLASS, because it admits energizing Ultra-Violet rays (plain glass stops these rays). Every chick will be safe from Rickets (weak legs) and diseases. They will positively stay healthy, scratch and exercise, be full of pep and grow like weeds in this cozy sunlit brooderhouse. Keep chicks out of slush and cold. Build a scratch shed or just remove boards from front of poultry house, and install FLEX-O-GLASS easily. Use 15 yards for 300 chicks. Makes a cheap room and a mighty good investment. Also brings fertile hatching eggs. Use the sunshine—it's nature's only health-producer.

IDEAL for HOTBEDS



Gardeners—get stronger bigger plants that will grow when transplanted. Because FLEX-O-GLASS admits concentrated Ultra-Violet rays and Infra-Red (heat) rays, it makes plants grow much stronger and faster than when under plain glass. (Glass stops these rays). Have plants earlier. Get more money for them. FLEX-O-GLASS is installed much easier, holds heat better and costs far less than glass. Scatters light just as needed. Frames are lighter and easier to handle. 15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS covers a hot bed of 135 sq. ft. Ideal for greenhouses.

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO.
1451 N. CICERO AVE., Dept. 415, CHICAGO, ILL.

Nothing equals FLEX-O-GLASS, the original product advertised for admitting the health-producing Ultra-Violet Rays. Genuine FLEX-O-GLASS always has been and is today made on a stronger, better cloth base, specially processed to withstand all kinds of weather. Easily installed, just cut with shears and tack on. FLEX-O-GLASS even looks bright and new after many seasons of exposure to wind, rain and snow.

PRICES—All Postage Prepaid

Per yd. 36 inches wide: 1 yd. 50c; 5 yds. at 40c (\$2.00); 10 yds. at 35c (\$3.50); 25 yds. at 32c (\$8.00); 100 yds. or more at 30c per yard (\$30.00).

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

15 Sq. Yards Postpaid for \$5
The FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. will send you 15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS in a roll 36 inches wide and 45 feet long, postage prepaid, for \$5.00. This big trial roll covers a scratch shed 9x15 ft. (size for 300 chicks) or use for brooderhouse fronts, hotbeds, poultry, barn or hothouse windows, enclosing porches, storm doors, etc. If after 15 days not satisfied FLEX-O-GLASS gives more warm healthful light than glass, or if it isn't stronger, better and more durable than other materials, just send it back and your money will be refunded by the FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. without question. You take no risk. You must be absolutely satisfied or your money back. Order direct from factory and save money. Mail check or money order today. Use Guarantee Coupon below, which is backed by \$1,000 deposited in the Pioneer Bank, Chicago. Send \$9.50 for 30 yds. if you wish larger trial roll. Orders filled in 24 hours. FREE catalog on request contains valuable poultry information.

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Find enclosed \$..... for which send me..... yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 in. wide, by pre-paid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using it for 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.
Name.....
Town..... State.....

ROYAL EGG BRED CHICKS

75% OF OUR SALES EACH YEAR ARE TO OLD CUSTOMERS

Our White Leghorns won the 1925 Michigan Egg Contest. Contest average 176 eggs. Our pen averaged 241 eggs. You get same blood lines as produced these winners in Royal Chicks.

303 EGGS AT AMERICAN EGG CONTEST
This year our hen No. 251 laid 303 eggs at the American Egg Contest. Is it any wonder "75% of our business is from old customers"? In spite of heavy demand as a result of these winnings our price remains the same. Order early and be sure. Money refunded if order can't be filled when specified. Free literature.
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MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHIX

HILLCROFT FARM ACCREDITED LEGHORNS are bred from high production strains. Our breeders have been inspected and approved by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College. The statements in this have been O. K'd as truthful. Order at below prices in complete confidence. Postpaid prices on.....
S. C. White Leghorns.....\$7.50 \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.00 \$120.00
We guarantee 100% safe arrival. Send for free catalog. It's free. Reference: Coopersville State Bank. Member Michigan and International Baby Chick Association.

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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-Tancred 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

HA! OUR PURE BLOOD

Some flocks are blood tested and trapnested with cockerels of 200 to 312 egg guaranteed pedigree. Every breeder culled and selected. Get our FREE circular giving big discounts on baby chicks, hatching eggs, and brooders.

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100% Live Delivery. Postage Prepaid.

Wh. & Br. Leghorns.....	25	50	100
Br. & Bl. Leghorns.....	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
Anconas.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds.....	3.75	7.00	13.00
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S. C. Bl. Minorcas.....	4.00	7.50	14.00
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All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

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Michigan Accredited.
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Bk Minorcas and Barred Rocks. Our Leghorns are large, deep bodied birds with full topped combs. Free 1927 Catalog. Describes in full, gives full details of our matings and tells how to raise Baby Chicks for Greater Profit. Write for prices. We Guarantee 100% Safe Arrival in Good Health.
Member International Baby Chick Association.
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BARRED ROCK CHICKS

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED
Pinecroft Barred Rock Chicks will satisfy you. Three hundred pullets now being trapnested in Record of Performance work, under supervision of S. C. We are never satisfied until you are.
Write for our free circular.
PINECROFT POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY,
C. E. Norton, Prop., R6, Owosso, Michigan.

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.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

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.

BROADSCOPE FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from Page 10)

tained and it is necessary to use bank or pit gravel, the large stones must be screened out. Half inch mesh will do, as larger size posts would stand and hold up better."

I am sure Mr. Kull has given us a very comprehensive article on cement post manufacture. A little further on in his letter, he tells of using poor bank run gravels. It seemed good enough, so several hundred posts were made up. In from three to five years these posts began to crumble and crack. Some of these were wound with wire to keep them together. Some of his pictures appear in this issue.

From Stanton

From Stanton comes a letter from Mr. Clayton Town. This gives the dimensions different from Mr. Kull's because Mr. Kull's were for grape vine trellis, while Mr. Town uses his for field fence. In part he says: "My father and I have always studied on the cement post proposition, and we find them very satisfactory and profitable if made and cured right. A cement line post should be about 4x6 inches, with plenty of reinforcements, such as small rods, wire, angle iron, etc."

