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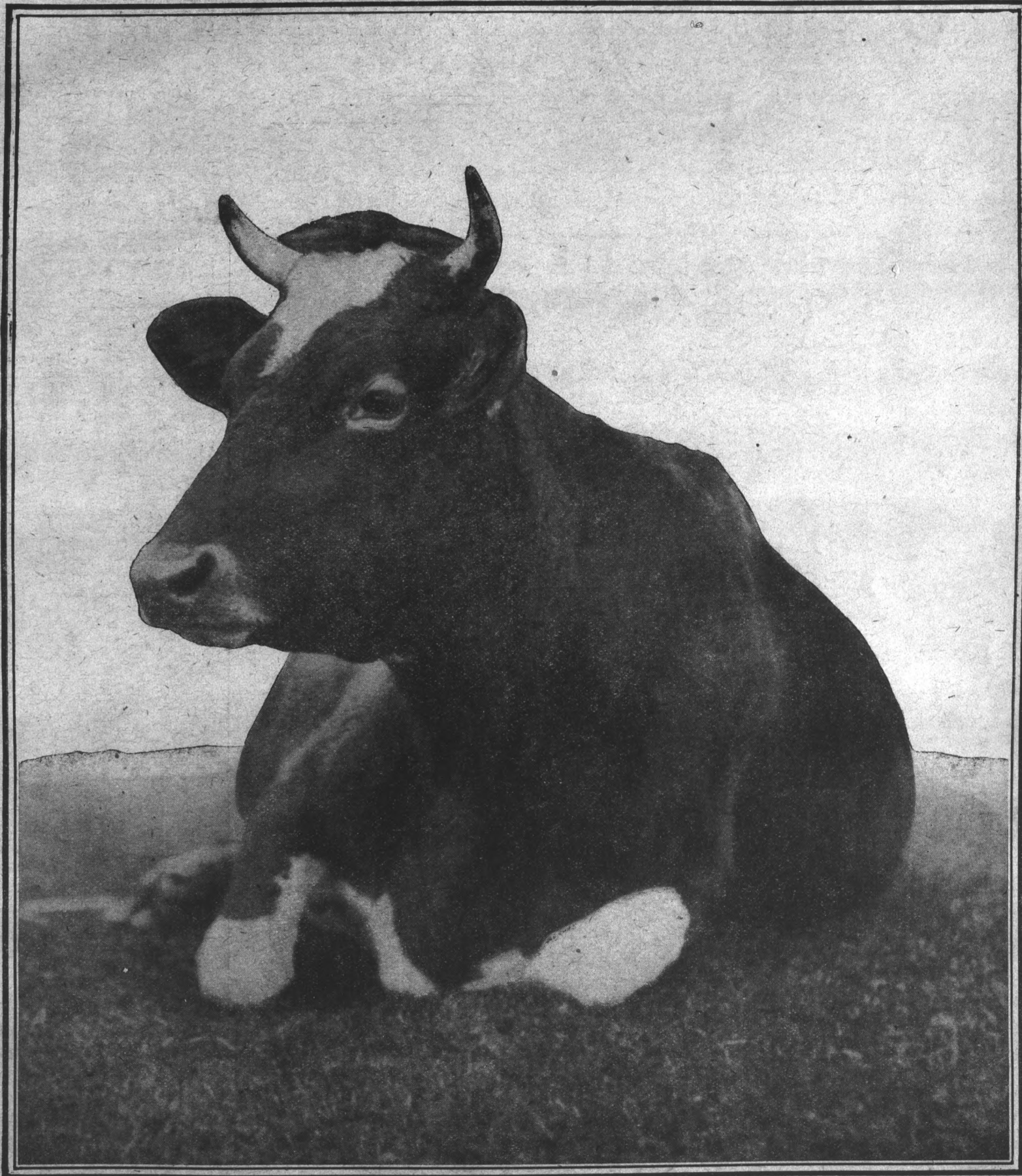
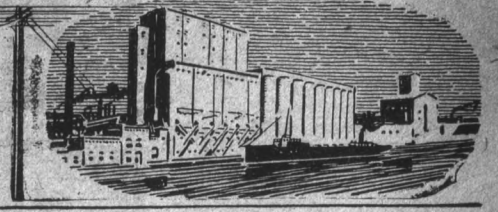
The Michigan

AUGUST 29, 1925

BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



"PROSPERITY FOLLOWS THE DAIRY COW"

In this issue:—About Michigan Beans and the Market—Hoover Gives Inside Story of Fixing Price of Wheat During World War—How to Fix Your Cultivator to Get Best Results

Current Agricultural News

BEANS AND BEETS LOOK GOOD

THE Michigan bean crop made a gain of six per cent over July 1 due to favorable weather conditions. This brings the figure up to 88 per cent, which is equivalent to a production of 7,283,000 bushels. The outlook has also improved in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Idaho, but declined in all other states. The net result is a forecast of 17,454,000 bushels as compared with a final estimate of 13,619,000 for last year, according to a statement issued by Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture.

New York reports a condition of 85 per cent and a prospective production of 2,108,000 bushels; Colorado, 70 per cent and 2,230,000 bushels; Idaho, 92 per cent and 1,722,000 bushels; and California, 74 per cent and 2,914,000 bushels. These forecasts allow for the normal decline that usually occurs with

the advance of the season, and the final production will be above or below this figure in proportion to the change from the normal trend or condition. A large percentage of the stands in New York and Michigan are exceptionally good, and prospects to date are for a crop of good quality. Blight and anthracnose have made their appearance but at the time of report had not developed to any material extent.

The Michigan sugar beet crop prospect increased during July from 812,000 to 899,000 tons. There was also improvement in the other eastern sugar beet states, but the condition declined in the producing states west of the Mississippi river except Colorado. For the country as a whole, the estimate is for a slightly smaller crop than reported on July 1. The prospective production of 6,139,000 tons is nearly 1,400,000 tons below last year's crop, the acreage planted this year being correspondingly less in amount. Con-

siderable replanting in Michigan was necessary as a result of the extremely dry weather early in the season. While some stands are uneven, the crop as a whole is comparatively good and has made a satisfactory growth, according to the report issued by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician. If the August estimates are borne out, Michigan will rank second in production this year as against third place last year.

CLUB WORK FEATURE OF POTATO SHOW

ONE of the outstanding features of the Third Top o' Michigan Potato Show, which will be held November 4, 5, and 6, is the encouragement of Boys' and Girls' Club Work. Over one dozen potato clubs have been organized by the State Club Leader, Mr. A. G. Kettunen, through the cooperation of the directors of the Potato Show Association. Some other clubs are also included but next year they plan to include calf clubs on a large scale.

Mr. Fred Brudy, a very prominent potato grower at Wolverine and a director of the Potato Show Association, is a local leader of one of the clubs. He said, "We are devoting a great deal of our time to Boys' and Girls' Club work because we believe it is the most effective form of extension work for this territory. The show will offer very liberal inducements to the youthful exhibitors. One day's program will be devoted exclusively to matters of interest to the club members. This will include various contests, speeches, a banquet, etc. The directors feel that they should encourage not only the showing of potatoes but also other things that tend to promote the welfare of northern Michigan."

The other feature that is attracting some attention is the Apple Show held in connection with the Potato Show. Although not looked upon as an important apple producing territory, nevertheless the eight northern counties that form the "tip" of Michigan, produce over a quarter of a million bushels of apples every year. These growers feel that the show will do for northern Michigan apples what it has done for the potatoes—develop standard varieties, a higher quality, and a uniform grade and pack.

The Potato Show at Gaylord is becoming an annual event of much importance to all of northern Michigan. It is becoming a force which will do much to place its agriculture on a higher plan and to bring greater prestige to its growers and their products.

"By encouraging such worthy projects as Boys' and Girls' Club Work, it is providing a leadership and a unifying influence which we have always lacked. In that way Mr. L. L. Drake, regional director of County Agents, summarizes the activity of this association.

"No apple or potato grower should fail to exhibit at the Top o' Michigan Apple and Potato Show this fall. It is none too early now to start preparing for it by spraying, etc. The Show is open to growers from all counties which have appropriated to the Show through their Boards of Supervisors," says Mr. A. C. Lytle, Secretary of the Show.—E. J. Leenhouts.

BIG INCREASE IN APPLE CROP

THE commercial apple crop of the United States was estimated on August 1 at 30,364,000 barrels which is practically the same as the average of the last five years and nearly two millions more than the 1924 crop. The total agricultural crop is nearly 18 million bushels less than last year's and the increase in commercial production is due to the fact that the larger portion is concentrated in the commercial areas of leading apple states and because of exceptionally high quality of the fruit in these areas. The prospects in Washington, the leading states, are for over two million barrels more than the final estimate for 1924, and all other northern states report an increase. Nearly all southern states indicate a decrease, the Virginia crop being only about one half of last year's.

The condition of the Michigan crop is rated at 50 per cent and the United States average is 57.2 per cent, according to the report issued by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician. The corresponding percentages for last year were 52 and 57.8 per cent, respectively.

The quality of the Michigan fruit this year ranks high, as scab and other fungus diseases have given much less trouble than usual.

BEAN PEST HEADS TOWARD MICHIGAN

THE Mexican bean beetle has moved another step nearer Michigan. It has invaded southern Indiana and, according to Frank W. Wallace, state entomologist at Indianapolis, the pest is headed northward.

Unless the Hoosier farmers are successful in checking the insects' advance, its family may be within striking distance of bean fields in southern Michigan before the 1926 bean harvest is completed. Since the beetle first started northward in Louisiana, it has been moving at the rate of 150 miles a year.

DODGE BROTHERS TYPE-B SEDAN

Its exceptional comfort is commented on by everyone who drives it.

Doctors, tourists, salesmen, and all who find it necessary to spend eight, ten and twelve hours on the road at a time, are particularly emphatic in their praise.

The fact is, that with its admirable spring suspension, deep seats and generous lounging room, the Type-B Sedan delights the most exacting seeker after restful transportation.



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About Michigan Beans and the Market

Many Difficulties in the Way of Acreage Control

By J. N. McBRIDE

THE magnitude of the canned white bean industry can best be judged by the approximation of 400,000 acres of the cleaned product of Michigan goes into cans. The ordinary No. 2 or pint can, retailing at 10 or 12 cents contains around one-third pound of dry beans. Added water, tomato sauce, a minute slice of pork and a little seasoning makes up the balance. The beans in the can were furnished by the grower at rather less than two cents per can. The present price quoted by factories to the jobbing trade is 85 cents per dozen, with the more widely advertised brands at \$1.00. Out of these prices is often a brokerage allowance so that the canner is getting around seven or eight cents a can. The actual can used as a container is equal to the price paid the farmer for the raw stock, and will probably average more. The canners service then represents three or four cents a can which includes in addition to actual factory expenses all the costs of merchandising of the raw material to him and his selling costs including advertising, which is a large item.

The popularity of canning dry beans is that plants representing large investments are able to run on green fruits and vegetables in their seasons and then turn to dry beans and increase the total days of factory operating, thus greatly decreasing the overhead expenses. The tomato industry has surpluses and undesirable stocks for canning which goes into tomato pulp. Canned beans are the major outlets for tomato pulp and this item adds to the profits of the canning industry as a whole. The addition of tomato pulp to the pork and beans is not only of dietetic advantage but an acid that is a desirable aid to preservation in canning. The legumes peas and beans have certain inherent difficulties in preservation that requires great care to prevent troubles like flat sours, etc.

During the world war the question of permission to use tin plate labor etc., to can beans was raised. At first glance it looked as though dry beans ought to be cooked and used without canning. More complete investigation pointed to the great saving in small families and where fuel was expensive—in using the canned product over cooking at home. The increased use of canned beans has been phenomenal and apparently economical although not conceded by those who apply the rule of thumb measurements to their own experiences and observations.

Home baking of bread as compared to that of the bakers stock furnishes similar arguments coincident with that of canned beans. However, baker's bread and canned beans seem to be having the better of the argument in the matter of output. Whether we approve or not more and more of beans will go into cans and bean growers will take them in cans on auto outing occasions as a matter of convenience.

The analysis of the major outlet for Michigan beans seems to be necessary in order to understand that with this solution there has come into being a concentration of buying power greater each year. Happy is the salesman of Michigan beans—if he can have one large canner as an outlet. The canners also are very anxious that one of their competitors does not get beans cheaper than he and he pegs the price a notch lower than his last order just to be sure. As one bean operator expressed it "he no longer quoted beans, just filled orders."

The canning trade are thoroughly conversant with acreage, crop conditions and base their quotations on canned goods accordingly. It is not generally known that the great bulk of canned goods are sold as "futures" with the total deliveries proportioned as to the actual pack and not a total number of cases. Last year the corn pack was very light and pea pack heavy. Deliveries were made on contracts at agreed prices, peas to the full extent and corn at the minimum.

Anticipate Large Crop
As noted before canned pork and beans are being sold on futures as low as 85 cents per dozen for No. 2 cans. In other words the anticipations of a large crop now growing is made the basis of proportional delivery at a low price with all the uncertainties of the crop still ahead. Concentrated quantity buying and the fact of a very short 1925 pea crop (probably not over 50 per cent normal) with cans, equipment and storage available makes bean canning doubly attractive when bought low. It is conceded that canners are not over anxious about low prices for beans to the grower but competition for business among themselves compels it. The added price of four cents per dozen cans would be equal to \$1.00 per hundred pounds to the grower.

In matters of price making—the tin plate makers are united. The advertising columns are as adamant when it comes to prices for space and so all the way down the line of labor, transportation, interest, etc., the charges are unyielding. The modern physician's great prescription to the ailing one is to "build up the resistance" to disease. The bean growers seem to have little resistance to price cutting, and when he has grown a large crop and the price is low he is comforted by professional advisers to grow the next crop more efficiently.

Efficiency advices to farmers is thoughtless thinking, to say the least, if it is really thinking at all. The proper economic or relational comparison is that of industrial groups with whom exchanges of products or services are made or with previous records made by the respective groups. Agriculture compared with itself in the past as a group has tripled in efficiency within the last 75 years and as compared to individual output in mining, manufacturing and transportation has vastly outdistanced those in the last decade. The real efficiency notion as usually expressed by the expert is not new. Pharaoh of Egypt had the same idea of getting more bricks by furnishing less straw.

Increasing Bean Acreage

Natural conditions in Michigan do not permit of very great expansion of bean acreage, the actual area is rather limited and any decided increase is at the expense of the crop rotation. The increased acreage of 1925 is a combination of factors, viz, low potato and sugar prices together with droughty conditions which switched considerable of corn acreage to beans. During the years of the great war bean acreage reached a maximum of 543,000 acres, while in 1924 the acreage was only 14,000 more acres. The average acre return from 1914 to 1924 has been \$35.08. This price is based on an average yield of 10.2 bushels per acre. The average price of the 1914 crop was \$2.00 per acre below the low year average. Winter wheat and barley last year brought the grower respectively \$30.36 and \$24.80 per acre and corn was figured at \$27.65. These figures are given to show that there is very little danger of a continued drift away from

the standard farm crops in favor of beans over a long period of time.

Could a bean acreage be decreased to around 450,000 acres and the balance of 100,000 acres or more be devoted to the standard crops the possibilities are in favor of a total gain to the farmer. However figures on this point are subject to different interpretations. For example the crop of 1919 of 315,000 acres brought over eighteen millions of money, while the crop of 1920 was 286,000 acres and brought about nine million dollars.

Acreage Control

There are so many difficulties in the way of acreage control that no proposition of this-kind gets beyond the mere suggestive status. The best economists are inclined toward a method of reservoiring non-perishable products and making the surplus serve as a notice to growers to reduce acreage or to be used in case of poor seasons to maintain an essential food supply. The great question is how to preserve the surplus of a good season so it will not compel losses to the grower. The English dependencies are maintaining rubber prices by governmental action. Brazil and Honduras are in a similar way valorizing coffee and sisal fibre. There is in a democracy like the U. S. a well defined sentiment to leave this service to the commodity producers and legislation has opened the way to make this action within the law. Agricultural opinion has not yet been molded into constructive action on these lines. It is safe to say that cooperative bodies that are merely handlers of goods, passing them on to channels of consumption or manufacturing processes are only other roads to the same terminals and while their over turn may be great or small, these must some day and very soon be made increasingly serviceable in maintaining price levels. The turning point of Denmark's success in cooperation was the passage of the famous trades act in 1909 authorizing the principal organizations of industry i. e., (the cooperatives) to mark the retail prices on the article or container and a fine for selling at a different price unless so authorized by the producer. The package or unit of sales must not be broken or divided however to secure this price. The power of the Denmark cooperatives came as a growth and maintained the home market at a stable price while the surplus was exported. The home market in control of the producer prevented the exporter from bidding down prices, when the product was out of first hands.

