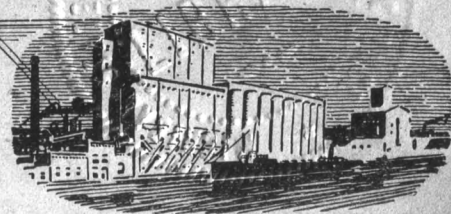


The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XII, No. 1

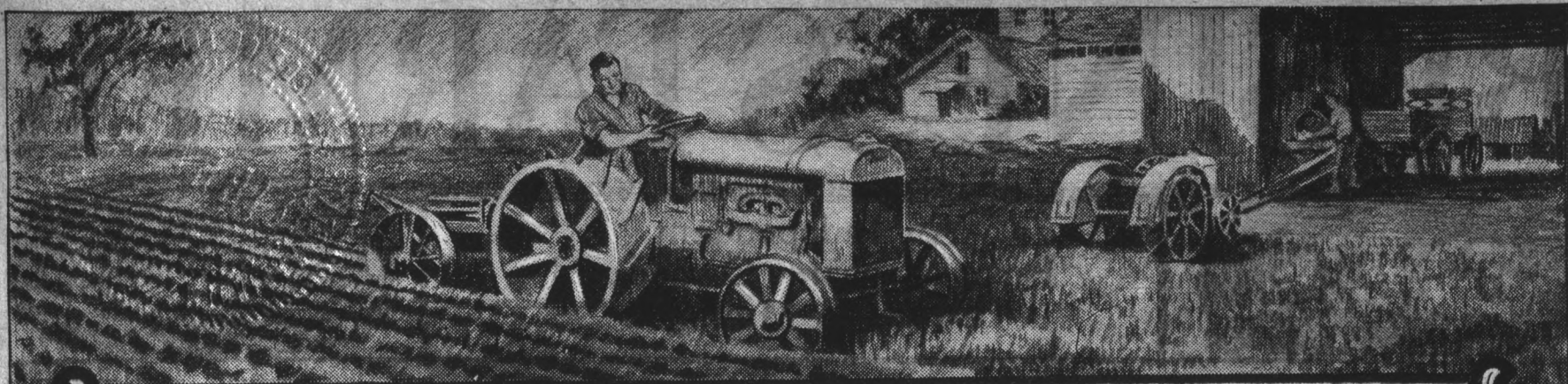
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1924

TERMS: TWO YEARS \$1
60c PER YEAR—5 YRS. \$2



"O, THAT 'TWERE JUNE AND NOT SEPTEMBER!"

In this issue: American Farmers Not Going From Bad to Worse—A Visit to "Altaltaland Farm"



Why Fordson Tractors cost so little and give so much

Between the American farmer and the Ford organization, there has always been the closest understanding.

By continuing its service to the farmer from year to year, the Ford organization is realizing the Ford ideal—"greatest service to the most people".

To accomplish this, the Ford organization has acquired and controls vast timber lands, coal and iron mines, transportation routes, and channels of distribution; built giant factories, mills, foundries, furnaces, warehouses, docks and power plants. Without these vast Ford resources, the Fordson Tractor could not be sold for so little, could not give so much in superior quality and service.

The Fordson Tractor does more, for less money, than any other farm power unit. It is a practical, time-saving aid in plowing, harrowing, planting, mowing, harvesting, threshing, road-mending and scraping, timber-cutting and sawing, hauling, pumping, excavating—in fact every duty the farmer must perform which requires power.

The Fordson Tractor makes farming easier and more profitable. The Fordson Tractor enables more work to be done in less time, thus permitting the farmer to have more leisure for making his life and the lives of his family happier and more abundant. By thus lightening the farmer's burden, the Fordson Tractor renders its great service to the American farmer.

Fordson TRACTORS



Ford Motor Company

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SATURDAY
September 13th,
1924

VOL. XII. NO. 1

Being absolutely independent
our columns are open for the
discussion of any subject per-
taining to the farming business.

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

TWO YEARS \$1

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ter, August 22, 1917, at the
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3rd, 1879.

American Farmer Not Going From Bad to Worse

David Friday, Former President of M. A. C. Says "American Agriculture Has Seen Progress Which Never Before Was Witnessed By Any Group Which Tilled the Soil"

AMERICAN agriculture has just turned a corner, Dr. David Friday, Washington, D. C., economist and former president of Michigan Agricultural college, declared in an address before the American Association of joint stock land banks.

"It is the final turn to the right that leads out of the slough of depression onto the high road of prosperity," he asserted. "It may be that we are facing a decline in the general price level of all commodities during the next decade or two. It is certain that we will not again see the general up-swing of prices which occurred between 1897 and 1914.

"In 1879, in consequence of destructive frosts in the spring, and heavy rains all summer in England and France, the price of wheat rose rapidly and our export surplus, unprecedented in volume, sold at a good price. The result was prosperity for the farmer, and a revival in American industry generally. The good fortune for the American farmer continued through 1880.

"But the price increase could not hold, because agricultural production in America was outrunning this country's ability to consume it. In 1906 the improved land had more than doubled in area compared with 1870.

What History Shows

In 1891 the wheat crop had exceeded more than 600,000,000 bushels. When the depression of 1893 reduced purchasing prices went to ruinous levels.

"Prices began to rise after August of 1896, when news came of a crop failure in India. The next year a scorching drought in France and a wet harvest in Russia and in the Danube valley cut the European crop. America had a good yield and prices advanced still further.

"The resultant business revival was arrested for a brief space in 1907-08, but the general trend of prices was upward until 1910. This year initiated an era during which the number of farms actually decreased.

"There are today fewer farms and fewer persons farming than there were 14 years ago. The acreage of improved land is only slightly larger. The farmers who fed 60,000,000 city folk 14 years ago must feed 80,000,000 today.

Supply Boost Seen

"The likelihood is that the supply of their products will increase barely as rapidly as the mouths to be fed. We will therefore, have a duplication of the situation which prevailed from 1897 on. In that period the prices of farm products rose more rapidly than those of others commodities.

"If the general price level of commodities should decline, what has been said here will lead to the conclusion that farm prices will decline less than other prices. There is already some evidence that this is taking place.

"In April, 1923, farm products stood at 141. In July, 1924, the latest month available, the price for all commodities stood at 147, a decline of 12 points from the highest level reached since the depression of 1922; but farm products are still at 141. Every single group of commodities except farm products has declined.

Farm Values Increase

"American agriculture has seen progress which never before was witnessed by any group which tilled the soil. The impression that the American farmer has been going

"AMERICAN agriculture has seen progress which never before was witnessed by any group which tilled the soil," says Dr. Friday. "The impression that the American farmer has been going from bad to worse is arrant nonsense.

"The I. C. C. has valued our railroads at about \$20,000,000,000; but the value of farm lands exclusive of buildings is today \$28,000,000,000 higher than it was in 1900.

"The American farmer does not belong to an impoverished class. He is a member of an industry that has done well by him in the past and which promises him increased progress and well-being in the future.

"Agriculture has now been in a state of depression for almost four years. Crop and weather conditions here and abroad have once more produced a phenomenal rise in the price of cotton, wheat and corn. It is a hopeful sign for the future of agriculture that this increase has not come about as the result of any political action, but of more fundamental causes which are likely to continue for some years."

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litical action, but of more fundamental causes which are likely to continue for some years.

"That the farmer's purchasing power for 1924 will be vastly greater than for 1922 is no longer a matter of dispute. In the cotton-growing sections revival came last year. In the wheat, corn and hog areas, it has just arrived. The most difficult problem is to decide how long it will continue.

"The revival of 1879 lasted a comparatively short time. After 1881 the price trend of wheat and other farm products was definitely downward once more and continued to fall until 1896. But after 1897 the upward movement continued for 17 years. Then war swept across the current of our industrial life and carried prices to high heaven. What prices will the future bring for farm products?

Feeding Silage Made From Immature Corn

ACCORDING to present prospects unless frost holds off much longer than usual there will be many fields of corn that will not mature this year. Suitable preparations should be considered and made now by farmers who are likely to face the problem of disposing of a crop of corn that has not matured.

The farmer who has livestock to feed and can convert his immature corn into silage is perhaps in a position to obtain the greatest value from his crop.

The results of an experiment conducted by James W. Wilson and Arthur H. Kuhlman at the South Dakota Experiment Station should be of interest at this time. A few years ago it was necessary, because of a very wet season to replant a field of corn on July 15.

At silo filling time this corn was just beginning to tassel. After a silo had been filled with well matured dent corn, another silo was filled with this very green immature corn.

A lot of four yearling range steers was fed a ration of mature corn silage, oil meal and oat straw for a period of 120 days while a similar lot received a ration of silage made from the immature corn oil meal and oat straw. While the steers in the first lot made very satisfactory gains it was rather surprising to find that those in the second lot made an average daily gain of 2.09 pounds during the 120 day feeding period.

The accompanying table summarizes the results obtained in these 2 lots, lot I being fed mature corn silage and oilmeal and lot II immature corn silage and oilmeal:

(Continued on Page 19)

FEEDING VALUE OF IMMATURE CORN SILAGE COMPARED WITH MATURE SILAGE

	Lot I	Lot II
Number of Steers in Each Lot	4	4
Number of Days Fed	120	120
Average Init. Weight Per Steer	1,008	983
Average Final Weight Per Steer	1,287	1,234
Total Gain Per Lot	1,117	1,005
Average Gain Per Steer	279	251
Average Daily Gain Per Steer	2.33	2.09
Total Silage Consumed	\$1,074	\$9,827
Total Oilmeal Consumed	1,368	1,368
Total Oat Straw Consumed, 90 days	855	1,366
Average Feed Required for 100 pounds of Gain:		
Silage	2,781.91	3,962.83
Oilmeal	122.47	136.12
Straw	76.54	135.92
Average Daily Feed Per Head:		
Silage	64.74	82.94
Oilmeal	2.87	2.87
Straw	1.78	3.08

"It is not given to any man to look into the future and foretell exactly what will happen. But we do know that the prices of the future will be determined by the supply of farm products, and by the demand for them. The law of supply and demand still holds, and is more acceptable today than it was six months ago. It is possible at this time to set down some of the changed conditions which govern the supply of farm products; and to forecast the course of demand for them.

Just "Turned Corner"

"The text of this address tonight is 'Blessed is the man who knows history, for he shall be sized with hysteria.' American agriculture has just turned a corner. It is the final turn to the right that leads out of the slough of depression onto the high road of prosperity. This sounds like bold prophecy, after the experience of the last four years. But anyone who has read history knows that the same thing has happened at least twice before in this country within the last 50 years. It happened in England in 1816 when after a year of debate and legislative endeavor prices were set right by natural forces.

"The forces which underlie the supply of farm products consist of the land in cultivation, the number of persons engaged in agriculture, and the efficiency of the methods which they employ. The number of farms and the people engaged in agriculture have actually declined since 1910. The number of acres of improved land is only slightly larger.

"Someone will ask why supply is not certain to lag far behind demand throughout this period. The answer is that the improvements in agricultural methods which have been brought about by the scientific research of the department of agriculture, of the agricultural colleges, and of the experiment stations which they maintain, have greatly increased the efficiency of the farming industry.

Can Boost Output

"There are today only 15 per cent more people engaged in agriculture than there were in 1900, yet they bring 40 per cent more product measured in actual physical units, in bushels, tons, gallons and dozens.

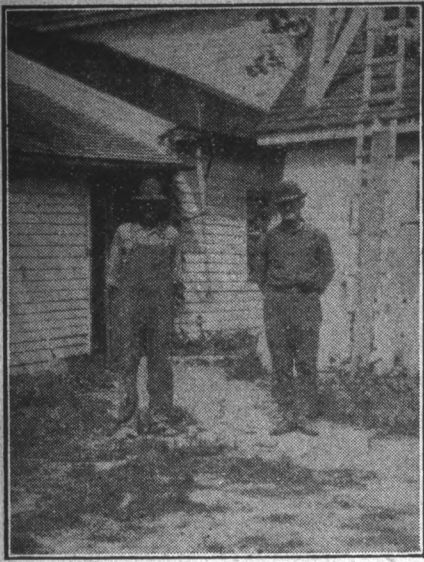
Anyone who is conversant with the possibilities of improvement in the field of agricultural production knows that the number of people now engaged in farming can increase their output to meet the growth of urban population for a decade or more to come. The increased price of agricultural products will stimulate the use of fertilizers, machinery, and better methods. Such an increase naturally comes about only gradually, so that there is no danger of a supply in excess of demand at profitable prices.

"One of the reasons why a comparison of mere price levels for agricultural in this year with 1913 is deceptive is to be found in the fact that the output per person engaged, and therefore the number of units of farm products sold at these prices is more than 10 per cent greater than it was before the war.

"In 1923 the price level for farm products was only 41 per cent above that of 1913, but the value of farm products exclusive of crops fed to livestock was 71 per cent larger than 10 years ago. That output per person will continue to increase. At the higher prices which will prevail the prosperity of our agricultural classes will continue its upward course."

A Visit to "Alfalfaland Farm"

Where Light Sandy Soil Produces Bumper Crops of Alfalfa



Herman Wilcox (left) and his son, Frank in their working clothes.

I STEPPED into the office of William Murphy, county agent of Macomb county, just in time to hear him conclude a telephone conversation with "Will you drive over to 'Alfalfaland Farm' with me in the morning and let me prove to you it can be done? You will? All right, I'll be along about 8 o'clock. Goodbye."

"Hello," he said as he hung up the receiver and motioned me to a chair, "Say, have you ever been out to 'Alfalfaland Farm'?" I confessed I hadn't and asked for more information about the place. His reply was, "Let's hop into the flivver and run out there and then you can see for yourself. It isn't very far."

So we hopped into the flivver and was on our way. As we "flivvered along" he told me that when I came into his office he was talking to a farmer who declared his land was too sandy to grow alfalfa. He had tried it once and he knew it couldn't be done. However "Bill," as county agent Murphy is known to his friends, knew he could raise it if he went about it right and had finally got him to consent to visit a farm where sandy soil was produc-

ing as fine alfalfa as any land. "Whenever a farmer in this county says he can't grow alfalfa on his land because it is too sandy I take him to this farm, he said "and nearly every one I have taken up there has decided to grow some alfalfa."

We drove to Washington, turned to the left and drove west a half mile and then turned to the north. After driving about a mile and a half in that direction "Bill" interrupted our conversation on general matters with "Here we are. It's this place on the left." Well he didn't need to tell me which side of the road it was on. It was like an oasis in the middle of a desert. One could look across a field of alfalfa and it reminded them of the ocean, as the alfalfa swayed gently in the breeze. On the other side of the road it was a different story, about the only crop being mullen with a few spears of grass here and there trying to exist in spite of the drifting sands.

At "Alfalfaland Farm"

As you turn in at the gate and notice the fine buildings and well-kept appearance of the farm the thought comes to you that this farm is the hobby of a rich man and is maintained at a loss. The farm is owned by William Hart, of Detroit, a man who has plenty of money, but he is a business man and bought the farm with the idea of making it a business proposition that would pay its way. And it has.

The farm contains 266 acres and 12 years ago could have been purchased for \$30 per acre and until 7 years ago the value showed little change. It was at that time that Mr. Hart rented his farm to Herman Wilcox and his son Frank, and from then on it improved each year until not where once only mullen grew fine crops of clover, corn, oats and alfalfa are produced.

It takes them four years to get a field up to where it produces a good

By MILON GRINNELL

crop. The first year the field is tested and limestone put on according to needs and the field is sown to sweet clover. This clover makes fine pasture for the cattle during the second year, then the following spring barnyard manure is put on, the ground plowed and planted to corn. The fourth year fore limestone is sown, according to the needs of the soil, and alfalfa sown. They harvested 60 acres of alfalfa this year and sowed last spring. Other crops on the farm this year include 70 acres of oats and 45 acres of corn.

The work of building up the land has gone forward steadily until they now have only 14 acres to improve. Their work this year was quite extensive, a total of 80 tons of limestone being used. In one field they are experimenting with different fertilizers to determine whether there is anything that they are overlooking. County Agent Murphy has encouraged them very much in the work and has conducted soil tests. The work on the farm is done with both horses and tractor.

Dairying Plays Part

Three huge silos at the end of the barn indicate that dairying has its place in their program, and an inspection of the basement of the barn reveals that the latest equipment has been installed within the last year. They have 70 head of cattle on the farm, 40 of which are milking cows. While they have only 15 head of purebred registered cattle at present they are discarding the scrubs and replacing them with purebreds as rapidly as they can. They have been members of the Macomb County Testing Association, No. 1, for two years and they have several cows that place well up toward the top as producers. Most of the milk produced by these 40 cows goes to Detroit hospitals.

Hogs too are raised but only on a small scale at present. Plans are under way to increase their herd as they have found there is money in hogs if handled right. Their hogs are being fed stale fried cakes and cull beans. I do not know how many of our readers are feeding such a ration but the condition of the hogs on "Alfalfaland Farm" would indicate that farmers who raise hogs and are in a locality where they can purchase stale fried cakes by the barrel from a baker at a reasonable figure would be making a wise move if they arranged with the baker for all the stale fried cakes he had each day for pig feed.

Paid Its Way

I asked Frank Wilcox how much it had cost them per acre to put the soil in first class producing condition and his reply was "Nothing, and it has not only paid its own way but has turned a profit."

"Of course we have made our mistakes and had out set-backs," he continued, "but we have wonderful cooperation from Mr. Hart and this is a great help. If every farm owner cooperated with his tenant like Mr. Hart cooperates with us there would be less trouble about renting farms." And a talk with Mr. Hart revealed him to be very enthusiastic over Herman and Frank Wilcox and gave them most of the credit for what is being done on the farm.

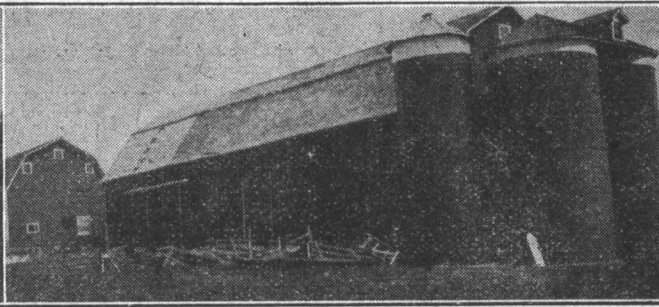
Barn Dances

I was decided that the barn was not large enough so last spring an addition was built. Upon the completion of the work invitations to attend a barn dance were sent to the neighbors in the surrounding territory. The barn was lighted with electric lights and the music furnished by a four-piece orchestra and around two hundred people turned out. The space on the barn floor was not needed until they started putting up hay so the floor was kept

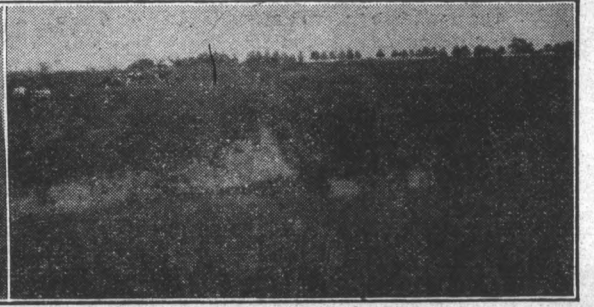
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Part of the dairy herd kept on "Alfalfaland Farm". Sweet clover pasture helps fill the milk pail.



They believe in feeding plenty of ensilage to their stock and the three silos keep them well supplied.



On the other side of the fence the soil has been built up and on this side it has not. Note the bare spots.

Do Not Let Your Varieties of Pedigreed Seed Lose Their Identity

By FRANK A. SPRAGG

Late Research Professor in Plant Breeding, M. A. C.

FEW farmers ask the question why a variety of wheat, oats or barley runs out. It the variety is truly pedigreed, it has originated from a single seed, and because these crops are self-fertile all the plants in the field have the same qualities as the original ancestors. If the pedigreed variety is the product of an Experiment Station, it is superior to the others at least in yield and undoubtedly also in certain qualities. For instance, a wheat must be a better milling and baking variety as well as a superior yielder.

Too often, when a farmer gets a new variety he forgets to clean his drill and probably also forgets to turn his sacks inside out and shake them when he went to get the new seed. The few seeds of another variety that were left in the drill or sack cause the grain to be mixed from the beginning. Perhaps there may also be some seeds from the same grain on the land. The manure may bring in other grain. Thus the crop is mixed. The farmer that is careless with these things will no doubt be careless in harvest and threshing. The binder goes to the field with a half a bundle from some other field. This is bound in with the new variety. The new grain may be carefully handled separately and stacked on top of the old

WE recently published a series of articles by the late Prof. Spragg on the varieties of seed bred for Michigan soils and in this article he explains how varieties run out and how you can prevent it. If not given proper attention a variety will run out in from three to four years and then you must start all over again, that is if you want to raise the most profitable crops. This is perhaps the last article for publication written by the late Prof. Spragg.

variety, but the wagon bed may bring in several straws from the old variety which has just been hauled. When a threshing machine finally comes, the grain is threshed first but without cleaning the machine. All the foreign grain that the machine contained is mixed with the new. Perhaps the men feeding the machine found it hard to tell where the new grain left off and the old variety began. Thus two or three extra bundles of the old variety were mixed in.

Let this process go on for three or four years. The farmer has changed works with different farmers each year, and few scattering straws have brought in new varieties. The new variety finally loses

its identity and one may well wonder what to call it. At last there is very little of the new variety in the mixture, and the farmer decides that the grain has "run out." He is right about it.

If you have been guilty of letting your variety of grain "run out" or lose its identity as above, I can tell you a better way. In the first place, if you are going to buy an improved variety be sure to turn your sacks inside out and shake off whatever they contain. Remember to do this always when handling high grade seed, as this is a fruitful source of trouble.

Clean Out Drill

When you are getting ready to drill in any grain be sure to pick

the last grain out of your drill. These grains are apt to be lodged on ledges or tucked into cracks around the box. Then when all the grain is down into the tubes, run it until the last grain is out. You can now put your pure grain in the box and drill it without danger.

In fitting the ground to plant the crop, think what grew on the field last time. Is there any danger that it will grow again. If it is spring and you are fitting the land to sow oats or barley, did that piece of land grow any rye or winter wheat last year? If it did, you had best begin fitting the ground in the fall before plowing or disking. Be sure that the wheat or rye is killed before drilling in the spring grain because if they grow they produce seed that will cause much trouble in after years. When you haul manure out onto the field that you are fitting to plant, consider whether there is any grain in this manure that will trouble your crop. Perhaps you could put the manure containing grain on a piece that is going into corn and give yourself a chance to cultivate it out and control it in that way. If you wish to fertilize for spring grain and have no manure that is free of grain, perhaps you can manage to scatter the

(Continued on Page 21)

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



ELECTED FELLOW OF ROYAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—Prof. C. V. Raman, famed East Indian, is the third of his race to be elected a fellow of the Royal Society of England.



PREMIER HERRIOT VISITS PREMIER MACDONALD.—This informal photograph of Premiers Herriot of France and MacDonald of England was taken at the latter's country home where he entertained the head of the French government. They were snapped while resting from a long walk.



FROM ILLITERATE TO PRINCIPAL IN 10 YEARS.—Ten years ago at the age of 21 C. McCoy Franklin first attended school and today he is principal of the Crossmore, North Carolina school.



PERMANENT LIP "ROUGE."—Dorothy Mackaill, well known stage and screen star, has consigned her lipstick to the world of yesterday and has had her lips made a permanent vermillion through a delicate tatoo process.



THE "LADY EDISON."—Miss Buelah Louise Henry of Raleigh, North Carolina, is holder of more patents than any other woman in the world. She holds 47 patents.



BULL TAKES RIDE IN AREOPLANE.—With the permission of the French government a Dutch breeder sent this six months old bull for breeding purposes from the flying-field at Rotterdam by areoplane to France. A case of livestock coming rather high.