"A cement post will not stand a sudden jar, but will stand as much steady pressure as any post of steel or wood. We find a corner post should be made according to the length of fence it will have to hold. A long line of fence needs a large post, as the strain is heavy. About 18 by 18 inches for bottom, and 10 by 10 inches at top makes a good looking post, and large reinforcements may be used. A post of this size should be set 3 feet in the ground. The material in a line post will cost about 35 cents."

Altogether it would seem farmers could very profitably make some cement posts. I understand wire for reinforcement may be ordered by hardware dealers. Some have not had any very great success with cement posts, but this was undoubtedly caused by mistake in their manufacture. One of several things can spoil a cement post. Among them are unclean gravel; too wet or too dry a mixture; mixture too weak, or improper curing.

USING HOT BEDS

(Continued from Page 21)

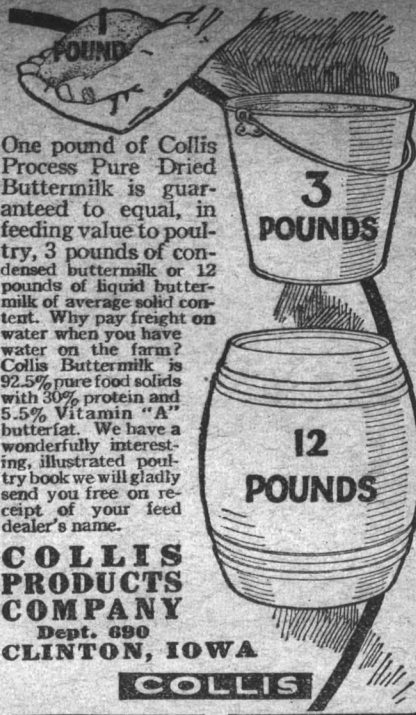
transplant once and then set in field while others prefer to shift them from seed row to a 1½x1½ inch spacing, and afterward to a 3x3 or 3x4 inch spacing before setting in the open. This latter method develops a better root growth and consequently a healthier, sturdier plant. 4—Kind of crop grown. Cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, etc., should be sown 10 to 12 weeks before time of setting in the field while tomatoes, pepper, etc., require 8-10 weeks but are not set in field until from 4 to 6 weeks after the former group as the latter will not stand frost.

The successful grower will not try to hustle things by maintaining excessively high temperatures during sunny days. Watering should be done mornings and water should be used sparingly during damp cloudy weather as this together with restricted ventilation promotes the dreaded fungus disease known as "damping off" which is no doubt the most fruitful source of loss and disappointment to the beginner.

Take advantage of sunny days by thoroughly airing the beds but raise the sash on the side opposite from the prevailing wind. Avoid damp conditions in the bed during nights and cloudy weather.

The grower should aim to secure a steady unchecked growth from seed row to field. A moderate growth produces healthy hardy plants while forcing produces a spindly, succulent growth easily killed by adverse weather conditions and disease. Straw and other litter may be used as extra protection during cold nights. Bed should also be banked with manure to level of sash. Space will not permit me to deal with all the technicalities of plant growing but a stamped envelope will bring information on any special crops or conditions.

The farmer who asks of the buyer "How much will you give me" is playing a losing game.



One pound of Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk is guaranteed to equal, in feeding value to poultry, 3 pounds of condensed buttermilk or 12 pounds of liquid buttermilk of average solid content. Why pay freight on water when you have water on the farm? Collis Buttermilk is 92.5% pure food solids with 30% protein and 5.5% Vitamin "A" butterfat. We have a wonderfully interesting, illustrated poultry book we will gladly send you free on receipt of your feed dealer's name.

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CLINTON, IOWA

COLLIS

PROCESS PURE

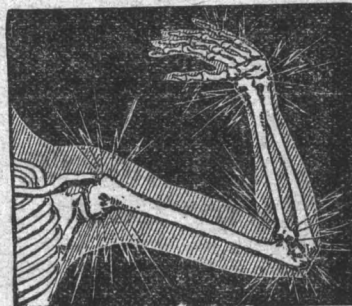
DRIED

BUTTERMILK

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.

WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

100% BLOOD SAFE ARRIVAL WHILE GUARANTEED MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED

Bred for Size, Type and Egg Production since 1910. All breeding flocks headed by males of known high egg production ancestry.

1927 FREE Catalog Tells All.

Send for your copy. Read about our matings in detail. Learn how you can have greatest success with poultry.

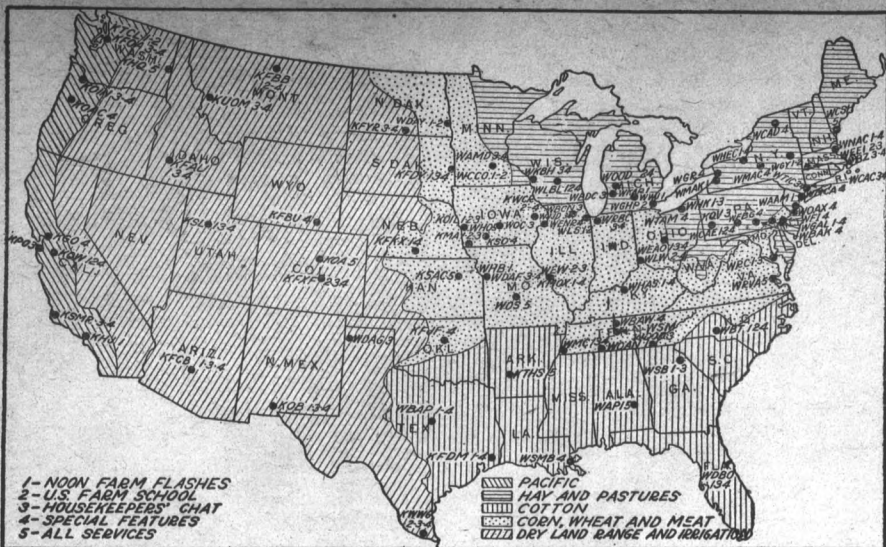
100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
WOLVERINE HATCHERY & FARMS
H. P. Wiersma, Owner,
Dept. 5, Zeeland, Michigan.