Hoover Gives Inside Story of Fixing Price of Wheat During World War

AFTER eight years of silence Herbert Hoover is finally telling the inside story of the fixing of the price of wheat at \$2.20 a bushel during the world war. During this time he has been the subject of many bitter attacks by agriculture for his supposed leading part in setting the price. Farmers thought the price set was too low and most of them believed it would have advanced much higher if no price level had been set. Asked to make a complete review of the episode Mr. Hoover finally gave out the following:

"The time has now come when certain factors in our war relations, relative to wheat, can be disclosed because they have so far passed into history as to be of domestic interest only. Furthermore, sufficient time has now elapsed so that a broad perspective can be given of the wheat operations during the war.

"Dr. Frank M. Surface, whose reputation as an agricultural econom-

ist needs no reference, has made a thorough study of the records of these war time organizations, and, for the first time, a report has been prepared based on a full examination of these records.

"Dr. Surface's objective review easily demonstrates that the American farmer was saved from what otherwise would have been a complete disaster due to certain conditions created by the war and effectively dissipates the myth that price guarantees were entered into for any other purpose or any other result than to protect the farmer's interest.

"In July, 1917, as United States Food Administrator, I presented to the President certain facts which resulted in the appointment of the committee to consider the situation. Briefly these facts were: that, in the spring of 1917, the Allies, by bidding against each other, had forced the price of wheat from \$1.50 to over \$3 a bushel.

"In order to abolish this competi-

tion between themselves, the Allies' governments before we came into the war had consolidated their purchasing of world wheat into one buying agency. Through control of world shipping and the blockade against the enemy, this agency was the sole buyer of our wheat.

Price Fixed

"The domestic price of wheat to the American farmer was fixed by the price which could be realized for the export surplus. As export buying was all in one hand, the operation of the law of supply and demand had been abolished and the price of wheat to the American farmer, therefore, would be determined by the price which this buying agency determined to pay. Price fixing for American wheat was thus already under way in foreign hands. Congress had provided a minimum price of only \$2 a bushel for the 1918 crop and it had made no provision for the 1917 crop then being harvested.

"The Allied government had fixed

prices of wheat in their own countries at about \$1.80 a bushel and in order to lay down American wheat at this price they considered that they should pay the American farmer about \$1.50 a bushel at Chicago for the 1917 crop.

"In support of this contention their agents contended that any higher price to the American farmer would require an increase in the price of bread in the Allied countries, that the American farmer had realized only about \$1.30 a bushel for his previous year's wheat despite the \$3 corner on the Chicago market which occurred after nearly 95 per cent of all the wheat had left the farms.

Other Sources

"They also pointed out that they could purchase abundant supplies of wheat in Argentina and Australia at \$1.50 a bushel or less and the only reason they were prevented from availing themselves of such cheaper supplies by the longer voy-

(Continued on Page 23)

How To Fix Your Cultivator To Get Best Results

Subscribers Makes Attachment That Enables Him To Stir Up Soil During Dry Times

By JOHN VENHUISEN

Ottawa County Farmer

AS you will remember years ago we had farm institutes all thru the country—the expert farmers were sent out and told us how to cultivate our corn that we might get the best results of our labor. That set a number of us thinking. In dry weather I began to cultivate shallow but our cultivators were not made for an even shallow cultivation, so I dragged floats behind, then I tried different things like chains, gas pipes and so on, but I found the three-inch gas pipe the best when cut the right length for cultivating either riding or walking. The gas pipe seemed to have a good effect as my neighbors' crops seemed to suffer much while my crops still held out and were nice and green during dry spells, until a nice shower of rain would come, again putting new pep into the crops, connecting the new moisture with the old and fitting it up for some more dry days.

Experiences Encouraging

Those experiences were very encouraging, however. The floats were funny looking things and very inconvenient especially when turning at the ends of the rows, so I began to plan out better tools, not finding them in the market, making them out of old spring drag teeth and some angle iron. Those I first made had three teeth for small things like beets and carrots, with shields and a float behind it. These small things gave me a start for something larger and when improving on the little ones I finally got a perfect cultivator as you find in the picture; a cultivator of five teeth for 24- to 28-inch rows. These shields have a sharp point at the rear and that cuts thru the ground as it has a

curve at the end of the point, throwing away the dirt with the weeds from the rows. The float comes along behind and fills up the little furrow which the shield has made, making it a perfect bed, the spring teeth stirring up everything with the shield as a protector of the smaller plants. The float acts as a packer and leveller bolted to the handles on a 60 degree slant with the cultivator so as to put its full weight on the float. These shields can be raised as the plant grows higher, allowing the teeth to throw the dirt around the plant, covering up single weeds. We can go shallow or deep by the setting of a lever.

I have larger cultivators that are somewhat different; there are seven teeth in them—three in the front row and four on the back row, also with levers so that we can adjust them for deep or shallow cultivating. Two more teeth can be added to the larger ones, one on each side so that we can cultivate underneath long vines. They are made of spring steel teeth bent straight with a cultivator curve at the back bringing them down low so as to creep under and not endanger plants or vines. These teeth save much hoeing, and I use them only in my vineyard or among the raspberry bushes. They are also fine for tomatoes. We



The special attachments you see on these cultivators were invented by John Venhuisen, of Holland.

have different sizes for narrow rows, such as potatoes. The floats on these large cultivators are bolted to the cultivator handles and handle standard with chains, holes are drilled thru the upper line of the float thru which the end of the chains are keyed. These keys we insert in different lengths of the chain for loose floating and these floats are made of 1/2 inch thick sheet steel 12 inches wide and the full width of the cultivator. They are corrugated at bottom edge or rather cut "V" shaped leaving the ground in a corrugated shape preventing the wind from drifting too much sand and it crushes the clods better. For the first and second cultivation we seldom use them. We raise them and tie them to the handles out of the way but later on we drop them down and use them all the time and towards the last we weigh them down by tightening the chains putting the weight of the cultivator on to the floats.

I will say that we have forgotten the riding cultivator as it does more damage than good. When we begin to cultivate the little plants we add a shield and raise the teeth nearest the row going very shallow; in this way we can almost touch the plant without covering it and you cannot do this with a riding cultivator.

We go deeper later but run the tooth against the row all the time by adjusting the one tooth for big or small plants. On potatoes we use no shield for it does no harm to cover them going once thru a row finishing one row at a time because the cultivator covers about the full width of corn rows. Before cultivation begins the weeder has been run over the field once or twice.

"So This Is France" Says American Farm Boy Entering That Country

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

This is the eighteenth article of a series by Francis A. Flood on his travels in Europe last summer. The next article which concludes the series will appear in an early issue.

AS our party crossed the border from Switzerland into that land of war and romance that we had waited so long to see, I am sure that every member of our party registered this thought with a bang: "So this is France!" It is a most unoriginal idea, but one of those that suddenly hits you full in the face and rears you back on your haunches in a sort of daze, unable to grasp it all at once in spite of a lifetime of anticipation.

General Pershing had told us, on the boat going over, that his first words when he landed in France in 1917 were not "LaFayette, we have come," as the popular fable has it, and that he does not even know just what he did say first. But I know that if he didn't actually say it he thought it, and what he thought was, "So this is France!" for that is the only thing there is left to think when you suddenly see it.

England had been a delight, Holland and Denmark were wonderful, Germany was most impressive, and Switzerland was beautiful, but—well, this was France! This was to be the main act after all. The orchestra had been wonderful, the comedy a real one, and the lobbies and the theatre itself magnificent, but the curtain was just now ringing

up on the main act at last, and the name of the show was "France". To some it is a comedy, a society drama, a fashion show, or a great art exhibit, but to many, both Americans and the French themselves within recent years, it is a tragedy, a powerfully dramatic tragedy, in which many of the principal actors were killed before the last act.

As for myself, I had thought of France as the battlefield of the recent war, and that is what it meant for the most of our party, none of whom had ever been in the country before. Although I had been in the service during the war, I had never been sent across to the other side.

We caught our first glimpse of the battlefield area just below Chaumont, and from there to Rheims the outlook from the windows of our little "chemin-de-fer" grew steadily worse. The first signs were only an occasional old trench almost leveled and apparently glad to hide its hideous war-head under the fields of wheat and grass that covered it, and once in a while a ruined house stood as a much more appalling monument to war and what it really means than is any bronze statue of a conquering hero on a great war horse towering over a public square. These shattered houses, ruined towns, and countless little cemeter-

ies are the real monuments to war itself.

New Towns Spring Up

Farther north, our train passed through whole villages as new as my own pioneer town near where I homesteaded in Wyoming, and where every shack has been built since 1918. Without even a whistle our train passed an old, weed-covered stone depot platform that must have once served a fair sized town judging from the remains of the station platform and train sheds. Another little town, brand new, is struggling to erect itself near by, and the old town doesn't get even a whistle from the engineer any more. We saw an occasional wheat field mottled continuously with spots of sparse, short grain exposing a top soil of limestone thrown up above the original fertile soil by a shell or trench and cutting down the yield by just that much. Wooded areas of 40 or 80 acres are now only a tangled mass of underbrush with a few shattered trunks still standing.

All this was just by way of prelude to the dramatic tragedy, France, and the first act was laid in Rheims.

Rheims! We found it simply a wreck of a great town as our train rolled in toward the station. We were told that 15,000 of the 18,000 houses in the town had been partly

destroyed during the four years of the war. The German army had occupied that town for eleven days in 1914 and then after Joffre drove them out, they had occupied a captured French fort just a few miles out and had kept up a continuous shellfire whenever they were so inspired throughout the remainder of the war, often with incendiary bombs.

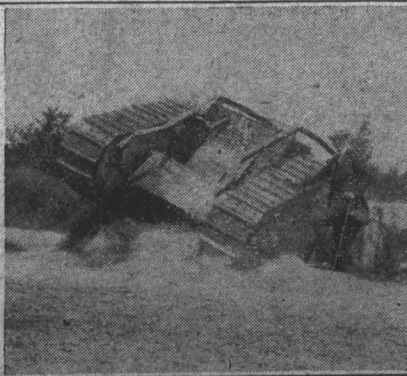
Beautiful Cathedral at Rheims

To me the name Rheims had simply meant the home of the great cathedral of that same name, perhaps the most beautiful and most famous of all those ancient architectural masterpieces of centuries ago which we dare not attempt to duplicate today. When Columbus discovered America, the cathedral, even then, was older than any building we have in the middle west today, and by the time of our Revolutionary War it was already 500 years old, a magnificent monument to the patience and artistry of those medieval builders. Men had spent their entire lifetime hand carving single seats or those graceful stone pillars and then had passed on, leaving their matchless workmanship behind, and this workmanship had stood in their memory as one of the architectural marvels of the modern times. Then came the German army and now much of it is gone. An American philanthropist recently gave a round million dollars which

(Continued on Page 21)



Ruins of a French fort near Rheims. On many of the battlefields of France even the noxious cannot grow yet.



This is just as far as this German tank got and it will get no further.



Every one of the white crosses in this corner of the American cemetery at Chateau Thierry reads "Unknown U. S. Soldier".

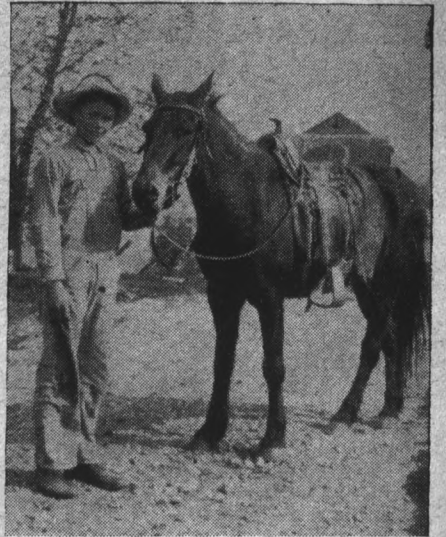
THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



WHICH IS MOTHER?—This is Mrs. Frank Whiteraft, of Okemos, and her daughters. Only two guesses as to which one is mother.



"ALL WORK AND NO PLAY MAKES JACK A DULL BOY!"—It is on a camping trip where one forgets their troubles and gives no thought to tomorrow. This is Kenneth Marshall and family and A. J. Bower and son, of Rosebush, camping at Houghten Lake.



DARWIN AND TONY.—Mrs. Daniel Phelps, of Stockbridge, sent us this picture of Darwin Hoffmeyer, of Stockbridge, and his pony, Tony.



THREE HORSE POWER.—Oral Randall, of Marion, who sent us this picture must be a lover of good horses. Lovers of horses have fine looking horses.



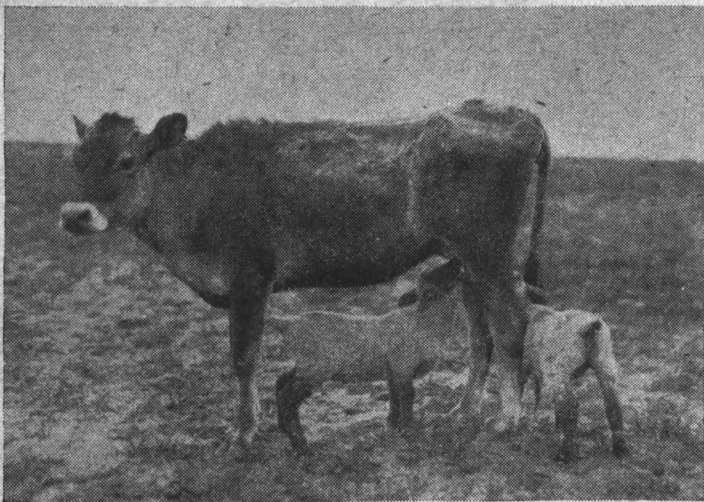
LIKES IT.—Jacob Kore, of Davison, says "My goat likes M. B. F. so well he eats it!"



"WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?"—That seems to be the paramount thought in the minds of these riders. The picture was sent in by Ruth McNeil, Grand Blanc.



"READY TO HELP OUT PASTURE FEED WITH CORN FOR SUPPER."—From Mrs. H. Aiken, Falconer, N. Y.



MOTHERS SHEEP.—"Our Jersey heifer and two pet lambs she adopted," writes L. Z. Hiser, of Lincoln. "She is doing a good job mothering them. Weighed 90 pounds at 12 weeks."



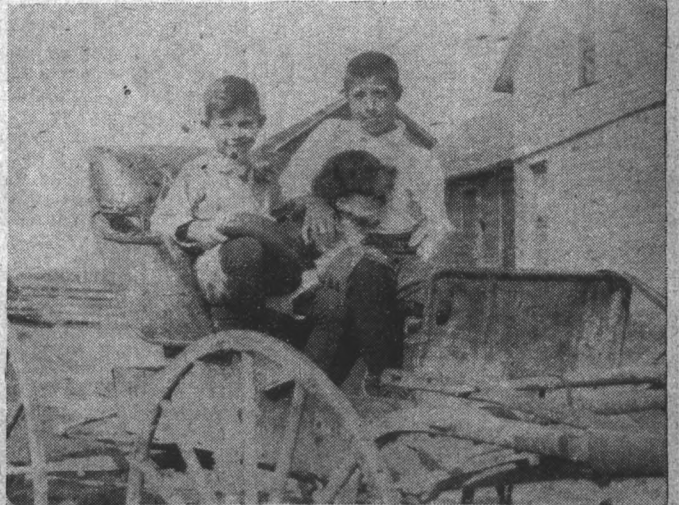
READY TO HELP DAD.—Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nealie Cook, Marion, is a husky chap isn't he?



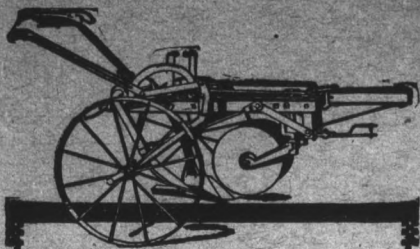
"GIDDAP, BILLY!"—Delbert and Glenn, sons of Mr. and Mrs. E. Beard, of Harrison, help with the farm work by hitching up their pony and cultivating.



SHIRLEY DOYLE STRATTON.—"My grandson," writes Mrs. Mary Draper, of Ramona.



"ALL ABOARD FOR CEDAR VALLEY!"—That is the title given this picture by Frank Thayer, of Twining, and he should know because he sent it to us.