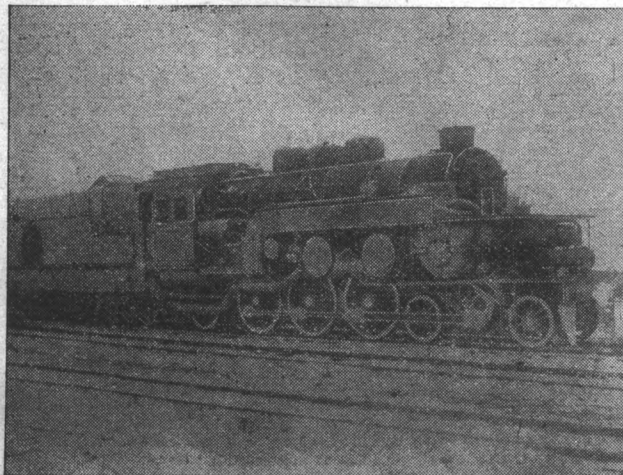
CLAIMS GLAND TREATMENT WOULD LOWER CRIME.—Dr. M. G. Schlapp, of New York City, claims that 50 per cent of all crime could be abolished if the malefactors were given gland treatment.



AN ARMLESS WONDER.—One of the main attractions at the Winter Garden in Berlin, Germany, is "Elroy", the man without arms. He is very clever with his feet, however, shooting a rifle, playing musical instruments, cards, and doing many other things.



TUBERCULOSIS CURE.—Dr. Robert Dahmer, of Berlin, claims he has a cure for tuberculosis. The remedy is two separate inoculations of different gases, the first opens the bronchial tubes, the second attacks the germs.



GERMANY'S FIRST TURBINE LOCOMOTIVE.—This is the first turbine locomotive to be used in Germany. Manufactured by Krupp, it is on the Berlin line, and it is declared that its advantages over the old boiler system is that it saves at least 20 per cent on coal.



SIAM PRIEST.—A priest standing at the door of a temple in Cheingmai, N. Siam. We are indebted to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for this photograph.



INVENTS TRAILER FOR HIS BICYCLE.—Harry V. Grandin, of Winthrop, Mass., invented this "turnout" so he could take his two little friends riding. All it is is a pair of wheels and a few pieces of wood. Most any farmer boy could make it in a half hour or so.



Look For
This Sign

EN-AR-CO
AUTO GAME
FREE



"WHITE ROSE" The Gasoline
without "Clinkers."
THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY
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EN-AR-CO Auto Game FREE!

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Send En-ar-co Auto Game FREE. I have never received an En-ar-co Game. (Write your name and address plainly—preferably printed.)

My name is _____ St. or R. F. D. No. _____
Postoffice _____ County _____ State _____
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER

PLANT WHEAT AGAIN

After harvesting a record crop of wheat this season with prices at high levels, you now can plant your wheat profits where they will be safe and producing more income.

Then you will have an income independent of crop and market conditions. Every month will be an income month with your harvest of dollars safe and sure.

Consumers Power Preferred Shares

Combining safety, freedom from taxes and high rate of interest, 6.6%, assure you a certain harvest every month. Your investment is backed by a vital service to Michigan people.

Ask our employees for all the facts.

Securities Department,

Jackson, Michigan.



Farmers Service Bureau

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

LAND SOLD FOR DELINQUENT TAXES

I have in mind to buy a piece of land advertised for taxes and would like some information. This sale is to be conducted in Alpena. After you bid a piece of land in and pay the taxes listed how long before you can use the timber on the land? How long before you can apply for title to same and where do you apply? Please give me any information you may have covering the purchase of tax land. Thanking you in advance, I remain, D. M., Ossineke, Mich.

ON the first Tuesday in May following your purchase of the land sold for delinquent taxes, you could present your certificate to the auditor general and he would furnish you with a deed to the land.—Asst. Legal Editor.

EACH MAN RECEIVES HALF OF SHEEP

I would like your opinion on the following proposition: A and B invest an equal amount in a flock of breeding ewes. A assumes all care of the flock during the year and furnishes all roughage while the flock is housed in the winter. B furnishes pasture during the pasture season. Any grain fed during lambing period is furnished equally. How should the profits be divided?—H. F., Manchester, Michigan.

IN this case the investment has been near enough equal that the returns should probably be based on each man receiving one-half. However, the cost of wintering the ewes and caring for them throughout the year would be much greater than the cost of pasture, and probably the best way would be to estimate the value of the roughage consumed during the winter, and the labor required in caring for them, including lambing time. The value of the summer pasture should be off set against the value of the winter roughage and labor, and A should receive from B's share of the returns one-half of the difference.—V. A. Freeman, Extension Specialist in Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

CAN NON-TAX PAYER VOTE?

Will you kindly tell me through the columns of your valuable paper if it is lawful for a person paying no taxes whatever to vote at a regular election on a question of spending money that belongs to the city?—A Reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER, Hillsdale, Mich.

A NON-TAX payer would not be disqualified to vote on such questions unless prohibited by a city ordinance.—Asst. Legal Editor.

COMPENSATION ACT

I would like some information regarding the Michigan Compensation Act. Am a farmer 65 years old, and use my spare time working on the road for the township. Five weeks ago while in their employ I got a leg broke. How would I proceed to get my claim before the proper authorities? I have not done anything about it yet, as I am unable to get around, and it will be another month before I will be able to work.—M. M., North Star, Mich.

If you will communicate with the Department of Labor and Industry they will give you proper advice as to how to proceed and will send the necessary blanks on which to make your application for compensation.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

FAILED TO NOTIFY

I have always been a subscriber to THE BUSINESS FARMER and have seen lots of advice given in your columns. I signed my name on a note for a man once and it was due and we renewed it but the next time it came due was August 2, 1923, and not even the interest paid nor even I was not notified till a long time after. Now the holder has come on and served papers on me. Can he collect it after it has run over so long? If it was a debt of

mine I would pay it but can not pay others. The note is for about \$600. What advice would you give me if they can collect it? Could I give my things away or give a bill of sale to some one or deed them to some one or how would be best as I sure can not pay it?—J. T., Evart, Mich.

FROM your letter, I assume you signed the note as an accommodation indorser. An accommodation indorser of a note is entitled to notice of non-payment by the maker, and if he is not notified of the maker's non-payment immediately, he is discharged from liability as endorser, provided, of course, notice was not waived.—Asst. Legal Editor.

ARE LEGAL VOTERS OF DISTRICT

Two persons who own land in the country in a certain school district have moved to the city and send their children to the city school. They both go back to the farm, one for a visit, and the other for three or four months. The question is, are they legal voters in the district?—Mrs. S., Hesperia, Mich.

THIS is not a question that can be answered without having all the facts which might be presented. It is the general conclusion that person's residence is a matter of his intention, and if these people have done nothing to show that they intended to establish a legal residence elsewhere, it is very likely that they would be legal voters of the district.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

IS AMERICAN CITIZEN

A man now more than 60 years old was born in the U. S. and when two or three years old was taken to Canada and brought up there by those not his relatives and was married there to a woman born there. About 13 years after marriage the

REV. WARNER TAKES VACATION

DUE to over work our religious editor, Rev. David F. Warner, has been forced to take a vacation. His health has not been the best for some time and it has kept getting worse until his physician ordered him to put aside his work for a couple of months. He had sermons prepared in advance for our readers to take care of one month but not enough for the other so our September issues will not contain a sermon but we hope for a speedy recovery and expect to have him back with us in time for the first October number.

family (parents and 4 children) moved to Michigan where they have since resided, about 29 years. It is not known whether or not this man voted or was naturalized in Canada. Is he or his wife, either or both of them, now legal voters in Michigan?—F. R., Macomb County, Michigan.

If the man was never naturalized in Canada he is still a citizen of the United States. If he was naturalized there he would have to become naturalized here again before becoming a citizen. If no record exists of his naturalization in Canada, I am of the opinion his vote here would be legal and valid.—Asst. Legal Editor.

Safety First

Dorcas—"Do you ever allow a man to kiss you when you're out motoring with him?"

Philippa—"Never. If a man can drive safely while kissing me, he's not giving the kiss the attention it deserves."—Kansas City Star.

Doubling Up

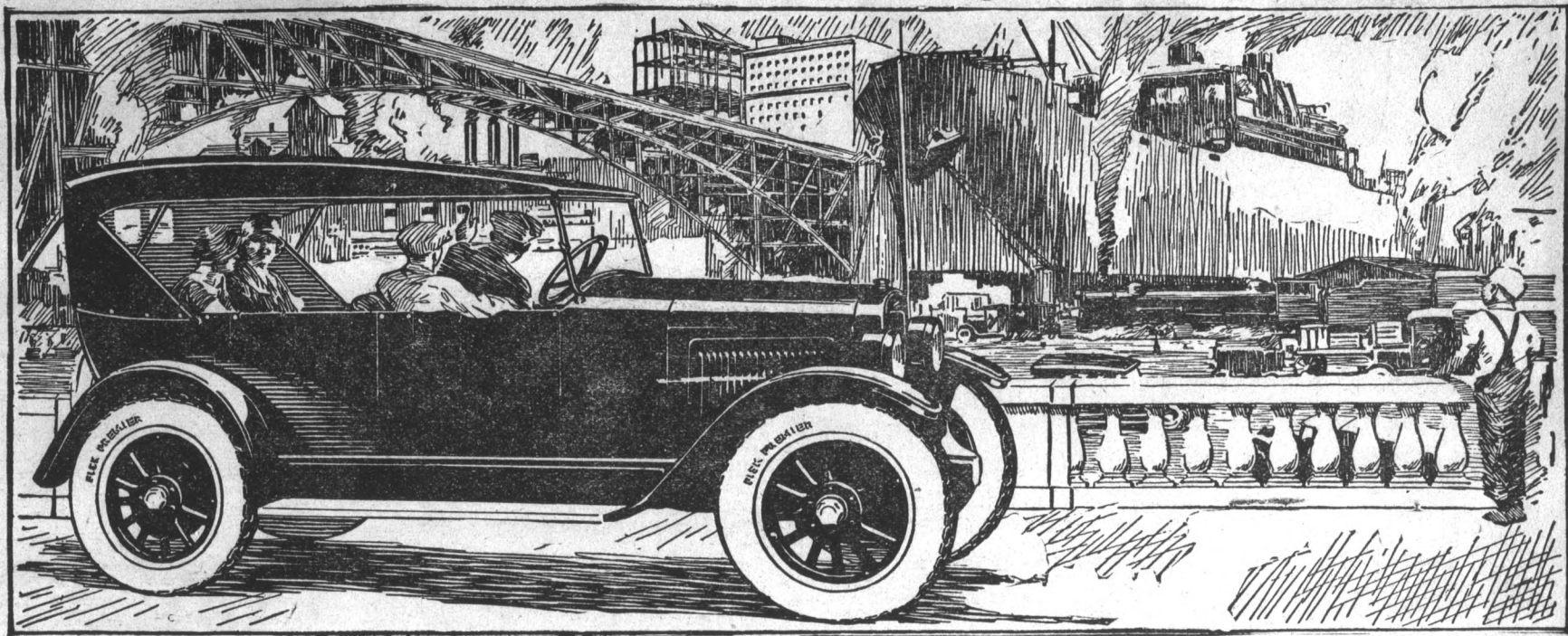
"Willie," asked the teacher, "what is the plural of man?"

"Men," answered the small pupil.

"And the plural of child?"

"Twins," was the prompt reply.

All Steel *Adopted for Greater Safety*



With Everlasting Baked Enamel Finish

Most motor car bodies are skeletons of wood, with thin sheets of steel nailed outside—whereas the Overland body is *all* steel, a frame of steel covered with steel—all steel, welded into one-piece solidity.

Wood collapses at a bending stress of 5,000 lbs. to the square inch—whereas steel will stand a stress of 35,000 lbs. to the square inch. That's the kind of strength and safety and durability Overland gives you!

—the *only* touring car under \$800 with coachwork entirely of steel! Body by Budd, pioneer in steel bodies.

—and the *only* touring car under \$800 with a genuine finish of hard-baked enamel!

Steel, the great builder and bulwark of civilization . . . *Steel*, the strength

of mighty ships, trains, bridges, skyscrapers . . . *Steel* is the *strength* of Overland . . .

Here is a car that keeps its looks with age. Its everlasting enamel finish is baked on in ovens fiery-hot.

You can pour scalding water on this finish or scrub it with strong chemicals used to remove road tar—and even turn the scorching flame of a blow-torch on it without marring its gleaming beauty.

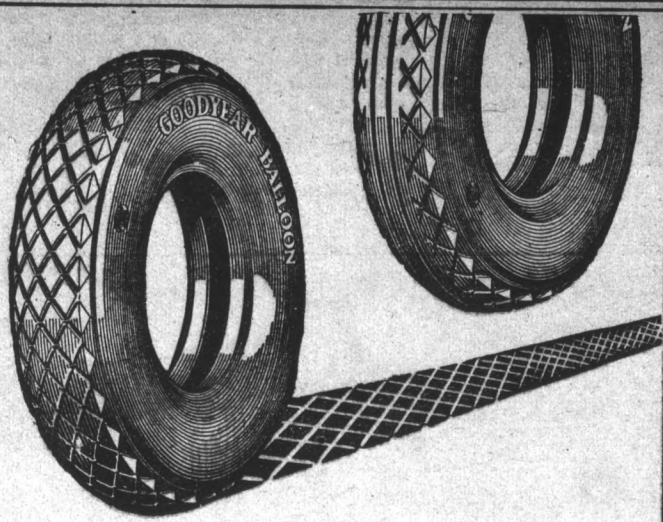
And with all of this strength and *permanent* beauty are linked big power—great economy—dependability—and 23 big-car quality advantages unmatched at anywhere near the price. See this *all-steel* Overland. Drive it in traffic or over the hills. Ask the dealer to explain the easy buying terms. In an age of steel, drive an all-steel Overland!

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Toledo, Ohio

Overland

Willys-Overland Sales Co. Ltd.,
Toronto, Canada

OVERLAND



The whole comfort-principle of the balloon tire depends on the flexibility of the tire under shock. To buttress that flexibility with superlative endurance, Goodyear developed the sensational new cord fabric SUPERTWIST. The superiority of SUPERTWIST, used only by Goodyear, lies in its greater elasticity: it far out-stretches the breaking point of standard cord fabric. Hence SUPERTWIST protects Goodyear Balloon Tires against stone bruise and rupture, while delivering you maximum comfort and riding ease.

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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New Radio Set Has No Outside
Wires or Storage Batteries

The new Trans-continental Radiophone which is the most simple, and the clearest, toned radio set you have ever listened to, is the invention of Mr. B. H. Coats, of Chicago. This radio outfit is entirely different from all others. No outside wires needed. No troublesome storage batteries. It comes complete, in a beautiful mahogany finish cabinet (console type) and a loud speaker built right in so the entire family can listen to it just like a phonograph. It is guaranteed to have a range of 1,000 miles. Listen to the musical concerts, singing, lectures, and speeches. Get the market reports, latest news and returns of the big games by radio. Mr. Coats wants to place one of his amazing radio outfits in each locality and is now making a special reduction of 40 per cent in price for the first outfit placed in each community. Write Mr. B. H. Coats, 333 West 47th St., Chicago, for his special low price offer and be the first in your locality. (Adv.)

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No Money Down!

Catalog tells all—WRITE! U. S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes even waste! The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't ram milk with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 20 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake. Bowl chamber is porcelain lined.

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WHEN WRITING TO

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

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is made with the well known Columbia Hinge-Joint; its natural strength together with its "Super-Zinc-ed" rust protection affords practically a permanent inclosure. It establishes a new standard of fence service and durability. All of our fences are now "Super-Zinc-ed," yet cost no more than fences of ordinary galvanizing quality.

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What the Neighbors Say

GREAT BRITAIN SETS EXAMPLE FOR U. S.

TO the Editor:—Of all the great nations of the world only Great Britain and the United States fail to produce their sugar at home; the former because of her free-trade proclivities, and the latter because of the absence of a fixed governmental policy concerning domestic sugar production.

Prior to the world war, Great Britain was satisfied to import a million and a half tons of sugar a year from countries which were able to produce it more cheaply than it could be produced at home. They had one beet-sugar factory which was a virtual failure because of the fact that the internal or excise tax levied on home produced sugar was equal to the import duty and hence domestic sugar enjoyed no protection; but the world war showed Great Britain the folly of depending upon other countries for her sugar supply and now has reversed her sugar policy with a view of building up a great home industry.

Under this new policy the Kelham plant, now in operation, was organized with 500,000 pounds capital, of which the British Government subscribed for one-half and guaranteed five per cent interest for 10 years on the remaining half which was taken by the public. The Government also loaned the company 125,000 pounds on second mortgage. The Government also abolished the excise tax on sugar, thus according the industry a protection of 2½ cents per lb., the full amount of import duty which it collects on imported sugar. Experiments are being conducted in various portions of England and a number of new plants are contemplated.

Beets grown in Great Britain are of a higher purity and sugar content and as the tonnage per acre also is greater, if the present fiscal policy is continued, the United Kingdom soon should be independent of the world for its sugar supply, thus leaving to the United States the questionable distinction of being the only great nation in the world which does not produce all its sugar at home.—Truman G. Palmer, Sugar Statistician, Washington, D. C.

HAS THE AUTOMOBILE BECOME A CURSE OR A BLESSING?

DEAR EDITOR:—Has the automobile not taken more out of life than it has given to it? It has taken away intimate home life and simple social pleasures. It has made the sabbath a gala day instead of a day of rest and worship. It has developed a speed mania and lower morals. It has given us empty purses.

The family used to gather in sitting rooms or kitchen at evening time, to pop corn, make taffy, eat apples, play games and read. Then after a chapter from the dear, old Bible and a prayer of mingled praise and supplication retire at reasonable hour so they were clear eyed and refreshed ready to rise at early dawn.

How is it now? If there is a son, the chances are he will take the auto and no one knows where he will go or when he will return. Daughter dons her best and goes in another auto with another man's son. "Young folks must have a good time." Father does the chores, mother washes the dishes. Then if not too tired, they sit in the twilight awhile, life. Next morning son is cross and irritable at being routed out to work after father has again done the chores. Daughter is "tired" and sleeps until 10 o'clock.

Or the children being younger, the whole family will drive several miles to see the show. Next morning, sleepy eyed youngsters must be hustled off to school when they will think and talk largely that day of the things they saw last night.

There is nothing educational about the average show either. Its moral tone is low and suggestive. It gives young people false and exaggerated ideas of life.

There is seldom an afternoon or an evening spent at the home of a neighbor as in the former days. They live too near, it would be too tame

and—they would not be at home any way.

A young man used to work and lay up money to buy a home. Now he works for a Ford, gasoline and cigarettes. Now is this confined to the unmarried class alone? There are countless numbers of the married working by the day or the month, who must have a car, who drive hither and yon, take in every show that comes along and have a grocery bill they will never pay because they can not.

When a large truck plant in a small city shut down a few years ago, men who had been receiving the highest wages, were soon "on the town". Not only had they run an auto but the choicest cuts of meat, and the earliest (therefore the most expensive) shipments of fruit and vegetables were theirs. Their wives did no baking. They wore the most expensive clothing also. Not a penny laid up for time of need. Was it fair to tax the thrifty in order to care for these who had lived sumptuously?

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy" should thus read: "Remember the Sabbath day, have your auto ready and its tank full and drive as far and as fast as you can—show yourself a good sport."

There is more money spent for ice cream, candy, etc. than ever before because when people are in town they must buy something.

Give the modern child a penny, a nickel, or a dime and what does he do? Put it in a tiny bank? Not he. He buys gum, ice cream, or candy at the earliest opportunity.

Generally speaking, isn't this nation money mad and automobile crazy? Are we not fast becoming a godless people? Isn't the automobile speeding us on to our downfall? Isn't the old saying "The love of money is the root of all evil" being verified daily?—Farmer's Wife.

MICHIGAN CROPS

PLANT ALFALFA ON WHEAT

I have some alfalfa I wish to sow on winter wheat and would like to know the best way to do it. Should it be dragged in? It is on river flats.—J. H. C., St. Charles, Mich.

MICHIGAN farmers are quite generally meeting with success in planting Grimm alfalfa on wheat in the spring. Best results are secured by drilling ten to twelve pounds of seed as early in the spring as the ground is in condition to receive the drill, or the seed may be broadcasted and dragged in with a spike tooth harrow.

Alfalfa seed should be inoculated with culture which may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology of the Michigan Agricultural College, E. Lansing. The price is 25c per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Directions for application accompany the material.

In case your field is in need of lime, I would suggest that a proper application be made. If you will send a sample of your soil, tightly enclosed in a baking powder can, to Dr. M. M. McCool of the Soils Department, E. Lansing, he will test same for lime determination.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

SAVE SOME OF YOUR OLD CORN

THE spring of 1924 was unusually backward in many sections. Following this, the growing conditions were not good, with the result that the bulk of the corn is extremely late throughout the Corn Belt and northward. It is so late that most of the crop will be unfit for seed unless frost holds off longer than usual.

The United States Department of Agriculture is calling attention to this fact at the present time in order to prevent, if possible, a serious seed-corn situation in the spring of 1925. The higher prices for corn in the last few weeks are drawing much of the old crop from the farms. Farmers not having enough seed corn for 1925 left over from last year's supply should save the best of their bulk crib corn from which to obtain seed, if necessary.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

DIRT, THE TROUBLEMAKER

MANY an evening's entertainment by radio has been spoiled for the listeners; in fact, some very helpful information, lecture or much desired feature has been missed all because of a little speck of dirt.

All the noisy reception is not due to "static" or atmospheric electricity; nor to run down "B" batteries. These may contribute their share, but just a speck of dirt can and does cause more noise in your receivers than all the others.

Following is a list of places that should be kept absolutely clean at all times; no dust should be allowed to gather or remain on any moving part or joint:

Condensers: Keep all dust off the moving and stationary plates.

Joints: Where bare wire or metal makes contact and not soldered small dust particles cause leakage of current and efficiency with possible noise.

Contact: Where switch blades make contact, dirt and grease will cause losses of energy and result in noise. Dust should be brushed or wiped out from between each switch contact point.

Sockets: Dirty or corroded spring contacts—making poor contact with prongs on bulb—is a frequent cause of noise.

Bulbs: The prongs on the bulb may become dirty, or in placing it in the socket a speck of dirt may get under one of the prongs. Sandpaper or file the ends of the prongs lightly to remove corrosion and dirt. See that the springs in the sockets are making firm contact with all prongs.

HOW BRITISH BROADCAST

BBRITISH stations broadcast much the same type of programme as do stations on this continent. Broadcasting there is better controlled than here, all commercial and private radio being supervised by the Post Office Department. Actual broadcasting is done by a commercial company known as the British Broadcasting Company, but under government supervision. In the United Kingdom each owner of a receiving set is required to pay an annual fee of \$2, a part of which goes to the broadcasting station to defray expenses for operation, and the engagement of talent, and the balance to the government.

British stations are in a position to offer rather better service of a certain kind than are stations on this continent, since it is possible for all stations in the country to simultaneously broadcast the same programme. On an occasion such as the opening of the British Empire Exhibition this feature was made use of to broadcast the King's speech. Nothing else was on the air while the King was opening the exhibition and the nine stations in the United Kingdom were able to reach everyone with a radio set in the three islands. On this continent, where several hundred stations broadcast more or less at their own sweet will, with amateurs occasionally breaking in to jam up the works, listeners who wish to hear a special feature of national interest sometimes have difficulty in getting the station they require.

While we on this continent appear to be handicapped by reason of lack of control of broadcasting the programmes as a whole are rather better than in the British Isles or in Europe.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Station KYW, Chicago. Central standard time 8:20. Wave length 536 meters. September 16—"With the Farm Bureau East of the Alleghenies," by E. P. Cahill, of the American Farm Bureau Federation Executive Committee and president of the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation. "School Days," By C. V. Gregory, Editor of Prairie Farmer.

September 19—"Boys' and Girls' Club Work in the South," by H. J. Schwieter, General Development Agent, Illinois Central Railroad. "What We Saw at the State Fair This Week," by Arthur C. Page, Editor, Orange Judd, Illinois Farmer.

September 23—"Monthly Analysis of

Farm Markets," by H. W. Moorhouse, of the Howard-Moorhouse Agricultural Business Service. "Agriculture in the High School, Does It Pay?" by Dr. C. H. Lane, Chief, Agricultural Education Service, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

September 26—"Transportation of Farm Products," by O. W. Sandberg, Director of Transportation, American Farm Bureau Federation. "Sending Dad Back to School," by Dr. C. H. Lane, Chief, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

September 30—"Please Help Yourself," by John A. Kotal, Secretary, United Master Butchers of America, under auspices of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. "Observations of the Growth of Boys' and Girls' Club Work," by John W. Coverdale, Secretary of the Grain Marketing Company.