SAVE \$5 on a BROODER

OUR LOW PRICES save you \$5 to \$8 on this BOWERS all-fuel brooder. Stoveburns softest hard coal, wood, etc. Best brooder in world to hold fire. Self-regulating. Safe, strong. Raises big healthy chicks. 10 years' success. 1000 or 500-chick sizes. Fine pipes FREE. We pay express E. of Rockies. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free catalog today, and save money.
F. M. Bowers & Sons, Dept. 11, Indianapolis

AT YOUR SERVICE

We are here to serve you to the best of our ability and we welcome your questions on all subjects. Answers are sent by first class mail.
The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



RADIO STATIONS COOPERATING WITH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
This map shows the location of the various radio broadcasting stations cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The numbers indicate the service being used by each station.

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

WABBLY ANTENNA CAUSES VARIATION

HAVE you ever attempted to tune in on a very faint station and been bothered by an apparent variation in the wave-length? You might be on exact tune when all of a sudden the station was gone or became faint and you had to retune.

Sometimes these troubles are chargeable to the broadcasting apparatus. On the other hand they are far more often than is supposed due to wobbly antenna on the receiving end. It is quite important for the DX hunter to use heavy wire in the aerial, rigidly guyed poles and secure fastenings. Moreover, it is particularly objectionable if the lead-in swings and it should be stretched tautly.

Antenna wobbling causes more trouble on short waves than on long. When the aerial moves its capacity with respect to the earth or nearby objects like trees and buildings is changed. The effect is much the same as placing a variable condenser between aerial and ground posts and varying it rapidly.

If you notice these effects in your own set—not only on one DX station but on most of the weaker ones, get

after your aerial system and tighten it up. If the aerial is hooked to a tree that moves in the wind, it is easy enough to fasten a door-spring between tree and insulator. Or, if this isn't enough, fasten a pulley to the tree and run the rope from the insulator thru the pulley and down to a window-weight.—Pennsylvania Farmer.

BROADCASTING COMPANY TO SPEND MILLIONS

MANY of you listen to the fine programs being broadcast by station WEAJ of New York City, either direct of through WWJ of Detroit, and perhaps you have wondered how much expense there was connected with it. If you have you will be interested in knowing that during 1927 the National Broadcasting Company, owners of WEAJ, are planning on spending \$3,800,000 to supply your entertainment. In addition to this commercial companies sponsoring programs over the company's hookups will pay out \$1,500,000 for talent. Twenty-five stations are associated regularly with the company, which, during the next 12 months expects to pay out \$800,000 for wires, telephone service, and special engineers to help with the hookups.

SOLUTION OF STATIC

CCHEER UP, radio fans. An eastern professor declares that the static and fading, which causes all of us to declare many times that we will throw our receiving sets into discard and never listen in again, will be solved in about 25 years.

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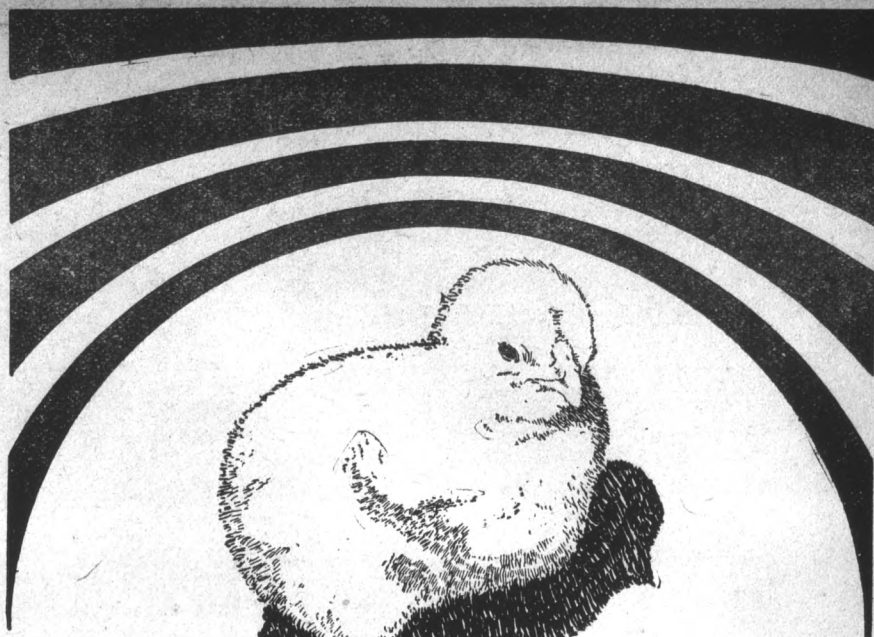
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EVERY STEP in CULLING and BREEDING by Prof. E. C. Foreman

is a book that not only every poultryman but every farmer has a need for. Although Prof. Foreman is still a young man it has been said by a leading poultryman that there is not a man living who has greater ability or is better qualified to write on this subject, and we feel we are fortunate in being able to make our readers a special offer on this valuable book. Hundreds of copies have been sold at the regular price of 75c per copy but through a special arrangement made with the publishers we are offering it to our readers at 50 cents per copy. Or we will give it FREE upon receipt of \$1.00 as payment of a three-year new or renewal subscription.

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The Business Farmer, Dept. P, Mount Clemens, Michigan



The Finish Depends on the Starter

Nothing means more to baby chicks than a good start in life and nothing means more to you than to give it to them.

All rules for correct feeding can be boiled down to: "The Right Feed at the Right Time."

The right feed, of course, means LARRO, a starter having exactly the right ingredients to build brawn and bone; to keep the chicks growing fast, yet evenly; to cover them with uniform close feathers; to build capacity and frame that will assure profit for you later.

Two more chicks raised out of each 100 hatched—two ounces added to the weight of each chick you raise—means \$58.00 more income for you from each ton of feed. Don't forget that!

And speaking from our own experience, which has been verified hundreds of times by others, we know that Larro can do even better than that. Your chicks will prove it.