Lifted Beets Sell for More

The full value of the beet crop is retained when the John Deere Riding Beet Lifter is used. The beets are not exposed to the weather where they dry out and lose their quality in sugar content and in weight.

John Deere Riding Beet Lifter

Blades of special design loosen the soil and raise the roots slightly, making it easy for the hired help to pick them up. The beets are not damaged—they are in condition to demand the highest price.

Foot dodge enables you to follow uneven rows. Light draft; only two horses needed under ordinary conditions.

Write today for literature. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for folder MP-733

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United bonds are trusted by a trust Company and we also can offer United bonds guaranteed as to principal and interest.

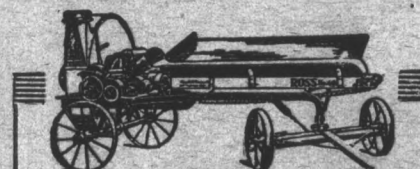
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Surprise Offer Direct-to-you Proposition. Now—Day Later. Write today.
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Canadian Government Registered Stock. We sell outright, on time payments. Buy a pair or two and raise them your self, or have them raised by us. It will pay you to investigate our plan.
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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

"The Farm Paper of Service"

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT

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.)

TUITION MUST BE PAID

In May last spring, a certain person hired a boy of school age whose home was in the adjoining district. He now wishes to go to school, and the person who has hired him wishes to know whether or not he can send the child to school in his own school without tuition.—A. Y., Burr Oak, Mich.

This child is non-resident and tuition would need to be paid if the board of education of the school district where he is to attend requires it.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SETTING OUT FRUIT TREES

I would like some information on berries and small fruits, such as when to plant, spray and prune, and what kind of plants to use for sets. Can you reset old gooseberry bushes? We have just bought a small farm but it is all run down, but plenty of berries here when it is reset and got into shape. Also I would like to know how to reset an asparagus bed. We have red and black raspberries, gooseberries, currants and strawberries. Would like to plant overbearing strawberries. Should they be planted in the fall or spring? I have a grapevine and don't know how to care for it either but know that it needs a lot of care to make it look like the ones on successful fruit farms.—C. S., Woodland, Mich.

The best time to set out small fruit and asparagus plants is early spring. The spraying and pruning differ with the kind of plants, and with the particular pests which it is found necessary to control. I would advise you to enlist the services of your county agricultural agent and the state experiment station for information on these subjects.

Old gooseberry bushes and asparagus plants may be reset, but it is best to secure young plants for starting new plantations. If you attempt to reset the old plants I would suggest that you move them in the spring. One half or more of the tops of the bushes should be cut out when they are reset. Overbearing strawberries should be set as early as possible in the spring. Keep the blossoms picked off until about July 1 after which they may be allowed to bear fruit. I am mailing you several experiment station bulletins and circulars on the subjects in which you are most interested.—R. E. Loree, Asst. Prof. of Horticulture, M. S. C.

RIGHT-OF-WAY ON TRUNK LINES

Would like to know the law on driving autos on trunk lines, also stop signs. Who has right-of-way where two trunk lines cross.—F. S., Ashley, Mich.

In reply to the foregoing, we refer you to the following portion of Act 96 of the Public Acts of 1923.

"Sec. 5. Right of way.

"(a) When motor vehicles approach an intersection of a state trunk line highway and any other highway at the same time, the vehicle proceeding on the state highway trunk line shall have the right of way.

"(b) When motor vehicles approach an intersection of two or more state trunk line highways at the same time, the vehicle approaching on the right of the driver shall have the right of way.

"(c) When motor vehicles approach an intersection of two or more highways other than state trunk lines, at the same time, the vehicles approaching on the driver's right shall have the right of way. Provided, That cities may designate 'through traffic streets' on which traffic shall have the right of way at all intersections except those of state trunk line highways.

"(d) Any vehicle proceeding on any street in a city or incorporated village, desiring to turn into another street to the left, shall turn as near

the center of the intersection of the two streets as practicable.

"(e) The public utilities commissioner and the state highway commissioner, acting jointly, are hereby given authority to designate any railroad crossing or crossings in this state as a 'dangerous crossing', suitable warning signs shall be provided and erected by the state highway department at a prominent place or places on the highway on each side of railroad right of way within a reasonable distance of such crossing.

"(f) It shall be unlawful to park a vehicle on the beaten track or paved surface of any highway outside the limits of any village or city.

"(g) The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section shall not apply at intersections of highways where traffic is controlled by traffic officers."—H. V. Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

BEE'S PASTURE

What is the best flowering plant or shrub to set out for bee pasture? Do mice do harm in bee-hives? Do ants (red) do harm in bee-hives?—C. S., Alpena, Mich.

If the bee pasture is the first consideration, either alsike, clover or sweet clover would probably be the most profitable for bee pasture. There seems to be a popular impression that buckwheat yields considerable honey also but this is not the fact in many parts of Michigan, at least. In New York and

SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT, St. Joseph County.

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT OUR CLOVER

This season finds Michigan and surrounding territory with the smallest stand of young seedling in her history and the effects will be noticed more on further crop production than perhaps it has been in past instances.

The old meadows must be left for hay another year, and the wheat stubble must be put in wheat again or in corn in the spring, in any instance it will mean an extra drain on our now limited supply of humus.

Now is the time to think about getting a stand or set (as the Hoosier calls it) of clover to stick for sure next spring.

There was a time in Michigan when clover could be seeded in corn but that time is past for all but some of the very richest of our ground. Our only hope generally for a good stand is to plow a piece this fall and sow alone or with a light seeding of barley or oats in the spring or we will have to prepare our wheat ground to grow both wheat and clover.

This can be done but it will take some effort on the part of the man and an expenditure of money, but the chances of reward are so good that the quicker one tries it the sooner he is on the way to better crops on the farm.

Plow your oat stubble early, and then put on from 2 to 4 tons of ground lime or 1 1/2 to 3 tons of hydrated lime or 3 to 7 yards of marl per acre and bear this in mind that the more lime you put on the better chances you have to get your desire. Then top-dress this winter or early spring with stable manure at 8 to 10 loads per acre and if you are not scared to death by this time sow from 200 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate. This is a sure recipe for use by every one, but it is bad tasting medicine for the tightwad or the lazy guy, but it will do the trick better than Lydia E. Pinkham's ever did.

Your chances are good by seeding alone in the spring on a prepared seed bed but your labor cost is high in this instance and the use of your land in the interval between is expensive.

Land can be used constantly if

Pennsylvania it is true that buckwheat is a very valuable honey plant but in Michigan the most valuable sources of nectar are alsike, white and sweet clover, raspberry, fir-weed or willow herb, milkweed and basswood. As a combination honey plant and seed crop, we would recommend either alsike clover or sweet clover or sweet clover as before mentioned.

Now, in regard to mice in bee hives, they are a great nuisance in the winter time but in the summer time are not permitted to enter. In fact, bees will sting a mouse to death very quickly if they are active but in the winter when the bees are semi-quiet in the winter cluster mice sometimes gain entrance through extremely large entrance and destroy colonies and irritate the bees enough so that the colonies may die before spring, or shortly after.

Ants, red or otherwise, are not allowed entrance to strong colonies but sometimes get into weak ones. We have never known of a case where ants conquered a colony of bees. In fact, if the colony is weak enough to allow the ants to gain entrance, there is something wrong with it, and it should either be united with another colony or stimulated by building up with combs of brood taken from a stronger colony.—R. H. Kelly, Assistant Professor of Entomology, M. S. C.

PURCHASER PAYS TAXES

Would like to have you inform us in regard to who pays the taxes. I bought real estate in a village four months ago and at the time of purchasing nothing was said about who should pay the taxes that are now due.—J. L., Rushton, Mich.

—You as purchaser of the land would be required to pay the taxes on it.—Legal Editor.

you understand selling your crop higher than the food elements you are taking out of the soil to produce it, and then buy, or put these elements back into the land at a lower cost than you are selling them as a crop.

Lots of people say this is too expensive to get clover this way, but it is not half as expensive as they are raising clover now.

If they would keep track of the cost of the clover seed that they sow each year and lose and the hay that they buy to fit the land, and their limited production of their other crops, they could treat every acre of their farm with their unseen losses and have money left.

The corn crop after liming and getting a crop of clover to put to corn will in nearly every instance give an increase of one-fourth of a former corn crop extra.

We have on our own farm had instances of 17 bushel and 33 bushel increase on corn the first crop of corn after liming for wheat and clover and, in the case of the 33 bushel increase our maturity test showed 66 per cent hard where limed and 75 per cent soft where unlimed. Always remember that Lime, Manure and Phosphate is the three-horse team with pulling power sufficient to bring the farmer out of the poor crop rut when he gets ambition, faith, patience and knowledge enough to use them, and this applies to nearly every type of soil in Michigan.

LOST SEEDING IN WHEAT

I have lost my seeding in my wheat and would you please inform me what to do with this field. I have been thinking of plowing it next spring and seeding after oats with timothy and clover. Would I get a good crop of alfalfa by liming ground and sowing oats in the spring? Would you advise me to plant, corn, oats or wheat in this field, it is a very hilly piece of ground?—M. N. Assyria, Mich.

You should be able to secure a good seeding of alfalfa by liming the ground and seeding the alfalfa next spring with oats. Both oats and wheat make good nurse crops.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

HUDSON'S

DETROIT—WOODWARD & FARMER AT GRATIOT

44TH ANNIVERSARY ~ SALE ~

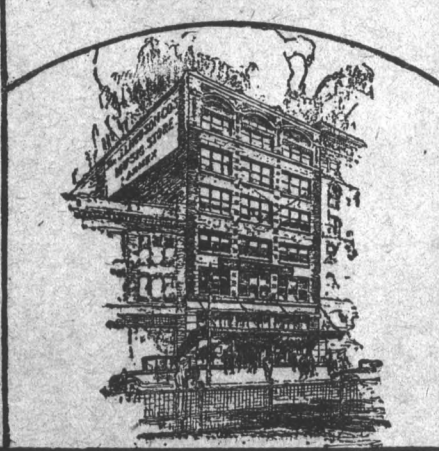
Begins Tuesday, September 1

Watch the Detroit Daily Newspapers for Details

THIS sale celebrates not only the forty-fourth anniversary of the founding of this business but the completion of our new fifteen-story building. ☪ The increased facilities of this new Farmer Street building, together with the addition of two stories to our entire Woodward Avenue building, have made it possible for us to provide for this sale greater assortments, greater quantities, greater values and better service than ever before. ☪ Every department in the store will be represented. Every piece of merchandise in the anniversary sale is new, for fall and winter—of Hudson quality—and at a decided saving.



Pictured below are the new 15-story Farmer Street building, the Hudson Music Store at 1250 Library Avenue and the 12-story Woodward Avenue building



State Fair at Detroit, September 4 to 13, During the Hudson Anniversary Sale



Your State Fair

A STATE FAIR is an arena for friendly competition. It is an educational opportunity. It is a medium of exchange for ideas and property. It is a social event. It is a reflection of agricultural optimism. It is an annual census of progressive agriculture. It is a pageant of progress.

The crop and livestock products of a great commonwealth are on display. The best grains, the most nutritious grasses, and the finest farm animals on exhibition give evidence of man's progress in soil husbandry.

Ever keeping pace with the progress of the world's basic industry—agriculture—has been the development of the Nation's arteries of transportation. Interdependent as are agriculture and transportation, it is becoming more and more evident that the prosperity of one depends upon the success of the other.

Always in the lead to recognize the needs of the country, the New York Central Lines have spent millions upon millions of dollars in providing livestock cars, box cars for grain and refrigerator cars.

When visiting the State Fair, consider also the fact that the progress reflected there is, in a large measure, possible through the foresight and progressiveness of the builders of our great railroad systems.

At the Michigan State Fair the New York Central Lines display will include a showing of traffic headquarters and a community exhibit.



New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

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New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.

La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
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Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

ALBION

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only one main Pinion bearing subject to wear. This is efficient, and easily replaceable. Covers by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chow hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to Union Steel Products Co. Ltd., Dept. 34, Albion, Mich., U. S. A.

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Glazed Building. Tile gives you best construction for all farm buildings. Clean, dry, sanitary. Warm, easily put up, permanent. HOOSIER Tile used and recommended for all permanent construction. Whatever you plan to build, get HOOSIER prices and specifications before starting. Literature free. See your dealer or write direct for quotations. HOOSIER BLDG. TILE & SILO CO., Dept. MB-17, Albion, Indiana.

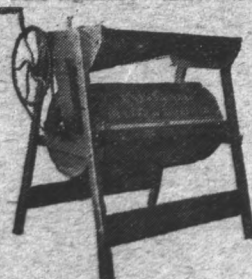
PERMANENT

Dewberry Plants

4 for 25c; 25 for \$1.00. 12 Grape Vines for \$1.00; 3 Peach Trees, \$1.00; Hollyhock seed, 20c package.

MARSHALL VINEYARD, Paw Paw, Michigan.

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"Ten pounds of scarified alfalfa or sweet clover seed will give a better stand than 18 to 20 pounds of unscarified seed," is an alfalfa expert's statement.

Save \$1.00 to \$5.00 Per Acre. Alfalfa seed at 50 cents per pound is

expensive. Why waste four or five dollars? Use scarified seed. Sweet Clover at 15 cents per pound will mean a loss of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per acre if unscarified seed is used.

Sweet Clover becomes a weed if unscarified. Unscarified Sweet Clover will keep coming up for a number of years, but it will become a weed in every field where it is sown. Scarify it and eliminate this trouble.

Hull Your Own Sweet Clover

Why pay two cents or more to have your sweet clover hulled and scarified? Why sell it for four or five cents per pound less than it is worth?

Free Circular. Get our circular about the Universal Huller and Scarifier, that every farmer can afford to buy. Does not crush the seed, but it is the very best huller and scarifier for your own use on the farm.

American Grain Separator Co., 1021 Essex St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.



Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. Meeks, Hillsdale County

The New Alfalfa

THE alfalfa we sowed the latter part of June has made a fine growth. The field grew potatoes last year, and was not plowed this spring, but harrowed at frequent intervals from



L. W. MEEKS

April first until it was sown to alfalfa. It was so dry all this time there were very few weeds that started to grow. However, since the alfalfa was sown there have been several good rains, and the alfalfa was not the only thing on that field to make a wonderful growth. In fact the weeds came on so fast there was danger of their making too much shade, so the field was gone over with the mower. As one fellow said, we tried to cut the alfalfa as high as possible, and the weeds as low as possible, which was quite impossible. Well, anyway the field was certainly improved. The hay rake was used to gather up the weeds. The clipping off of the alfalfa tops did not hurt the plants in the least, and they are forging ahead faster now than ever, now they have the field to themselves.

We Missed It

We missed it this year that we did not put this field into barley. The way the season has been we could have grown twenty-five or thirty bushels of barley to the acre on it, and had a good alfalfa seeding too. On a neighbors field we disked up the corn stubble, and sowed barley and alfalfa. The weather was so dry the barley did not get very large and only yielded about thirty bushels per acre, but the alfalfa grew and is a very good stand. This is the experience of several farmers around here. However, next year the same method of seeding would possibly be a waste of seed.

I have yet to hear of anyone who has a catch of clover seeding this season. One neighbor is disking up the wheat stubble and sowing sweet clover; another is disking his and sowing alfalfa.

The clover fields which were cut for hay are making a good growth and would produce a much larger amount of hay now, than they did before. Most farmers are planning on making hay of this second crop, regardless of whether the clover fills well for seed or not. We have some clover seed we are carrying over, so I think we will make hay of the second crop. Really I would like to simply cut it and let it lie on the ground. It would be a fine thing for next year's clover, and this is what we planned, but the hay will be needed almost too much for this to be practical. We have a field on a neighboring farm where mammoth clover was seeded in oats last year. The clover is fine, and is filling exceedingly well with seed.

For the past fifteen years we have planned to have a field of mammoth clover seed each year, and generally it is quite a successful crop. It seems to improve the soil. Sometimes this mammoth clover has been cut for hay and it makes quite good hay for cattle and sheep, but we do not like it for horses. We never sowed mammoth clover with the intention of making hay of it but sometimes when the corn fodder and other roughage feeds are short, we have cut the mammoth clover for seed. We always sow a liberal amount of this big clover in our pasture seeding.

Threshing

Twenty-five years ago threshing from the shock was quite unpopular. Most every farmer drew his grain and stacked it, or put it in the barn. Gradually, year by year the field threshing has gained in popularity. This year many farmers are threshing three times—first the wheat, in ten days barley, and later the oats. It seems we are a little old fashioned

this year, because we have drawn our oats and stacked them. A hundred mile auto trip shows only five or six stacks of grain.