CONFERENCE ON DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FRUIT

IN view of general conditions in the fruit industry and the insufficient consumption of American fruits, the American Pomological

Society, as the national association of fruitgrowers, has called a country-wide conference to focus attention on the most important problems of the fruit industry. This conference which will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., on November 11th to 14th inclusive, will bring together the leading men of the entire industry from Coast to Coast for an exchange of views and the preparation of a national program of action. All of the various fruit sections of the United States and Canada are invited, and expected to send official representatives, although all fruit-growers will be welcome.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES INCREASE YIELD 35%

THE results of 100 demonstrations carried on in southern Michigan last year by Boys and Girls Clubs showed that the northern grown certified seed potatoes gave an average increase in yield of 35 per cent over the home grown seed. The average yield from home grown stock was 97 bushels per acre while the certified seed averaged 131 bushels per acre. In many

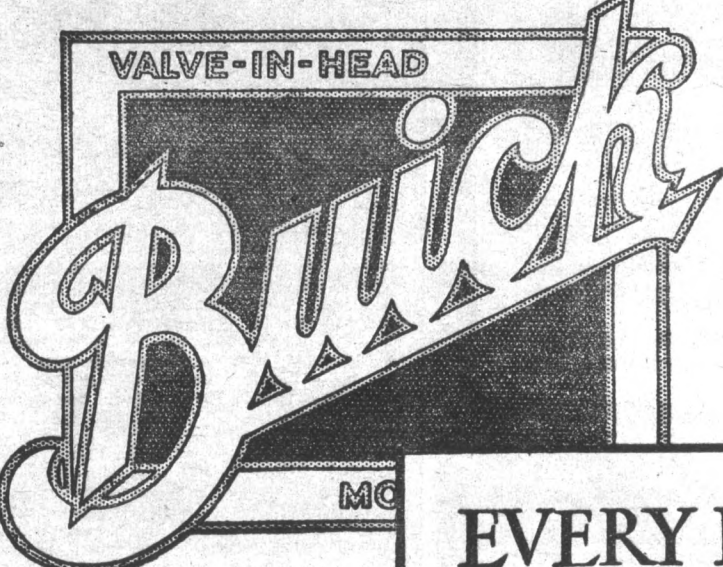
cases, the northern grown seed more than doubled the yield. Kenneth Stark at Imlay City reported that one acre of potatoes planted with certified seed produced as much as 2½ acres planted with his father's stock. The percentage of marketable potatoes was also much in favor of the imported seed.

These demonstrations were made possible thru the generosity of growers in Otsego, Cheboygan, and Presque Isle counties. These growers donated a carload of choice seed potatoes to the Agricultural Department of the M. C. R. R., which in turn, passed them on to the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Lapeer, Genesee, Macomb, Oakland, Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Hillsdale, and Branch counties.

The demonstrations were under the direct charge of Mr. R. A. Turner, State Club Leader.—E. J. Leenhouts.

Fattening sheep and lambs in the corn field is an economical and profitable way of harvesting the immature corn crop.

Alfalfa Alf says: Some folks like scrub cows because it don't take so long to milk 'em.



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5-pass. Touring . . .	1175
Closed Models	
5-pass. Double Service Sedan . . .	\$1475
5-pass. Sedan . . .	1665
4-pass. Coupe . . .	1565
2-pass. Double Service Coupe . . .	1375
Enclosed Open Models (With Heaters)	
2-pass. Roadster . . .	\$1190
5-pass. Touring . . .	1250

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Master Sixes

Open Models	
2-pass. Roadster . . .	\$1365
5-pass. Touring . . .	1395
7-pass. Touring . . .	1625
3-pass. Sport Roadster . . .	1750
4-pass. Sport Touring . . .	1800
Closed Models	
5-pass. Sedan . . .	\$2225
7-pass. Sedan . . .	2425
5-pass. Brougham Sedan . . .	2350
3-pass. Country Club Special . . .	2075
4-pass. Coupe . . .	2125
7-pass. Limousine . . .	2525
Town Car . . .	2925
Enclosed Open Models (With Heaters)	
2-pass. Roadster . . .	\$1400
5-pass. Touring . . .	1475
7-pass. Touring . . .	1700

All prices f.o.b. Buick Factories Government Tax to be added



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The Fence That Railroads Buy!

More "Galvannealed" Square Deal Fence has been sold to the railroads the past year than ever before—BECAUSE—railroads buy by test. "Galvannealed" is Guaranteed to have more zinc coating than any other farm fence.

Railroads know that this copper-bearing "Galvannealed" Square Deal Fence won't have to be replaced for many, many years. They know this new process masters rust.

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has been proven by Indiana State University; nationally known testing laboratories, railroads and other authorities everywhere to have 2 to 3 times more zinc coating than ordinary farm fence. (Copies of official tests will be sent upon request.)

In addition to the thick outer coating of zinc that prevents rust, the copper-bearing open hearth steel wire also lasts many years longer than steel without copper. And, best of all, it costs not one cent more than ordinary galvanized wire. In fact, Square Deal fence costs less than half as much when you figure how many years longer it lasts.

Square Deal "Galvannealed" fence also gives you—full gauge line and stay wires; the famous Square Deal Knot that cannot slip; stiff, one piece stay wires that act like pickets—keep the fence straight and trim and make fewer posts necessary and well crimped springy line wires that expand and contract with the seasons. Finest farms are being fenced with "Galvannealed."

Always look for the Red Strand—it means a farm fence that will outlast any other and—it costs no more.

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We pay \$60 a week. Write for free sample offer.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

Oh Money! Money!

By ELEANOR H. PORTER

Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Company

(Continued from August 30th issue.)

"AND now," said Mr. Smith, when Miss Maggie had done laughing at his little story, "suppose I turn the tables on you? What do you think Mr. Fulton has done—with the money?"

"I don't know what to think," Miss Maggie shifted her position, her face growing intently interested again. "I've been trying to remember what I know of the man."

"What you—know of him! cried Mr. Smith, with startled eyes.

"Yes, from the newspaper and magazine accounts of him. Of course, there was quite a lot about him at the time the money came; and Flora let me read some things she'd saved, in years gone. Flora was always interested in him you know."

"Well, what did you find?"

"Why, not much, really, about the man. Besides, very likely what I did find was not true. Oh, he was eccentric. Everything mentioned that. But I was trying to find out how he's spent his money himself. I thought that might give me a clue—about the will, I mean."

"Oh, I see."

"Yes; but I didn't find much. In spite of his reported eccentricities, he seems to me to have done nothing very extraordinary."

"Oh, indeed!" murmured Mr. Smith.

"He doesn't seem to have been very bad."

"No?" Mr. Smith's eyebrows went up.

"Nor very good either, for that matter."

"Sort of, a nonentity, perhaps." Mr. Smith's lips snapped tight shut.

Miss Maggie laughed softly.

"Perhaps—though I suppose he couldn't really be that—not very well—with twenty millions, could he? But I mean, he wasn't very bad, nor very good. He didn't seem to be dissipated, or mixed up in any scandal, or to be recklessly extravagant, like so many rich men. On the other hand, I couldn't find that he'd done any particular good in the world. Some charities mentioned, but they were prefatory, apparently, and I don't believe, from the accounts that he ever interested himself in any one—that he ever really cared for any one."

"Oh, you don't!" If Miss Maggie had looked up, she would have met a most disconcerting expression in the eyes upon her. But Miss Maggie did not look up. "No," she proceeded calmly. "Why, he didn't even have a wife and children to stir him from his selfishness. He had a secretary, of course, and he probably never saw half his begging letters. I can imagine his tossing them aside with a languid 'Fix them up, James,—give the creatures what they want, only don't bother me.'"

"He never did!" stormed Mr. Smith; then, hastily; "I'm sure he never did. You wrong him. I'm sure you wrong him."

"Maybe I do," sighed Miss Maggie. "But when I think of what he might do—Twenty millions! I can't grasp it. Can you? But he didn't do anything—worth while with them, so far as I can see, when he was living, so that's why I can't imagine what his will may be. Probably the same old prefatory charities, however, with the Chicago law firm instead of 'James' as disburser—unless, of course, Hattie's expectations are fulfilled, and he divides them among the Blaisdells here."

"You think—there's something worth while he might have done with those millions, then?" pleaded Mr. Smith, a sudden peculiar wistfulness in his eyes. "Something he might have done with them!" exclaimed Miss Maggie. "Why, it seems to me there's no end to what he might have done—with twenty millions."

"What would you do?"

"I?—do with twenty millions?" she breathed.

"Yes, you," Mr. Smith came nearer, his face working with emotion. "Miss Maggie, if a man with twenty millions—that is, could you love a man with twenty millions, if—if Mr. Fulton should ask you—if I were Mr. Fulton—if—"

His countenance changed suddenly. He drew himself up with a cry of dismay. "Oh, no—no—no—I've spoiled it all now. That isn't what I meant to say first. I was going to find out—I mean, I was going to tell—Oh, good Heavens, what a—that confounded money—again!"

Miss Maggie sprang to her feet.

"Why, Mr. Smith, w—what—" Only the crisp shutting of the door answered her. With a beseeching look and a despairing gesture Mr. Smith had gone.

Once again Miss Maggie stood looking after Mr. Smith with dismayed eyes. Then, turning to sit down, she came face to face with her own image in the mirror.

"Well, now you've done it, Maggie Duff," she whispered wrathfully to the reflection in the glass. "And you've broken his heart! He was—was going to say something—I know he was. And you? You've talked money, money to him for an hour. You said you loved money; and told what you'd do—if you had twenty millions of dollars. And you know—you know he's as poor as

Job's turkey, and that just now he's more than ever plagued over—money! And yet you—Twenty millions of dollars! As if that counted against—"

With a little sobbing cry Miss Maggie covered her face with her hands and sat down, helplessly, angrily.

CHAPTER XXIII

Reflections—Mirrored and Otherwise

Miss Maggie was still sitting in the big chair with her face in her hands when the door opened and Mr. Smith came in. He was very white.

Miss Maggie, dropping her hands and starting up at his entrance, caught a glimpse of his face in the mirror in front of her. With a furtive, angry dab of her fingers at her wet eyes, she fell to rearranging the vases and photographs on the mantel.

"Oh, back again, Mr. Smith?" she greeted him, with studied unconcern.

Mr. Smith shut the door and advanced determinedly.

"Miss Maggie, I've got to face this thing out, of course. Even if I had—made a batch of things at the very start, it didn't help any to—to run away, as I did. And I was a coward to do it. It was only because I—I— But never mind that. I'm coming now straight to the point. Miss Maggie, will you—marry me?"

The photograph in Miss Maggie's hand fell face down on the shelf. Miss Maggie's fingers caught the edge of the mantel in a convulsive grip. A swift glance in the mirror before her disclosed Mr. Smith's face just over her shoulder, earnest, pleading, and still very white. She dropped her gaze, and turned half away. She did not want to meet Mr. Smith's eyes just then. She tried to speak, but only a half-choking little breath came.

Then Mr. Smith spoke again.

"Miss Maggie, please don't you say no—yet. Let me—explain—about how I came here, and all that. But first, before I do that, let me tell you how—how I love you—how I have loved you all these long months. I think I loved you from the first time I saw you. Whatever comes, I want you to know that. And if you could care for me a little—just a little, I'm sure I could make it more—in time, so you would marry me. And we would be so happy! Don't you believe I'd try to make you happy—dear?"

"Yes, oh yes," murmured Miss Maggie, still with her head turned away.

"Good! Then all you've got to say is that you'll let me try. And we will be happy, dear! Why, until I came here to this little house, I didn't know what living, real living, was. And I have been, just as you said, a selfish old thing."

Miss Maggie, with a start of surprise, faced the image in the mirror; but Mr. Smith was looking at her, not at her reflection, so she did not meet his eyes.

"Why, I never—" she stammered.

"Yes, you did, a minute ago. Don't you remember? Oh, of course you didn't realize—everything, and perhaps you wouldn't have said it of your own known. But you said it—and you meant it, and I'm glad you said it. And, dear little woman, don't you see? That's only another reason why you should say yes. You can show me how not to be selfish."

"But, Mr. Smith, I—I—" stammered Miss Maggie, still with puzzled eyes.

"Yes, you can. You can show me how to make life really worth while, for me, and for—for lots of others. And now I have some one to care for. And, oh, little woman, I—I care so much, it can't be that you—don't care—any!"

Miss Maggie caught her breath and turned away again.

"Don't you care—a little?"

The red crept up Miss Maggie's neck to her forehead, but still she was silent.

"If I could only see your eyes," pleaded the man. Then, suddenly, he saw Miss Maggie's face in the mirror. The next moment Miss Maggie herself turned a little, and in the mirror their eyes met—and in the mirror Mr. Smith found his answer.

"You do care—a little!" he breathed, as he took her in his arms.

"But I don't!" Miss Maggie shook her head vigorously against his coat-collar.

"What?" Mr. Smith's clasp loosened a little.

"I care—a great deal," whispered Miss Maggie to the coat-collar, with shameless emphasis.

"You—darling!" triumphed the man, bestowing a rapturous kiss on the tip of a small pink ear—the nearest point to Miss Maggie's lips that was available, until, with tender determination, he turned her face to his.

A moment later, blushing rosily, Miss Maggie drew herself away.

"There, we've been quite silly enough—old folks like us."

"We're not silly. Love is never silly—not real love like ours. Besides, we're only as old as we feel. Do you feel old? I don't. I've lost—years since this morning. And you know I'm just beginning to live—really live, anyway! I feel—twenty-one."

"I'm afraid you act it," said Miss Maggie, with mock severity.

"You would—if you'd been through what I have," retorted Mr. Smith, drawing a long breath. And when I think what a botch I made of it, to begin with—You see, I didn't mean to start off with that, first thing; and I was so afraid that—that even if you did care for John Smith, you wouldn't for me—just at first. But you do, dear!" At arms' length he held her off, his hands on her shoulders. His happy eyes searching her face saw the dawn of the dazed question.

"Wouldn't care for you if I did for John Smith! Why, you are John Smith. What do you mean?" she demanded, her eyes slowly sweeping him from head to foot and back again. "What do you mean?"

"Miss Maggie!" Instinctively his tongue went back to the old manner of address, but his hands still held her shoulders. "You don't mean—you can't mean that—that you didn't understand—that you don't understand that I am—Oh, good Heavens! Well, I have made a mess of it this time," he groaned. Releasing his hold on her shoulders, he turned and began to tramp up and down the room. "Nice little John-Alden-Miles-Standish affair this is now, upon my word! Miss Maggie, have I got to—to propose to you all over again for—for another man, now?"

"For—another man! I—I don't think I understand you." Miss Maggie had grown a little white.

"Then you don't know—you didn't understand, a few minutes ago, when I—I spoke first, when I asked you about—about those twenty millions?"

She lifted her hand quickly, pleadingly. "Mr. Smith, please, don't let's bring money into it at all. I don't care—I don't care a bit if you haven't got any money."

Mr. Smith's jaw dropped. "If I haven't got any money!" he ejaculated stupidly.

"No! Oh, yes, I know, I said I loved money." The rich red came back to her face in a flood. "But I didn't mean—And it's just as much of a test and an opportunity when you don't have money—more so, if anything. I didn't mean it—that way. I never thought of—of how you might take it—as if I wanted it. I don't. Indeed, I don't! Oh, can't you—understand?"

"Understand! 'Good Heavens!' Mr. Smith threw up both his hands. "And I thought I'd given myself away! Miss Maggie." He came to her and stood close, but he did not offer to touch her. "I thought, after I'd said what I did about—about those twenty millions that you understood—that you knew I was—Stanley Fulton himself."

"That you were—who?" Miss Maggie stood motionless, her eyes looking straight into his, amazed incredulous.

"Stanley Fulton. I am Stanley Fulton. My God! Maggie, don't look at me like that. I thought—I had told you. Indeed, I did!"

She was backing away now, slowly, step by step. Anger, almost loathing, had taken place of the amazement and incredulity in her eyes.

"And you are Mr. Fulton?"

"Yes, yes! But—"

"And you've been here all these months—yes, years—under a false name, pretending to be what you weren't—talking to us, eating at our tables, winning our confidence, letting us talk to you about yourself, even pretending that—Oh, how could you?" Her voice broke.

"Maggie, dearest," he begged, springing toward her, "if you'll only let me—"

But she stopped him peremptorily, drawing herself to her full height.

"I am not your dearest," she flamed

angrily. "I did not give my love—to you."

"Maggie!" he implored.

But she drew still farther.

"No! I gave it to John Smith—gentleman, I supposed. A man—poor, yes, I believed him poor; but a man who at least had a right to his name! I didn't give it to Mr. Stanley G. Fulton, spy, trickster, who makes life itself a masquerade for sport! I do not know Mr. Stanley G. Fulton, and—I do not wish to." The words ended in a sound very like a sob; but Miss Maggie, with her head still high, turned her back and walked to the window.

The man, apparently stunned for a moment, stood watching her, his eyes grieved, dismayed, hopeless. Then, white-faced, he turned and walked toward the door. With his hand almost on the knob he slowly wheeled about and faced the woman again. He hesitated visibly, then in a dull, lifeless voice he began to speak.

"Miss Maggie, before John Smith steps entirely out of your life, he would like to say just this, please, not in justification, but in explanation of—Stanley G. Fulton. Fulton did not intend to be a spy, or a trickster or to make life a masquerade for—sport. He was a lonely old man—he felt old. He had no wife or child. True, he had no one to care for, but—he had no one to care for him, either. Remember that, please. He did have a great deal of money—more than he knew what to do with. Oh, he tried—various ways of spending it. Never mind what they were. They are not worth speaking of here. They resulted, chiefly, in showing that he wasn't—as wise as he might be in that line, perhaps."

The man paused and wet his lips. At the window Miss Maggie stood still, with her back turned as before.

"The time came finally," resumed the man, "when Fulton began to wonder what would become of his millions when he was done with them. He had a feeling that he would like to will a good share of them to some of his own kin; but he had no nearer relatives than some cousins back East, in—Hillerton."

Miss Maggie at the window drew in her breath, and held it suspended, letting it out slowly.

"He didn't know anything about these cousins," went on the man dully, wearily, "and he got to wondering what they would do with the money. I think he felt, as you said to-day that you feel, that one must know how to spend five dollars if one would get the best out of five thousand. So Fulton felt that, before he gave a man fifteen or twenty millions, he would like to know—what he would probably do with them. He had seen so many cases where sudden great wealth had brought—great sorrow."

"And so then he fixed up a little scheme; he would give each one of these three cousins of his a hundred thousand dollars apiece, and then, unknown to them, he would get acquainted with them, and see which of them would be likely to make the best use of those twenty millions. It was a silly scheme, of course,—a silly, absurd foolishness from beginning to end. It—"

He did not finish his sentence. There was a rush of swift feet, a swish of skirts, then full upon him there fell a whirlwind of sobs, clinging arms, and incoherent ejaculations.

"It wasn't silly—it wasn't silly. It was perfectly splendid! I see it all! I understand. Oh, I think it was—wonderful! And I—I'm so ashamed!"

Later—very much later, when something like lucid coherence had become an attribute of their conversation, as they sat together upon the sofa, the man drew a long breath and said:—

"Then I'm quite forgiven?"

(Continued on page 17.)

OUR READERS' NEW BUILDINGS

Have you built any up-to-date farm buildings lately? If you have send us a picture of the new building and we will print it in this new department. It will show the M. B. F. readers what their distant neighbors are doing to change the scenery. And, incidentally, you may be able to help some farmer decide the type of house, or barn, or other buildings he desires to put up. He may like the appearance of your building and will want the plan of it. Kodak pictures are all right if the details show up well. Do not send the negative, just a good print.

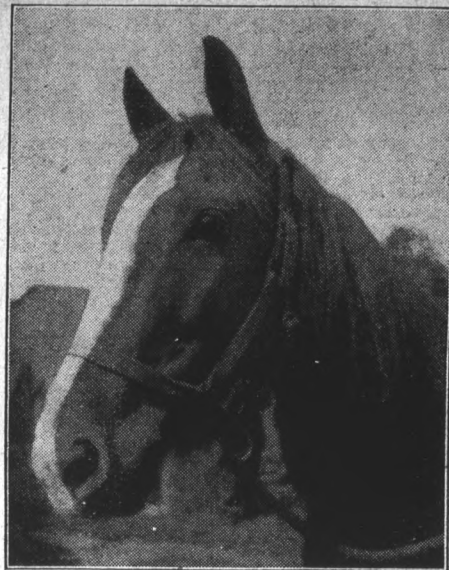


PLEASANT VIEW FARM HOUSE, CRYSTAL, MICHIGAN.

This is a picture of the stucco farm house built by James H. Thompson on his farm known as "Pleasant View Farm" at Crystal, Mich. The house was started in 1922 and completed in 1923. It is built semi-bungalow style, contains 7 rooms and cost about \$2,200. The view shows the front and east side. The east wing is 14x22 with enclosed porch in front 8x22 and washroom 10x22 in rear. The west wing is 14x22 with two 10x10 sleeping rooms on the west. There is a basement 14x36 under the entire upright. The house is built on a 40-acre farm a short distance from Crystal Lake.

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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"

WE HAVE TURNED A CORNER

YOU who have followed this page for the the past year or so will probably recall that in practically every issue we have tried to give a word of encouragement to the men and women who were sticking to the farm and we have unfailingly held to the high hope, sometimes it appeared even in the face of the facts, that the wave must turn and the pendulum swing back to a better farming condition.

We have noted every change in the agricultural situation and heralded it to our readers for two very good reasons: First, because we believed the exodus of our farm families to the city would be a national calamity, and, second, because we knew there was nothing to be gained by preaching depression and spreading despondency.

We have even had letters from some of our readers challenging our lack of appreciation of the actual conditions as they existed on the farms of our state, while as a matter of fact we doubt if anyone in Michigan could have been put in closer touch with the actual conditions in every section of this state than came to us on every mail from our loyal readers.

Now comes Dr. David Friday, former president of M. A. C., and a man with a host of friends in Michigan and throughout America who rank him as an agricultural economist without a peer, who makes the broad statement in a recent address which we are reprinting in this issue, that agriculture has "turned the corner."

If Dr. Friday is right, (and he certainly presents an array of figures to prove his contention) this simple fact means that the pendulum is now swinging upwards again and that every man, woman, and child who has clung to the farm can have his place in the line as it swings down through the victory arch. It means also that every acre of land in Michigan will become worth more with each passing day and year, because as Dr. Friday points out, there are more people to be fed in the United States than ever before and less acreage being tilled today than was tilled during the high priced time of the war.

European conditions too, have turned a corner and it probably will be only a matter of weeks now before Germany, which was one of our largest buyers of cereal and livestock products prior to the war, will come into the market where her demands have been missed so long.

There ought to be a harvest festival in every community in Michigan this fall. It ought to be a real celebration and you might as well get ready for it because it is headed your way and if you do not want to take our word for it please read the endorsement of our theory by Dr. Friday which appears on page three of this issue.

WELL, IT'S ALL OVER BUT THE SHOOTIN'

THE editor will not have the opportunity of advising our readers the names of the successful primary candidates for the various state and county offices in Michigan, because when the polls are being counted this issue will be grinding from our presses at the rate of five thousand an hour.

Perhaps it is just as well!

Political bunkum, high-sounding promises and personal mud-slinging during the present primary campaign have just about sickened the thinking farmers of Michigan. This paper should have been somewhat of a relief, from the city

and county papers which were filled to overflowing not only with denaturized editorial matter and jellified propaganda, but with paid advertising, much of which strained and broke the barriers which the law lays down to regulate such expenditures.

THE BUSINESS FARMER went on record some years ago that unless it was convinced by an extraordinary situation that the farmers interests were in jeopardy, it would not enter into politics. This year we went a step further and did not solicit any political advertising prior to the primary. We believe that the farmers of Michigan have a right to judge for themselves the merits of the men who are applying to them for a job, and the primary is nothing more nor less, than this.