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"Feeds That Never Vary"



Look for the red, white and blue bull's-eye sack. It's your assurance that you are getting the best feed made and one that is always uniform.

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Try chicks this year from Silver Cup winner. The above winning made December 1926 in Production and Exhibition classes in strong competition. The males and their brothers are among those heading our matings this year. We are the oldest hatchery in Western Michigan. 25 years in business. Have made as many winnings in the last five years as any other hatchery in Western Michigan. Our free catalog and price list tells all. A trial will convince you.

MEADOW BROOK HATCHERY, Box B, **HOLLAND, MICHIGAN**

S. C. White and Buff Leghorns
(Dr. Heasley Egg Basket Strain)
Barred Rocks
R. C. R. I. Reds

CERTIFIED ECKARD'S LEGHORNS TRAP NESTED

My Mich. Certified S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, a grade higher than accredited, rank among America's best—I bred and raised the pen that at the Mich. Egg Contest made an average of 262 eggs per bird. I believe this record never equalled by a Mich. Breeder. Every chick and egg sold is produced on my own plant—no stock farmed out. All breeders individually examined and approved by inspector under supervision of Michigan State College.

ONE OF THE GREATEST VALUES EVER OFFERED

We believe you can find the values we offer nowhere else in America. No males used whose dams layed less than 240 eggs in that weighed less than 25 oz. to the dozen. Granddam's record 200 and up. Several 300 egg records. Our prices will astonish you. Get our free literature and prices at once. I sell but one grade. Anyone can afford it. Write today.

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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.

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PROVEN LAYERS—MICHIGAN ACCREDITED.

GET THESE HIGH QUALITY PROFIT PRODUCERS

ENGLISH AND TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, SHEPPARD'S ANCONAS, BARRED ROCKS AND S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Also Mixed Assorted Chicks. All from carefully culled, selected breeding stock. Heavy Laying Type. Profit Producing Pullets, from English and Tancred White Leghorns. Order NOW for Assured deliveries. FREE Circular Gives Full Details. Write at once. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bank Reference.

WINSTROM'S HATCHERY, Albert Winstrom, Prop., Box C-5, Zeeland, Mich.

\$1064 Egg Revenue From 680 Unculled Pullets In Seven WEEKS

One customer reports this splendid return from our April hatched Grade A White Leghorn Chicks, Nov. 1 to Dec. 19, 1926. This is fine, but not unusual record for our regular stock. 750 surplus cockerels raised from his 1600 chicks also gave him additional revenue. Our hens now leading Michigan and Oklahoma Contests are birds of similar breeding. All our stock blood-tested, and every breeder on our own farm traced from its first to its last egg. All birds have been handled, passed, leg-banded and CERTIFIED by the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association. Write at once for Price List and FREE Catalog on Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs.

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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.

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 is free. It will help you. Your choice of three profitable breeds. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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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.**

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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.

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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.

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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 called 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.

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Prepaid Prices on 25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns (Tancred)	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$20.00
Ed. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	22.00
Special matings higher. Mixed chicks \$10.00 per 100. All heavies \$12.00.				

Order from ad. New catalog free. Write today. Member I. B. C. A.

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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.)

THE FIRST CARE FOR BABY CHICKS

AS soon as baby chicks are received from a hatchery, or are taken from your incubator, put them into a brooder which registers 95 degrees just on the inside, of the outside, of your hover. Give them no feed until they are 48 hours old. Then give them luke-warm butter-milk or clabbered milk to drink. And for a feed mix one tablespoonful of the following dry mash with one teaspoonful of dry sand and give to each twenty chickens. Spread it out on a clean paper and burn the paper after each feeding. Give this feed five times a day.

Dry mash for baby chicks: Twenty-nine pounds of gray shorts or middlings, fifty-eight pounds of corn-meal, fourteen and a half pounds of rolled oats, one-half pound of fine salt, a handful of fine charcoal, five pounds of bone-meal, and eight pounds of fresh lard-cracklins ground up fine.

At the end of the first week double the amount of their mash, and after two weeks keep the sand and dry-mash before them continually, but, in separate self-feeders.

At the end of the first two weeks start giving them a scratch feed twice a day and have it composed of the following, equal parts of rolled oats, cracked corn, and cracked wheat. Also start at this time to give them a wet mash, twice daily, composed of the above dry-mash mixed with enough sour-milk, or water, to make it crumbly. Feed only what they will eat up clean, of this mash, in twenty minutes. If your chickens do not run in the sunshine all day mix one tablespoonful of cod-liver oil with each quart of dry mash they eat. Mix only enough at a time for one day's feeding. Start feeding the cod-liver oil, and a green feed, at two weeks of age. The best green feed for baby chicks is fresh lettuce, and the next best is sprouted oats. If baby chicks are fed as directed, some of them will weigh 2 pounds at 8 weeks of age and their feed will cost you about 20c. Keep water before them continually after they are two weeks of age.—Lavinia Heminger.

HOLDING POULTRY SCHOOLS IN OTTAWA COUNTY

IN order to promote better methods in feeding, housing and management of Ottawa county poultry flocks County Agent C. P. Milham is holding two poultry schools, each one for two days. The first one will be held on February 15th and 16th at Hudsonville, the second one on the 17th and 18th at Coopersville. A record attendance is desired.

The industry in that county amounts to over three million dollars yearly, yet there are great losses of baby chicks from wrong feeding, housing and management conditions and losses in production in mature stock from the same causes and from preventable disease, according to Mr. Milham.

COLORED BANDS FOR HENS

WHILE a poultry flock owner can still tell the young pullets from the old hens, it is a good idea to band all the young pullets with the colored leg bands. Marking the flock in this way helps in culling the hens later in the year. Egg production usually decreases with age until finally hens become unprofitable to keep. The time when a hen ceases to be profitable as an egg producer may be within a year, it may be two or three years. The

old rule that two years was the limit for hens and all three year old hens should be sold does not hold in the case of the better layers, the agricultural college has found. The colored bands will always tell whether a hen is one, two, or three years old. Some other color should be used next year, of course.