What would a farmer have thought twenty-five years ago, if, when the threshing rig pulled into the yard it had been pulled by an oil burning tractor—no coal, no tank wagon—only two men in the crew—one driving the tractor and the other coming in an automobile! Both going home in the car for the night and not getting back on the job until ten minutes before time for threshing in the morning. Twenty-five years ago, this would have seemed absurd, but, today it is the way it is done. As far as I know, there are only one or two steam threshing outfits in the county. The coal burning steam engine has been discarded for the internal combustion oil motor for threshing power; just as the gas driven motors have taken the place of horses on the road. All this is, no doubt, as it should be but still the writer is just old fashioned enough to miss the horses and the steam engines!

Times change—and the world moves and methods and machinery which were very much up to date a few years ago, are now obsolete and remain but a memory. I am impressed by this thought as I think of our local feed mill.

When I first became a patron of the mill, it was the last word in equipment of that time. It consisted of a wondrous large steam boiler and engine, and a feed mill that was considered of good capacity. Soon the village voted to have an electric light plant, and the miller furnished the power for the generating equipment. In a few years the village built their own power and light station at quite a heavy cost. The milling property was sold, and the new owner found steam power for grinding feed unsatisfactory. It took too long to get steam for starting the mill, it took a man's time to stoke the furnace and look after the engine, and this was, until about that time, considered an absolute necessity. But internal combustion engines were fast becoming practical, and so the old boiler and engine were scrapped, and in its place was installed a wonderful oil engine weighing many tons—also a feed mill twice the capacity of the steam driven one.

Surely this was about as near perfection as one could imagine. One man ran the whole works, and needed to be there only three minutes before he could grind feed. There no fires to build and two hours of waiting for steam. The mill had a wide territory of patronage as service was of the best.

The once up to date village electric light station was too expensive to operate and have twenty four hour current. A great electric compand in a far distant city could construct power lines to the village, and furnish continuous current far more economically. Accordingly, the village scrapped their lighting plant, and the miller, assured of continuous current, has just scrapped his oil engine and equipment, and his new motors and grinder are being put into service this week.

If the miller gets on the job just one minute before he wants to start his grinder. That is plenty long enough! He can open the oil cups and throw the switch in one minute. The capacity of the grinder is largely increased. There will be no more waiting. But the question comes to me. How long will this electric motor driven feed grinder be considered up to date? What will be the equipment twenty-five years from now?

Corn

The corn is coming fine. It seems quite possible now we will have a good old time corn crop. The fodder is large, and is setting well with good sized ears. There are some who are worrying about its maturity, but the writer hasn't got to that worry just yet. With suitable weather corn (Continued on page 19)

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

What the Neighbors Say

Contributions Invited

TO ERADICATE "CHOKE-WEED"

DEAR EDITOR: In the August 1st issue "C. H., Eaton Rapids" asks how to get rid of "choke-weed". Several years ago a bee man at Verona Mills, Huron county, was pestered with a patch of "choke-weed" or "bind-weed" in his garden, the relics of an old time flower garden. The soil was deep glacial drift clay loam and naturally fertile; the weed was master. The owner hired the patch plowed seven inches deep in the late fall. The following spring he cultivated it with a wide tooth hand cultivator as soon as the ground was tillable and went over it regularly every week, wet or dry, for 13 consecutive weeks and intermittently for the rest of the season, without any crop. The following season it was planted to garden and but three sprouts were found and it has since been free from the pest.—Ernest Richardson, Huron County.

THE FARMERS NEED

DEAR EDITOR: The farmer needs to know that every tax-dodging salary raising, market closing, dishonest and mercenary piece of legislation is a direct injury to every honest business in the country.

Just now while foreign markets are giving the American farmer about double the price for grain that the home market was paying him a short time ago, further relief amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars might be extended by the removal of the tariff on articles he has to buy. If President Coolidge is committed to a sincere and honest conviction to aid the farmer would not the remedy apply to reason, since it would cost nothing to attain it? But is it not a fact that he intends to help the farmer, if, if, if it does not interfere with or injure a dishonest and oppressive system of taxation? The protective tariff is oppressive because it taxes a man 10, 20, 40, or 50 per cent when a tax of one or two per cent on the nation's wealth would be more than sufficient to run an economical government; dishonest because it taxes the poor man with only a few dollars as much as it does a rich man worth millions, and because it is for the sinister purpose to take from one man a percentage of his dollar and without his consent and against his interest give it to another. We might remark that this system of "extortion" or "hold-up" charity has got a bad name.

In governing a nation, state, township, or community, the first rule for the tax man to consider is that every man should have free and open opportunity to engage in or conduct any legitimate business.

That when it becomes necessary to incur expense to enforce this community or public right to be secure in health, peace and property, then every dollar should contribute equally to such cost because every individual and every dollar is equally involved in the question of rights.

What the farm wants, and what the country needs, is law that will stop and prevent all class legislation, all rates of taxation conflicting with the average rate obtained by dividing the total cost of government by the total amount of property in the nation or state, as the case may be; then every man's property would be in line for the same treatment. No injustice could occur in the method of taxation, and if any existed it would be found in the excessive rate imposed by the irresponsible misrepresentative elected to office. Another advantage of a direct and equal tax would be the elimination of other systems which would mean less government machinery, or less expense and better service.—Wirt McClain.

PLANTING "IN THE MOON"

DEAR EDITOR: We were pleased to note your acknowledgment of the influences of the Sun and Moon through sign planting towards the growth of crops. We have made a study of the planetary effects and sign planting, fruitful and barren

times to act for a number of years, finding it very interesting and so beneficial on the farm in way of crops, trees, berries, etc., also eliminating a number of hours unnecessary work in way of eradicating weeds at the proper time and planting to give no fruitful returns for our seeds and labor.

Knowing Mars, ruling planet this year, was to be droughty, cold, changeable, we took a strong sign, April 28, planted our corn; through sand storms, two frosts and hail-storm it is now (July 20) in tassel and shooting ears and five feet tall while neighbor farmers' is about two feet high.

M. A. C. advised not to plant corn or sow alfalfa so early; where will those farmers be with a frost last of September?

Our late potatoes now in blossom and vegetables of all kinds to eat planted in fruitful signs.

Three years ago we set out fruit trees and this year several of those trees have red Astrachan apples on them.

So we have people born in fruitful and barren signs. Oh, that one knew more about them, what a load of unnecessary labor would be eliminated.

We were interested in the peach-twig and persons finding water. My husband's mother could locate it, and he also.

We sowed alfalfa and sweet clover July 14th and it is up.

A farmer asked how to get rid of hedge in one of your spring papers—try August 17th and 18th or September 14th and 15th. Success to you.—Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Brown, Antrim County.

KEEPING CHILDREN AFTER SCHOOL

DEAR EDITOR: As there has been some question on keeping children after school I sent what Mr. Francis G. Smith wrote in your paper to the Department of Public Instruction. So I will send you what they say about it.

"The court has ruled that the teacher had delegated parental control over the children while they are under her jurisdiction and that she has authority to administer any reasonable punishment. If the child is kept after school as a method of punishment I believe the teacher would be acting within her rights providing she does not keep the child an unreasonable length of time.

"The law does not fix the length of the school day. The school board has the authority to determine the hours at which school shall open and close. The school board also has authority to make rules governing the external affairs of the school. If the school board should make a rule against keeping children after school the teacher would have to be governed by this rule."—R. T., Remus, Mich.

Many orchard trees would set no fruit were it not for the kindly ministrations of the bees in pollenizing them.

Uncle Ab says that every time you show dislike of a man you show a fear of him.

It takes More than a Formula to make a good feed!

Producing a dairy ration of unvarying high quality is more than a matter of mixing together a lot of feeding stuffs.

Any dairyman can buy the ingredients of Larro in the open market. He may even mix them in the same proportions as in Larro. But the finished product would not be Larro.

To insure uniformly high quality, every carload of ingredients received at the Larro mill is analyzed and tested by trained chemists. If it doesn't measure up to a certain standard, it is not used in Larro.

These tests, made in our own laboratory, show that no two lots of the same ingredient are ever alike, even though they may look alike. In the table below is the story told by the analysis reports of different lots of each of the six Larro ingredients.

If we were to use these ingredients just as they come from the cars, every mixing of Larro would be different. One lot would be rich in protein and fat. Another would lack these essential food elements and contain an over-supply of fibre and moisture.

At the Larro mill we overcome these variations by a series of exclusive blending operations, whereby hundreds of carloads of the same ingredient are thoroughly mixed and brought to a fixed standard of quality before being used in the finished product.

Automatic machines, accurate to the fraction of an ounce, weigh these standardized ingredients into the mixture. And of course Larro passes over a powerful electric magnet which removes all dangerous metallic substances.

Only because we have such manufacturing facilities and such high manufacturing standards can we assure you that every sack of Larro is identical with every other sack, regardless of when or where you buy it.

The name Larro on a sack of dairy feed is our pledge that it contains a ration of unchanging high quality—one that can be depended upon to produce milk in profitable quantities, week after week, year in and year out.

Table Showing Variation in Composition of Feed Stuffs

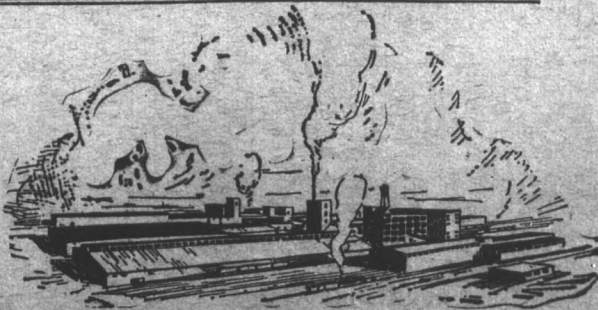
	Protein Content	Fat Content	Fibre Content	Moisture Content
Dried Beet Pulp	8% to 10%	1 1/2% to 1%	17% to 21%	5% to 18%
Middlings	13% to 18%	3% to 6%	7 1/2% to 9 1/2%	9% to 14%
Bran	12% to 16 1/2%	3% to 5%	8% to 12%	10% to 15%
Gluten Feed	21% to 30%	1% to 3 1/2%	5% to 9%	8% to 15%
Cottonseed Meal	41% to 50%	4% to 9%	6% to 9 1/2%	7% to 10%
O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	31% to 40%	5% to 10%	7% to 9%	7% to 10%

Ask the nearest dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

THE SAFE RATION FOR DAIRY COWS



(Continued from August 1 issue.)

HE had done that partly, perhaps, for the sheer sport of speed; but partly for the sake of being sooner with her. It was his way, as soon as he had decided to leave business again and go to her, to arrive as soon as possible; that had been his way recently, particularly. So the sight of the yacht stirred her warmly and she watched while it ran in close, stopped and instantly dropped a dingy from the davits. She saw Henry in the stern of the little boat; it disappeared in the shadow of a pier... she heard, presently, the gravel of the walk crunch under his quick steps, and then she saw him in the moonlight among the trees. The impetuosity, almost the violence of his hurry to reach her, sent its thrill through her. She went down on the path to meet him.

"How quickly you came!"
"You let yourself think you needed me, Connie!"

"I did..."
He had caught her hand in his and he held it while he brought her to the porch and exchanged greetings with her mother. Then he led her on past and into the house.

When she saw his face in the light, there were signs of strain in it; she could feel strain now in his fingers which held hers strongly but tensely too.

"You're tired, Henry!"
He shook his head. "It's been rotten hot in Chicago; then I guess I was mentally stoking all the way up here, Connie. When I got started, I wanted to see you to-night... but first, where are the things you wanted me to see?"

She ran up-stairs and brought them down to him. Her hands were shaking now as she gave them to him; she could not exactly understand why; but her tremor increased as she saw his big hands fumbling as he unwrapped the muffler and shook out the things it enclosed. He took them up one by one and looked at them, as he had done. His fingers were steady now but only by mastering of control, the effort for which amazed her. He had the watch in his hands.

"The inscription is inside the front," she said.

She pried the cover open again and read, with him, the words engraved within.

"As master of... What ship was he master of then, Henry, and how did he rescue the Winnebago's people?"

"He never talked to me about things like that, Connie. This is all?"

"Yes."

"And nothing since to show who sent them?"

"No."

"Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman will send some one to Manitowoc to make inquiries." Henry put the things back in the box. "But of course, this is the end of Benjamin Corvet."

"Of course," Constance said. She was shaking again and, without willing it, she withdrew a little from Henry. He caught her hand again and drew her back toward him. His hand was quite steady.

"You know why I came to you as quick as I could? You know why I—why my mind was behind every thrust of the engines?"

"No."

"You don't? Oh, you know; you must know now!"

"Yes, Henry," she said.

"I've been patient, Connie. Till I got your letter telling me this about Ben, I'd waited for your sake—for our sakes—though it seemed at times it was impossible. You haven't known quite what's been the matter between us these last months, little girl; but I've known. We've been engaged; but that's about all there's been to it. Don't you think I make little of that; you know what I mean. You've been mine; but—but you haven't let me realize it, you see. And I've been patient, for I knew the reason. It was Ben poisoning your mind against me."

"No! No, Henry!"

"You've denied it; I've recognized that you've denied it, only to me and to your people but to yourself. I, of course, knew, as I know that I am here with your hand in mine, and as we will stand before the altar together, that he had no cause to speak against me. I've waited, Connie, to give him a chance to say to you what he had to say; I wanted you to hear it before making you wholly mine. But now there's no need to wait any longer, you and I. Ben's gone, never to come back. I was sure of that by what you wrote me, so this time when I started to you I brought with me—this."

He felt in his pocket and brought out a ring of plain gold; he held it before her so that she could see within it her own initials and his and a blank left for the date. Her gaze went from it for an instant to the box where he had put back the other ring—Alan's mother's. Feeling for her long ago gazing thus, as she must have, at that ring, held her for a moment. Was it because of that that Constance found herself cold now?

"You mean you want me to marry you—at once, Henry?"

He drew her to him powerfully; she felt him warm, almost rough with passions. Since that day when, in Alan Conrad's presence, he had grasped and kissed her, she had not let him "realize" their engagement, as he had put it.

"Why not?" he turned her face up to his now. "Your mother's here; your father will follow soon; or, if you will, we'll run away—Constance! You've kept me off so long! You don't believe there's anything against me, dear? Do you? Do you?"



The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

"No; no! of course not!"
"Then we're going to be married..."
"We're going to be married, aren't we?"
"Yes; yes, of course."

"Right away, we'll have it then; up here; now!"

"No; not now, Henry. Not up here!"
"Not here? Why not?"

She could give no answer. He held her and commanded her again; only when he frightened her, he ceased.

"Why must it be at once, Henry? I don't understand!"

"It's not must, dear," he denied. "It's just that I want you so!"

When would it be, he demanded then; before spring, she promised at last. But that was all he could make her say. And so he let her go.

The next evening, in the moonlight, she drove him to Petoskey. He had messages to send and preferred to trust the telegraph office in the larger town. Returning they swung out along the country roads. The night was cool here on the hills, under the stars; the fan-shaped glare from their headlights, blurring the radiance of the moon, sent dancing before them—swiftly-changing, distorted shadows of the dusty mashes beside the road. Topping a rise, they came suddenly upon his birthplace. She had not designed coming to that place, but she had taken a turn at his direction, and now he asked her to stop the car. He got out and paced about, calling to her and pointing out the desirableness of the spot as the site for their country home. She sat in the motor, watching him and calling back to him.

The house was small, log built, the chinks between the logs stopped with clay. Across the road from it the silver bark of the birch trees gleamed white, among the black-barked timber. Smells of rank vegetation came to her from these woods and from the weed-grown fields about and beyond the house. There had been a small garden beside the house once; now neglected strawberry vines ran riot among the weed stems, and a clump of sunflowers stood with hanging, full-blown heads against the August moon.

She gazed proudly at Henry's strong, well proportioned figure moving about in the moonlight, and she was glad to think that a boy from this house had become the man that he was. But when she tried to think of him as a child here, her mind somehow showed her Alan playing about the sunflowers; and the place was not here; it was the brown, Kansas prairie of which he had told her.

"Sunflower houses," she murmured to herself, "Sunflower houses." They used to cut the stalks and build shacks with them.

"What's that?" Henry said; he had come back near her.

The warm blood rushed to her face. "Nothing," she said, a little ashamed. She opened the door beside her. "Come; we'll go back home now."