Every political aspirant is a potential Moses who stands ready to lead a long-suffering public out of its slough of despond and it is often the one with the most money and influence behind him who wins.

For some time we have sort of harbored the notion that if more credit were given, when honestly earned and justified, to the men who were doing a good job for us, even though in a political position, we would attract other men with character and intelligence, who will not now risk the gruelling injustices of the primary campaign.

Well, now its all over but the shootin', but that looks rather promising of excitement between now and the first week in November.

Tune-in, neighbor and enjoy the fun!

INVESTMENT IN LAND

THERE are always some people who have money to invest. They inherit it or save it, and in the majority of cases don't know how to invest it wisely. Government bonds are as safe as the country itself. Next to them land is undoubtedly the safest investment. Its value can't be dissipated by mismanagement or misfortune on the part of others, as may happen in the case of industrial stocks and bonds. In this one respect people who live in the country have some advantage over those who live in the city. The city man who gets hold of some money can't invest it in land very well. He is not in position to watch and take care of land, as is the farmer.

Some folks may not be inclined to agree just now that land is a good investment. It wasn't a good investment in 1918-19, but generally speaking it is selling now at a price level that promises to increase as the years go by. It is the habit of land prices to increase as the food requirements of the human family increase, and we see no reason to suppose that the history of the past will not be repeated. It is true that there is usually too much speculative value in farm land. But we are not talking about buying and selling on quick turns. We are talking about buying land at what is judged to be a fair value and holding it for a long period as an investment. Go back not five years but twenty-five years and see what has happened. No matter whether land looks good to us or bad to us right now, the fact remains that the great majority of city people who have made investments the past two decades would be better off today if they could have put their money into land. And that comes mighty nigh telling the whole story.

FARM DOLLAR GOING UP

WHETHER you have felt it or not, that dollar in your pocket here in Michigan has been getting larger, and the surprising thing about it is, that as it gets larger for the farmer it gets smaller for the city worker.

Taking 1913 as an average year and reckoning the purchasing price for the farmer's dollar at 100 cents that year, the State Department of Agriculture figures show that it dropped to 67 cents in 1921, was 69 cents in 1922, 72 cents in 1923, and today the farmer's dollar stands at 79 cents, with every indication that it will climb up steadily between now and a year from now. If this is true it is quite easy to believe that the farmer's dollar will be worth a full 100 cents before the end of another twelve months.

Whether you want to believe this or not, the fact is as we have stated it and you will feel the effects on the upward climb just as you did when it was dropping, except that the sensation will be more pleasant. Like the father who told his son that it hurt him as much to give a spanking as it did the son to receive it; "Maybe it does," the boy cried, "but not in the same place!"

PROHIBITION IN EUROPE

TWO letters have come to our desk since our return from Europe this summer asking about the liquor condition as it exists today on the other side. One of the letters asks specifically whether or not, in our opinion, Europe, will soon accept a prohibition law, such as exists today in the United States.

To understand the liquor question on the other

side, you must first separate the British islands from the mainland, as definitely as does the channel. Continental Europe, that is; France, Switzerland, Belgium and Germany, do not have the saloon problem which was the real cause of the present drastic prohibition laws in America. Strong liquor is practically an unknown quantity in these countries. They depend on wines and beers which contain a small quantity of alcohol and use them, apparently with as little concern and with as much moderation as do we in America, use our tea, coffee and other mild stimulants. No working man, be he a street laborer or a bank president in these countries goes without his sip of wine with his noon and evening meal, yet if it is used to excess, we must be honest and report that its misuse is not apparent to the casual tourist.

When one approaches England, Scotland and Ireland however, we run squarely into the old bar-room saloon, once so common in this country, with its "treating", filth and hangers-on. Whisky is here the common drink and altho the government has laid heavy levies on it which makes it almost prohibitive in cost, there is a tremendous consumption. Here too, because of the heavy government tax, there is a thriving "boot-leg" business carried on by illicit makers of poisonous whisky.

So if we were to answer, from our own observations, we would assume that the better class of people in the British Isles must eventually take steps to stamp out the saloon and with it the whisky blight, but as for continental Europe it would appear that there is less need and therefore practically no demand for any such drastic action.

Naturally, the reports of our own experiment in nation-wide prohibition have been somewhat exaggerated and the typical Englishman smiles at what he believes is a national failure in our being unable to stop the sale of hard liquor, especially in the large cities and the home-manufacture in rural communities. But he must admit that conditions are far better here than in England and our Anglo-Saxon race cannot learn moderation there is only one answer and that is, prohibition.

RADIO ON THE FARM

THERE could be no better time than now, for you to purchase a radio set for your farm home this winter. We do not say this to boost the sale of radios, so if you do not have one to enjoy the long winter evenings you can blame no one but yourself, because radio is one of the things for which every farmer in Michigan can be thankful.

There are few investments which can be used or which can be enjoyed by every member of the household, young or old, and yet this is true of a radio set.

If you are ingenious you can construct most of your radio set, but after all this is only as satisfactory as any other piece of homemade machinery, that is, unless you buy complete parts and simply assemble them.

It is no longer necessary to use a storage battery or to have any electrical connections in your home, because the dry-battery sets are perfectly practical and only yesterday one of the boys in our office here made the statement that the set which he has used almost continually every evening since May is still running on three dry batteries which cost him a total of \$1.20, so the maintenance cost of radio is too small to be mentioned.

A way in which we suggested that any farm family could purchase a good set was to make it a Christmas present for all the family; in other words, let all chip in and get a radio for this Christmas as one present to which all of the household contributes instead of giving individual presents to each.

If you are going to do this buy your radio set early so you can enjoy it the three months between now and Christmas. If you have any questions to ask about radio we suggest you write our radio editor, who will be glad to assist you in any way. Mr. Ferris, is one of the pioneer radio fans of Michigan, he lives on a fruit-farm in Benzie county and is as keenly interested in seeing a radio set in every farm home in Michigan as we are.

A Republican is a person who thinks a Democratic Administration is bad for business; a Democrat is a person who thinks a Republican Administration is bad for business; both are right.—Prize-winning definition in a competition held by the Baltimore Sun.

There is a law in Livingston parish, Louisiana, prohibiting the wearing of trousers by women. It has worked quite an inconvenience on women motorists attired in "knickers" passing that way. The fine is \$5 when apprehended and in no case is there an exception.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

EVERY COMPLAINT
ACKNOWLEDGED

If you have any complaint regarding the delivery, or date of extension of your subscription, send it in now, because I have arranged with Mr. McColgan, our circulation manager, that every complaint of any name or nature, will be handled and acknowledged by first class mail the day it is received at this office.

MADDEN SILENT WHEEL
CORPORATION

What about the Madden Silent Wheel Corporation, at Room 2211-1319 Broadway, New York, N. Y. are they really doing anything, and are they reliable?

UPON investigating, we find the Madden Silent Wheel Corporation is, apparently, still doing business. Our New York representative talked with the inventor himself. He frankly admits that, as yet, the invention itself has not been perfected. They are still experimenting in Portland, Maine.

From what the inventor tells our representative we feel you have some stock upon which no dividends have been paid.

The company has really done no business for five years. The inventor has been ill for five months, which, he claims, has slowed them up, although they are progressing, and he hopes they will come out all right. They can promise nothing.

NEW MOTOR STOCKS

A READER asks regarding the stock of a new automobile company which was organized in Detroit a year or so ago and the stock for which has been peddled all over the state. In reply to my inquiry our correspondent at Detroit who is close to the stock situation in that city, gives some valuable advice which may be applied not only to this, but to other new companies, he says in part:

"This company is now conducting a campaign to sell more stock and I personally can see only failure for the smaller stockholders of the company. They are manufacturing an eight cylinder motor with some kind of a trick valve arrangement that has never proven a success, and with Columbus, Liberty, and several other of the smaller motor companies going out of business I believe it hardly time to purchase small motor stocks.

"On the contrary I believe that your subscriber would be further ahead if he could sell the stock for what he can get for it regardless of what he paid and take its loss. I might add that inasmuch as the company is conducting a campaign to sell additional stock, during the campaign there would probably be some market for the same."

We sometimes wonder where the money comes from which farmers have to invest in companies like this which are so foreign to their own line of business and in which they can have not the slightest interest or control. The securities commission was organized for the specific purpose of making it impossible to sell fraudulent stock in this state

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 September 6, 1924
Total number claims filed 2542
Amount involved \$24,979.78
Total number claims settled 2027
Amount secured \$23,076.26

and yet there is no possible way of a commission knowing in advance what is and what is not a certain failure. Henry Ford peddled his stock to every capitalist in Detroit and few bought it; those who did made millions, so the stock-salesman has been using this story ever since. There would have been no more reason for the Securities commission having more faith in the new company being organized by Henry Ford than they had in any one of a dozen automobile manufacturing companies which are now only memories for their stockholders.

That is why there is no need of blaming the Securities commission for passing a company which later proves a failure. They can only investigate and then regulate the sale of a security, but the gamble of whether a proposition is a commercial success or a failure rests entirely on the man or woman who buys the stock. There is no need of avoiding the issue, buying stock is just as surely a gamble as playing the wheel and guessing whether red or black will come. Sometimes we think its safer!

HOME PROFIT HOSIERY
COMPANY

WE understand that some of those who bought outfits from the Home Profit Hosiery Company have still unpaid balances and that remittance which they have sent to Rochester have been returned by the postoffice marked "In Bankruptcy." Our suggestion is that all payments be withheld until such time as the receivers in charge can prove their ability to meet the guarantee which the company made to take the product of these machines. In other words, it is not our opinion that further payments can be demanded for a proposition where part of the service is not now available.

We assume that our readers bought not only the machine in question, but a market for the product of that machine, so we cannot see how further payments can be demanded for something which is not available.

We hope our readers will keep this desk closely in touch with any developments, as we are anxious to be of the utmost service to you, and believe this can be worked out with little loss to any individual.

REMOVES SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

"I have noticed in your columns so many requests for advice in regard to certain firms that I wondered whether you could tell me whether the one whose advertisement (Annette Lauzette, Chicago) I am enclosing is reliable or not. I have sent for her free book and find that for \$7.50 she promises to send a remedy which will permanently remove superfluous hair without injury to the skin. She gives one the privilege of using it for 30 days and if it does not remove it to one's satisfaction the money will be refunded. They have made me a special offer."

WE do not put any faith in remedies of this kind but if you are desirous of trying this preparation, we would by all means advise you to request the company to supply you with the complete names and addresses of several of their satisfied users here in Michigan, and then you could write to each customer to learn if the preparation was satisfactory. If it is anywhere near satisfactory they should have several customers here in Michigan whom they would be pleased to refer you to, but if it is not, they would undoubtedly ignore your request for names and addresses, or discontinue correspondence with you.

Ask them for bank references, and so forth, to make sure that you are not throwing your money away. It is better to lock the barn door before the horse is stolen than after.

Beware of any company that is so anxious to make special offers. If their product is satisfactory, naturally their customers will recommend it to their friends, and they will not have to make any special offers in order to secure a market.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

Our list of customers among farmers is growing steadily because of the known safety as well as the high yield of the 7% first mortgage real estate gold bonds we offer.

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LAKESIDE MICHIGAN FARM 20 ACRES equipped; Only \$1300. Delightful home spot for poultry man or trucker; near large town, best markets; loamy fields, lake watered pasture, woodlot; pears, cherries, apples, plums, berries; 6-room house, cement cellar, attractive view; barn. Owner called away, horse, cow, pig, incubator, implements, crops included, all for \$1300, part cash. Details page 26 big Illus. Bargain Catalog money making farms. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 4571 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE; 121 ACRES WITH GOOD buildings. One of the best farms around Lansing on main gravel road. Owners poor health and age. 3 miles from Lansing. S. W. HEMPEY, Lansing, Mich., R7.

CORN HARVESTER

CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES ON harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog Free showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS HARVESTERS CO., Salina, Kansas.

THE TEST OF MAN

The test of a man is the fight that he makes,
The grit that he daily shows;
The way that he stands on his feet and takes
Life's numerous bumps and blows.
A coward can smile when there's naught to fear,
When nothing his progress bars;
But it takes a man to stand up and cheer
While some other fellow stars.

It isn't the victory after all,
But the fight that a brother makes;
The man who, driven against the wall,
Stands up erect and takes
The blows of fate with his head held high,
Bleeding and bruised and pale,
Is the man who'll win in the by and by,
For he isn't afraid to fail.

It's the knocks you get and the jolts you get,
And the shocks your courage stands,
The hours of sorrow and vain regret.
The prize that escaped your hands,
That test your mettle and prove your worth
It isn't the blows you deal,
But the blows that you take on this good old earth
That shows if your stuff is real.
—Carlyle Fahlworth Straub.

WISDOM TEETH NOT GIVEN TO EVERY ONE

DON'T worry if you have no wisdom teeth, says Hygeia, to a 35 year old inquirer who thinks it high time his "wisdom" had begun to assert itself.

A fair percentage of persons never have any wisdom teeth, the magazine declares. These teeth generally erupt some times between the eighteenth and the twenty-fifth year, although in many cases eruption is delayed.

Frequently wisdom teeth form but remain within the jaw bone and never erupt. The majority of such teeth do no harm, although occasionally it is necessary to remove them if there is pain or some sign of infection.

MILK FOR HEALTH

MY family drinks milk because it supplies nearly all the elements needed for the growth of the human body. What it lacks, is found in fruit and vegetables. This makes simple, easily prepared meals, which to a busy farm mother means a few minutes for rest or for some of the other numerous tasks which fill up her day.

Milk is an easily digested food, and for little children this means that an abundance of milk provides the needed nourishment without over-taxing delicate little stomachs. For older children and for those who are working, it means that their extra energy is not utilized in digesting a heavy meal, but may be applied to their work.

Milk is a delicious food and lends itself to so many different methods of preparation that one need not tire of it. To one who does not care for milk to drink, it may be served in so many ways that the "quart a day," which is advocated, need not be an impossible thing.

A breakfast seems hardly complete without some cereal served with milk and sugar. In our family there is always a cooked cereal, which, I think, provides more nourishment for the money spent than the prepared ones which are not hearty enough for active boys and working men.

Custards and milk puddings, vegetables served with a white or cream sauce, are liked by most everyone, and children can be served all they wish without any harmful results. And I have never found the child that does not like milk toast, even to the small nephew who cannot be hired to drink a glass of plain milk.

I, myself, do not like milk plain. I do drink quite a lot of it, slightly sweetened and flavored with vanilla and a dash of nutmeg. Milk is one of the cheapest foods which the farm supplies us. Comparing the cost and the amount of nutrients contained, no food gives us so much for so small a cost.

I cannot offer suggestions on feeding milk to the family that does not like it, for the one big all-important reason why my family drinks milk is because they like it. My problem is not to increase the home consumption of milk, but to have any left to sell after the prodigious appetites of five youngsters are supplied.

Then, too, it is the duty of the

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—There are many things that can be done to make life more attractive for the boys and girls on the farm, that will make them more contented and interested in their work, and one thing I believe that would play a big part is a room of their own. I believe that every boy or girl wants a room that they can refer to as "my room", a place where they keep their treasures, their books and pictures, and a place where they are proud to take their friends to spend the evening. And what mother or father doesn't like to have their children prefer to spend their evenings at home instead of going away for their pleasures. When I was a young girl I had a room all to myself and I put pictures I liked on the walls, and kept my treasures in this room. Many were the happy hours I spent in that room, hours that years will not blot from my memory. Perhaps I did not become so worldly wise as some of the girls in our neighborhood who had no room of their own but spent their evenings away from home in search of pleasure, but I think I was more contented and mother, father and I were greater pals. Let your girl or boy have a room and then forget your age and be a good pal. You will live longer—and every one will be happier.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

dairy farmer to boost his own product. This is best done by a liberal consumption of that product at home, and no dairy farmer should serve any substitute for dairy products on his own table. Butter and milk without stint, used at home, and their use advocated and encouraged elsewhere not only makes a better price for these things but builds strong, healthy bone and muscle in the bodies of our growing children, and health is the one thing on which we can set no money value, for it is above price. Therefore, we drink milk.—Mrs. R. E. N.

DRY CLEANING

Dear Madam:—I am a reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER and find very helpful suggestions in it. Now I have a silk crepe dress I would like to dry clean at home if possible. When it is wet it stretches out of shape, so I do not want to wet it. If you know of any way to dry clean silk at home please let me know. Thanking you in advance I am—Mrs. E. L., Kingsley, Michigan.

GREAT danger is involved in the dry cleaning process. For this reason the utmost care must be exercised. It is essential that there be no heat, either of a heated room, or that there be no flame, as benzine and benzol are highly inflammable in a liquid state, and they have such a low boiling point that they give off large fumes of vapor at ordinary temperatures. This vapor mixes with the air, and forms a dangerous and powerful explosive. Two conditions must exist before combustion or explosion can take place. One is that the liquid or vapor come in contact with oxygen, and the other is that there must be sufficiently high temperature. If neither of these conditions is present there is no possibility of the gasoline burning or exploding. For the housewife to use gasoline it should be done out of doors, in the shade, and for safety's sake, a cool day should be chosen. Benzine or gasoline is used with great risk in one's bed room, bathroom, or kitchen, and only by the person ignorant of the danger. Carbon tetrachloride may be used with greater safety, because its burning point is higher, hence it is not inflammable.

Before emerging the entire garment, all stains and spots should be removed. On some woollens and silks, grease spots may be removed by gasoline, naphtha, alcohol, benzine—all of which are grease solvents, or by fuller's earth, paper starch, which are absorbents. The above solvents are inflammable.

The solvent method means that the gasoline, etc., dissolves the grease, setting it free in the gasoline, and it is free to run where it will, perhaps spreading, making a "gasoline ring." Much of this can be avoided by the use of clean white blotting paper or soft white cloth under the stain when it is rubbed by a cloth, preferably of the same material on top. As fast as either cloth is soiled, a new pad and a new

rubber should be used. Rubbing these stains until they are dry also helps prevent the gasoline ring. After the spot has been removed, it will be found that dipping the whole garment in gasoline or naphtha will remove the traces of spots. Alcohol is a grease solvent, but like ether, is a solvent of color as well. The absorbent method is best used when the stain is fresh and so easily absorbed. As fast as the absorbent agent shows grease or color, a new covering should be used.

Then following the careful removal of all spots, emerge the whole garment.

To remove spots by benzine they should be done according to the above, that is, first remove the spot, and then it will be found better to emerge the whole garment. This will avoid the rings which often result from dry cleaning of spots. Pearl buttons should be taken off, as benzine destroys the finish of the pearl. Rubbing with oil may return the polish.

The main thought in cleansing with benzine is to use it like water in quantity and to rinse the garment in benzine as is done in water. A soft brush may be used on very badly soiled parts of the garment. Always do the lightest goods first and the rinsie benzine may be used as wash liquid for the next lot.

Do not store quantities of gasoline in the house, and when the cleaning work is finished, hang garment in air; pour left-over benzine, if dirty, on some absorbing soil or gravel, or, if clean, bottle it. Every time gasoline is used and bottled it loses its good volatile quality. Do not pour these volatile liquids in the drain pipes to run to the sewer.

HANDY TO KNOW

The hair grows much faster, it is said, in summer than in winter. This is due largely to the heated atmosphere of our houses and heavy head covering. Keep the hair healthy at all times of the year by using a suitable tonic whenever it is noticeable that the hair comes out over-freely, the scalp itches, or feels tight and drawn. Having nice hair is largely a matter of taking care of it.

The old-fashioned idea that a full bath once a week was sufficient has now been superseded by the more modern and sanitary regime of a full bath two or three times a week, and the daily bath of such portions of the person as require attention.

If your small rugs curl up at the corners, lengthen the stitch on the sewing machine and sew a strip of webbing from an old pair of suspenders, along the ends, on the wrong side. The stitches will not be noticed and the rugs will lie smoothly.

Old sweaters may be converted into very satisfactory and attractive bathing suits for the youngsters. A good pattern should be used and

care taken. If piecing is necessary, overcast all seams on the wrong side. The neck, armholes and legs may be finished with a band of knitting in wool yarn, or an edge crochet in that material.

When someone suffers a painful burn, a handy and helpful treatment is to moisten baking soda, making a thick paste with it. This is then bound on so as to exclude the air. Carron Oil is an excellent remedy to have on hand for a burn. It is made by taking equal parts of lime water and linseed oil. Do not fill the bottle full. When required for use shake vigorously to emulsify the mixture. Apply to the burned surface and cover with absorbent cotton. Bind on with a bandage. This will exclude the air and is both soothing and healing.

Personal Column

No Tobacco League.—Although I am a man I have enjoyed reading your household page in the M. B. F. Perhaps it is because I am an invalid and take a hand at housework occasionally. But what I am writing to you for is to send you some of the No-Tobacco literature and make you acquainted with our league.

Several weeks ago you published an article containing rules set forth by Senator Copeland and because he classes candy and tobacco together in the fifth paragraph I decided to write and call your attention to it and give you the proper information regarding the use of tobacco by humans.

Nicotine the principal ingredient that effects the body is a habit forming drug and a poison. Nicotine is defined as a narcotic stupefying and poisonous while candy is a food, a confection made from sugar. Candy is harmful only when taken to excess. Tobacco is poison always to everyone.

Of course a strong man may use tobacco and poison himself and still live to be fairly old but the weed kills thousands annually, and besides this it stupefies the finest God given instincts. I know for I was a victim for years. The man who published the enclosed tracts was also bound by the weed to miserable slavery.

Hoping I have made the matter plain I remain sincerely—Frank Hawkins.

Pinch of Ginger in Beet Pickles.—The ladies will be pleased to know that their beet pickles will not spoil if they will put in a pinch of ginger.

Fruit bars that can be stirred up the night before and baked in the morning: 5 eggs, 3 cups brown sugar, 1 cup molasses, 2 tablespoons of soda, 1½ cups lard, 1 pound ground raisins, 1 teaspoon cinnamon and 2 quarts of flour. I enjoy the paper.—Opal D.

—if you are well bred!

Table Details All Should Know.—Soup must never be blown upon when too hot to take into the mouth; and this applies to any hot food or beverage which appears on the table.

You are no more entitled to drain a glass of water at a gulp than to try to compress a plateful of food in one mouthful.

The absence of a salt-spoon permissible, when taking salt from a cellar. The use of fingers, of course, is out of the question.

A tasty sauce or dressing as a condiment, not a food, and does not justify the use of an improvised bread-sponge to convey it to the mouth.

If some particular dish or flavoring is distasteful, do not refuse it. You need not actually eat it, and the well-bred hostess will not question you.

There is a courtesy, of course, which arises to sublime heights, like that of the gallant elderly bachelor who bravely swallowed a hairy caterpillar with his lettuce leaf when he caught the agonized glance of his hostess, rather than embarrass her. But in the event of your taking some spoiled food into your mouth, quietly eject the food on spoon or fork, and place it under other food on your plate.

Potatoes and bread should never be taken from dish to plate with the fork used to whaling style, as a harpoon.

Menu For September 14th

Peas Lamb Chops
"Chantilly Potatoes"
Turkish Salad
Fruit Ice Cream
Coffee

"Chantilly Potatoes."—Prepare nicely seasoned, lightly mashed potatoes and mound on a hot platter. Beat ¼ cup cream until stiff, add 1 teaspoon melted fat, ¼ cup grated cheese, season to taste with salt, pepper and red pepper. Pile lightly on the potato and put in oven to brown. Be sure that the oven is very hot.

RECIPES

Cucumber Pickles.—Here is the recipe for the best and easiest made cucumber pickles, that I know of and I would like to pass it on to the housewives, who read the M. B. F. It is as follows: Wash cucumbers and place in cans. To 1 gallon of cold vinegar add 1 teacup of salt and 1 level teaspoon of saccharin, mix and pour over cucumbers and seal. The sooner the pickles are made after cucumbers are picked the more crisp will pickles be. If a can of these pickles are opened during hot weather and are not all used at once the vinegar will not sour on them but will keep perfectly till all are used. At least this has always been my experience. By my friends, who have eaten of these pickles they are pronounced the best ever tasted. We receive much good from the M. B. F. and are glad to contribute our bit.—Mrs. F., Elsie, Mich.