LOSE FEATHERS

I would like very much to ask you if you can tell me the cause of part of my poultry. The feathers have come out on their heads and part way down their necks, still they are very healthy and eat well and also lay. I never had them do that before. I know it is not lice.—Mrs. E. M. P., Owosso, Michigan.

THIS is due to one of two causes; they are feather mites or improper feeding. Examine these birds carefully for small mites at the base of the feathers. If you do not find them you will then know that it is due to the feeding and you will add bonemeal about 5 lbs. to 100 lbs., also 15 lbs. of meat scraps or 60 per cent tankage to each 100 lbs. Also plenty of butter-milk and skim milk, all they will drink.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

TUBERCULOSIS

I would like to know if you can tell me what is wrong with our chickens. They get lame, some in one leg and some in both, linger along that way for a few days and die. It seems to affect the young chickens more than the old ones. We have lost quite a number and would like to know if there is a cure for it or not. Their appetite is good all the time they are lame.—Mrs. F. A. D., Silverwood, Michigan.

I THINK your chickens have T. B. Remove the sick ones from the flock. Clean up and disinfect. Then feed the flock with bonemeal and meat scraps and plenty of milk. Have one or two birds examined by your veterinarian to make sure if it is this disease but feel sure that it is. You should then have your veterinarian test them for this disease and destroy all the diseased ones.—Dr. Geo. H. Conn.

MARKET FOR BROILERS

Would like to know what time the broiler market opens in Detroit. Does it open at about the same time every year? We built a brooder house this fall and I feel that I can raise broilers and would like to get them on best market.—Mrs. H. B. H., Brant, Michigan.

WE wish to advise that the earliest fresh broilers seem to come to this market from Missouri about April 1st, but of course they are high priced at that time and the demand is relatively small, as most of the hotels continue to handle frozen broilers until the price on fresh stock gets more reasonable. One firm, who dress considerable poultry, advise us that they do not aim to handle fresh broilers much before the middle of May, since they can not merchandise them to advantage before that date due to their high price. The market for broilers opens up about the same time each year.—G. V. Branch, Director, Municipal Bureau of Markets, Detroit.

Buildings necessary in the production of livestock, storage of crops, and to the health and protection of the family represent more than one-eighth of all farm property.

FLOCK LAYS 4,890 EGGS

DEAR EDITOR: Here is my poultry record for 1926. January 1, 1926, I had 20 pullets and 18 hens one year old. May 20th we set one and killed one now and then to eat until October when we had just the 20 young hens left. This flock is White Leghorn Strain. These hens laid 4,890 eggs in 12 months. An average of 163 to the hen. We sold 344 dozen and used 762 eggs in the family. This flock's feed cost \$65.30 and there were 65 chickens raised and fed from this feed. Total cash for eggs sold \$116.05, feed \$65.30, net profit, \$50.75. January 1, 1927, I have left 20 old hens and 31 of the young birds.—J. K., Chelsea Height, Michigan.



SAVES LOSSES
Ross Brooder House
 No corners for crowding
 —ample area for 4½ ft. brooder—
 heavy ribbed glass lights. Diameter 12 ft., height 8½ feet. Combination ventilator and stove flue.
 Special concession on orders now. Write today.
Ross Cutter & Sile Co. 313 Warder St., Springfield, O.
 Makers ROSSMETAL Silos, Cutters, Garages, etc.

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

MAPLE HILL HATCHERY, Martin, Michigan.



MARKET FLASHES



Outlook for Live Stock Very Good

Rye in Strong Position—Wheat Appears Steadier

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

OUR home commerce is moving along at a satisfactory pace, and the banks are making loans to borrowers in good standing at rather low rates of interest, but the federal reserve banks have been reporting further slackening in the demand for credit, with continued ease in money rates. In most agricultural districts fewer farm mortgages are being made, and high-grade farms in the middle west are selling at good prices. Otherwise there is no marked change in general farming conditions, and farmers are planning ahead for their spring work. With such a promising outlook for the general livestock industry, most farmers in the great corn belt states are pretty sure to remain corn growers, and so much inferior corn was raised last year that it is highly important to exercise care in selecting seed corn for the spring planting. Furthermore, it is not enough to use good corn for planting, as times have changed materially, and a higher grade of corn is used than a decade ago. It is perhaps useless to add that at a time when farmers are complaining of a lack of profit in raising corn for marketing it would be foolish to court disaster by depending on other farmers to buy their corn. Obviously, the right course to follow is to take advantage of the situation and convert their corn and other feed into beef, pork, lard and mutton. Probably, the outlook for live stock was never more promising than it is right now, late reports by the Department of Agriculture showing decidedly fewer cattle in feeding districts than a year ago. Farmers are making good profits on hogs and cattle, and there is a good promise for the sheep industry, despite recently glutted markets and much lower prices than in recent years.

Rye Sells High

Rye is in a strong position, and high prices are paid. Last year's rye crop in the United States was the smallest raised in fourteen years, while the European crops were only four-fifths as large as in the previous year. High prices seem assured until another crop is grown, notwithstanding the fact that several of the countries of Europe are steadily lowering their consumption of rye bread, wheat flour being largely substituted.

Moderate Trading in Grain

In former years speculation in grain was on a much greater scale than it is now, and it was on the whole a bullish factor in making prices for wheat and the other cereals, for it is usually the case that the average man is oftener a bull than a bear. The wheat market has been in a rut of late and sales for May delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade have been not far away from \$1.43 a bushel. When it sold there it was usual for traders to sell and bring about a decline of a few cents, followed by renewed buying and rallies in prices. It begins to look like a gradual change for the better in the wheat market, with fair buying on some days by exporters, while word comes from Kansas City that the flour mills of that city are grinding on full time. Otherwise, the flour trade, both of the southwest and northwest, is slow, with mill running on short time. Exports of breadstuffs are good only part of the time, but the visible wheat supply in the United States is decreasing, and a short time ago it was down to 55,728,000 bushels, comparing with 57,804,000 bushels a week earlier and 45,235,000 bushels a year ago. May wheat sold a year ago at \$1.77, while two years ago it sold for \$2.06. Wheat is marketed freely most of the time, as are corn, oats and rye, and ample supplies are in sight, especially of corn. May corn at around 81 cents is a few cents lower than a year ago, while two years ago sales were made as high as \$1.37. May

oats at 47 cents are a little higher than last year; and No. 2 white oats are scarce at 50 cents for cash lots. May rye has sold up to \$1.10 on a short crop, or about where it sold a year ago.