Coming from that poor little place, and having made of himself what he had, Henry was such a man as she would ever be proud to have for a husband; there was no man whom she had known who had proved himself as much a man as he. Yet now, as she returned to the point, she was thinking of this lake country not only as Henry's land but as Alan Conrad's too. In some such place he also had been born—born by the mother whose ring waited in the box in her room.

Alan, upon the morning of the second of these days, was driving northward along the long, sandy peninsula which separates the blue waters of Grand Traverse from Lake Michigan; and, thinking of her, he knew that she was near. He not only had remembered that she would

be north at Harbor Point this month; he had seen in one of the Petoskey papers that she and her mother were to the Sherrill summer home. His business now was taking him nearer than he had been at any time before; and, if he wished to weaken, he might convince himself that he might learn from her circumstances which would aid him in his task. But he was not going to her for help; that was following in his father's footsteps. When he knew everything, then—not till then—he could go to her; for then he would know exactly what was upon him and what he should do.

His visits to the people named on those sheets written by his father had been confusing at first; he had great difficulty in tracing some of them at all; and, afterwards, he could uncover no certain connection between them and Benjamin Corvet or between themselves. But recently, he had been succeeding better in this latter.

He had seen—he reckoned them over again—fourteen of the twenty-one named originally on Benjamin Corvet's list; that is, he had seen either the individual originally named, or the surviving relative written in below the name crossed off. He had found that the crossing out of the name meant that the person was dead, except in the case of two who had left the country and whose whereabouts were unknown to their present relatives as they had been to Benjamin Corvet, and the case of one other, who was in an insane asylum.

He had found that no one of the persons whom he saw had known Benjamin Corvet personally; many of them did not know him at all, the others knew him only as a name. But, when Alan proceeded, always there was one connotation with each of the original names; always one circumstance bound all together. When he had established that circumstance as influencing the fortunes of the first two on his lists, he had said to himself, as the blood pricked queerly under the skin, that the fact might be a mere coincidence. When he established it also as affecting the fate of the third and of the fourth and of the fifth, such explanation no longer sufficed; and he found it in common to all fourteen, sometimes as the deciding factor of their fate, sometimes as only slightly affecting them, but always it was there.

In how many different ways, in what strange, diverse manifestations that single circumstance had spread to those people whom Alan had interviewed! No two of them had been affected alike, he reckoned, as he went over his notes of them. Now he was going to trace those consequences to another. To what sort of place would it bring him to-day and what would he find there? He knew only that it would be quite distinct from the rest.

The driver beside whom he sat on the front seat of the little automobile was an Indian; an Indian woman and two round-faced silent children occupied the seat behind. He had met these people in the early morning on the road, bound, he discovered, to the annual camp meeting of the Methodist Indians at Northport. They were going his way, and they knew the man of whom he was in search; so he had hired a ride of them. The region through which they were traveling now was of farms, but interspersed with desolate, waste fields where blackened stumps and rotting windfalls remained after the work of the lumberers. The hills and many of the hollows were wooded; there were even places where lumbering was still going on. To his left across the water, the twin Manitous broke the horizon, high and round and blue with haze. To his right, from the higher hilltops, he caught glimpses of Grand Traverse and of

the shores to the north, rising higher, dimmer, and more blue, where they broke for Little Traverse and where Constance Sherrill was, two hours away across the water; but he had shut his mind to that thought.

The driver turned now into a rougher road, bearing more to the east.

They passed people more frequently now—groups in farm wagons, or groups or single individuals, walking beside the road. All were going in the same direction as themselves, and nearly all were Indians, drab dressed figures attired obviously in their best clothes. Some walked barefoot, carrying new shoes in their hands, evidently to preserve them from the dust. They saluted gravely Alan's driver, who returned their salutes—"B'jou!" "B'jou!"

Traveling eastward, they had lost sight of Lake Michigan; and suddenly the wrinkled blueness of Grand Traverse appeared quite close to them. The driver turned aside from the road across a cleared field where ruts showed the passing of many previous vehicles; crossing this, they entered the woods. Little fires for cooking burned all about them, and nearer were parked an immense number of farm wagons and buggies, with horses unharnessed and munching grain. Alan's guide found a place among these for his automobile, and they got out and went forward on foot. All about them, seated upon the moss or walking about, were Indians, family groups among which children played. A platform had been built under the trees; on it some thirty Indians, all men, sat in straight-backed chairs; in front of and to the sides of the platform, an audience of several hundred occupied benches, and around the borders of the meeting others were gathered, merely observing. A very old Indian, with inordinately wrinkled skin and dressed in a frock coat, was addressing these people from the platform in the Indian tongue.

Alan halted beside his guide. He saw among the drab-clad figures looking on, the brighter dresses and sport coats of summer visitors who had come to watch. The figure of a girl among these caught his attention, and he started; then swiftly he told himself that it was only his thinking of Constance Sherrill that made him believe this was she. But now she had seen him; she paled; then as quickly flushed, and leaving the group she had been with, came toward him.

He had no choice now whether he would avoid her or not; and his happiness at seeing her held him stupid, watching her. Her eyes were very bright and with something more than friendly greeting; there was happiness in them too. His throat shut together as he recognized this, and his hand closed warmly over the small, trembling hand which she put out to him. All his conscious thought was lost for the moment in the mere realization of her presence; he stood, holding her hand, oblivious that there were people looking; she seemed careless of that. Then she whitened again and withdrew her hand; she seemed slightly confused. He was confused as well; it was not like this that he had meant to greet her; he caught himself together.

Cap in hand, he stood beside her, trying to look and to feel as any ordinary acquaintance of hers would have looked.

CHAPTER XIV

The Owner of the Watch

"So they got word to you!" Constance exclaimed; she seemed still confused. "Oh, no—of course they couldn't have done that! They've hardly got my letter yet."

"Your letter?" Alan asked.

"I wrote to Blue Rapids," she explained. "Some things came—they were sent to me. Some things of Uncle Benny's which were meant for you instead of me."

"You mean you've heard from him?"

"No—not that."

"What things, Miss Sherrill?"

"A watch of his and some coins and—a ring." She did not explain the significance of those things, and he could not tell from her mere enumeration of them and without seeing them that they furnished proof that his father was dead. She could not inform him of that, she felt, just here and now.

"I'll tell you about that later. You—you were coming to Harbor Point to see us?"

He colored. "I'm afraid not. I got as near as this to you because there is a man—an Indian—I have to see."

"An Indian? What is his name? You see, I know quite a lot of them."

"Jo. Papo."

She shook her head. "No; I don't know him."

She had drawn him a little away from the crowd about the meeting. His blood was beating hard with recognition of her manner toward him. Whatever he was, whatever the disgrace might be that his father had left to him, she was still resolute to share in it. He had known she would be so. She found a spot where the moss was covered with dry needles and sat down upon the ground.

"Sit down," she invited; "I want you to tell me what you have been doing."

"I've been on the boats." He dropped down upon the moss beside her. "It's a—wonderful business, Miss Sherrill; I'll never be able to go away from the water again. I've been working rather hard at my new profession—studying it, I mean. Until yesterday I was a not very highly honored member of the crew of the package freighter Oscoda; I left her at Frankfort and came up here."

"Is Wassaquam with you?"

(Continued on page 23.)

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



THE OTT FARM AT OWOSSO, MICHIGAN

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Training The Rising Generation

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David F. Warner

TEXT: "Hear, O Israel: Jehova our God is one Jehova: and thou shalt love Jehova thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might. And these words which I command thee this day, shall be upon thy heart; and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thy hand, and they shall be for frontlets between thy eyes." Deut. 6:4-8.

It was at the breakfast table. The night before son had been out and had had a rather good time with some gay companions. And now dad reads a homily to son, John, on his careless ways: "John, you are so vain and thoughtless. Boys did not use to be so. Young folks in my youth were much more staid and dependable. Why, we never acted the way you do, John. We stayed at home, worked hard, and saved our money." And so on. Well, this is but an ordinary scene in the American home which has become short on piety and long on vanity.

Our text is sometimes called the "Hear" section of the Jewish law. The Jew recited it every morning and evening ("when thou liest down and when thou risest up"), and strange as it may seem, carried out the latter part in a literal way. Little leather boxes were worn on the arms and foreheads by the men and boys, each containing the words of our text. This looks like a prayerful and serious attempt at creating a religious atmosphere in the home in which to nurture the young life.

This generation has but one task; namely, to give to the world a next following generation better than itself. To fail here is to be found wanting in carrying out our high responsibility toward God and man. But this can be done only as we have respect for the person as above things. A person is a profoundly sacred being. Things have no significance only as they are associated with persons. This is the significance of the Golden Rule which is a statement of the ideal relationship between persons or peoples. A growing sensitiveness in this direction is moral progress; it is recognition of the emphasis that Jesus placed on personality or character. In a Christian commonwealth, every thing is to be held as subservient to the welfare of the folks about us; especially our children. Now, farmer Jones, I reckon you do not relish this kind of a doctrine. You are more interested in thoroughbred pigs than you are in thoroughbred kids. You give more time and study to the progeny of your stock than to the progeny of yourself. Really, how much time are you giving to the budding aspirations of the young hearts in your home? What success are you having in transmitting character to the folks about you? And "Character is caught and not taught."

Character is caught in life. Life is a school of education and discipline. The lessons are hard and we can not escape them. Living thru our daily tests successfully, depends upon more than ordinary seriousness. And, finally we graduate into character. But what kind? Yet, any kind is caught, rather more than taught. It is caught in our personal contacts. You find yourself responding to the quality of life and convictions in another. You catch his spirit, not thru argument or teaching chiefly, but thru atmosphere. In another's atmosphere there is an active principle, a living touch that is contagious. Here is a fresh, but not an ordinary, example of this fact: Senator LaFollette is dead. And the political life of America could ill afford to lose his burning zeal against corrupt wealth, his hot rebuke of political sinning, and his power to arouse the public conscience. Something in his life has been passed on that the common folks may not lose their faith in popular government. His political teaching will be forgotten. But that does not matter. That he had

a heart for "the man in the street" and a passion for clean government has been the quality of life that LaFollette has passed on to inspire the rising generation. His life has been contagious.

The atmosphere in which the roots of the young life about us are being nourished, is the formative influence. The youth is quite sponsonable for the environment that is molding him. What is your community life? Are you making it hard or easy for your young people? They cannot resist the relentless standards of the world. Or, if they do, they are handled roughly. For the sake of the boys and girls, are you interested in right community standards? Are you making it unnecessary for them to go elsewhere

for education, for social and religious training, and for wholesome recreation? You can and you should.

Character is caught in the home. In some homes there are periods of formal instructions. And this helps. Yet the old adage, "Knowledge is power," that your teacher used to write in your copy-book, is not psychologically and experimentally true. You can shovel the coal into the engine but that does not produce power. You have to set it on fire. But that takes fire. And you cannot beget life and character in another only as you bring to that one, life and character. Life produces life no less in the religious than in the physical realm. "You will not come unto me that you may have life," said Jesus. You see, infleshed life is the only communicable life. It is where the home is, even more than what it teaches, that creates the atmosphere for the nurture of the children.

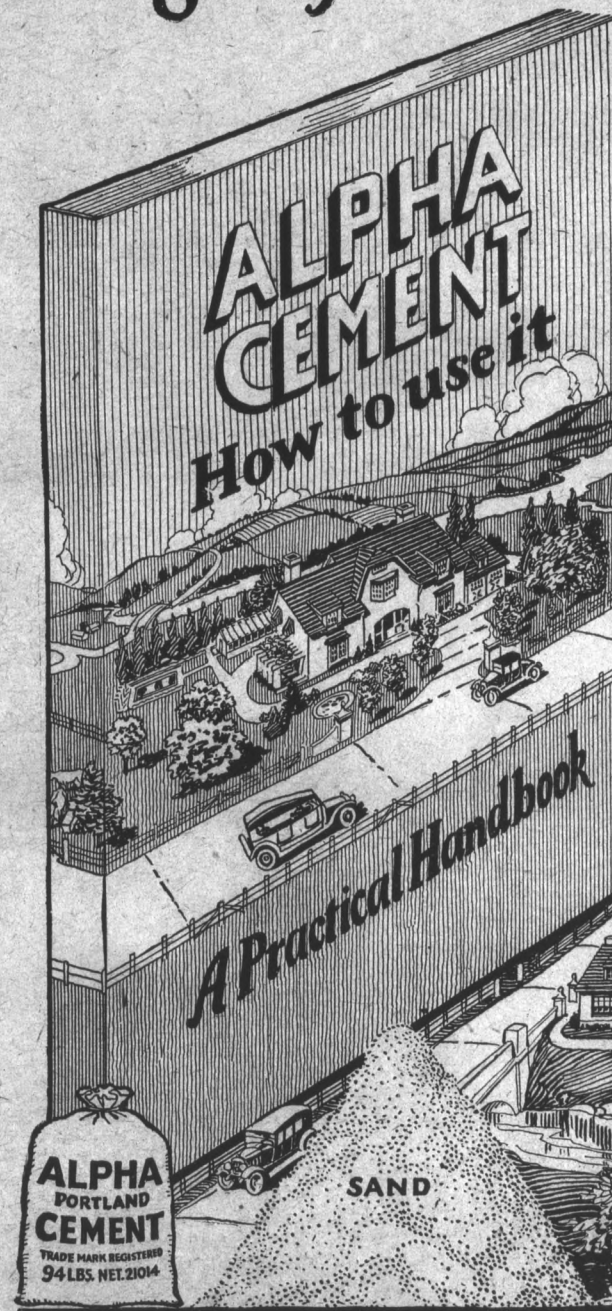
Religion is communicated in this way. You set your child on fire with religion's holy flame by being on fire yourself. The Jewish home believed this. No mere profession or lip-service takes the place of de-

voted living. What are you worshipping in your home? Has the money god pushed his unholy traffic right up to the domestic fireside? Is your home standing the strain of this day of menacing industrialism? Perhaps you can begin to guess what is the matter with your children. When the home loses its spiritual atmosphere, the young folks are secularized, fathers and mothers are saddened, and the church is ready for a new epoch.

Christian character is the church. But what if the young folks do not go to church? Someone says, "Have something entertaining." But fresh devices and changing innovations have long been tried and failed. The church is not an entertaining agency. Entertainment cannot produce a converting atmosphere. If it could, theatres and play-houses would soon convert the world. These things may promote a growth but it is more seeming than substantial. Usually, there is a withering after-effect and the whole body is infected with a dangerous poison. A real church atmosphere has the effect of dispensing life and com-

(Continued on page 19)

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

ABOUT BEANS

IN this issue we are publishing an article by James N. McBride that gives some very interesting information on the Michigan bean and its market. For instance, he says that the ordinary No. 2 or pint can, retailing at 10 to 12 cents contains only about one-third of a pound of beans. Then if the growers were to receive a dollar more per hundred pounds for their beans than they are getting at present it would mean only a third of a cent per can. This would indicate to us that if the farmers had an agency that controlled a large per cent of the Michigan crop they could maintain a price much more advantageous to the growers than at present and still not have it high enough to interfere with the price of canned beans to the extent that the canners would even consider putting their own marketing agency into the field to deal direct with the individual grower. Substituting foreign beans would not be considered, we believe, even though the price spread was quite large, due to past experience with them.

A real growers organization with seventy per cent of the crop signed up could do this, we believe.

SCHOOL DAYS AGAIN

HERE and there over Michigan the fall term of school is now in session, and within the next month practically all of the other schools will open their doors again. We can close our eyes and a picture of the dear old school house where we spent many happy years appears before us. It was an old fashioned, one room school and it was not painted red like the ones in stories, it was a sort of a white, having been painted several years before my time. The desks were pretty well "carved up" with the initials of the "big boys". Seems like you never really graduated from school unless you left your initials on your favorite desk. Then there was our favorite chum who always sat with us. It has been years since we have seen him or had a word as to where he is. We wonder what became of him. And our first sweetheart—we must not forget her, or how we used to walk a mile out of our way every night to carry her books home for her. We suppose she now has children of her own, yes perhaps grandchildren. How the world moves along. But those days we spent at the old country school, learning "readin', ritin' and rithmetic" shall always remain happy memories regardless of where we go or what we do.

THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

ISN'T it about time the publications of this country worked together urging the observance of the Volstead Act, instead of some of them seemingly encouraging the opposite while others side-step the issue? The voters of this country indicated through the ballot box their approval of the Eighteenth Amendment so the newspapers that favor the wets are not appealing to the majority, and they are only fooling themselves if they think they are. Many of the editors of our large daily newspapers publish lengthy editorials and articles on crime and cite the necessity of greater observance of our laws. Elsewhere in the same issue no doubt you will find several inches of reading

matter telling of how clever the rum runners are in eluding the federal officers, or maybe it is a story of a man who claims to be a hundred and one years old and declares he always drank liquor every day of his life, or in a half column space is an illustrated story about some man who declares prohibition is a failure and the country is going wet again. This kind of reading matter gets first page position, while news about the fine work the officials are doing to break up the rum rings and curb law violations is—well it makes good copy to fill in some place if they can find a place some where in the pages toward the back. This is not true of all our newspapers, but those that are guilty are as guilty of breaking the law, in our estimation as the man who sells liquor. Some newspapers encourage the people to break the law when they could do so much to support officials in enforcing the law. Prohibition is here to stay and even these newspapers would have to admit it if they told their readers the truth.

NO CRIMINALS FROM CLUB WORK

A FINE compliment was paid the club work of farm boys and girls by Mr. Samuel McKelvie, former governor of Nebraska who was the chief speaker Farmers' Day at the M. S. C. this year, when he said "While governor of Nebraska I was chairman of the board of pardons and in all my experience I never met a member of a state boys' club who was a member of the criminal class. Raising calves, pigs and performing other special project work kept their minds occupied and they were too busy to get into mischief. Boys' and girls' club work teaches our children to become better citizens." Yes, it does more than that. It gives that boy or girl a real interest in life and brings about a greater fascination of life in the country."

FEWER RURAL CHURCHES

THERE are too many rural churches. That is rather a startling statement, but nevertheless true. If there were fewer churches and the farm folks would forget their denomination and attend a community church much more progress toward improving the spiritual side of life on the farm would be made. At the recent meeting of rural pastors at the Michigan State College the following resolution was adopted:

"We ask that the superintendents or other officers of our churches study carefully the problems of those communities which may be over-churched, and that, subject to denominational approval, by amalgamation, federation or elimination of churches, they make it possible for such communities to more easily support the preaching of the Gospel."

This problem has been worked out in many communities and instead of two or three churches with windows covered with boards they now have one church well kept, and a well-trained preacher hired at a salary sufficient to keep his family properly and maintain his self-respect. The result been an increase in religion.

We hope the resolution adopted by the rural ministers will get the careful attention and attention and prompt action it deserves.

WHY MISLEAD FARMER AND WORKMAN?

WHEN our present tariff system was framed, between forty and fifty of the principal agricultural organizations of the country were represented at the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee. They succeeded in carrying all their points with the result that practically everything the farmer buys for use on his farm was placed on the free list, and everything the farmer raises for sale was put on the protected list.

In spite of all the political talk to the contrary, it is safe to say that the general opinion of the informed farmer is, that our present tariff laws are as nearly perfect from the point of view of the farmer as it is possible to make them.

To open the flood gates of Europe and the Orient and abolish the tariff on wheat and other cereals, wool, butter, eggs, cheese, citrus fruits, sugar, and a hundred other things that the farmer raises which are now protected, would be a calamity for the farmer just as he is beginning to get on his feet.

A blow at the tariff protection to American industry is a blow at the factory worker, which in turn is a blow at the farmer, because American workmen comprise the biggest market for American farm products.

The sooner the public, the laboring man, and the farmer realize these homely facts, the sooner will the tariff question be taken out of politics and considered purely as a scientific business problem, to be changed only as varying conditions warrant a reconsideration of rate schedules.

IN FACE OF DIFFICULTIES

FOR many months the woolen textile industry has been in bad condition. The trouble is that manufacturers cannot sell their products at prices commensurate with cost. They can make the cloth and other manufacturers can fashion it into garments, but the public refuses to buy them whenever the price is too high. So the manufacturer of clothing must reduce his prices and he compels the manufacturer of cloth to do likewise. The cost of cloth is not the major item in the price of clothing, nor is the cost of wool the major item in the cost of cloth. Labor is the biggest single item in either case, and it is hard to reduce the price of labor. Some reductions have been made in the price of textile labor but not in the price of clothing labor, which is now in dispute. In the face of the inability of the manufacturers to reduce other costs, and their inability to market high-priced products, the wool market has done very well this year—better than was generally anticipated.

NEW GERMINATION TESTS

THE Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research announces the discovery of a method whereby the vitality of seeds may be determined within a few hours. It is simply to soak the seeds for two hours in water at 126 degrees or for twelve hours in water at 90 degrees, and then apply hydrogen peroxide. If the seed is alive the affect will be such foaming as results from the application of peroxide to a cut or wound on an animal body. If the seed is dead there will be no foaming and if of low vitality only a little. Another announcement by the Institute is that the germination of seeds may be hastened by the control of heat. Slow germinating seeds may be forced into germination by the use of heat. Much more research is necessary to make such discoveries of the greatest practical use, but the Institute is well endowed, has a fine equipment and a force of thirty-five specialists in plant research, so we may expect great things of it in the future. The Institute has been in operation only a few months and it has accomplished something already. What may we expect after years of research devoted to plant life?

MORE RECLAMATION?

THE Department of the Interior has just issued an interesting report on the engineering and economic feasibility of several irrigation projects. From it we learn that the estimated cost of putting water on the Kittitas division, Yakima project, Washington, is \$148.75 per acre; on the Baker project, Oregon, \$147.35 per acre; on the Vale project, Oregon, \$118.65 to \$126 per acre; on the Owyhee project, Oregon, \$126.50 to \$139 per acre. These are estimated costs. Experience has usually shown that actual costs are higher. But assuming that they are correct, by what process of reasoning can be justified the expenditure of public funds on these barren areas to the amount of \$118 to \$148 per acre? The above estimates are merely of the cost of irrigation. The lands must also be cleared, which the report says will cost \$1,500 to \$8,000 per farm of 80 acres. Then buildings and equipment will cost \$6,000 to \$12,000 per farm of 80 acres. Why spend \$100 to \$150 per acre putting water on barren land in the Northwest when good farms in any of the older states may be had for the same money? Whenever these projects are really feasible from an economic and agricultural standpoint sufficient capital will be found to develop them. Until then they should remain undeveloped, no matter how feasible they may appear to government engineers.

CROP CONTROL

SOME means of controlling the production of crops of the farm is constantly being urged by agricultural leaders but so far they seem to be stumped as to how to bring this about. It is true that the business men of the city regulate their production, but they have a different proposition than the farmers. Weather and crop pests are to be considered in the production of a crop and the best of plans laid by man mean nothing to either. Through organization acreage can be controlled but yield does not depend entirely upon the farmer. Of course, crop pests can be controlled, at least to some extent, but the weather is quite another problem. We wonder if the problem will ever be completely solved?

PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY

I read in the paper the other night that the farmers get only a few dollars more than the salary paid their hired man. I hid the paper before my hired man could see it for fear he would see that piece and want a raise in wages. He's been thinkin' he got more than me an' so did I.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

PAYING FOR A FREE LOT

"Some time ago I solved a puzzle in an advertisement in The Pathfinder. This was in the advertisement of the Maxim Development Corporation, of New York City, and several letters of the alphabet were published and you were to arrange them so they spelled the name of a well-known general in the World War. Properly arranged they spelled the name of Pershing and when I sent in my answer I received a letter advising me that I had been awarded a beautiful lot, size 20x100 feet, and it was located in Monmouth county, N. J. near the station of Maxim. It was not swamp land, according to the company. Of course I would have to get a warranty deed to show that I was legal owner of the lot, but they wrote they would deliver this to me for only \$4.85 and then the lot would be mine free and clear of all encumbrances. Then they added that if I wished to buy additional lots their present price was \$49.50 each, purchased on the monthly payment plan of \$4.50 down, and \$5.00 a month until paid for. But I was under no obligations to buy if I did not want to. The property is going fast they claim and I must let them know within the next few days if I am interested. What do you think about it?"

YES, you won a lot on the contest put on by the Maxim Development Corporation just the same as everyone else did who solved the simple puzzle, but after reading the letter, which is a form letter that is being sent out to thousands of people, and not a personal letter as it may first appear, I would suggest that you do not throw your \$4.85 away by sending it to this company. It is possible that lot does not lay in a swamp, as they state, but if it does not it must be seashore sand, which is not much better than swampland.

You may be sure that if these lots were very valuable they would not give away very many. If they were in a very choice location the present price would be considerably more than \$49.50.

I am informed that through this territory is a section known as the Jersey Meadows, and it is really swamp land and of no value whatever, and the land that is high and dry is sand or rock with no sign of vegetation.

A very similar scheme has been worked here in Michigan by a real estate firm, in fact the prices were identically the same, and an investigation revealed that the lots were located in the midst of a dark scrub oak and stump waste which had recently been swept by forest fires. It was miles away from any mapped road and reached only by a sand trail. The land was unsuitable for farming or any other known purpose.

"SHEET WRITERS" AT FAIR

EVERY progressive farmer should attend his county, and if possible, his state and district fair, but we do want to give you this one warning, however, in regard to the tactics used by "sharp-shooter" paper men who will be on hand to greet you at the majority of the fairs. These paper men are a menace to the real interests of the publishers of farm papers, and THE BUSINESS FARMER wants to go on record to the

effect that we are not going to work the fairs this year, with the possible exception of a few county fairs where we will be represented by men who have been in our service for over a year or more and have proven that they are honest and reliable and any farmer dealing with them will know that he will be treated fairly and squarely.

These so-called "sheet-writers" know the psychology of a fair, namely that every farmer who attends the fairs does so with the "fair spirit". That is, nearly every one who attends the fairs expects to spend some money whether they always get value received or not, and upon this basis the "sheet-writer" greets you with his extended right-hand, giving you a hearty welcome to the fair grounds, telling you that he is registering all the boys and would like to get your name along with the rest, for which he will send you any paper that he may represent, or in fact any paper that you want, for the small sum of 1/2 a cent a week, and after it is all over you find that you have to pay 98 cents, one dollar ninety-eight or two dollars and ninety-eight, or just as high as the "sheet-writer" thinks he can "get you for." They will promise you all of the big books and bulletins in addition to the paper which will come to you every week. Of course many of you who have subscribed for these papers are still looking for the big books and bulletins even though you did not receive the publication you subscribed for.

Our warning to you is to pass these agents up unless they have on display copies of the publication they are representing. In addition to this you should insist upon their showing you their credentials of authority, that they have a right to represent such a paper, properly signed by some official of the company they are representing. In addition to this insist upon a properly filled out receipt showing the amount of money you paid, the term of the subscription, and be sure that the agent's name is written out in full so that anyone can read it. If you are careful and insist on all these things from the representative you will get the paper you subscribe for, and even though you are talking to a "sheet-writer" he will be mighty careful in dealing with you. It is only the so-called "sucker" that the "high-pressure sheet writers" are looking for.

This warning does not mean that it will be unsafe for you to subscribe for papers at a fair if you insist on all the things that we warned you about in the above paragraph, for there are some honest agents, taking legitimate subscriptions at the fairs but unfortunately they are in competition with a lot of crooks who claim to be representing farm papers and for years have been "working" the farmers for subscriptions to farm papers.

FAKE INSURANCE TO AUTO OWNERS

THE state insurance department received complaints from motorists who have purchased what they believed to be personal liability, property damage and collision insurance on their cars for \$34.50, but received in fact a personal accident insurance policy not worth more than \$1.50. According to complaints the salesman claimed to be representatives of the "Autoists Auto Owners Association". Do not take out insurance until you are sure of what you are buying and if the agent is authorized to represent the company.

PHILIPSBORN'S BANKRUPT

AN involuntary petition of bankruptcy was recently filed against Philipborn's Inc., of Chicago, Ill., the mail order house. According to reports the liabilities are one million dollars and assets about \$600,000.

The M. B. F. is certainly one good paper, head and shoulders above the rest and always on the right side.—Gibbert W. Bird, Calhoun County, Mich.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for my subscription to the M. B. F. Have been one of your readers before and think the paper the very best of its kind.—H. B. Hath, Saginaw County, Michigan.

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, amount, 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 August 21, 1925
Total number of claims..... 2710
Amount involved.....\$26,908.61
Total number of claims settled..... 2246
Amount secured.....\$24,573.11

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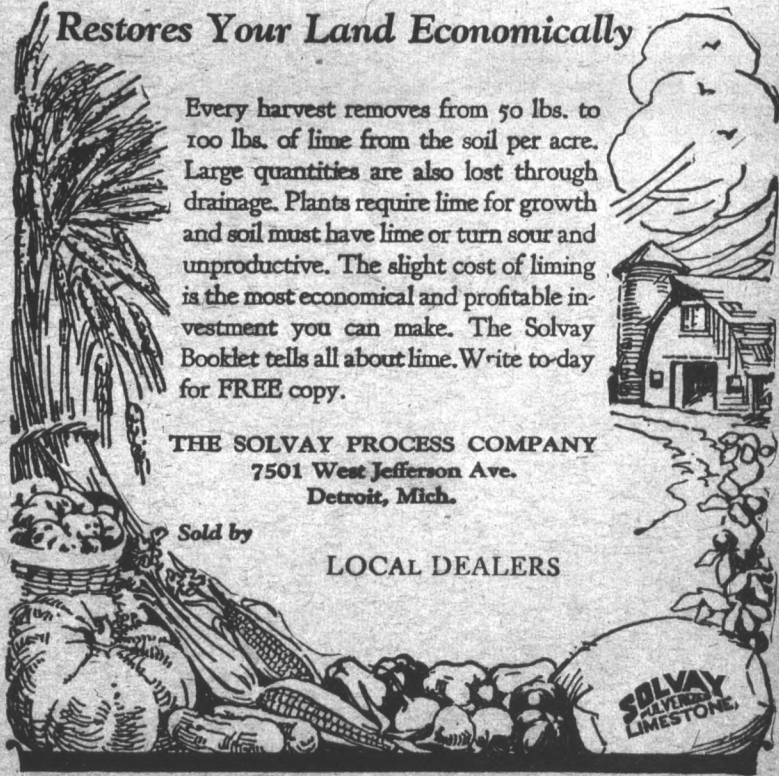
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TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT



Clark Morehouse, of Hastings, and his baby brother.

MY BABY BROTHER

This is my baby brother
He's cute as he can be
I'm sure there is none other
That's quite as sweet as he.

He coos as softly as a dove
And almost every day
I nearly smother him with love
When we go out to play.

And when he takes his evening nap
Well, sometimes, don't you know?
I almost with the little chap.
Would never bigger grow.

—Clark Morehouse, Hastings, Mich.

TIME SAVERS IN MEAL PREPARATION

Every minute saved in preparing the "three meals a day" is important. Short cuts are necessary if the housewife wants time to enjoy friends, books, an hour or two in the open or an occasional motor trip. In cutting down the time of preparing meals, the extension specialists at South Dakota State College suggest the following as practical:

Place food in charge of silent servants that need little or no watching, by collecting implements and tools that will make kitchen work easier.

Serve one dish dinners that are easy to prepare, simple to serve with little dishwashing and cleaning away afterwards.

Keep tools and fixtures used as close together as possible and convenient to the place where they are most used. A kitchen cabinet has proved its worth by keeping materials and supplies together at the work table. Where no cabinet is available shelves may be arranged over the kitchen table or alongside of it.

Use meats, vegetables and fruits canned in season which can be made ready for the table in a very few minutes.

Use trays and wheel stands. They are great step and time savers to carry dishes to and from dining room kitchen and pantry.

A high stool to sit on will many times save tired feet and back and the right height of work table and sink will save many a backache.

Have all the necessary tools and keep them in good condition. (An egg beater that sticks in turning, a can opener that slips or that is too dull to cut the tin, a dull paring knife for peeling vegetables, a saucepan that leaks just a tiny bit, that has no handle, or is worn so thin that nearly everything burns on it, means a loss of time and temper.)

MAD DOG!

If a dog bites you: Catch him alive and keep him under observation for ten days. Go to your doctor for first aid. If the dog dies while under observation or if you have been obliged to kill him, send the head to the nearest Pasteur laboratory with a full report of the persons bitten and the nature of the bites. Report for Pasteur treatment immediately if you are unable to capture the dog, if he is reported as mad, or if you are bitten on the face.

The above rules are given by Drs. Roy W. Pryer and Carl E. Beck of Detroit in an article called "Mad Dog!" in Hygiea.

The idea that a mad dog is afraid of water is no longer held, for a rabid animal in the first and even second stages of the disease will wade and even swim, Drs. Pryer and Beck declare.