Baked Beans.—2 cups beans, soak over night, heat, drain water off, add ½ cup molasses, ½ teaspoon mustard, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon pepper, cover top with slices of bacon or a large cook spoon lard or meat fryings, bake three hours.—Mrs. W. M. R., Gratiot.

Whistle and Hoe.—Try recipes more than once before you say you don't like them. When at work try to be pleasant and happy and you will miss the hard part of it.—Mrs. W. M. R., Gratiot.

Chunk Pickles.—7 pounds cucumber cut in chunks, soak in strong brine 5 days, change in fresh water 3 mornings. Then simmer slowly for ½ day in vinegar not very strong, drain, then pour over the pickles, 1 quart vinegar, 2½ cups sugar, 1 ounce cassia buds, ½ ounce celery seed, ½ ounce allspice heat very hot, then next day drain and reheat vinegar fine.—Mrs. W. M. R., Gratiot.

Salad Dressing.—Fine for fruits. 2 eggs, beat hard, 3 teaspoons prepared mustard, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 cup vinegar (not too strong), 1 can Borden's Eagle brand milk, mix and let set for awhile, will keep if kept cool. Requires no cooking.—Mrs. W. M. R., Gratiot.

Bolled Salad Dressing.—½ tablespoon salt, 1½ tablespoon sugar, ½ tablespoon flour, 1 teaspoon mustard, ½ cup vinegar (not too strong), ¾ cup milk, few grains cayenne, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon butter, mix dry ingredients cook in double boiler till thick and take from fire add the white of eggs beaten stiff.—Mrs. W. M. R., Gratiot.

Meat Roll and Tomato Sauce.—2 cups ground meat, 2 cups hot meat stock, 3 cups dry bread crumbs, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, mix put in pan then set pan in another with hot water bake till firm. Tomato Sauce, 2 tablespoons fat, blend with 2 tablespoons flour, add a slice of onion and a cup of stewed strained tomatoes stir smooth while cooking.—Mrs. W. M. R., Gratiot.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

The eternal God is thy dwelling place, and underneath are the everlasting arms. *Duet. 33:27. (E. R. V.)*

No one is daring to deny that there is a power protecting and caring for him. This much is universally admitted. But more is revealed to the seeker after Truth; he knows that this power is from the Creator, the One, the only power (Rom. 13:1), therefore limitless; and he firmly believes—one must believe, must know, that as easily as the river carries the little bark down the stream, so will the Spirit carry him on its bosom throughout all of his experiences.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

4836. A Stylish Costume.—Figured foulard with facings of satin was used for this design. It is also a good model for linen, crepe or English broadcloth. The Skirt is joined to bodice or underbody portions. The Blouse may be finished with very short sleeve portions or with the added long bell portion. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. To make as illustrated for a 38 inch size will require 1 yard of 36 inch lining for the underbody, 3¼ yards of 40 inch figured material and ¼ yard of plain material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 8¼ yards, with plaits extended.

4840. A Comfortable, Popular Style for a "Work" Dress.—Striped seersucker was chosen in this instance, with trimming of white line. This is a good model for linen, gingham or percale. It is also good for jersey cloth or crepe. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1½ yard. The short sleeve is comfortable. The wrist length sleeve may be finished with buttons and buttonholes or snap fasteners at the outer short seam opening. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4½ yards of 36 inch material. For facings of contrasting material as illustrated ¼ yard is required.

4835. A Good Style for the Woman of Mature Figure.—Silk alpaca and embroidery are here combined. One could use figured and plain silk, linen or crepe. The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4¼ yards of 40 inch material, if made on one material. If made as illustrated, it will require 1¼ yard of figured material 18 inches wide, and 3¼ yards of plain material 40 inches wide. The width at the foot is 2¼ yards.

4842. A Pretty Undergarment.—This combines a vest and drawers in "step in" style. Long cloth, nainsook, batiste, crepe and crepe de chine may be used for this model. A ruffle of embroidery, lace or of the material may be added for trimming. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36 or 40 inch material. To trim as illustrated will require 5 yards of edging or lace, 2 or 3 inches wide.

4844. A Pretty Frock for Mother's Girl.—Embroidered voile, figured silk, linen or crepe would be attractive for this model. The panel on the back may be omitted. The sleeve may be in wrist or in elbow length. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires ¾ yard of 40 inch material. If made with long sleeves ¼ yard less material will be required.

4823. A Popular Sports Style.—Here is a good Blouse with a comfortable neck line, which will please the outdoor boy. It may be made with wrist length or elbow sleeves. Madras, linen, English broadcloth, soisette or silk could be used for this model. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. If made with long sleeves a 12 year size will require 2¼ yards 27 inches wide. With short sleeves 2¼ yards is required.

4827. A Dainty Frock for a Small Girl.—Printed crepe and crepe de chine are here combined. This is a good style for dimity, pongee and cotton prints. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 3 year size requires 2¼ yards of 27 inch material. Collar and cuffs of contrasting material requires ¼ yard 27 inches wide.

4845. A Pretty Summer Frock.—White voile with hemstitching for a finish is here shown. This style is also attractive for the pretty cotton prints, for crepe de chine, organdy and other soft materials. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 3¼ yards of 27 inch material.

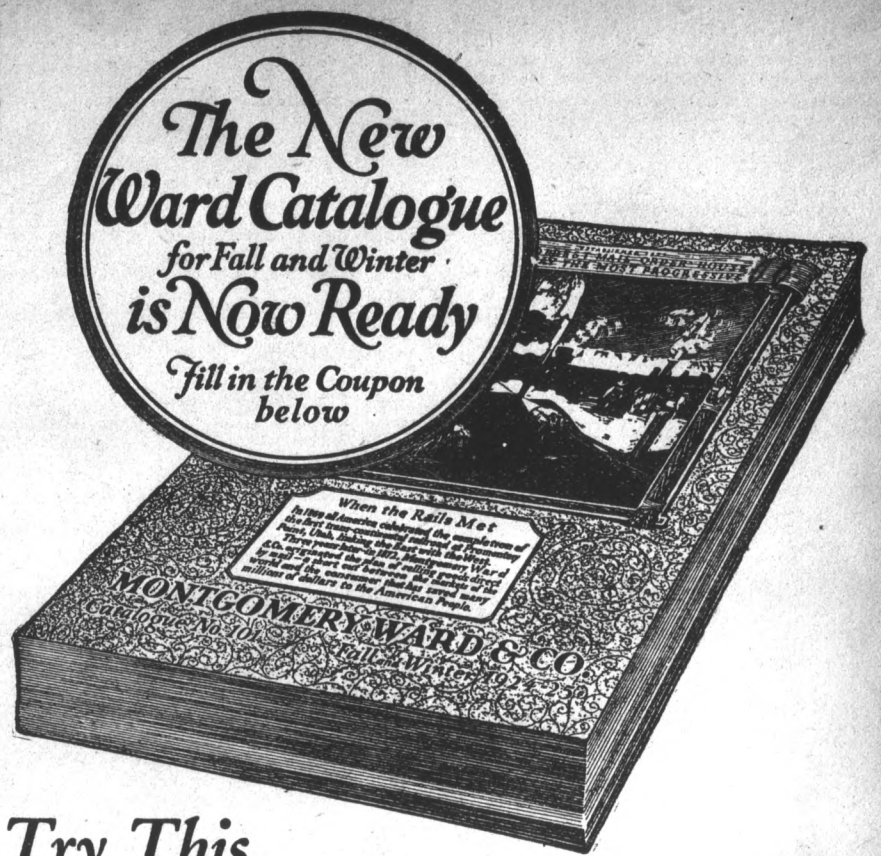
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DEAR girls and boys: Home again and glad to get back! Most of us are glad to go away from home for awhile but after a short absence we are anxious to return. Isn't it true? But I had a nice trip and I saw many of you helping your father in the fields, or playing about in the dooryard—and I'll bet none of you knew me. If I had not been in such a hurry I would have stopped a few moments to chat with you but my time was short.

Of course, you all know of the surprise that awaited me when I returned to the office, and the way letters are coming I think I will have to hire some assistants to help me judge the letters. Even the boys are out to win. The ages of the contestants so far range from 8 to 18 and all letters are so good that I wish I could give each one a prize. But I am going to have more contests like this because you are proving to me that you want them and maybe I will be able to offer a greater number of prizes. By next issue I will be able to tell you who the prize winners in this contest are and publish their letters. Also I hope to have room for some of the answers sent in that did not win a prize.

Here comes the mailman with another big pile of letters for me so I will have to stop writing and get busy.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well I guess I will try and write a letter. We have taken your paper for nearly three years. We have 2 horses, 7 cows and 8 calves. Do you like the river Uncle Ned? I live so near one that you can almost fish out of the windows. Ha! Ha! The answer to Anna Bretanus riddle is a watermelon. Write me your letter Anna. Well I will close. From your new niece—Mabel Sanelis, Milo, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am 5 feet 1 inch and have dark brown hair which is bobbed. My age is between 10 and 18 years. I will be in the eighth grade next year at school. I think the answer to Anna Bretanus riddle is a watermelon. I live in town and my father runs a paint store. We are going up north next week to see one of my brothers. I have three brothers and three sisters. Your want-to-be niece—Agnes Crothers, Box 183, Diamondale, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—We have taken the M. B. F. for a long time and I always like to read the girls and boys page. I wrote to you once before but did not see my letter in print, guess it must have found its way to the waste basket. I am 8 years old, am 4 feet 1 inch tall, and weigh 53 pounds. I have blue eyes, blonde hair and light complexion. I am in the 5th grade at school and have about a 5 minute walk to get to school. I am going to take music lessons this summer. We live on a 100-acre farm and have 3 horses, 2 cows, 3 calves, 4 pigs, 15 sheep and 11 lambs and 150 chickens. For pets I have 3 cats and 1 dog. I have 2 little turkeys and 1 sheep and lamb of my own. I will send a riddle and the one guessing the answer will receive a letter: What can go up the chimney down and down the chimney down, but can not go down the chimney up or up the chimney up? Your want-to-be niece—Ruth Allyn, Gregory, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—We have just received the July 5th copy of the M. B. F. and I was glad to see my letter printed but the address should be Perry, New York. Hoping to hear from some of the boys and girls. Your niece—Glenador Hull, Perry, New York.

I am sorry Glenador and will try not to let it happen again.

Dear Uncle Ned:—How do you like this weather? Well Uncle Ned are you going to let Mr. Waste Basket get my letter? I'll take a chance on his not being very hungry. Did all of you boys and girls pass? I did and am mighty glad of it. I am in the 10th grade now. Say "kids" don't you think it would be nice to have a poem contest? I do. I wonder what Uncle Ned thinks about it? Let's ask him and see. What about it Uncle Ned? Say, did I describe myself? I have "red" curly hair; bobbed? Yes,

The Children's Hour

of course it is. Blue eyes, few freckles, 5 feet 7½ inches tall and weigh 110 pounds, fair complexion and 13 years old. My birthday is June 12th. How many like nature study? I love it. Well I imagine Old Mr. Waste Basket is getting hungry. Is he Uncle Ned? So I will close, but hold on, first, about that poem contest. If we have one will it be limited to a certain subject? If some of the cousins will please write to me I promise faithfully to answer every letter. Love to all—Pearl Nelson, 125 So. Union St., Summit City, Michigan.

I am planning on having several contests in the near future and it would be no more than fair to have one for those who write poetry.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you before but after reading Billy Frank's letter I thought I would write for I often get lonesome myself. If he is anything like my brother it will be hard to guess how old he is. My brother is only 15 and is 5 feet 8 inches tall. My guess will be that Billy Frank is 16. Now I'll describe myself. I am 5 feet 1 inch tall and, weigh 118 pounds, have dark blue eyes, and long dark brown hair. Oh yes, and I don't wear knickers either. I am between the ages of 15 and 20. Now Billy, here is a chance for you to guess. The one who guesses my right age will get a letter from me. I hope that popular Mr. Waste Basket doesn't turn into a whale and swallow this letter. I hope he doesn't get a look at it for he sure would want it. As this letter is getting long I'll ring off wishing you all a happy vacation. Your want-to-be-niece, Gladys Maxson, R. 1, Wilmet, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been a silent reader of the M. B. F. for about three years. Of course, I must describe myself. I have dark hair (shingle-bob) fair complexion and a few freckles. I am fourteen years old and weigh one hundred and six pounds. My birthday is in January. I will be in the ninth grade next year and will take the college prepara-

tory course. I lived on a large farm about 13 years, then moved to the city. I have four brothers, one sister and a niece. I will guess Billy Frank is sixteen years old. I hope I am right. I see that no one answered the riddle that Anna Bretanus asked so I will. I think it is a watermelon. Well, I think my letter is long enough to fill the waste paper basket so I will close now. Your want-to-be niece, Marian Kimball, 436 E. Main St., Ionia, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—We take the M. B. F. and the first thing I look for is the Boy's and Girl's page. I read that page every time the paper comes. We live on a farm but I think I would like to live in the city although I like the horses, cows and the chickens. Well Uncle Ned I guess I had better describe myself. I have dark brown hair (which is bobbed) dark brown eyes, am 4 feet 9 inches tall, weigh 65 pounds and am 12 years old and am light complexioned. Well as my letter is getting quite long I will close and leave room for the rest of the cousins. I hope that some of the cousins will write to me and all that writes to shall hear from me. Your want-to-be niece, Georgene Carnogon, R1, Box 61, Chase, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I have read the M. B. F. for a long time and enjoy it very much. I think I will describe myself. I am 5 feet 1 inch tall, have blue eyes, brown curly hair, which is bobbed, and will be 17 years old the 24th of July. Last Sunday a missionary from Africa was to our church and told us about the natives in Africa. He sang a song in one of the native languages. I think that Gladys Glassman's poem "Sowing Joy" is just fine. Billy Frank, I think you are 18 years old. I think I had better close or Mr. Waste Basket will get my letter. I would love to hear from some of the boys and girls. Will answer all letters received. Your want-to-be-niece, Mary Cheebro, Copemish, Michigan.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

DID YOU SEE MARS?

WELL folks, I've seen Mars—Mars is a sort of plennet somethin' like our own you know an' it's claimed by some that folks live on it. Maybe they do, mebbe not—I ain't so very well acquainted with Mars or its folks. This is 'bout the only think I know 'bout it—comin' from up town tonight, Aug. 27, I run into a crowd at the City Hall corners an' a man was there with what looked like a young cannon pointed up into the skies or there'bouts an' he wuz jest hollerin' himself hoarse—or horse as you like to take it, "Take a look at Mars, only thirty-five millions of miles away," he sez, "an' won't be so nigh again in a hundred and 20 years." Well not bein' much interested in a neighbor, so far away an' 'at comes so seldom, I started to pass along. The ol' man kinda grabbed onto me an' wanted me to take a peek through his machine. "What for?" I sez. "Cause" he sez, "you won't have another chance like this for a 120 years," he sez.

"Well what will I care in a hundred and 20 years—let 'er go on 'er way" I sez. But the ol' man wanted me to look—wanted me to pay 10 cents to look through his cannon an' I thought of how long I had to work for ten cents an' I sez, "Now, Dad, I'll jest split the difference—you give me a nickle an' I look. Well after a little bickerin' he sed "Well look anyway" an' I did. Folks don't ever be taken in by no such thing! With them little traps you can't see as much as you ca nsee with your undressed (naked) eye. Mars travelin' 40,000 miles an hour, 15 miles a second, can't be seen through no little gun like these street fellers has. An' suppose you see it—you can see it jest as well without the help of these ol' fakers—suppose you see it as I did tonight—it ain't goin' to help you none nor do you no harm. Its 35 millions of miles away and goin' faster every minute. Friends any thing that far away don't worry me—if it wuz headed right my way an' only goin' 40 thousand miles an hour it couldn't reach me 'til my youngest grand child, yet unborn, would be too old to care whether it hit him or not. Its the things whats right near us

'at we're most int'rested in—'lections — primarys — somethin' that comes today or next week or in the near future. What happens 120 years from now don't concern me at all. I may not be here then; but I am here now. I know but little 'bout Mars an' I care a darn sight less. Mebbe its got men an' wimmin onto it—if so its all right with me—we've got enough of both right here, if we ain't Europe an' all the ol' countries can furnish 'em for us, or if all of us get right down to business we can furnish our own. Let Mars travel 40 thousand miles an hour—we're goin' right along with her an' with lots of our young folks, out in autos, 40 thousand miles an hour don't seem so much.

About the only thing I can see from my little look at Mars tonight, she's settin' a bad example. 40 thousand miles an hour is too fast. An' yet lots of our young folks are tryin' to keep up with her—yes even in Ford cars. She's goin' at a ripid gait and we're right next to her in that an' ever'day we're gittin' faster. Mars holds her course—there's no record to show she runs over anybody—mebbe that's why so many was out to see her tonight. Its a good record folks—40 thousand miles an hour and nobody killed by her.

Oh yes, Mars is 35 millions of miles away. Well d'you know I am jest wishin' right now 'at every reckless an' careless automobile driver wuz right with her an' would stay with her 'til she came this way again? But now 'lections, primarys, every thing is before us—it's goin' to be fast times for awhile—let Mars go her way—she will anyway—let the fast ones speed—they will anyway—you know Shakespeare or somebody sed— "Together they whirl, onward they rush—with an arm full of girl and head full of mush."

But seriously speakin' folks, do you know this is the year we 'lect a Pres'dent of these United States? We 'lect congressmen, governors, county officers, every thing. Now jest 'cause Mars has made her nearest call in 'bout 2 hundred years, don't forget your duties as citizens of this State nor of our great U. S. A.—Cordially yours, Uncle Rube.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written once before and my letter was in print so I thought I would try my luck again. It was raining a little today. It is nice in the good old summer time, when everything is green. I have brown eyes and brown hair, am 14 years old but not very tall for my age. School was out May 9th. I will be an eighth grader next year. I have a gray hen, a cat and two kittens for pets. I have three brothers and two sisters. I better ring off before Mr. Waste Basket gets this letter because he might be hungry. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I will try and answer them all. Your niece—Anna Stimac, Engadine, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—It has been several months since I wrote to you, although I wrote a story some time ago and sent it to you, which was in the June issue.

It will soon be time for school to begin again, since school closed I have been visiting friends most of the time, but now I have to pick cucumbers, which I don't fancy. Uncle Ned, would you please be kind enough to have another drawing contest? I am sure the cousins would be as anxious as I am to have a drawing contest. I won 3rd prize in your drawing contest and would like to try again and see if I could do better. I have drawn several pictures for drawing contests around here and always won 1st prize. Don't you think it would be nice to have another contest? I described myself in my last letter so will not do it this time. Anybody over 15 years old may write to me. I am a sophomore and will be glad when school begins. I think Elizabeth Eberle's letter was thrilling. Your loving niece, Miss Margaret Jackowiak, Sherwood, Michigan.

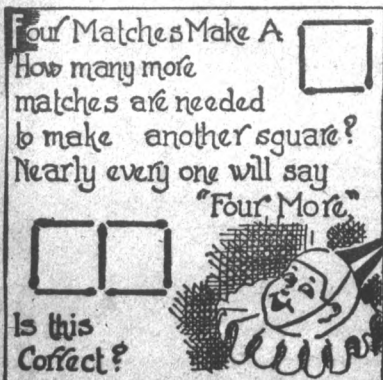
Dear Uncle Ned:—Please find a tiny corner for this tiny letter. I'll call it tiny and hope I'll have the pleasure of seeing my letter in the next issue. Now for my description. I am 16 years old, a brunette, with light brown eyes, and bobbed hair of course. I look like a—well never mind that part. I attend the best school built in Bay City and that is Central High School. I am to be graduated from the 12th grade in February, 1925. Oh I almost forgot, my face isn't round and it isn't long, it has a fair complexion. It would give me great pleasure to receive a letter from all the boys and girls who read this tiny letter. I must close and so withdraw my—best regards and hopes of receiving a letter from my newly-made friends—Irene Miller, 1606 So. Wenona Ave., Bay City, Michigan, West Side.

Dear Uncle Ned:—While I was in school I was too busy to write but I will try and make up for lost time. I am 5 feet 2 inches tall, weigh 120 pounds, have blue eyes, brown hair (light), light complexion and my age is between 14 and 18. The boy or girl guessing my age first and who writes to me will receive my picture sometime. I am almost discouraged about writing any more letters because they always find the waste basket. I am sending a poem I made up while I sat here watching the cars go by. I am trying my luck at gardening and hope I succeed. Hoping to see my poem and letter in print and to receive some letters from the boys and girls. I will guess that Billy Frank is 17 years old. I am a junior in high school. Best wishes—Helen Hixson, Grand Ledge, Michigan, R. 2.

Johnny's Scare
When stealthy shadows are falling
Upon the earth below,
And the nightingale is softly calling,
As I go past Tuttle's Hollow
I begin to feel rather queer,
It seems as tho' the next minute
I'd face a big black bear.
And then the old owl calls out—
Who? Who? Who?
As tho' he were a sentinel looking for a spy,
And he wonders where I'm going and just why!
I hear a treading in the bush
And I'm sure the bears are coming
So I take's to my heels with a rush,
Without any explaining.
The next day, upon expeploration,
I found "my bear" to be a friendly cow
That had caused that great sensation.
—Helen Hixson, Grand Ledge, Mich.



Print the name of a member of the weasel family in the horizontal and vertical spaces in the first form, and the name of a member of the cat family in the second form, and have two perfect word diamonds.
Answer to last puzzle: LEMON.



FRUIT and ORCHARD

WINTER APPLE CROP ABOUT HALF THAT OF 1923

About what does the winter crop of apples compare with that of last years and in what part of Michigan are the best crops to be had?—D. S., Wayne County.

THE commercial winter crop of apples in Michigan will certainly not amount to more than 60 to 70 per cent of last year's crop. Furthermore, scab is quite bad in many orchards this year, so that the percentage of A grade apples will probably run considerably lower than they did last year. These two factors combined then, should result in much less quality of A grade winter apples for this season. In the western part of the state the trees of many varieties have only one or two branches that are carrying full crops with the balance of the trees practically barren. This also holds true to a considerable extent throughout central Michigan. In the eastern part of the state, however, the crop of winter apples is very good—possibly larger than last season.

I do not believe that the crop of winter apples for the country as a whole, will amount to more than 80 to 85 per cent of last season's production, in spite of some reports which would indicate that the 1924 crop would be nearly as large as that of last year's crop.—Ray E. Marshall, Assoc. Prof. of Horticulture, M. A. C.

PLANT BERRIES IN SPRING

Can you please inform me as to whether it is advisable to set out strawberries, raspberries, and currants in the fall of the year, and if so at what time, and what kinds are advisable to plant? Should strawberries, and raspberries be mulched in the fall, and at what time should it be removed in the spring if they are mulched? Do raspberries do better if kept cultivated?—R. B. A., Merrill, Mich.

WE do not advise the setting of strawberry plants in the fall. Red raspberries and currants may be set in the fall of the year but we usually advise early spring planting. Black raspberries are practically always set in the spring.

Raspberries are usually kept well cultivated. However, they often do very well if mulched with straw or some similar material to hold the moisture in the soil. It is usually best to keep a raspberry plantation well cultivated until two or three weeks after the close of the harvesting season, then sow a cover crop, preferably oats, between the rows. This may be turned over in the spring and will furnish organic matter which otherwise would have to be supplied in the form of manure.—R. E. Loree, Horticultural Department, M. A. C.

OH, MONEY! MONEY!

(Continued from page 11.)

"There is nothing to forgive."
"And you consider yourself engaged to both John Smith and Stanley G. Fulton?"

"It sounds pretty bad, but—yes," blushed Miss Maggie.

"And you must love Stanley G. Fulton just exactly as well—no, a little better, than you did John Smith."

"I'll try to—if he's as lovable," Miss Maggie's head was at a saucy tilt.
"He'll try to be; but—it won't be all play, you know, for you. You've got to tell him what to do with those twenty millions. By the way, what will you do with them?" he demanded interestedly.

Miss Maggie looked up, plainly startled.
"Why, yes, that's so. You—you—if you're Mr. Fulton, you have got—And I forgot all about—those twenty millions. And they're yours, Mr. Smith!"