Good Outlook for Hogs

According to the recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture, the hog supply has been gaining to a considerable extent, the increase for the calendar year 1926 being 481,000 head, or 1 per cent. Value increased 75 cents per head. This increase is not startling, and farmers have no reason to worry about the future, our population being extremely large and growing rap-

627,000 head less than a year ago. For the year to late date combined receipts in seven western packing points aggregate 912,000 cattle, comparing with 1,012,000 a year ago. Decreasing offerings of the better kinds in the Chicago market have put prices extremely high, while common to medium short fed cattle were slow to higher, despite decreasing supplies. Beef steers sold at \$7.75 to \$8.75 for the poorer light weights up to \$11.50 to \$13 for choice to extra weighty steers, with the bulk of the sales at \$9.25 to \$11.75 and the best yearlings at \$12.25. A year ago steers sold at \$7.75 to \$11.65. Recent sales of prime steers were at the best prices of the year and \$1 above the best price for heavy steers in 1926. Limited offerings of stockers and feeders have put prices much higher, with sales at \$6.50 to \$8.50 mainly at \$7 to \$8 and no good lots below \$7.

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.

idly, while the consumption of fresh and cured hog products continues on a large scale. Aggregate stocks of lard at western packing points at the close of January were up to 31,533,000 pounds, comparing with 17,330,000 pounds a month earlier and 27,487,000 pounds a year ago; but the stocks of cured hog meats were less than last year, despite a good January increase, standing at 195,272,000 pounds comparing with 156,120,000 pounds a month earlier and 205,687,000 pounds a year ago. So far prices of provisions have ruled much lower than last year, while hogs sold far higher than in recent years, 1926 excepted. Recently hogs sold in the Chicago market for \$11 to \$12.75, comparing with \$10.90 to \$13.75 a year ago; \$9.20 to \$11.20 two years ago and \$6.20 to \$7.45 three years ago. For this year to late date the receipts in seven western packing points were 2,743,000 hogs, comparing with 2,905,000 a year ago and 4,262,000 two years ago. Hogs arriving in Chicago average in weight 236 pounds, four pounds above the five year average.

Fat Cattle Higher

As reported by the Department of Agriculture, the number of cattle in this country on January 1 was 1,-

WHEAT

The fact that farm legislation is before Congress and prospects of its passing are good gives the wheat market strength and the trade is buying. Export business is moderate. Primary receipts continue of good volume and the movement in parts of the Southwest is reported to be as big as at any time on the crop.

CORN

Farm legislation is also playing a big part in the corn market and prices are higher than they were a week ago. Offerings are rather light with trade fairly active.

OATS

Oats trade has improved some during the last fortnight and higher prices are looked for in the future. Offerings are moderate and trade fair.

RYE

Rye continues in a very bullish condition with foreign interests buying nearly everything offered on the market. Further advances are expected.

BEANS

There are plenty of beans being offered on the market but buyers do not appear to be very plentiful. The prices remain around the same level as two weeks ago. Red kidneys are being offered at all kinds of prices with light reds around \$6.50 and dark reds \$4.50 per cwt.

POTATOES

Since the latter part of December potato prices have been working lower although the change during the last few weeks have amounted to only a few cents at most points. Part of this weakness is due to lower prices for other products and partly to the knowledge that the crop is larger than it was a year ago. In some markets the price is only slightly more than one-half what it was a year ago. Experts are inclined to believe that 1927 will be a good year providing growers will cut their acreage rather than increase it. However, reports indicate that growers intend to increase their acreage slightly this year.

HAY

The market appears to be a little easier in tone. Receipts are light but enough is being received to take care of demand which is not active. Low grades of all kinds are dull and uneven in price.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

Transactions are small with medium grades of territory wools comprising most of the trade. Fleece wools of the Ohio quality are quoted at 45¢@46¢, grease basis for fine and medium staples and quarter-blood at 45¢.

DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

Butter is unchanged at 49¢@50¢ per lb. for best creamery in tubs. Eggs are easy with demand off some. The price of fresh firsts is 36½¢@37¢ per doz.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

Hens slightly easy, other lines steady. Hens, good selling colored, 30¢; leghorns, 23¢. Cocks, 18¢@19¢. Springs, under 5 lbs, 28¢; over 5 lbs, 26¢; leghorn, 23¢; stags, 23¢; capons, fat, 7 lbs up, 36¢@38¢. Ducks, white, 4½ lbs up, 35¢; smaller or dark, 32¢. Geese, 25¢. Turkeys: Young, No. 1, 8 lbs up, 44¢; old toms, 32¢. Pigeons, \$2 doz.

SEEDS

DETROIT—Clover, cash, domestic, \$23.50; imported, \$21.50; February, \$17.90; March, \$17.80. Alsike, cash, \$22.50; March, \$22.75. Timothy, cash, old, \$2.65; new, \$2.85.

TOLEDO—Clover, cash, domestic, \$23.50; imported, \$21.50. Timothy, cash, new, \$2.85. Alsike, cash, \$22.50; March, \$22.75.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—Cattle—Market opening steady with little more life to trade. Good to choice yearlings, \$10@10.25; best heavy steers, \$8.50@9.75; best handy weight butcher steers, \$7.25@8; mixed steers and heifers, \$6@7.25; handy light butchers, \$6@6.75 light butchers, \$5@5.75; best cows, \$5.50@6.50; butcher cows, \$4.50@5.50; common cows, \$4.25@4.75; canners, \$3.50@4.25; choice light bulls, \$6@6.75; heavy bulls, \$5.50@7; stock bulls, \$5@6.25; feeders, \$6@7.50; stockers, \$5.50@7; milkers and springers, \$55@90.

Veal Calves—Market steady. Best \$16.50@17; others, \$4@16.