A mad animal does not always foam at the mouth, nor does it run around trying to bite everybody. On the contrary it may be very affectionate, but restless. It is not ne-



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Of course the younger children are going to attend the district school this fall, but are John and Mary, who graduated from eighth grade last spring, going to high school when it opens? I hope that every one of you who read this can answer "yes". The days when a farmer did not need as good an education as the city business man are past and we all must recognize the fact. The uneducated farmer is in competition with the educated farmer nowadays and the one who understands his work the best is the one who profits the most. According to investigations a high school education is worth as much to a farmer as \$6,000 worth of bonds drawing five per cent interest, and a college education is worth twice that much. Give your girls or boys chances to make real successes of themselves by giving them an opportunity to go through high school and college. It will be an investment that will pay dividends in more ways than one.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

cessary to be bitten severely to get the disease, for a mad dog by merely lapping a portion of the body on which there is a slight break in the skin may transmit the disease.

Horses, cows, ground squirrels, coyotes, wolves and cats may also have rabies, although the disease is more common among dogs.

The Pasteur method of treating the person bitten by mad animals, if started in time will prevent rabies from developing; once the disease develops, however, there is no cure and death always results.

Since it takes the disease from ten days to seven months to develop, depending upon the location and severity of the bite, time is allowed for the vaccination of the person in spite of the fact that many injections are required.

Can Stamp Out Rabies

The more extensive the bite and the closer it is to the brain, the greater the danger of the person coming down rapidly with the dis-

ease, so for face bites it is necessary to begin the preventative treatment without waiting to find out whether the dog is really mad or not.

Two ways of stamping out rabies are suggested. The first is to muzzle all dogs, prohibiting any dog from entering the country without undergoing a period of quarantine. However, muzzling laws are difficult to enforce. The other method is to vaccinate dogs against rabies. A single hypodermic injection of vaccine into a dog will protect him against rabies for about a year.

GRAPE RELISH

A FRESH grape relish is a novel way to preserve foods and carries some of the pleasures of summer well into mid-winter. Select bunches of grapes of about the same size and ripeness; though they should not be overripe. Leave the grapes on the stems and pack the bunches closely into clean glass

How To Mend Rugs At Home

SEVERAL methods of home mending of rugs and carpets have been tested in the United States Department of Agriculture, which gives the following suggestions:

Select wools for mending to match those of the rug in color and texture, if possible. These may be raveled from scraps of carpet, or bought from carpet dealers, or if necessary heavy knitting yarns may be dyed to match. Carpet yarns are stiffer and more durable than ordinary wools and should be used if obtainable. A stout needle with a large eye will, of course, be needed, and curved scissors are particularly convenient for clipping the threads when mending a rug or carpet with velvety pile.

Darn ingrain carpet with the over-and-under stitch used in mending stockings, and work in the design on this background.

In pile rugs, such as Brussels, Wilton, and some kinds of oriental weaves, replace the linen jute, or cotton backing first and then work in the pile with colored yarns. Just how to make the pile stitch depends on the texture of the rug, but a good

method can quickly be developed by experimenting. It is generally made by knotting the yarn around the warp in such a way that it holds firmly and the ends stick up to form the velvety surface of the rug. These ends can be clipped off after each stitch is taken, or they can all be sheared at once after the entire hole is filled. Ragged edges make otherwise good rugs look shabby and are not difficult to repair. Sometimes they can be bound or blanket stitched or overset with stitches run into the rug at least half an inch or, what is much better looking, an excellent selvage similar to that on an oriental rug can be made. Lay one, two, or three cords along the edge and with black or neutral-colored wool darn them to the rug with over-and-under stitches set close together. Choose cords of such size that when covered with the wool a durable, flat strip about the thickness of the rug is formed and use hard-twisted wool or regular carpet wool if it can be obtained. If the edge is very ragged reinforce it first with braid on the underside so as to give a firm material into which to weave.



Showing how rug mending is done.

jars, but do not try to get too many in the jar; as the fruit should not be bruised. Make a syrup of one and one-half cups of sugar to each cup of white vinegar; boil for five minutes, and pour over the grapes to fill the jars and seal them. These grapes have the appearance of the fresh fruit and make an excellent relish to serve with meat or to use as a garnish for salads.

POLISHING NICKEL TRIMMING

THE nickle trimming on the oil stove or coal range is always getting spotted and when the spots burn on they are difficult to remove. To keep the nickel in shining condition a washing frequently in soap and water with a little soda added to cut the grease (a teaspoon to a quart of water). Spots may be removed by polishing with whitening or any fine scouring powder moistened in ammonia. Wash, dry and polish the nickel after cleaning. There is nothing better to keep the top of the stove in good condition than a daily rubbing with a cloth which has been lightly saturated with any unsalted oil. Special stove oils may be used. A brisk rub with wax paper such as come around bread is also a help.

Personal Column

Preserving Fish.—Just a line to say I turn eagerly to the women's page upon the arrival of M. B. F. and find there an answer to many household problems. For the benefit of "Reader" Otsego County," who asks for a way to preserve fish I am enclosing my recipes, all of which I have tried.

To salt fish, clean and remove heads. Do not scale, and do not cut, leave fish whole unless too large, pack in crock or kegs, put plate and stone to weigh down. Make a brine of salt and water strong enough to bear up an egg. Bring brine to boil and skim, let it get cold then pour over fish and cover tightly. Tie a clean cloth over, then a lid. These can be washed until freshened enough and fried or creamed like codfish.

To make like salmon, clean and soak in weak salt water over night. In morning take a sterilized crock, put in a layer of fish, sprinkle lightly with flour. Then put in a layer of fish, and sprinkle each layer with flour until crock is nearly full. Then take very weak vinegar and cover fish and cook in oven slowly for about 7 hours. You may put in spice if you wish. When done place weight on to keep fish under liquid. It is well to cover with plate while cooking.

To can fish, clean and wash and if large fish cut in pieces, and pack in sterile cans. I use pints and quarts. To each quart can use 4 tablespoon of vinegar (not weakened) and 1 teaspoon of salt. Use new rubbers, screw lid partly down and put cans in boiler with cold water and bring to boil, then boil rapidly for 2 hours. Remove cans and tighten covers. You may put spices in these also if liked. The vinegar and long cooking softens the bones in both recipes. I have canned perch and they are fine.—Mrs. H. W., Bay County.

How to Salt Fish.—We like your paper very much, I would not like to be without it, and as I have never written to you I thought I could let you know how well we liked your paper. That recipe for canning corn sounds good. I had wondered how I could can my corn and when I saw that recipe I said, "Well, there is the way, I will can my corn."

I saw in your paper some one wanted to know how to salt fish so they would keep so I will give a recipe that us folks used in the South. I came from the South to Michigan one year ago. I was born and raised in Florida so probably there might be quite a few questions I could answer for these Michigan folks.

You take enough water to cover your fish, whatever amount that might be, and then put salt in the water until it will float a hen's egg, then put it in something that you can bring it to a boil then skin that scum all off and when it is cool cover your fish and put a weight on to keep them under. The third day take them out and boil the brine again and skim, then cool, put them back. It is all right then as long as you keep them covered with the brine but you will have to soak the fish before, wash them in fresh water. They will keep for years if you fix them right, I tell you, and will be as good as can be.

Would like to see some more recipes in the M. B. F. One for canning beets please.—Mrs. E. M. W., Hastings, Mich.

—if you are well bred!

Breaking Engagement.—Engagements are sometimes broken for one reason or another, and in such case any gifts of value should be returned to the giver. It is the height of ill-breeding for a girl to retain not only one but (and it has happened) several successive engagement rings, as trophies, less honorable by far than the scalps which once hung from the girdle of the American aborigine. Trifles

of small value are not returned, of course, because it would be unfitting to stress their unimportance.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Go thy way, eat thy bread with joy.
—Ecc. 9:7.

Joy is both an appetizer and a digester. It should flavor all that we eat. Never discuss unpleasant things at the table.

Recipes

Pimiento Sandwiches—Finely chopped pimientos, mashed with potted cheese, and moistened with mayonnaise or boiled dressing, make a popular sandwich. Take crisp green peppers, chop fine and mix with grated cheese, and you have another appetizing filling.

Ham Sandwiches—No sandwiches are more popular with the men than dainty baking-powder biscuits spread with delicious butter and pink, sweet ham, either plain or deviled. For the deviled ham chop one-fourth part of the fat with three-fourths of the meat. Add one pimiento chopped fine, a teaspoonful of prepared horseradish or mushroom catsup to each cupful of ham, with prepared mustard to taste, and then season with just a speck of cayenne. If you are not certain about the tastes of all your party it is best not to add mustard to sandwich fillings, but to take along a little jar of made mustard.

Sardine Sandwiches—Remove the skin and bones from the fish; lay the flesh on buttered bread; then cover with a paste made of the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs rubbed with one teaspoonful of pimiento paste, one teaspoonful of prepared horseradish, and pinch of salt.

Baked Chicken with Corn—Two young spring chickens, 1 pint sweet corn, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, salt and pepper, 1 cupful tomato pulp, 1 green pepper, ½ teaspoonful paprika, bread crumbs. Steam the chicken for 20 or 30 minutes, or fry. Add the tomatoes to the corn, also the chopped parsley, season to taste. Place in the bottom of a casserole or baking dish a layer of buttered crumbs; then place the chicken on top of this. Pour over corn and tomato mixture. Place over the top, and cover with buttered bread crumbs.

Head Cheese—Twenty pounds of pork (heads, feet, tails, neck bones, hearts, tongues, etc.), 5 lbs. beef (cheeks are preferable, shanks, tails, etc.), ¼ lb. of pepper, ½ lb. salt, ¼ oz. allspice, ¼ oz. cloves, ½ oz. caraway, 4 lbs. soup. Boil the meat for two or three hours, or until the meat can be easily picked from the bones. It is then cut up by hand into quarter or half inch cubes. Add the seasoning and four pounds of soup in which

the meat was cooked. Onions may be added, but they detract from the keeping quality of the meat. Stuff in beef "straights" or spread out in a pan. Press the mass together with a weighted board while it cools. Serve cold with vinegar, or fried.

HOMESPUN YARN

Uncle Ab says the hardest obstacles he has had to surmount are those he stacked against himself.

Inexpensive butcher's aprons, easy to launder, are handy to slip on while getting dinner.

Most farmers think late afternoon is the best time to cut alfalfa. The hay is apt to look better for it, and more of the leaves will stay on.

A daily memorandum calendar makes a convenient telephone pad. The date is always at hand, and sheets are easily torn off.

Bake potatoes on a rack instead of on the floor of the oven so they will cook evenly on all sides. When they are done, the rack can be pulled out to save burning your fingers. Careful washing and a little fat rubbed on the outside will make the skins as good as the inside to eat.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Little kindnesses make life too full for little meanesses.

Many housewives like the different flavor given to rice pudding by a little grated lemon rind.

Before you go gardening rub your finger nails over a moistened cake of soap. When you are through the soap will wash out easily and leave no trace of dirt under your nails.

Sugar syrup sweetens cold drinks better than granulated or powdered sugar. Make the syrup by boiling equal parts of sugar and water together, and keep it in the ice box ready for use.

Cherries, pineapple, peaches, pears, and strawberries, which do not make jellies when used alone, can be combined with apple juice. The pectin in the apple juice makes it stiffen well and the mild apples do not disguise the flavor of the other fruit.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

127.—New lantern, never been used, for anything useful.—Ettie Cummings, R2, Homer, Mich.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

5201. A Simple Popular Style.—Flannel, tub silk, crepe and printed fabrics may be used for this model. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 ¾ yards of 32 inch material. If collar is made of contrasting material 1-16 yard is required.

5188. A Pleasing Morning Frock for the Stout Woman with Slender Hips.—Checked gingham with trimming of white linene is here portrayed. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The surplus closing is especially appropriate for stout figures. This Pattern is cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. If made as illustrated a 40 inch size will require 5 ¼ yards of checked material 36 inches wide. The width of the dress at lower edge is 1 ¾ yard.

5209. A Popular Suit Style for a Small Boy.—Linen, kindergarten cloth, chambray, jersey, flannel, or pongee may be used for this model. The closing is at the left side under the tuck. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size will require 2 yards of 36 inch material.

5196. A Neat Apron for Mother's Helper.—This model will delight the little "housekeeper" or "cook." It is such a protective apron and very comfortable. It may be made of cretonne, chintz, gingham or unbleached muslin. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size will require 2 yards of 27 inch material.

5197. A Pretty Frock for a Little Miss.—This attractive model shows the now so popular "kick" plait at the centre of the front. The fullness of the back is confined by a belt. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2 yards of 36 inch material. For collar, cuffs and belt of contrasting material ¾ yard 27 or 36 inches wide is required.

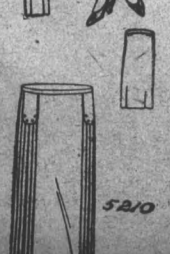
5210. A Good Style for a Sport Skirt.—Kasha, flannel and sports' silk are good materials for this design. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. A 29 inch size requires 2 ¾ yards of 64 inch material. Width of skirt at the foot is 2 ¾ yards.

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ADD 10c For FALL AND WINTER
1925-1926 FASHION BOOK

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Fifth Avenue's New
Styles brought to
your home in this
New Catalog ~ ~ ~

Outer and Inner Clothing and
Shoes for All the Family ~ Dry
Goods ~ Rugs ~ Jewelry ~ Furniture

~ Auto Supplies ~ Sporting Goods and
Radio Supplies ~ Paints ~ Hardware
~ Stoves ~ Furnaces ~ Farming Tools

In fact Everything for the Individual—
the Home the Farm and the Workshop

The
Charles William Stores
The Long Established Mail Order Merchants of Inc.
New York City

518 Page Handy Catalog *sent free*

The Charles Williams Stores, Inc., 373 Stores Bldg., New York City
Please send me free copy of your new catalog for Fall and Winter.

Name

Address

2 DRESSES for \$1.98

FOR STREET AND
HOUSE WEAROnly one
set to a
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tomerDelivery
FREE

JUST send your name and address—no money—and I will send these two dresses to you. This is a wonderful opportunity of getting one street and one house dress at about half their regular price.

One dress is made of mercerized, wool-finished cotton Poirer Twill which will give unlimited satisfaction. Yoke and collar are made of lace. All edges are bound with satin. Full length sleeves, two patch pockets and sash belt. Cut full and roomy. A wonderful dress for every day wear. The other dress is made of genuine woven plaid gingham of good weight and will wash perfectly. Trimmed with rick-rack braid. Has short sleeves, two serviceable pockets and belt which ties at back. **COLORS:** Flaid dress comes in blue, green, heliotrope or tangerine grounds, the other dress in plain navy blue. Sizes 32 to 46 bust.

Don't Send 1 Penny—be sure to give size and color. When the two dresses arrive, pay the postman \$1.98 for them. We have paid the delivery charges. Wear both of the dresses. If they are not better than you expected, for any reason whatsoever, return them at our expense and we will cheerfully refund your money. Could anything be fairer? **Order by No. 99.**

WALTER FIELD CO., Dept. F 1560 CHICAGO, ILL.

This Absolutely Guaranteed
Everwear Harness forAll
Leather
Thong
Stitched
Collar
\$3.98
\$5 down
easy payments

Made of best Oak Tanned Leather—Brass Trimmed

At your dealer's today—you can carefully examine it before buying—also other styles—no freight or express to pay.

Ask the thousands of farmers who have been using Everwear harness for years. They know because of its high quality that it pays to buy the Everwear brand.

REMEMBER, you are trading with your local responsible harness dealer who as our agent guarantees and stands back of Everwear harness.

McINTYRE-BURRILL CO., Green Bay, Wis.

Look for this (Everwear) on the Harness

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(COPPER-CONTENT—GALVANIZED)



Take Care of Bumper Crops

Surprise Offer

Direct to You Proposi-

tion

Buy Now—Pay Later

Corn Crib and

Grain Bin

Write at once.

E. W. Ross Ensilage

Cutter and Silo Co.

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SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Cuticura Soap
Is Pure and Sweet
Ideal for ChildrenSample Soap, Ointment, Tablets free. Address:
Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. E, Malden, Mass.

Have you a copy?

You should have a copy of

Crop Production and
Soil Managementin your library. It was written by Pro-
fessor Joseph E. Cox, head of the Farm
Crops Department of the Michigan Agri-
cultural College. Get a copy now by send-
ing \$2.75 toTHE BOOK REVIEW
The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Motto: DO YOUR BEST

Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys: In our last issue, August 1st, I promised I would tell you about the winners in our song contest this issue but I must disappoint you because I have not been able to reach a decision to date. I am going to ask you to help me judge these songs and know you will because you never fail me when I ask you to do anything. In this and the next issue or two I will print some of the best songs and I want you to help me by studying them all carefully and then sending me a letter telling which you think is the best and second best. Will you do that? Thank you, I knew you would say "yes".—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

DO YOUR BEST

(Tune—"America")

Our motto, "Do Your Best"
Is chosen from the rest;
This is a cinch,
These three words are the rage,
For just the Children's Page
I'm sure I would engage
It in a pinch.