"No, they're not Mr. Smith's," objected the man. "They belong to Fulton, if you please. Furthermore, can't you call me anything but that abominable 'Mr. Smith'? My name is Stanley. You might—er—abbreviate it to—er 'Stan,' now."

"Perhaps so—but I shan't," laughed Miss Maggie,—"not yet. You may be thankful I have wits enough left to call you anything—after becoming engaged to two men all at once."

"And with having the responsibility of spending twenty millions, too."

"Oh, yes, the money!" Her eyes began to shine. She drew another long breath. "Oh, we can do so much with that money! Why, only think what is needed right here—better milk for the babies, and a community house, and the streets cleaner,

and a new carpet for the church, and a new hospital with—"

"But, see here, aren't you going to spend some of that money on yourself?" he demanded. "Isn't there something you want?"

She gave him a merry glance.

"Myself? Dear me, I guess I am! I'm going to Egypt, and China, and Japan—with you, of course; and books—oh you never saw such a lot of books as I shall buy. And—oh, I'll spend heaps on just on my own selfish self—you see if I don't! But, first—oh, there are so many things that I've so wanted to do, and it's just come over me this minute that now I can do them! And you know how Hillerton needs a new hospital." Her eyes grew luminous and earnest. "And I want to build a store and run it so the girls can live, and a factory, too, and decent homes for the workmen, and a big market, where they can get their food at cost; and there's the playground for the children, and—"

But Mr. Smith was laughing, and lifting both hands in mock despair.

"Look here," he challenged, "I thought you were marrying me, but—are you marrying me or that confounded money?"

Miss Maggie laughed merrily.
"Yes I know; but you see—" She stopped short. An odd expression came to her eyes.

Suddenly she laughed again, and threw into his eyes a look so merry, so whimsical, so altogether challenging, that he demanded:—

"Well, what is it now?"

"Oh, it's so good, I have—half a mind to tell you."

"Of course you'll tell me. Where are you going?" he asked discontentedly.

Miss Maggie had left the sofa, and was standing, as if half-poised for fight, midway to the door.

"I think—yes, I will tell you," she nodded, her cheeks very pink; "but I wanted to be—over here, to tell it."

"Way over there?"

"Yes, way over here. Do you remember those letters I got awhile ago, and the call from the Boston lawyer, that I—I wouldn't tell you about?"

"I should say I did!"

"Well; you know—you thought they—they had something to do with—my money; that I—I'd lost some."

"I did, dear."

"Well, they—they did have something to do—with money."

"I knew they did!" triumphed the man. "Oh, why wouldn't you tell me then—and let me help you some way?"

She shook her head nervously and backed nearer the door. He had half started from his seat.

"No, stay there. If you don't—I won't tell you."

He fell back, but with obvious reluctance.

"Well, as I said, it did have something to do—with my money; but just now, when you asked me if I—I was marrying you for your money—"

"But I was in fun—you know I was in fun!" defended the man hotly.

"Oh, yes, I knew that," nodded Miss Maggie. "But it—it made me laugh and remember the letters. You see, they weren't as you thought. They didn't tell of—of money lost. They told me of money—gained."

"Gained?"

"Yes. That father's Cousin George in Alaska had died and left me—fifty thousand dollars."

"But, my dear woman, why in Heaven's name wouldn't you tell me that?"

"Because," Miss Maggie took a step nearer the door. "You see, I thought you were poor—very poor, and I—I wouldn't

even own up to it myself, but I knew, in my heart, that I was afraid, if you heard I had this money, you wouldn't—you wouldn't—ask me to—to—"

She was blushing so adorably now that the man understood and leaped to his feet.

(Continued in Sept. 27th issue.)

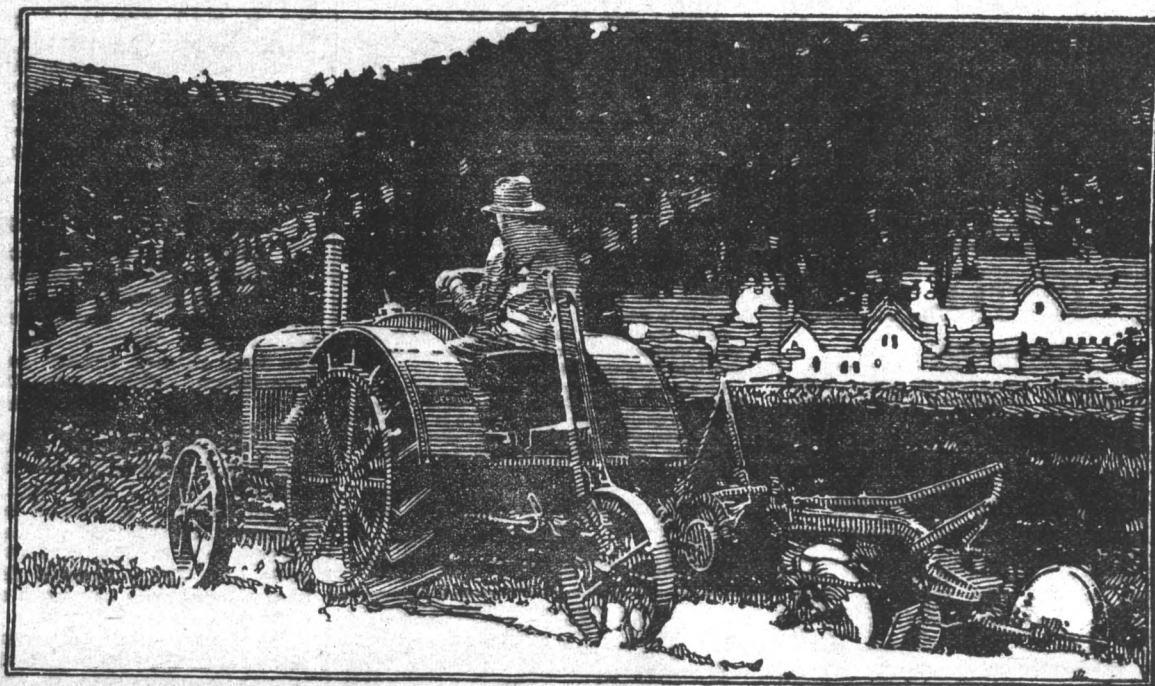
A VISIT TO "ALFALFALAND FARM"

(Continued from Page 4)

clear and several other dances were held during the spring and early summer. No wonder they do not find it hard to get hired help. Every so often the Washington Farmers' Club meets at "Alfalfaland Farm" to spend the afternoon as the Wilcox family are members. Oftentimes Mr. Hart will drive out from Detroit to attend the meeting.

"In spite of the stories you read and hear to the contrary, there is money in farming," said Frank Wilcox, as "Bill" and I climbed into the flivver, "Or at least we found farming profitable, but it must be made a business and not just an occupation. Marketing must have attention as well as the producing if you want to come out on top of the heap. And, where the owner rents his farm—like in this case—there must be 100 per cent cooperation all around."

It is not to be wondered at that County Agent Murphy takes the farmer who cannot raise alfalfa on sand to "Alfalfaland Farm" instead of arguing with him.



This Outfit Is On Thousands of Fields PUT IT ON YOURS—

Your fall work would be a lot easier and more profitable all around if you had a McCormick-Deering 2 or 3-plow tractor turning the soil and doing late summer and fall belt work.

Now is as good a time as any in the year for a man to come into McCormick-Deering tractor ownership. Weeks of hard work and hot weather have been exhausting man and horse. Many weeks of trying work lie ahead. Labor is scarce and high-priced and every week's wages takes money out of pocket. Plowing the slowest, most laborious, most expensive farm work stares every farmer in the face.

With the McCormick-Deering 15-30 tractor one man plows 12 acres a day; with a 3-horse team he averages

only 3 acres. With the tractor he does 4 days' work in 1 day.

With the tractor he plows deeper and better, and at the right time; heat and hard ground don't stop him; he saves the moisture and gets ahead of weeds. Between-times his tractor tackles the corn harvest—runs the binder and picker, fills the silo, runs shredder or sheller—and then it finds all kinds of winter belt jobs ahead of next spring's work.

Farm product prices have taken the upgrade. Better times are on the way to the farm. Be in position to farm efficiently all the year, without yielding your profits to surplus labor costs. See the dealer about a McCormick-Deering Tractor—lasting, dependable, all-around farm power.

Some of the Good Things About McCormick - Deering 10-20 & 15-30 Tractors

Triple Power
Drawbar—Belt—Power Take-Off
Life Guarantee on Crankshaft and Main Bearings
Unit Main Frame
Removable Cylinders
Ball and Roller Bearings at 28 Points
Easy Steering
Throttle Governor
Adjustable Drawbar
Platform—Fenders—Brake
Durability—Long Life

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Feed NOW for Next Winter's Milk!

**Pasture alone means underfed cows
Grain feeding with pasture pays!**

With 2% Bone-
Building Mineral

Grass is practically hay with water in it. No farmer would try to keep cows on moist hay all winter. Yet, without grain that is about all the cow gets in summer. And that means scanty milk flows next winter. Stop it! A small ration of International Special Dairy Feed in addition to grass will work wonders. It will maintain the milk flow and send the cows to the barn this fall in tip-top condition. Try it.

International Special Dairy Feed "Twenty extra quarts from every sack"

Cow testing authorities and leading dairymen everywhere know the value of summer feeding. One farmer wrote that he increased his milk production 40% through summer feeding. If you want a much larger milk check next winter invest a little money in International Special Dairy Feed now. Thousands of farmers—men just as smart as you—feed International Special Dairy Feed and get 20 extra quarts of milk from every sack. They do it and we guarantee it.

Buy Now! If your cows have been on pasture alone or pasture and ordinary feed, then start them on International Special Dairy right away. The results will startle you. Dealers nearly everywhere sell this quality feed. If yours does not, write us. Milk means money. Get more milk! Use International Special Dairy Feed.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis Live Agents Wanted

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Oct. 16—Holsteins, C. S. Heeg and Sons, Howell, Michigan. F. J. Flahbeck, Sale Manager.

Oct. 24—Complete dispersal sale of 90 Registered Holstein Cattle. Spring Valley Stock Farms, Elkhart, G. Bailey & Son, Prop., Pittsford, Michigan.

CATTLE

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WE HAVE BRED HEREFORDS SINCE 1860. Our herd bulls are International Prize Winners. Stock of all ages for sale, at Farmers prices. Write us for further information. Feed Herefords that fatten quickly. **GRAPF FARM, Swartz Creek, Michigan.**

Hereford Steers

Wt. around 820 lbs. 86 Wt. around 820 lbs.
Wt. around 840 lbs. 94 Wt. around 840 lbs.
Wt. around 860 lbs. 50 Wt. around 860 lbs.
Wt. around 880 lbs. 58 Wt. around 880 lbs.
Deep red, dehorned, good grass flesh. Some ranches fair flesh account short pasture. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice one car load or less. Give number and weight preferred.
V. V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co. Iowa.

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

GUERNSEYS

MAY — GUERNSEYS — ROSE
STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED
Full calves out of Dams up to 577 pounds, fat bred by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. Type bones of bulls; Shuttleworth May and Sequel. Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbecks. Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011 lbs. fat, 773 fat and 610 fat.
GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE A. HICKS, Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.

GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE. TWO YOUNG bulls ready for light service.
H. F. NELSON, Vestaburg, Mich.

For Sale—Registered Guernsey Cows bred better and better calves. One bull soon for service. A. R. Dam and Sire. I am willing from my farm. Write for particulars.
Wm. C. A. M. SMITH, Lake City, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

FOR SALE—Registered Brown Swiss 2 bulls, ages 10 and 12 months; 1 herd bull 4 years old and 1 heifer bred. Will sell cheap if sold at once.
A. L. BURDEN, Coleman, Michigan.

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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free.

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HAMPSHIRE—BRED GILTS AND BOARS at bargain prices. Write your wants. 12th year.
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Offering bred sows at \$40 to \$75. Boars and gilts at \$20 to \$40. We sell only the best.
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REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS and ram lambs. Also a few ewes that have size, type and covering.
C. LEWIS & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

LARGEST DAIRY COW AT NATIONAL SHOW

THE "world's largest dairy cow," Wisconsin Fobes 5th, will be one of the prize exhibits at the National Dairy Show, when it opens its doors in Milwaukee, Wis., on Sept. 27. This animal is a "tonner" which tips the beam at 2,240 pounds. She is one of the attractions at the Murphy farms, owned by E. N. Murphy of Green Bay, Wis. The big Holstein has a milk record of 25,617.20 pounds, with a butter mark of 1079.01 pounds in 305 days. Several of her progeny have set marks as sires.

MICHIGAN JERSEY WINS MEDAL ON GOOD RECORD

MR. C. E. GEORGE of Union City, Michigan, is the owner of Sue's Oxford Amelia 471745 a senior three-year-old Jersey that recently qualified for a Silver Medal on her production record.

Amelia started on this test at three years eleven months of age and in 305 days produced, with calf, 548.86 pounds of butter-fat and 9521 pounds of milk, on two milkings a day. Her milk averaged 5.76 percent. butter-fat for the ten months. In the first complete calendar month of test her yield reached 85.50 pounds of butter-fat.

This Amelia's second test. On her first one, started at two years one month she produced 571.18 pounds of butterfat in 365 days. Her sire is Sue's Oxford Lad 153409, and her dam is Jacoba's Golden Mella Ann 874745, a Gold and Silver Medal cow with three very good records. These three records are: 554.13 pounds, 730.10 pounds and 767.46 pounds of butter-fat.

WITH THE COW TESTERS

A YEAR ago County Agent C. P. Milham of Ottawa county sent in his request to the dairy extension office for a cow tester to be sent him to carry on the duties of the first Ottawa county cow testing association. This tester, Myron McCarn, has now finished the association year and reports that 277 cows have averaged 7,609 pounds milk and 305.8 pounds of fat for the association year. The high herd in fat production is owned by George Taylor. His 17 grade Holsteins and Jersey cows averaged 8,084 pounds milk and 398.4 pounds fat. Thirteen other herds averaged above 300 pounds of fat.

This association is continuing the work and the extra members that wished to get into an association have been organized into a second Ottawa county C. T. A.

The Shiawassee County Cow Testing Association has completed its first year's testing work. Bernard Hice, the tester reports that 199 cows have averaged 298 pounds of fat and 7,674.8 pounds of milk for the association year. The high herd in milk and butter fat production was owned by F. Martin of Owosso. His five purebred Holsteins averaged 11,339.5 pounds milk and 416.8 pounds fat. The highest butter fat producing cow for the entire association was owned by George Winegar and Son of Morrice.

County Agent Sheap has successfully reorganized the association for a second year's testing work. Mr. Othel Kimmel has been sent to the Association by the Dairy Department, M. A. C., and is doing the testing work during the present year.

Leo Ashley has completed a year's testing duties in the South Van Buren county cow testing association. The 204 cows that finished the year's testing work averaged 7,923 pounds milk and 348.4 pounds fat. The high herd in butter fat production was owned by Mr. D. M. Poorman. C. H. Steuart had both high herd and high cow in milk production.

One hundred eighty cows were tested for T. B. and only four reactors were found. Every member in the association is using a purebred sire. There are six purebred Holsteins, seven purebred Guernseys, three purebred Jerseys, one

purebred Brown Swiss, one purebred Red Poll and one purebred Durham in use. This association is continuing the work and Mr. R. Hyman is carrying on the testing.

C. M. Wagner has finished a year's testing for the Bad Axe-Huron Cow Testing Association and reports that 275 cows averaged 278 pounds fat and 7,313 pounds milk for the association year. Sunlight, a four year old purebred Holstein owned by A. B. Pangborn was the high cow in both milk and butter fat production for the association. Sunlight made 13,163 pounds milk and 495.7 pounds fat.

Nine herds produced better than 300 pounds of butter fat, while the three poorest herds averaged 5,955 pounds milk and 211 pounds fat.

H. T. Stanton, Tester for the Genesee No. 6 Cow Testing Association, reports in his annual summary that Ed. Woolfitt had the high cow in both fat and milk production. This cow, Topsy, a grade Holstein ten years old, made 12,319.6 pounds milk and 498.2 pounds fat. Fred Boyse with a mixed herd had the highest butter fat average. His six cows produced 350.9 pounds fat and 8343.8 pounds milk. E. L. Powers' eleven purebred and grade Holsteins had the best average in milk production.

The Genesee No. 6 Association is planning to continue for a second year. It is the sixth Genesee county association that is continuing the work at the completion of its first year.

The Elsie-Ovid Cow Testing Association was organized in July, 1923, through the efforts of County Agents H. V. Kittle of St. Johns and J. V. Sheap of Owosso. The cow tester was secured through A. C. Baltzer, Extension Specialist, M. A. C. The association started operations early in July. It was recognized that many excellent cows were owned by members in this association and this recognition was not amiss, considering this high milk production average that has been made during the year.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

We have a neighbor who has contagious abortion in his herd of cows. Is it really contagious from one herd to another where they run in adjoining pastures? What steps can or should I take in regards to it?—J. L. S., Middleville, Mich.

It is possible that abortion-free cattle running in a pasture adjacent to one used by abortion-infected cattle may acquire the infection by licking the soiled parts of infected cattle across a line fence. There is also danger of the pasture becoming infected with the discharges from infected cattle if surface drainage is from the infected pasture to the uninfected pasture.—E. T. Hallman, Assoc. Prof. of Animal Pathology, M. A. C.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

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



Week of September 14

TEMPERATURES will be low for the season at the very beginning of this week in Michigan but will begin early to warm up. There are expected to be two high temperature periods during the week, one about the middle and the other at the end of this week. At these times the temperatures in Michigan will be more in keeping with mid-summer months. There will be a slight falling of the temperature about Thursday or Friday. There will be two storm period centers this week in Michigan, one about the 17th and the other near the 20th. At these times most sections of the state may expect heavy rains, strong winds and some electrical storms.

Week of September 21

Temperatures will be rising during first part of this week in Michigan reaching top notch about Tuesday or Wednesday. Following this date there will be a sudden change to cooler with temperatures reading close to the 50 degree mark. There will be a reaction again about Saturday.

There will be fair weather at the very beginning and end of this week but from about Monday or Tuesday and through the middle of the week there will be general cloudiness, rain storms and high winds.

Plow this Fall

Because the spring months are expected to be stormy with late sleet, snow and strong winds and the temperatures will not warm up to seasonal conditions much before the middle of June, we believe this fall will be the best time to plow. The sooner, the better, we believe, because we expect October to be wet and November cold.

Questions and Answers

We are glad to answer any questions pertaining to weather that readers of this paper may ask but as this all takes extra time, labor and material the least one can do in appreciation is to enclose a stamp for reply.

Questions and Answers

GOOD WHEAT WEATHER COMING

I am writing for information in regard to what I have in the west (South Dakota). It has just been threshed and is stored in the elevator. Would you advise selling at once or will the price go up before spring? How about planting wheat here in Michigan this fall? We read your forecasts in THE BUSINESS FARMER with great interest.—Mrs. F. M., Elsie, Mich.

WEATHER conditions will be favorable in Michigan for winter wheat this fall and winter. Both September and October will give plenty of moisture but we believe wheat will take better and more rapid root in the latter month. Planting late in September will dodge most of the coolness of that month, takes advantage of the moderate temperature in October and gets a good stand before the cool temperatures of November take effect. Probably the best time around Elsie to plant wheat in accordance with Michigan Agricultural College rules is about September 20 to 25. In most parts of Michigan we believe this will be a period of good planting weather.

The winter season will average wet and moderate and while there is a probability that some southern counties of the state may not have a good covering of snow all winter, we are not looking for any serious thaws and freezes in January, February or March. During the spring months temperatures will run more to extremes; especially will this be the case about April.

Winter wheat in Michigan will come to a head during May, 1925, and the average weather for this period we expect to be cool and wet,

generally considered a good combination.

We do not predict the price of wheat. However, present market indications (middle of August) hint at higher prices, according to those close to the pit. This may or may not reach into the late winter months. February to April are usually the months of high wheat prices but that does not mean it will be at that time for the general farmer during first six months of 1925 will occur during late winter or early spring.

The price of wheat depends much upon the harvest both in Australia and Argentine Republic at the end of this and beginning of next year. Latest unofficial reports from these countries declare there is an increase in wheat acreage and that at sowing time the weather was favorable.

FORECAST FOR NEXT YEAR

Please send me the weather forecast for Michigan in accordance with your offer in THE BUSINESS FARMER.—F. M., Mt. Morris, Mich.

WE offer to help any reader of this paper in their farm work in so far as the weather is concerned whenever a definite question is asked. The above question is rather vague and far reaching but we will attempt to answer it. The weather forecast from week to week appears in THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER for Michigan farmers and very often is supplemented with monthly and seasonal predictions.

Looking forward for the next 12 months we figure the weather for Michigan will average cooler than normal. That is, the cool and cold spells that will occur between now and next July will off-set the warm spells that will occur during this same period. Never-the-less, we look for generally good crop weather with plenty of sunshine.

The first three months of next year will average moderately wet but not severely cold and as the year progresses, storminess will increase and the mid-season will bring on more than the usual amount of precipitation.

This forecast covers only the conditions expected in the state of Michigan and as such is very definite and specific. On the other hand, these forecasts are necessarily broad because they cover an entire year's time. The daily and weekly changes in the weather for the next twelve months will be found in this paper and these will all average up to conditions very close to the averages we have predicted above.—Pritchard's Weather Fore-

FEEDING SILAGE MADE FROM IMMATURE CORN

(Continued from Page 3)

While the analysis of the silage made from immature corn showed that it was very high in moisture, the results obtained in this trial indicate that there is much feeding value in corn even before the ears have formed and that the feed elements are easily assimilated by cattle. While such a ration cannot be expected to produce very fat cattle it is significant that when these steers were sold on the Sioux City market the lot that was fed immature corn silage brought only 30 cents per hundred pounds less than corn fed steers and only 20 cents less than those fed choice silage from mature corn.

The feeding value of silage ordinarily increases with the maturity of the corn and even in years when corn does not ripen, most fields are well beyond the tasseling stage and should therefore be worth even more than the corn used in this experiment which was worth approximately 70 per cent as much as silage from mature corn.

Corn that cannot be stored in silos and is not mature enough for picking will furnish very palatable feed if cut and cured in large shocks.—A. H. Kuhlman.

Expensively Good

A matter-of-fact father of an embryo poet handed some of the lad's efforts to a distinguished author of verse, and asked for his opinion.

"Well, what's the answer?" queried the successful stockman.

"Alas!" sighed the real poet, "those things are so good, I'm afraid you'll have to support Henry the rest of his life."—Writer's Monthly.



To-morrow's Telephones

So vital a factor has the telephone become in American life that the demand for it would undoubtedly grow even without increases in population. New businesses are founded; others expand. New homes are established in town and city, in suburban dwellings and apartment houses.

To meet the needs of America, to-day and to-morrow, with the best and cheapest telephone service, is the responsibility of the Bell System. The telephone will grow with the population and prosperity of the country, and the plans of to-day must anticipate the growth of to-morrow.

The service which is given to-day was anticipated and provision was made for it, long in advance. Money was provided, new developments were undertaken, construction work was carried through on a large scale. The Bell System, that is, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Associated Companies, has continuously met these requirements. It has enlisted the genius of technical development and the savings of investors for investment in plant construction.

Over 315,000 men and women are owners of the American Company's stock and over half a million are investors in the securities of the System. With a sound financial structure, a management which is reflected in a high quality of telephone service, the Bell System is enabled to serve the increasing requirements of the American public.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

DAIRYMEN FROM FAR AND NEAR

ARE GOING TO THE

World's Greatest Dairy Exposition

Special trains will come from many sections—special cars will be made up from both nearby and distant points—automobile parties are now being organized.

CATTLE JUDGING DAYS

Grade Cows	Monday, September 29
Guernsey Day	Tuesday, September 30
Holstein Day	Wednesday, October 1
Jersey Day	Thursday, October 2
Ayrshire and Brown Swiss Day	Friday, October 3
Boy's and Girl's Calves	Friday, October 3

OTHER EVENTS

Sale of Guaranteed Grade Cows begins September 30. American Dairy Science Association Meetings September 29 and 30. Dairy Pioneers' Day September 30. American Dairy Federation Meeting, National Dairy Farmers' Conference, October 1, and many others.