Sheep and Lambs—Market steady. Best lambs, \$13@13.25; fair lambs, \$11@12; light to common lambs, \$6@10; fair to good sheep, \$5@7.75; culls and common, \$2.50@4.

Hogs—Market slow. Mixed hogs, \$12.40@12.50.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.—(United States Department of Agriculture)—Hogs—Around 10c higher; few 180 lbs. down, including pigs, \$13.25; 200 to 230 lbs., \$13@13.10; packing sows, \$10.50@11.25. Cattle—Few reactor cows steady at \$3@3.50. Calves—Nominal; top vealers quotable \$17. Sheep—Steady; bulk good and choice fat lambs, \$13.25; cull and common, \$11@11.50.

CHICAGO—There was a further price advance in the hog market, running prices up to a top of \$12.75. Light grades of hogs were 15 cents higher than the best time Friday, while butchers were strong to 10 cents up. There were too few pigs and packing hogs on hand to test the trade. Choice light hogs sold at \$12.50@12.75 at the week's high point. Good butchers placed at \$12@12.40. A week ago best hogs stopped at \$12.40. The supply was only 2,000 with 4,000 leftovers.

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit Feb. 9	Chicago Feb. 9	Detroit Jan. 25	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.39		\$1.40	\$1.86
No. 2 White	1.40		1.41	1.87
No. 2 Mixed	1.38		1.39	1.86
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.80		.82	.80
No. 3 Yellow	.76	.73@.73½	.79	
OATS				
No. 2 White	.51	.47½	.51½	.44
No. 3 White	.48	.42@.47	.48½	.43
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.07		1.06	.98
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.70@4.80		4.75@4.80	4.40@4.50
POTATOES—				
(New) Per Cwt	2.66	1.90@2.10	3.00@3.16	4.00@4.06
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	19@20	20@22	19@20	24@24.50
No. 2 Tim.	17@18	18@20	17@18	21@22
No. 1 Clover	19@20	23@24	19@20	21@22
Light Mixed	18@19.50	20@21	18@19.50	22.50@23

Wednesday, February 9.—Talk of farm legislation strengthens grain market all down the line. Bean market easy. Poultry in fair demand. Eggs off.

MISCELLANEOUS DETROIT
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

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

LIVE RABBITS—Steady; 4½ lbs up, 23c.

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

DRESSED CALVES—Steady; best grades, 20@21c; medium grades, 16@18c; poor grades, 10@11c. (Best city dressed calves are selling in Detroit for 23@24c lb.)

GRAND RAPIDS QUOTATIONS

Wheat—No. 1 red, \$1.20 bu; rye 82c bu; corn, 85c bu; oats, 48c bu; barley, 90c bu; buckwheat, \$1.50 cwt; beans, white, \$4.20@4.30 cwt.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$17 ton; No. 2 timothy, \$15@16 ton; No. 1 mixed, \$17 ton; No. 1 clover, \$19½@20 ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$20@22 ton; straw, \$15 ton.

Butter fat, 53c lb.

Eggs by jobbers, first 34@35c doz; by retailers, 36@37c doz.



Week of February 13

THE average weather conditions for the week beginning February 13th in Michigan will be cold and dry. These conditions, however, will be modified from day to day.

At the very beginning of the week there will be rain, sleet or snow storms together with high winds. As the rear of this storm arrives in the state the temperature will rapidly fall and the state will experience a brief cold spell.

Immediately after the middle of the week there will be a moderation in the temperature. Together with the expected rains and warmer weather much snow will disappear, especially over southern counties. However, rains will soon turn to sleet and snow in small amounts at the end of the week and high winds and colder will follow.

Week of February 20

Storminess at very beginning of this week will soon give way to fair and colder weather. This weather will then last until near middle of week at which time sky conditions will become unsettled.

As a result of the low pressure at this time temperatures will show higher readings, winds will increase in force and there will follow general storms of rain or snow that will continue through most of the last half of the week.

The week ends with falling temperature and clearing weather. The general trend of the temperature will be downward until the latter part of next week.

POWELL MADE COMMISSIONER
OF AGRICULTURE

GOVERNOR Fred W. Green virtually completed his official family when on February 3 he announced the appointment of H. E. Powell of Ionia as Commissioner of Agriculture to succeed L. Whitney Watkins of Manchester.

Mr. Powell is well known in Grange circles, having been Master of his local Grange and of the Ionia County Pomona Grange and also having taken a very prominent part in State Grange work. He has been a Farm Bureau leader since that organization was started and just recently refused re-election as president of the Ionia County Farm Bureau. Also he was a member of the State Legislature for four terms, and was a strong supporter of the Agricultural College and encouraged the starting of the short-courses at that institution.

The State Department of Agriculture, under the administration of Mr. Watkins, has made splendid progress and is today an agency which is rendering a very valuable service to Michigan agriculture. Mr. Powell takes over his important duties under very favorable circumstances. He has announced that he is in full sympathy with the various projects being promoted by the department and that he intends to give his complete time and energy to keeping the services of the department abreast of Michigan farmers.

PLOW

This Shadow From your Fields!

There can be no compromise with the European Corn Borer.

Either you must win the battle or he will.

Clean plowing, authorities agree is the best practical way of killing this pest.

Therefore, Oliver has developed a special plow to control the corn borer. It plows deep. It turns the ground completely. It buries stalks and stubble entirely.

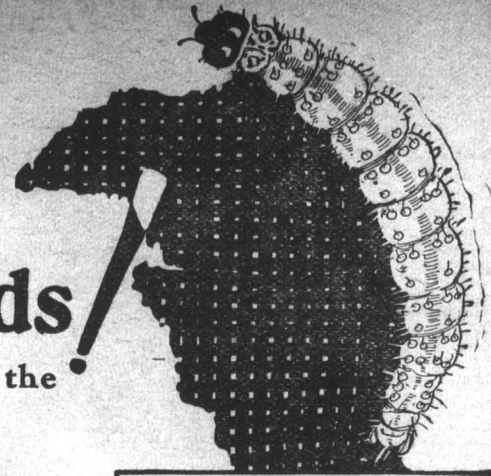
This new plow is furnished in two models—for tractor and for horse power.