COME—Mingle with other progressive dairymen from everywhere—see every branch of Dairying in its Annual Exposition.

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

MILWAUKEE

SEPTEMBER 27th to OCTOBER 4th

GARLOCK - WILLIAMS CO., Inc.

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WE SOLICIT YOUR SHIPMENTS of live poultry, veal and eggs.

Our commission is 5%.

References: Wayne County and Home Savings Bank, Bradstreet.

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Ohio, W.-Va. and Ky. Shaker Screened Lump Coal in carload lots at attractive prices. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents Wanted. Buy direct from the mines and save money.

THEO. BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio.

TO LATE TOO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—AIREDALE PUPPIES 5 MONTHS old. Male \$12.00, Female \$8.00; and one hunting dog, 1/2 year old, \$8.00 for quick sale. P. D. ANDREKUS, Pontwater, Michigan.

SHROPSHIRE Rams and Ram Lambs and 5 Ewes priced to sell. DAN BOOHER, Ewart, Michigan, R4.



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More than 150,000
foresighted people

have asked ALPHA Dealers for the 104-page, illustrated Handbook and the Bulletins and Service Sheets that describe scores of substantial, enduring home, yard, farm and business-place improvements.

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CEMENT

POULTRY BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30c per agate line, per issue. Commercial Baby Chick advertisements 45c per agate line. Write out what you have to offer and send it in. We will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

YEARLING HENS

Several hundred choice production White Leghorn yearlings now ready for delivery. All these birds have been carefully culled; you can order now and receive fine birds. Also limited number of Pullets.

COCKERELS—Barred and White Rocks; R. C. Reds; Wyandottes; Minorcas; Leghorns.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS—Excellent breed type. Send for complete circular.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Member International Baby Chick Association
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PULLETS—PULLETS—PULLETS—TOM BARRON White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas. H. KNOLL, Jr., Rt. 1, Holland, Mich.

PEDIGREE COCKERELS, M. A. C. STRAIN, 12 yrs old, \$5.00 for 8 or \$2.00 each. MRS. DAN DETWILER, Chesaning, Mich.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks and Barred Rocks. Nearly all of this stock has been imported from Canada by us.

W. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 441 Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.—(Adv.)

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED Crockery, Hotel chinaware, cookingware, glassware, etc. Shipped direct from factory to consumer. Write for particulars. R. S. WASHY & CO., Portland, Maine.

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Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas.
For Scratches, Wounds and
common skin troubles.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKLETS ARE FREE:

No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.

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Kreso Dip No. 1 in Original Packages for Sale at All Drug Stores.

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Ship Your Poultry Direct to DETROIT BEEF CO.

Write for our shippers guide, how to ship live poultry, how to dress and ship dressed poultry.

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Detroit, Mich.

500 Parks Barred Rock and 500 Barron White

Leghorn pullets thirteen weeks old, price \$1.25 each and \$1.10 in hundred lots. Satisfaction guaranteed. 10% discount on orders booked now for baby chicks for delivery March and April, 1925.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS—TOMPKINS STRAIN Stock Eggs for hatching and Baby Chicks. May chicks \$20.00 per hundred. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per hundred. June Chicks \$18.00 per hundred. Eggs \$7.00 per hundred. Hen hatched chicks on request.
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EARN \$110 TO \$250 MONTHLY. EXPENSES paid as Railway Traffic Inspector. Position guaranteed after completion of 3 months' home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunity. Write for Free Booklet G-195. STAND. BUSINESS TRAINING INST., Buffalo, N. Y.

Poultry Department

GETTING POULTRY HOUSES READY FOR WINTER

NOW is a good time to make plans for improving the housing of the farm poultry during the coming winter. The first step is a complete renovation of the poultry house. It should be thoroughly cleaned out, removing if possible all the interior fittings such as roosts, nest boxes and any other parts that can be removed without too much labor or expense. Then the interior of the house is to be scraped with hoe or spade so as to free it from all dried accumulations of manure and other filth. After this has been done, the entire interior including the floor, walls, and ceiling should be thoroughly sprayed, using for the purpose a solution of compound cresol, 12 tablespoonfuls to each gallon of water. The compound cresol may be secured from any drug store and it should be prepared of the strength just indicated to insure its efficiency as a disinfectant. If a barrel spray pump is available, the best means will be provided for applying the disinfectant. If a barrel spray pump cannot be provided, then a smaller spray pump such as is in a pail may be employed. A small hand sprayer will answer, but the force required to drive the disinfectant into every crack and corner is difficult to secure when a pump of such small size is employed. After the house has been sprayed, it should be opened and well aired for a week or ten days after which it should be sprayed a second time in a manner just as thoroughly as the first. After again airing and drying for ten days the interior of the house should be covered with a coat of ordinary lime white wash which may be applied either by means of a spray pump or a white wash brush. Every crack and corner should receive a thorough coating so as to render the entire interior of the house not only thoroughly sweet and clean, but also light and sanitary.

If the house is not provided with ample window space so that the entire floor may be well lighted even during the winter days, additional windows should be put in. The work connected with this can usually be taken care of by the ordinary farm labor. In addition to the lighting, provision should be made for ample ventilation without the injurious draughts that are so frequently the cause of colds and roup during the winter months. The muslin curtain ventilators are probably the best and least expensive and can be readily installed.

By following the above directions the poultry house will be placed in proper condition to receive the fowls again, and it will be free not only from disease germs, but the lice and mites that are usually quite numerous and troublesome will have been eradicated to a very large extent. Work of this kind can be undertaken during the late summer and early fall months without seriously interfering with the progress of other farm work and no effort should be spared to adopt the plans needed for putting these directions into effect.

At the same time that the poultry house is receiving the treatment outlined above, the poultry yard should come in for attention. It should be freed of all loose manure and rubbish of all kinds. Then it should be plowed or spaded so as to turn under the surface and expose the clean earth beneath. During the remainder of the summer and fall frequent cultivation should be employed so as to keep down weeds, and keep the soil loose to allow the penetration of air and light which will further improve the condition of the soil to receive the fowls when they are returned to the poultry home. In addition it will be the means of removing from the reach of the fowls many of the eggs of various parasites, both external, as well as disease germs of various kinds that are always harbored in the poultry yard, as is frequently the case on many farms, of course, this means of preventing and eradicating disease cannot be applied. In the latter case the places frequented by the farm poultry should be cleaned by scraping and the removal of all rubbish so as to expose the

surface of the soil to the action of the sun and air during the remaining part of the year before the ground is covered with snow.

Another point that requires attention at this time of year is the making of plans looking to the rearing of chicks next spring. It has been demonstrated in a most satisfactory manner that the chicks raised next spring should be kept on ground that was not occupied by chicks this year. This will mean that a separate yard should be provided of suitable size and near enough to the farm buildings to reduce the labor problem to a minimum. This yard should be suitably fenced and provided with the necessary equipment that will be required next spring in the form of coops, colony houses and other forms of shelter. The coops and colony houses must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected in the manner already described. If this work is given attention at this time of year while the weather is mild, the rearing of chicks next spring will not be delayed until warm weather arrives and the shelters prepared. In addition, the rush of spring work often interferes with the proper preparation of yards and poultry houses if it is delayed until that time.

While the measures outlined above may seem somewhat arduous from a labor standpoint, they are well worth their cost because they result in a healthier flock during the winter time and consequently a larger egg production. They will also result in a larger crop of chicks next spring with reduced losses from diseases of both bacterial and parasitic nature.

FEED FOR HENS IN WINTER

Please give me information on good feeding for laying hens in winter, warm or cold water method of feeding.—C. C. T., Flint, Mich.

WE would suggest for winter equal parts by weight of equal parts by weight of cracked corn, and wheat, fed in deep litter twice a day. A mash should be kept before the birds at all times, I would suggest for winter feeding, a mash consisting of thirty parts by weight of ground corn, twenty of bran, twenty of middlings, twenty of ground oats, and twenty of meat scrap. Where milk is available, I would suggest reducing the meat scrap to ten parts. We also add to the above mash three per cent Calcium Caillouate and one pound of salt.

Warm water may be used, but we have had practically as good results from feeding cold water. In very severe weather the water would freeze quickly, and we have had excellent results from feeding snow for a part of the day.—C. M. Ferguson, Manager, International Laying contest, M. A. C.

Safety First

A new safety bumper for motor-cars consists of a pliable guard-rail so arranged that when a pedestrian is struck, two arms draw the person on to a canvas stretcher. Thus the motorist is not jarred at all.—London Opinion.

John—"Spice"—Widow.

There was recently brought before a police judge in Atlanta a colored culprit to whom, among others, the magistrate put this question:

"Where were you born?"

"Memphis."

"And were you brought up there?"

"Yes, Yo' Honah, ve'y often."—[Ex.]

GET YOUR COAL FREE

Special Offer to Michigan Business Farmer Readers

The largest concern of its kind in the world, exclusively delivering coal direct from car to consumer, with a long established successful record, the Popular Coal Company, 1511 Coal Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois, is offering this unusual opportunity to one coal user in every neighborhood who has a few hours spare time. This is its method of quickly introducing the finest grade, freshly mined, free-burning coal, which is being sold direct to user at remarkably low prices. Man of good standing in his community can get his coal free. Write this firm today and ask them to explain this offer.—Adv.

Do Not Let Varieties of Seed Lose Identity

(Continued from Page 4)

manure in the fall and plow or disk this in, so as to start any oats or barley and let them be killed by the winter. Whatever you do, plan to have your land free of volunteer grains.

Everything Clean

The grain is planted safely with a clean drill on clean land out of clean sacks. If by any chance some rye has still gotten away from you, you can pull it out of the growing crop before heading time. Be sure to take hold of the rye plant near the root and get it all, as a little root left in the ground will give you trouble. It will send up a head. Remember that most of these things (if not all of them) should be killed in preparing the soil for planting as the pulling must finish them.

When the crop is ripe clean out your binder. Don't leave even a head of another grain sticking to the canvas, or around the binder. Haul the grain on clean wagon beds to the machine. How are you going to take care of the grain lodged on inside and in the elevator of the threshing machine coming from your neighbor's field? Open up the back so that nothing gets into the elevator, and do not allow the contents of the elevator to go into the cylinder. When the machine is nicely started that way and loose stuff is out, close up the elevator and point it toward the cylinder. Begin on the new variety. Set the first three or four sacks aside and make sure that they are not used for planting. They will contain nearly all of the foreign grains that were in the machine. Save your seed after these sacks of mixed grain have been set aside. If you have gotten a bushel of oats, you probably have half an acre. This should produce 25 or 30 bushels at least. After setting aside six bushels as mixed, you should still have 20 bushels of seed for next year. This should plant ten acres. If you have gotten a bushel of wheat, that may easily be spread over an acre and produce 25 or 30 bushels. After setting aside the mixture (say ten bushels) you should still have fifteen bushels of wheat. Fifteen bushels will plant ten acres next year. This is about enough for the farmer anyway. Be sure to set aside all that is liable to be mixed at threshing each year. There is no excuse for letting the variety run out.

The second duty of the farmer in regard to improved varieties of grain, is to reclean it if it is to be sold for seed purposes. It is worth twice the market price to anyone who wants seed as it will produce more and the quality will be better. Every farmer who has been benefited by improved seed should not only save it pure for his own use but pass the good thing along. Let others be benefited also. Get your neighbor to plant it even if you have to give him the seed. Benefit Michigan.

Saving Original Variety

If you did not realize the importance of keeping the seed pure until you have gotten into trouble, I want to help you out of trouble. Stray heads may be picked out. Suppose the field contains wheat and a considerable mixture of other varieties, the problem is: How can the original variety be redeemed? If you can't buy pure seed there is still a way. Study the heads of the pure variety carefully so you will make no mistake. Rub out a few heads to make sure you know the right type of head. Take a galvanized pail. Support it in front of you by a rope around your neck and shoulders. Just before time to cut your wheat, go into your wheat astride one of the rows. Pick the nicest heads of the variety in question and no others. You can gather four pails in two hours or less. Put the heads in a gunny sack and hang them up in the dry and away from the mice where the air circulates. When the heads are dry, put the sack on a bench or smooth hard surface and pound it with a stick. The grain may be thoroughly threshed in that way. Look over your fanning mill to make sure that it contains no other grain. Fan out your sample and plant it in a small piece away from other grain. When harvested, you had best fill it out,

for if you attempt to put it in an ordinary thresher, you have lost your work. The product of this fanning should give you enough to plant an acre and a half or two acres. This can be threshed with a machine, setting aside the first few sacks.

In conclusion it would be well to say something regarding the value of the fanning mill. One should be accessible to every farm if not actually owned by every farmer. In no other way can the farmer control his weeds as well as by means of the fanning mill. If you sow weed seed you can expect to grow weeds and have them to fight. The fewer weeds you sow the less your trouble further on. By means of the fanning mill the farmer can select out the largest and nicest grains of his seed for planting. The large grains have more food for the young plant which like other young things, will do better if fed well at the start.

While the fanning selects seeds that will insure vigorous plants, do not be deceived by thinking that you can breed grain with a fanning mill. That is another thing. I have told you that a tribe originating from a single seed is very constant in its type. The grains of any tribe are not all the same size. They vary considerably. Imagine a lot of these tribes mixed together. The size of the grains vary considerably in all the tribes. If you fan out the largest grains, it may be possible that you will fail to save any of a very small tribe and thus get rid of it, but you will get large grains representing many tribes and next year your grain will be almost the same so far as heredity goes.

High yielding pedigreed varieties can be obtained thru the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, an organization of farmers who take the trouble to keep the grain pure. The Secretary's address is East Lansing.

DATES FOR POTATO SHOW SET

THE second annual Top O' Michigan Potato Show will be held at Gaylord on November 5th, 6th and 7th according to Mr. A. C. Lytle, the Secretary. The Board of Directors proposed several changes for improving and enlarging it. The premiums will be naturally increased, among the additions being a sweep-stakes for each county, thus making it possible for the best man in each county to gain recognition as well as the man who gets the grand sweep-stakes in the district. Orders for a couple of carloads of fancy stuff at fancy prices will again be offered to the growers who win in certain classes.

Another feature which should attract considerable interest is the offering of \$60 in prizes to the school children in the district who write the best essays on growing potatoes. The rules for the contest will be published later. These winners will also be the guests at the annual banquet held during the Show.

Up-to-date machinery is almost essential for efficiency in potato production as cultural methods and for that reason it was decided to invite several important implement dealers to exhibit their latest types of machinery used in connection with potato culture.

Financial Support

This Show obtains its finances from the Board of Supervisors of the various potato counties. Each quota is based on the potato production of the previous year, and the distance from the seat of the Show—Gaylord. The State Department of Agriculture, the M. C. R. R., and other organizations also contribute toward it. No country can make entries unless 75 per cent of its quota is appropriated. Thus far, the following counties have either appropriated, or have given assurance of doing so:—Cheboygan, Otsego, Alpena, Montmorency, Crawford, and Antrim. Presque Isle, no doubt, will also see fit to join in soon. The Top O' Michigan is already famous for the quality of its potatoes and the Show this year will be another factor in raising this quality and making uninformed folks aware of the superiority of Michigan's Product—E. J. Leenhouts.

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Moulting saps a hen's vitality

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It requires just so much feed, so much grain converted into nutrition to do that job.

Now, the more you can get your flock to eat and assimilate each day, the quicker your hens will get back to laying.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a keeps your moulters from getting into that run-down, unhungry stage.

It contains tonics that tone up the appetite—tonics that promote digestion.

It contains Iron—so essential to a moulting hen—Iron that keeps the paleness away.

Pan-a-ce-a your hens. See them begin to eat. See the old feathers let loose—see the new plumage come.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

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

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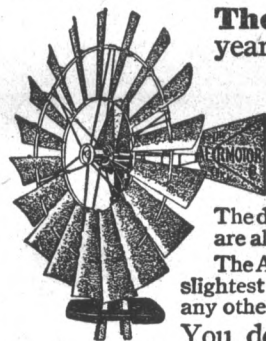
REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

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The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 9 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-Oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet.

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HAVE YOU POULTRY FOR SALE?
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WILL SELL IT.

MARKET FLASHES

Improvement in All Lines of Business

Grain Prices Highest Since 1920—Cattle Market

Expected to Improve Soon

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

WHILE there are several factors which would not indicate the best of promises for some industries, the farming industry and agriculture generally, whether it be dirt farming or live stock farming, is seen in much better light than it has been for several years. A year ago agriculture did not keep pace with the expansion of other industries but this year it is the farmers' inning.

Six months ago the grain belt was in the grip of depression, loaded with indebtedness and confronted with market prices nearly equal to a pre war basis. Since good times in trade generally are dependent on the prosperity of the farming districts, all industrial circles were handicapped.

As business has entered the fall season however, improvement has been noted in all lines and optimism runs rampant. Stocks and bonds have advanced to the highest levels for several years and grain prices have risen to levels higher than any time since 1920.

While the new corn crop is of uncertain outcome and promises to be around three-fourths of a normal crop this year owing to the backward spring and wet cool weather all summer, the market on this grain has advanced rapidly. All small grains have gained over a year ago but corn has outdistanced the entire list. Recent quotations at around \$1.20 for cash corn stands 30c above a year ago and on December corn at \$1.14 around 56c above a year ago. The new crop looks good and is still growing, but it is in danger of frost. There has been far too much moisture for the crop to mature and although ears are well formed the grain is soft. Reports from most corn belt sections say that the crop is from two to four weeks late. West of the Missouri River however, it looks more favorable and a bumper yield is looked for. Recent hot winds throughout northern Kansas and Southwestern Nebraska however have done some damage to the grain.

Corn Important Crop

At a meeting of the managers of joint stock banks, Guy Huston, president of the Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank, expressed great confidence in the future of corn belt lands. He stated that the value of corn belt land was going to increase, his judgment being based on the value of the corn crop itself. Corn is becoming more and more important as a commercial product. Most of the grain, of course, is marketed through meat animals but during the last several years the grain has been used more extensively for other edible products. Corn syrup, for example was exported in small quantities, quarts and gallons a decade or so ago, while now it is shipped in great tank steamers. Corn oil, corn starch, corn sugar and other corn by-products are being manufactured in large quantities and consequently utilizing a large amount of the year's production. During the last four years, bumper crops of corn have been used without any surplus remaining. This year with a short crop in sight, the market has almost gone into a panic. Corn is coming into its own and the corn belt sections are going to increase in value, according to this close observer of agriculture.

On Tuesday of last week, grain at the Chicago market shattered records for the last six years without much change in prices. Around 5,832,000 bushels of grain arrived at that great terminal market, wheat being in the lead at 2,536,800 bushels the largest since 1918. Oats were offered in nearly as large a quantity and corn receipts were more than three-fourths of a million bushels.

"Remarkable efficiency of the marketing machinery was never more sharply evidenced," said L. L. Winters, economist and member of the Chicago Board of Trade. "With no material price recessions, the market has absorbed a tremendous amount of grain in a natural and normal way."

If such heavy receipts had been rushed into the market on a single day a few months ago, the trade would undoubtedly have been demoralized. Confidence is felt generally in the grain business and high prices, based on supply and demand are being maintained. This means inevitable prosperity for the farmer.

Wheat has sold at \$1.30 recently on a cash basis with December wheat quoted up to \$1.29. Cash corn is quoted at \$1.20 with December corn at \$1.14. Oats sold at 49c with December oats at 53c. Cash rye prices have been up to 91c with December at 96c.

Europe Buys Grain

The signing of the Dawes reparations plan by the leading European powers has paved a way for Europe to become a big buyer of cash grain in the United States. Recently huge grain purchases have been made on export account of this reparations plan. Over 6,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000,000 bushels of rye, around 1,000,000 bushels of oats and 600,000 bushels of barley have been sold to Europe during the last week. The immense cash business has dwarfed the speculative interest in the markets as purchases of all futures of wheat, corn and rye were only \$2,000,000 on a certain day when the cash business was very much greater.

Live Stock Situation

While the grain farmer is enjoying a gleam of prosperity, the live stock man has not had a thrill as yet. However prices for cattle have maintained a fair price level throughout the year. Hog prices were low until this summer. Sheep and lambs were on a money making basis most of the time. Hogs have advanced but not in proportion to corn prices. Corn is over 50c above

a year ago. Hogs are around \$1.00 higher than a year, two and three years ago.

Using the old ratio of 10 bushels of corn to 100 lbs. of pork, hogs should be selling for \$4.00 higher than they are now in comparison with present corn prices. The cattle situation even looks worse. Prices are now around \$2.00 below a year ago on beef steers. Sheep and lambs are 50 to 75c higher than a year ago.

Receipts of hogs were the largest on record during the early part of the present year and total receipts at eleven leading markets during the first two months at 8,161,000 showed an increase of 1,040,000 over the corresponding period a year previous. Receipts had a 1,040,000 lead on the previous year but by June reductions in marketings had diminished this lead to 836,000 head. Recent total receipts show still further reduction and the year's total to date is only 497,000 more than last year, the 1924 total being around 26,050,000 against 25,553,000 for the same period in 1923. Since March, the reduction has averaged 90,000 head a month. This shows to some extent why the prospects for the hog market is good and what the trend will be if receipts continue to decrease.

The price range on mixed packing hogs recently at \$8.60 to \$10.25 stood from \$1.15 to \$1.50 above a year ago. Heavy packing and selected shipping hogs ranged from \$8.35 to \$10.15 recently against \$6.75 to \$8.75 a year previous and light packing and shipping grades at \$8.50 to \$10.35 showed an advance of as much as \$1.25 over a year ago.

Erratic Cattle Markets

Cattle markets have been very erratic this year and especially so during the past two or three weeks. Good and choice heavy steers have touched the lowest levels of the year recently and also some of the best prices of the year. Advances and declines of \$1.00 or more have been made within a few days.

Under weight of burdensome supplies, buyers were unable to break the market sharply but when receipts were curtailed they were forced to increase their bids 50c or more a day. At the close of last week prices on yearlings and heavy steers were virtually as high as any time since the peak last April when \$12.60 was paid. However, the market still stands around \$1.00 below that high mark. Top yearlings sold at \$11.50 with heavies reaching

\$11.25. Scarcity of corn in the country has forced many cattle to market which might have been distributed throughout the fall months had corn been more plentiful or the price not so high, as to keep feeders from replenishing their bins.

The high price of corn also has resulted in a slow stocker and feeder market, and slightly more than 14,000 feeders left the Chicago market during August against 24,310 in 1923. The bulk of stockers and feeders have been selling from \$5.50 to \$6.75, while fat cattle prices ranged mostly from \$9.00 to \$10.75. The marketward movement of western range cattle has been steady for the past month but prices have generally been lower than a year ago. Most western steers good enough for slaughter have been selling from \$6.50 to \$7.50 with those in stocker and feeder flesh mainly from \$5.25 to \$6.25. A few lots of well bred meaty western steers however, have found country outlet at \$7.00 to \$7.50, and better during the past few weeks.

The numerous offerings of range steers has had a bad effect on native cows and heifers of grass description. Good corn fed cows and fat baby beef heifers are maintaining their position along with corn fed steers but grassy cows and heifers are selling downward to \$3.50 and \$4.00 for beef purposes. Cannery are of quality and condition to sell within a spread of \$4.25 to \$6.50 with heifers frequently going at \$6.00 to \$8.00 and a few of the best up to \$10.00 and above.

Other classes of cattle, including bulls and calves have shown strength recently owing to light supplies. Bologna bulls sold up to \$5.00 for best kinds recently but commoner grades ranged down to \$4.00 and \$4.25 veal calves have been in light supply for a month or two and prices continue to hold around \$12.50 to \$13.50 and even up to \$14.00 for best offerings.

With corn values at high levels, and general business improving, the cattle market is expected to improve as the season advances. Hide markets have been active and advancing recently, this being a factor directly connected with the market on live cattle. A year ago the year's peak was reached while two years previous the high time was on October. So far this year the high time of cattle prices was in April.

Lambs Hold Up

The feature in the sheep and lamb market recently has been big receipts with broad shipping demand and with very little price change. A large proportion of the receipts late have been western range sheep and lambs. Breeding and feeding demand has absorbed a good share of the supply at prices almost in line with fat stock. A year ago feeder buyers outbid killers on range lambs but so far this year, such has not been the case.