See your Oliver dealer at once. He will be glad to show you, in your own fields, how this new plow protects your crop.

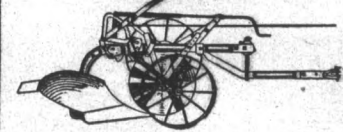
Write for our latest literature on the control of the European Corn Borer.

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OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS
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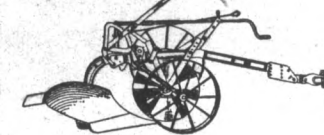
Oliver No. 134XX
for general tractor use



Oliver No. 81



Oliver No. 3AXX
for the Fordson



FOR
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MY ACCREDITED HERD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

20
HEAD

On account of going into market gardening business cannot give them proper care so will sell entire herd. My herd is headed by De Cream Co Ormsby De Kol 440267, a son of Sir Hengerveld Pietertje Ormsby 234786, and he is sireing real dairy type calves.

A real producing herd of 19 cows, which averaged in C. T. A. last year, 9587 lbs. milk, 336 lbs. fat at average age of 3 yrs. Also some good A. R. C. records. An almost 20,000-lb. junior 2 year old with 800 lbs. butter, and 4 of her daughters. Also a daughter of a 28-lb. cow, with 2 nearest dams averaging 700 lbs. milk 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Only 2 cows over 5 years old.

Herd accredited for 5 years. Priced for quick sale. One or all.

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HAY WANTED, ALFALFA, CLOVER MIXED, and clover. For sale, Palm Oil Middlings. The Hamilton Co., New Castle, Pa.

FOR SALE, INSPECTED OUTBERRY RASPBERRY plants, 100, \$1.50; 500, \$6.50 prepaid. 1000, \$11.00 F. O. B., St. Johns. Order early if you want some of the finest red berries grown. Write for special prices on larger amounts. Tony Motz, St. Johns, Michigan.

MASTODON EVERBURNING PLANTS LESS than 2c each. Why pay more. Champion Originator. Catalogue Free. Edward Lubke, New Buffalo, Michigan.

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.

HELP WANTED—MAN CAPABLE TO HANDLE large Silver Fox ranch under instructions. Successful stock breeder preferred. No lightweight will connect. F. E. Breakey, Walled Lake, Mich.

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FOR SALE, 90 ACRES, STOCK AND TOOLS. Good buildings. No encumbrances. Evert Michael, Munith, Michigan, Route 2.

FOR SALE OR RENT ALL OR PART OF MY Farm, 860 acres on a good gravel road. Frank Glawe, Oquessoc, Michigan.

WANTED TO RENT, ON SHARES, FARM WITH tools and stock. Albert De Vries, Dighton, Michigan.

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80 ACRES, GOOD LOCATION, GOOD CONDITION, price right. Jensen, Saline, Michigan.

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS AND hens. Toulouse ganders. White Pekin ducks, drakes. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.

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MATTRESSES MADE ANY SIZE. LOW FACTORY prices. Catalog Free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Illinois.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING OR SMOKING, 5 pounds \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Guaranteed. Pay when received. Pipe free for names ten tobacco users. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF, SMOKING-chewing, 15 lb. \$2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

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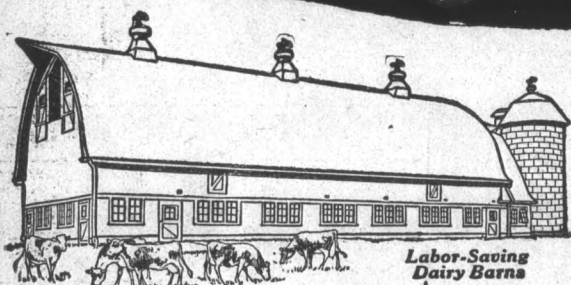
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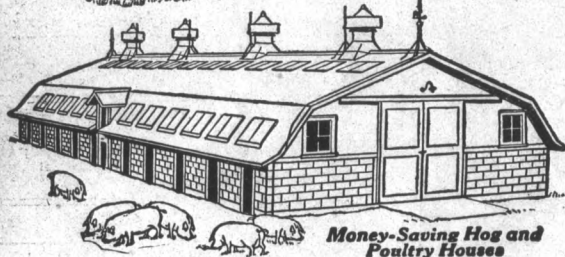
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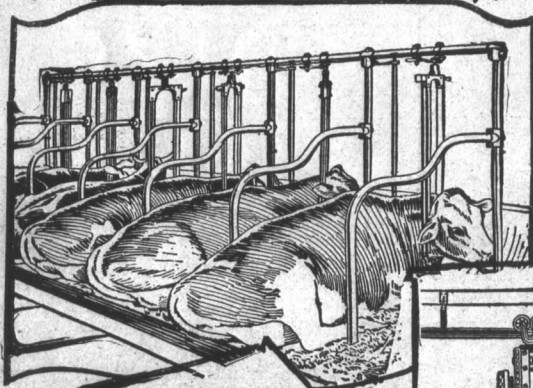
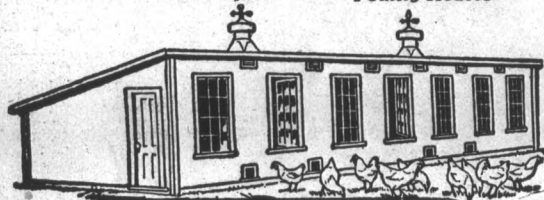
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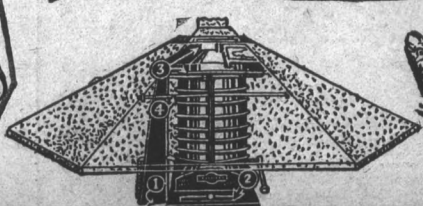
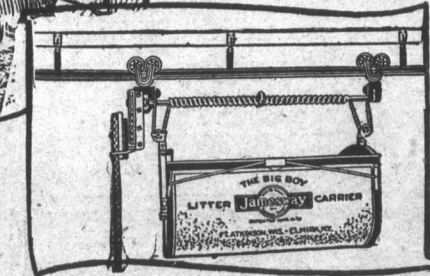
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