Choice native lambs have sold up to \$13.50 to \$14.00 recently with fat western lambs at \$14.15. Medium to good grades have cleared from \$13.00 to \$13.25 with common native down to \$12.00 and \$12.25. Culls were listed at \$8.00 to \$10.00. Feeding demand for lambs has taken many good qualified offerings at \$12.50 to \$13.00. Breeding ewes sold from \$6.50 to \$8.00 for full mouths with some of the best going up to \$9.50. Good breeding yearling ewes were quoted above the latter figure with some at \$11.00. Feeding ewes were quoted from \$5.00 to \$6.00 with yearlings at \$9.00 to \$10.00 for feeding purposes.

A recent adverse influence in the live stock market which was more or less over done was the financial difficulty connected with Wilson & Co., the big meat packers, when they went into the hands of receivers. Wilson was out of the market one day when reorganization of the company was being made but thereafter they are active purchasers of all specie of live stock and frequently paid the day's best prices for cattle.

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

	Detroit Sept. 10	Chicago Sept. 10	Detroit Aug. 27	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.26	\$1.28	\$1.25	\$1.06
No. 2 White	1.28		1.27	1.07
No. 2 Mixed	1.27	1.20	1.26	1.06
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	1.25	1.21	1.23	.95
No. 4 Yellow	1.20	1.20	1.18	.94
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.62	48@49	.62	.42 1/4
No. 3 White	.60	46@47	.60	.40 1/4
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	.93	.86 1/4	.94	.75
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.75@5.80	6.00	5.85@5.90	5.50
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	1.50@1.60	1.15@1.20	1.30@1.40	2.83@3.00
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	22@23	24@25	19@20	20.50@21
No. 2 Tim.	20@21	21@23	17@18	18@19
No. 1 Clover	19@20	18@20	19@20	15@18
Light Mixed	21@23	23@24	18@19	19.50@20

Wednesday, September 10.—Wheat holding steady with receipts large. Frost reports send corn up. Oats steady and inactive. Rye and beans called firm.

Detroit, Chicago and Buffalo Wednesday Live-Stock Markets Next Page.

WHEAT

There was not much life in the Detroit wheat market last week, and many of the traders described it as tired. Believers in higher prices are expecting an increase of speculative buying in the near future, which will support prices, but the bears are much inclined to think that speculators are rather skeptical as to the future of the market, and will purchase only small amounts of wheat, assuming that prices might take a drop and give them a heavy loss. Farmers have been very anxious to market their wheat and as a result there has been rather a large supply, which has weakened the market to a certain extent. During the forepart of last week wheat was bought heavily for export, but there was some decrease in the demand during the latter part of the week, although the price advanced. According to Detroit dealers Michigan wheat is not pressing on the market, and the demand is active. This wheat is wanted for milling and export.

CORN

Corn has fluctuated so widely that dealers have steered clear of it being afraid to handle deals. Reports from the country show the crop progressing nicely, but there is constant fear of a frost that will cause great damage. This constant fear hanging over the market will prevent prices from declining very much. It is all a matter of weather, and there is no telling how high prices will go if there is a genuine frost over the corn states within the next week or so.

OATS

The Detroit oat market has been without life, and prices are unchanged. Most of the oat crop was harvested and threshed in good condition, and the farmers are storing the oats in their granary instead of rushing them on the market.

RYE

About the same tone prevails in the rye market as in oats, although the price has declined some during the week ending Saturday, September 6th. Where a farmer was able to have his rye threshed when it was thoroughly dry, and can place it in bins, and have it keep in good condition, we believe that it will profit him to keep his rye until later, because the foreigners are bound to be in the market for it and will pay a very good price if the farmer is not overly anxious to sell.

BEANS

The bean market has acted rather queer during the past week or two, prices declining from ten to fifteen cents at Detroit, while indications are that there will not be as many beans this year as last. The outlook is that Michigan will have a good size crop nearly as large as last year, although serious damage has been reported from many sections. Reports come in of many fields that are not filling well, the beans blossomed but failing to pod; however, this condition is not believed to be very general. According to reports California will produce only a few white beans this year, and Colorado reports serious damage from continued drought. However New York and Wisconsin both report they will have better than a normal crop. All indications are that Michigan will be able to control the price of pea beans the coming season than for several years, and the price should not decline much below present level.

POTATOES

There has been a better demand for potatoes during the fortnight ending Saturday, September 6th, and as a result prices show a substantial gain. The market has a liberal supply.

WOOL

Reports from Boston state that the situation of the wool traders seem to be directed toward the Brisbane auction where prices still show signs of yielding. Most of the dealers, in view of the volume of foreign buying at Brisbane are holding their wool for higher prices. Texas eight-months is now around \$1.20, clean Boston twelve months is 15 cents a pound higher. It is estimated that Ohio delaine would have to sell at 60 cents a pound at Boston to bring this grade to the

same level as prices quoted in Brisbane.

HAY

The holiday Monday of last week allowed considerable hay to accumulate at all markets and this large offering tended to weaken prices. The demand for choice hay continues good but damaged and low grade stock is selling at a discount. Some western and southern markets show exception to the general condition by a display of strength, due to small arrivals, but at most cities receipts are heavier and markets weak.

DETROIT PRODUCE

APPLES—Supplies liberal, demand and movement light, market slightly weaker; Michigan bushels, Duchess, No. 1s, fancy, 100-1.15; fair, 65-85c; mostly 75c; New York bushels, Duchess, No. 1s, fair to good, 75-1.00; Ill. bushels, Maiden Blush, mostly 1.60; Ill. bushels, Wolf Rivers mostly 1.75; Calif. boxes Gravensteins, large, 3.50-4.00; medium, 2.50-3.25; small, 1.50-2.00.

BERRIES—Huckleberries, supplies liberal, demand and movement light, market weak, Michigan 16-pt. crates, 2.25-3.25, according to quality and condition.

GRAPES—Supplies liberal, demand and movement light; market slightly weaker on Thompson Seedless and Malagas; weak on other varieties; Thompson Seedless, Calif. crates, 1.00-1.15; few inferior low as 85c; lugs, 65-90c; Malagas, Calif. crates, fancy, 1.60-1.75; fair, 1.35-1.50; Tokays, Calif. crates, mostly 2.75; Muscats, lugs, 85-1.00; Zinfadels, quoted, 1.75-1.85; Blue Grau, lugs, 1.75-2.00; Rose Peru, none reported; Ark. Climax, baskets, Concord, 4-qt. 33-35c.

PEACHES—Supplies moderate, demand and movement good on good stock; light on inferior; market steady; Illinois, none reported; Delaware, bushels, Elbertas, fair, 2.50-2.75, few 3.00; ordinary, 2.00-2.25; Maryland, bushels, Elbertas, 2.50-2.75; Champions, 2.00; crates, Elbertas, last sales reported, 2.50-2.75; Oklahoma, bushels, Elbertas, 3.00; Maryland bushels, Hales, fancy, 3.25.

PEARS—Supplies moderate, demand and movement slow on bushels, moderate on boxes; market weaker on bushels, steady on boxes; Mich. bushels, Clapps Favorite, windfalls, 1.00; New York, bu. Clapps Favorite, No. 1s, mostly 2.00; No. 2s, 1.50. Flemish Beauty, mostly 2.00; Colorado bushels, Bartlett, No. 1s, 3.00-3.25; Calif. Oregon, Colorado, boxes Bartlett, large, 3.90-4.25.

PLUMS—Michigan, New York, bushels, Burbanks, mostly 1.00, slow; Ohio 4-qt. baskets, Lombard, 35c; Green Gage, 50c.

ONIONS—Supplies liberal, demand and movement light, market slightly weaker; Mass. Calif. none reported; Ohio, 100-lb. sacks, Yellow, saxoline, 2.25-2.50, burlap, 2.00; Indiana, 100-lb. sacks, 2.25-2.50, mostly 2.25; Canadian, Michigan, none reported.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 287. Market opening slow; looks around 25c lower on heavy, coarse and common. Good to choice yearlings quotable, \$8.50 @10; best heavy steers, \$7.50 @8.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$6.50 @7.25; mixed steers and heifers, \$5 @6; handy light butchers, \$4.50 @5; light butchers, \$4 @4.25; best cows, \$4.50 @5; butcher cows, \$3.25 @4; common cows, \$2.50 @2.75; canners, \$2 @2.25; best light bulls, \$4 @5; bologna bulls, \$4 @4.75; stock bulls, \$3.50 @4; feeders, \$4 @6.50; stockers, \$4 @6; milkers and springers, \$45 @90.

Veal Calves—Receipts, 372. Market steady. Best, \$13.50 @14; others, \$4 @13. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,187. Market opening slow. Best lambs, \$13.50 @14; fair lambs, \$10.50 @12.75; light to common lambs, \$7 @8.75; fair to good sheep, \$5 @6.50; culls and common, \$1.50 @3.75.

Hogs—Receipts—1,687. Market prospects: Mixed and yorkers, \$1.25; pigs, \$3.75.

CHICAGO—Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market steady to strong. Top, \$10; 250 pounds weight, \$9.10 @9.90; medium weight, \$9.55 @10; light lights, \$8.90 @10; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$8.60 @9; packing sows, rough, \$8 @8.60; pigs \$6.50 @8.

Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady. Beef steers: Choice and prime, \$10.25 @11.25; medium and good, \$8.50 @9.50; good and choice, \$10 @11.50; common and medium, \$7 @9. Butcher cattle: Heifers, \$5 @9.50; cows, \$4 @8; bulls \$4 @7. Canners and cutters: Cows and heifers, \$2.25 @4.50; canner steers, \$5 @7. Veal calves, light and handy weight, \$11.50 @14; feeder steers, \$6 @8.25; stocker steers, \$5.50 @8; stocker cows and heifers, \$3 @5.50; stocker calves, \$5.50 @8.00. Western range cattle: Beef steers, \$6 @9; cows and heifers, \$3 @6.50. Calves—Receipts, 200.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; market steady. Lambs, fat, \$12 @14; culls and common, \$8.50 @9.50; yearlings, \$10 @11.50; wethers, \$7.50 @9; ewes, \$5.50 @6.50; culls and common, \$1.50 @3.50; breeding, \$5.50 @11.50; feeder lambs, \$12 @13.

BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market active. Prime steers, \$10.50 @11; shipping steers, \$8 @10.25; butcher grades, \$7.50 @9.50; heifers, \$5 @8; cows, \$3 @

5.50; bulls, \$3 @5.75; feeders, \$4.25 @6.50; milk cows and springers, \$30 @120. Calves—Receipts, 100; market slow. Cull to choice, \$3 @13. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 600; market slow. Choice lambs, \$13 @13.50; cull to fair, \$8 @11.50; yearlings, \$7 @10; sheep, \$3 @7.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market slow. Yorkers, \$8.75 @10.50; pigs, \$8.75 @9; mixed, \$10.40 @10.50; heavy, \$10.40 @10.50; roughs, \$8.25 @8.50; stags, \$4 @5.

OFFICIAL MARKETGRAM

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Washington, D. C. for week ending September 5, 1924.

FEED—Feed markets inactive. No pressure of wheatfeeds from west and no improvement in eastern demand. Hominy feed easier but mill offerings are light demand poor. Linseed meal slightly easier with future shipments quoted at \$2-3 from prompt. Cottonseed meal little lower with occasion one car orders and very light speculative demand.

Quoted September 5: Spring bran Minneapolis \$22.50, Spring Middlings \$25.50, 34% Linseed meal \$43.50. Chicago Gluten feed \$40.80. Yellow Mominy feed \$41. 36% Cottonseed meal Memphis \$39. Sixty percent tankage at various markets at \$60.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter markets nervous and unsettled during the week. Scarcity of fancy quality the only sustaining influence. Production still running fairly heavy and prospects good for heavy fall make. Foreign situation improtant with possibility of exports rather than imports although no real business.

Closing prices 92 score butter; New York 37%, Chicago 37%, Boston 38½, Philadelphia 38%.

CROP REPORTS

Berrien—Corn looking fair. Oats good crop. Early potatoes doing fine. Alfalfa hay is filling the barns to the peak for those who grow it. Cucumbers will be a short crop not enough hot weather. We have no peaches. We have some apples. Sowing the orchard land to cover crops is in vogue.—D. A. F., County Agent.

Ottawa—Soil drying out rapidly making plowing somewhat more difficult. Corn progressing slowly, will require good weather for four weeks to mature majority of crop. Some corn too late to mature. Wheat and oats threshed out excellent yields. Early potatoes were the best ever. Late potatoes look good but acreage is small. Fruits not coloring up much and are quite small, will require favorable weather to ripen.—C. Milham, County Agent.

St. Clair—Weather the past week has been very offending for maturing of the corn crop. Much threshing yet undone.

Livingston—Corn crop has improved materially, but will have to have some more warm weather. Oats and wheat have threshed out considerable about the average. The bean crop will be short, blight having hit the late beans severely. Potatoes look good.—C. L. Bolander.

Lapeer—Grain turning out well. Bean yield being cut seriously by blight. Corn needs lots of good weather to make a crop of grain. Beets fair. Potatoes fair.—A. J. Patch, County Agent.

Manistee—Killing frosts in sections east of Chief Lake. Corn requires 10 days to mature best fields. Cold weather offers little hope. Plums heavy crop prospect. Apples, peaches and pears light and poor quality. Beans 50%. Potatoes 80%. Oat threshing in progress, yield good, weather damage 10%.—H. W. Vaughn.

Newaygo—Northern part of county hit by frost. Central and Southern sections prospects good if frost holds off two or three weeks. Potatoes looking fine, grain yielding above normal. Apples light and no market.—Clair Taylor.

GRAND RAPIDS READY FOR RECORD-BREAKING FAIR

The stage is all set in Grand Rapids for the West Michigan Fair which opens Monday the 15th for five days and nights and from the entries that have been made, it is a safe bet that the 1924 Fair will go down in history as the biggest of them all.

President Wm. T. Morrissey who took the active management of the fair early this year is determined to give the people of Michigan a well-balanced fair and has left no stone unturned to provide educational features that will long be remembered as well as a full program of super-quality attractions and amusement features.

Silos are being built this year to beat the frost in harvesting the corn crop.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. (Adv.)

ATTEND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE?

HOW many farm boys who go to college this fall will take agriculture? Fewer than last year probably, due to conditions. The head of one institution tells us that early registrations of first-year men in the college of agriculture are only three-fourths as large as a year ago at the same time, while total enrollments in the same university are ahead of a year ago on the same date. That is likely to be the condition when school opens, in this institution and most others.

If we were guessing we would say now is the time for young men to invest in agricultural training. It is generally agreed, we presume, that higher education in any line pays. At least that is the foundation of all material progress in this world. Study has given us the discoveries and inventions that have added to our prosperity and comfort. Agriculture is one of our greatest industries, and its need for trained men is as great if not greater than that of any other business or profession. That need will grow rapidly, because there are relatively so few men who have had agricultural training. The young man who comes out of college four years hence will find a wide opportunity in the field of agriculture. And at that time he is likely to be very grateful to those who this year urge and make it possible for him to enter a college of agriculture.—Chicago Daily Drovers Journal.

ADOPT HERD PREFIX NAMES

THREE Michigan Holstein breeders recently adopted herd prefix names which are reserved for their exclusive use in naming animals of their purebred herds in the Herd Book of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The name reserved by each owner with his name and address follow: "Michigan," State Sanatorium, Howell; "Monrona," George J. Schroeder, Monroe; and "Trifolium," J. Ambrose Rouech, Bay City.

FILL YOUR COAL BIN FREE!

Special offer to Michigan Business Farmer Readers

BUSINESS FARMER readers are offered an opportunity of doing that very thing—filling their coal bins without spending a dollar, and filling them with the best grade of free-burning coal. That sounds good, but how can they do it? Here is the way; it's open to all.

At 1800 Coal Exchange Building, Chicago, there is an old and well established concern known as the Popular Coal Co. They have been selling coal direct to the consumer for years and now have hundreds of customers among the farmers of Michigan and the neighboring states. These are customers who are buying again this year because the coal has always been good. And it cost them from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a ton less than they could get the same coal for anywhere else.

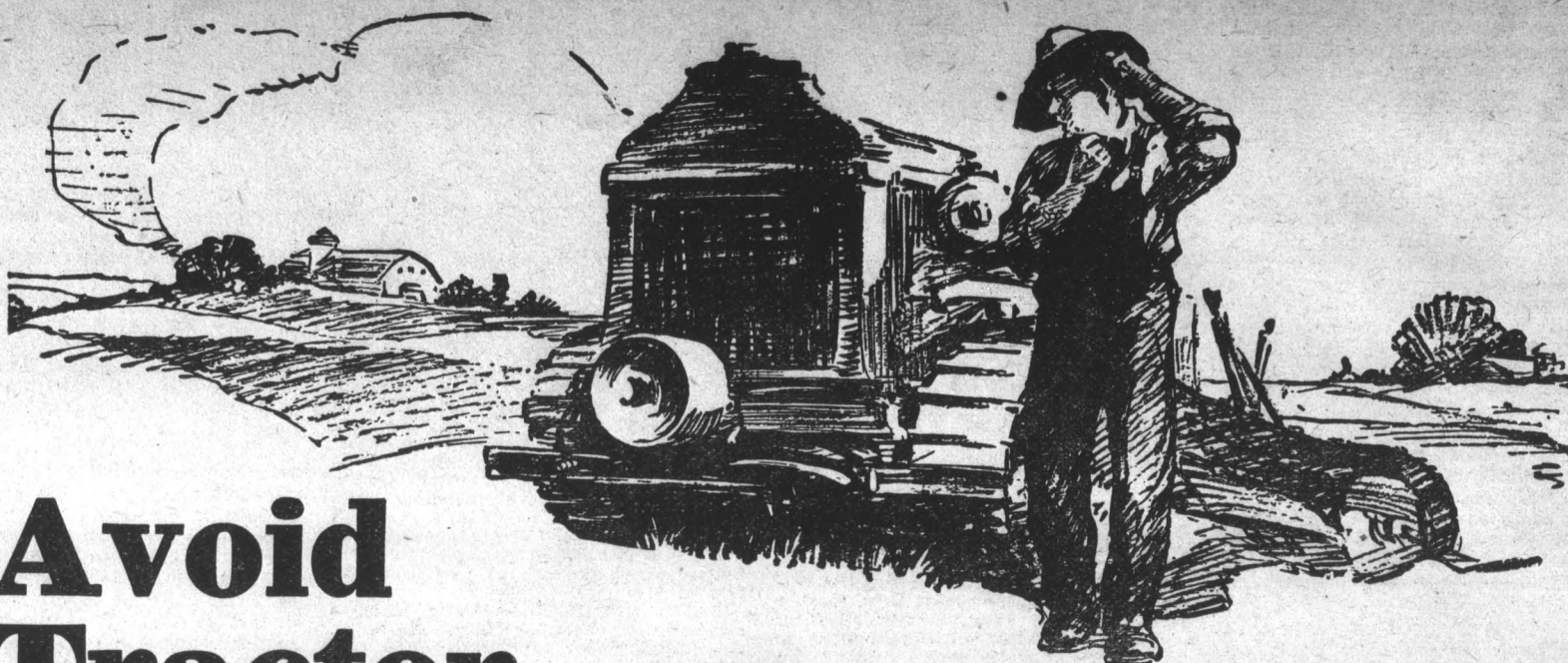
Among your friends and neighbors there are a lot of people who would be delighted to know where and how they could get this excellent coal at such a saving and with no trouble whatever to them.

Just Tell Them How

That is absolutely all you have to do. The plan on which this coal is sold is well tried out—no experiment. Those who know it say it is the most sensible way to get their year's supply. Wherever it is started they keep it up.

Write for Details of the Plan

If you want to earn a year's supply of coal and at the same time produce a big saving for your friends and neighbors, write the Popular Coal Company, 1800 Coal Exchange Bldg., Chicago, for the plan that these people use. Ask them for some letters from people who have tried it. The publishers of THE BUSINESS FARMER, have tried it and know it is good and have highly recommended it. Your neighbors use about fifteen tons of coal apiece in a winter. What one wouldn't thank you for saving him from \$23 to \$30? WRITE NOW. Prices will start going up before long. Get your friends in at today's exceptionally low prices and GET YOURS FREE. Don't delay.—(Adv.)



Avoid Tractor Lay-Offs —Use

Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

Made in Five Grades

A large percentage of tractor breakdowns are chargeable to worn parts, caused by friction wear due to lack of lubrication.

And a breakdown in the middle of a busy season is costly.

Polarine protects tractor parts by maintaining at all times an unbroken cushion of oil on all bearing surfaces, thereby promoting the free action of all moving parts. The use of Polarine is a sound business proposition.

Polarine minimizes friction by maintaining an oil film of correct body under all working conditions. It maintains its body because:

First—It is made from carefully selected crude petroleum.

Second—Because it is refined and treated by a special process to remove those elements which tend to form gum and carbon.

Third—Because it undergoes elaborate chemical and operating tests in the laboratory and in the field, which check up the work of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) staff of lubricating engineers, in producing a lubricating oil which will stand up under all temperature and mechanical conditions.

Fourth—Because there is a correct grade of Polarine for your tractor. When you use this grade you are sure of the right body, weight and consistency—the oil which will conserve *all* the power of your engine.

Use Polarine and get the best work out of your tractor.
Put your automotive activities on a business basis.
It pays!



Standard Oil Company
910 S. Michigan Ave. (Indiana) Chicago, Ill.

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

TRACTION	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Adaptable.....	H.	Mogul.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12.....	H.	Moline.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, Other Models.....	S. H.	Monarch.....	H.
All Work.....	S. H.	Nilson.....	S. H.
Andrews-Kincaid.....	E. H.	Oil-Gas.....	E. H.
Appleton.....	S. H.	Peoria.....	E. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 15-30.....	S. H.	Pioneer.....	E. H.
Aultman-Taylor, Other Models.....	S. H.	Reed.....	S. H.
Automotive.....	H.	Rix.....	S. H.
Avery, C. & Road Racer.....	H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 12-20, 16-30 and 20-40.....	E. H.
Avery, Track Runner.....	S. H.	Rumley, Other Models.....	E. H.
Avery, Other Models.....	H.	Russell.....	S. H.
Bates Steel Mule, Midwest Motor.....	S. H.	Samson.....	S. H.
Bates, Other Models.....	H.	Shawnee.....	H.
Bear.....	S. H.	Square Turn.....	E. H.
Best Tractor.....	E. H.	Stinson.....	S. H.
Big Farmer.....	E. H.	Titan.....	S. H.
Case, 10-18, 12-20 and 15-27.....	H.	Topp-Stewart.....	S. H.
Case, 23-40.....	S. H.	Toro.....	H.
Case, Other Models.....	E. H.	Townsend.....	E. H.
Cletrac, F.....	H.	Traylor.....	H.
Cletrac, W.....	S. H.	Trundar.....	S. H.
Coleman.....	E. H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35.....	S. H.
Dart.....	S. H.	Twin City, Other Models.....	E. H.
Eagle.....	S. H.	Uncle Sam.....	S. H.
E-B.....	S. H.	Wallis.....	S. H.
Ellwood.....	H.	Waterloo Boy.....	S. H.
Farm Horse.....	E. H.	Wetmore.....	S. H.
Fitch.....	E. H.	Wisconsin.....	S. H.
Flour City, Junior and 20-35.....	S. H.		
Flour City, Other Models.....	E. H.		
Fordson.....	S. H.		
Fox.....	E. H.		
Frick.....	S. H.		
Gray.....	S. H.		
Hart-Parr.....	E. H.		
Heider.....	S. H.		
Holt, 2-Ton.....	H.		
Holt, Other Models.....	E. H.		
Huber.....	S. H.		
Indiana.....	H.		
International.....	H.		
J. T.....	E. H.		
Klumb.....	E. H.		
La Crosse.....	E. H.		
Lansom.....	S. H.		
Leader.....	S. H.		
Leonard.....	S. H.		
Liberty.....	E. H.		
Lincoln.....	S. H.		
Little Giant.....	H.		
McCormick-Deering.....	H.		
Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30.....	S. H.		
Minneapolis, Other Models.....	E. H.		

KEY

L.—Polarine Light
M.—Polarine Medium
H.—Polarine Heavy
S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy
E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy

N. B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.