Our page is now complete
With motto that's so sweet,
These words I praise;
I love our paper too,
The colors gold and blue
I'm sure we should be true
Through all our days.

Our motto, pure and free
As you can plainly see;
We praise it best.
Long may it stand
And face our page so grand
I hope it helps our land
And all the rest.

Let's keep our motto in mind,
Ne'er let it fall behind
It is no pest;
I won't be afraid to bet
Your thinking of it yet,
But try and not forget
To "Do Your Best."

—Eathel Fay Sharp,
R3, Akron, Michigan.

DO YOUR BEST

(Tune—"Michigan, My Michigan")

Oh, do your best in everything,
That's the most any one can do;
Just keep your smile and try to sing
If the things you try fall you.
That it's not easy, we all know
But just try your best as you go;
With hope and plenty of working,
You'll win, if there's no shirking.

And when there's some one on life's way
Who's had hard times many a day,
A helping hand, your turn, to lend
'Twill be; and then again they'll wend
Their way upon life's rocky road
Encouraged; with a lighter load
Then probably they'll do their best,
And pass your good on to the rest.

Perhaps sometimes our life seems drear,
We strive for success; yet we fear
That someone else our chance will take,
Leave us behind; so we forsake our work;
Then leaving it undone
We fall back without having won,
When, if we'd done our very best
Then we'd have won out with the rest.

—Miss Milda Barwick (Age 15)
R2, Box 78, Branch, Mich.

DO YOUR BEST

(Tune—"It Isn't Trouble Just to Smile")

It isn't any trouble just to
"Do Your Best"
It isn't any trouble just to
"Do Your Best".
If there's any trouble
It will vanish like a bubble
If you only take the trouble to
"Do Your Best."

It isn't any trouble in your work
Or in your play;
It isn't any trouble in your work
Or in your play.
If there's any trouble it will vanish
Like a bubble
If you only take the trouble to
"Do Your Best" in work or play.

It isn't any trouble in our daily tasks
To do our best;
It isn't any trouble in our daily tasks
To do our best;
If there's any trouble
It will vanish like a bubble
If we only take the trouble
To do our best in our daily tasks.

—Helen B. Kinnison (Age 14 yrs.)
Kalkaska, Michigan.

DO YOUR BEST

(Tune—"It Ain't Gonna Rain No Mo'")

Oh, some folks they can work all day,
And never take any rest,
But you'll have to say, that it doesn't pay,
If you don't try to do your best.

Oh! we all try to do, our best, our best.
We all try to do our best,
You'll have to admit, we've done our bit,
When we all try to do our best.

We may feel disappointed,
Our dreams may die and fade,
But if we've done our very best,
Will feel we are repaid.

The M. B. F. has stood the test,
It satisfies its readers,
We too will show we do our best
To try to please our leader.

—Elizabeth Yoder (Age 17 yrs.)
Maple City, Michigan.

DO YOUR BEST

(Tune—"America")

The work you do is love
In that sweet home above,
The place for rest,
We strive to make our way,
Work that will always pay,
To that home we'll go some day,
So do your best.

Long may the people stand
Within our God's own hand.
Our heavenly nest;
And we must always look,
Into that holy book,
And never be a crook,
Just do your best.

To our church we must go
And learn our lessons so.
Things that are best,
We must not loiter here,
Nor look for any fear.
But always try to cheer
And you'll do your best.

Our home is far,
Where all strange people are
They'll be our guest,
They'll show us God's own home.
Where we will want to roam
And see the waters foam
They'll do their best.

—Mildred Brassgalla (Age 15 yrs.)
Mullet Lake, Michigan.

DO YOUR BEST

(Tune—"Yankee Doodle")

I'll tell you about The Business Farmer,
The best paper in the world,
But the best page that is in it,
Is the page for boys and girls.

Our motto is, "Do Your Best,"
Our colors, "Blue and Gold,"
Every place that I do go,
Our colors and motto are told.

Saturday morning I get dressed,
I do my work, do not rest,
For we should always, "Do Our Best,"
Hurrah! for The Business Farmer.

So now I've told you all I can.
This song is not a jest.
For I remember our motto,
Which is always, "Do Your Best."

—Mildred Darby (Age 12 yrs.)
Standish, R3, Michigan.KEEP YOUR FRIENDS
• GUESSING •ASK ONE OF THEM
TO ARRANGE TEN MATCHES

So THAT
THE HEADS WILL BE
IN FIVE STRAIGHT ROWS
WITH FOUR HEADS
IN EACH ROW

DO YOUR BEST
(Tune—"Work for the Night is Coming")

Work at the job that is yours, dear
And always do your best;
Welcome a busy life, children
That puts you to a test;
Make each day grow merrier,
While you are cherry and bright,
Strive toward a higher crest, dear
And always do your best.

Tasks that seem hard to do, dear,
Are what makes life worth while;
They say that song lightens labor,
Then do yours with a smile.
Though our lots are mixed, joys and
sorrow
Our life here is the test
Sharing our joys and hardships
Each one must do our best.

Do your best is a motto
Ever to keep in mind,
'Twill help in time of trouble
Also in joy, you'll find;
Though the path you are climbing
Is on the hillside crest,
You'll get strength for the task assigned
you.
So always do your best.

—Janet Chase (Age 10) Pellston, Mich.

DO YOUR BEST

(Tune—"What a Friend We Have in Jesus")

Do your best, now little children,
In this world you have a share
Of life's burdens and its hardships
Seeming very hard to bear.
Ask God's help and kindly comfort,
As you struggle with your share,
Everyone must bear his burdens
Do your best, whate'r your share.

Do your best when you've grown older,
All that's good with others share;
Life will yield the most to workers,
Do your best then everywhere.
Be a soldier marching onward,
Bravely bear your load of care,
Earn your crown you wear in glory,
Do your best then, everywhere.

—Dorothy Chase (Age 12 yrs.)
Pellston, Michigan.

DO YOUR BEST

JUST DO YOUR BEST
(Tune—"America")

My Children's Hour, bold
Colors of Blue and Gold,
Just do your best;
A club that is very good,
An that has never stood
Or in any way took a rest,
Just do your best.

Yes, always do your best
And do not take a rest
Do not delay!
You'll find that it will pay,
Yes, do it every day,
In every sort of way;
Just do your best.

My Farmer magazine
Everyone looks through it clean
Just read your best;
This here is my advice—
Its got a real low price
With all its advertised
Give it a test.

Let every one do their best
And think not of the rest,
Sweet Children's Hour,
Write stories, poems and all,
And do not miss a call,
Just give it a test
And do your best.

—Alma Mojeske (Age 13)
R5, Bay City, Mich.

DO YOUR BEST

(Tune—"Yankee Doodle")

Do your best, your very best
And do it every day;
For all the girls and all the boys
Ought to do it that way.

Do your best, your very best
And do it with a heart;
For all the girls and all the boys
Ought to do their part.

When you are playing round your home
Or going to your school,
Just remember to be good
And make it your best rule.
—Howard Raymond Snow (Age 9 yrs.)
R5, Nashville, Mich.

DO YOUR BEST

(Tune—"Home, Sweet Home")

If you try with all your might,
And you never get things right,
Don't you leave it to the rest,
You just try and do your best.
Even if your reward seems small,
An you don't like things at all,
If you leave it to the rest,
You can't say, "I've done my best."

If you see a friend in need,
You can do a thoughtful deed;
You can't say you've done your best
If you leave it to the rest,
Even if the child is small
And cannot thank you at all,
Do not leave it to the rest
Then you have done your best.

—Dorothy Hayes,
R3, Box 64, Owosso, Mich.

FALL WHEAT SOWING DATES
FOR MICHIGAN

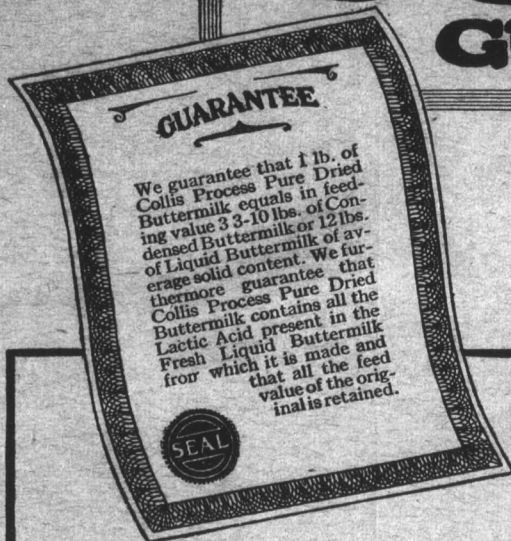
THE following dates for the sowing of fall wheat for Michigan by counties were furnished by the Department of Entomology of the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. To avoid trouble from the Hessian-fly fall wheat should be planted within the dates given for your county and altitude.

County	Altitude above sea level feet	Dates of seeding as computed
Alcona	600	Sept. 10-20
Alcona	1,000	Sept. 6-16
Allegan	600	Sept. 20-30
Allegan	800	Sept. 18-28
Alpena	600	Sept. 9-19
Antrim	800	Sept. 7-17
Antrim	600	Sept. 10-20
Arenac	1,200	Sept. 4-14
Arenac	600	Sept. 13-23
Barry	800	Sept. 11-21
Barry	600	Sept. 18-28
Bay	1,000	Sept. 16-26
Bay	600	Sept. 14-24
Benzie	700	Sept. 13-23
Benzie	600	Sept. 16-26
Berrien	800	Sept. 14-24
Berrien	600	Sept. 23-Oct. 2
Branch	800	Sept. 21-Oct. 1
Branch	900	Sept. 19-29
Calhoun	1,000	Sept. 18-28
Calhoun	800	Sept. 19-29
Cass	1,000	Sept. 17-27
Cass	700	Sept. 22-Oct. 2
Charlevoix	1,000	Sept. 19-29
Charlevoix	800	Sept. 7-17
Cheboygan	1,200	Sept. 3-13
Cheboygan	600	Sept. 8-18
Clare	1,000	Sept. 4-14
Clare	800	Sept. 12-22
Clinton	1,200	Sept. 8-18
Clinton	700	Sept. 17-27
Crawford	800	Sept. 16-26
Crawford	1,100	Sept. 6-16
Eaton	1,200	Sept. 5-15
Eaton	800	Sept. 17-27
Emmet	900	Sept. 16-26
Emmet	600	Sept. 8-18
Genesee	1,000	Sept. 4-14
Genesee	600	Sept. 17-27
Gladwin	800	Sept. 15-25
Gladwin	700	Sept. 12-22
Grand Traverse	1,000	Sept. 9-19
Grand Traverse	600	Sept. 12-22
Gratiot	1,000	Sept. 8-18
Gratiot	700	Sept. 15-25
Hillsdale	800	Sept. 14-24
Hillsdale	900	Sept. 19-29
Huron	1,200	Sept. 16-26
Huron	600	Sept. 13-23
Ingham	800	Sept. 11-21
Ingham	900	Sept. 17-27
Ionia	900	Sept. 16-26
Ionia	800	Sept. 15-25
Iosco	900	Sept. 11-21
Iosco	600	Sept. 7-17
Isabella	1,000	Sept. 14-24
Isabella	700	Sept. 11-21
Jackson	1,000	Sept. 16-26
Kalamazoo	1,000	Sept. 20-30
Kalamazoo	700	Sept. 17-27
Kalkaska	1,000	Sept. 11-21
Kalkaska	600	Sept. 5-15
Kent	1,200	Sept. 18-28
Kent	800	Sept. 16-26
Lake	800	Sept. 13-23
Lake	1,200	Sept. 9-19
Lapeer	700	Sept. 15-25
Lapeer	800	Sept. 14-24
Leelanau	600	Sept. 11-21
Leelanau	900	Sept. 8-18
Lenawee	700	Sept. 21-31
Livingston	1,000	Sept. 18-28
Livingston	900	Sept. 16-26
Macomb	1,000	Sept. 15-25
Macomb	600	Sept. 18-28
Manistee	1,000	Sept. 14-24
Manistee	600	Sept. 13-23
Mason	1,000	Sept. 9-19
Mason	600	Sept. 15-25
Mecosta	800	Sept. 13-23
Mecosta	900	Sept. 12-22
Midland	1,000	Sept. 11-21
Midland	600	Sept. 15-25
Missaukee	700	Sept. 14-24
Missaukee	1,000	Sept. 9-19
Monroe	1,400	Sept. 5-15
Monroe	600	Sept. 21-Oct. 1
Montcalm	700	Sept. 20-30
Montcalm	800	Sept. 15-25
Montmorency	900	Sept. 14-24
Montmorency	800	Sept. 7-17
Muskegon	1,200	Sept. 3-13
Muskegon	600	Sept. 13-23
Newaygo	800	Sept. 16-26
Newaygo	700	Sept. 15-25
Oakland	1,200	Sept. 10-20
Oakland	800	Sept. 16-26
Oceana	1,200	Sept. 12-22
Oceana	600	Sept. 16-26
Ogemaw	800	Sept. 14-24
Ogemaw	800	Sept. 10-20
Osceola	1,200	Sept. 6-16
Osceola	1,000	Sept. 10-20
Oscoda	1,600	Sept. 4-14
Oscoda	1,000	Sept. 7-17
Otsego	1,200	Sept. 5-15
Otsego	1,000	Sept. 6-16
Ottawa	1,400	Sept. 2-12
Ottawa	600	Sept. 19-29
Presque Isle	800	Sept. 17-27
Presque Isle	600	Sept. 8-18
Roscommon	800	Sept. 6-16
Roscommon	1,100	Sept. 7-17
Saginaw	1,200	Sept. 6-16
Saginaw	600	Sept. 16-26
Sanilac	700	Sept. 15-25
Sanilac	600	Sept. 15-25
St. Clair	1,000	Sept. 11-21
St. Clair	600	Sept. 16-26
St. Joseph	800	Sept. 14-24
St. Joseph	600	Sept. 23-Oct. 2
Shiawassee	800	Sept. 21-Oct. 1
Shiawassee	700	Sept. 16-26
Tuscola	800	Sept. 15-25
Tuscola	600	Sept. 13-23
Van Buren	800	Sept. 22-Oct. 1
Washtenaw	800	Sept. 20-30
Washtenaw	1,000	Sept. 18-28
Wayne	600	Sept. 20-30
Wayne	800	Sept. 18-28
Wexford	1,000	Sept. 9-19
Wexford	1,400	Sept. 5-15

Early plowing is best for wheat. The seed-bed should be fairly deep, with a loose surface, but well-firmed.

Uncle Ab says we wouldn't see the high lights if it weren't for the shadows.

The COLLIS GUARANTEE



Milk Is Milk

Prices used are for example only. Change prices to suit price you pay.

Condensed buttermilk as a rule contains 72 lbs. of water and 28 lbs. milk solids per 100 lbs. It sells generally at \$4.00 per cwt. In other words, the farmer pays \$4.00 for 28 lbs. of milk solids or 14.3 cents per pound. Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk contains 92½ lbs. pure milk solids in each cwt. and only 7½ lbs. water at \$9.00 per cwt. (average price f. o. b. your R. R. station). The milk solids cost only 9.7 cents per pound.

You save 4.6 cents per pound or \$4.60 per cwt. when you use genuine Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk.

Isn't the saving worth while? To say nothing of the sanitary, easy-to-mix, nice-to-handle product that you have when you use Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk—It Keeps Indefinitely.

The cheapest form of BUTTERMILK SOLIDS for poultry and hog feed

In buying buttermilk for poultry and hog feeding, the farmer is only after the valuable milk solids—he has no use for the water.

Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk is almost 100% pure milk solids. Practically all of the water has been removed—naturally, this product goes a great deal further than condensed buttermilk which contains almost 70% water. Collis stands back of its guarantee—without restraint and without “craw-fishing”.

We absolutely firmly warrant Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk to do exactly what we say in our established guarantee (as shown on this page).

Write for free illustrated book, “Feed From Egg to Market”—it tells what to feed and how to care for poultry.

COLLIS PRODUCTS COMPANY

Dept. 560

CLINTON, IOWA

Shipments made from either St. Paul, Minn., or Omaha, Neb.

COLLIS PROCESS PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK

OPENS LABOR DAY

MICHIGAN'S GREATEST FAIR

BIGGER AND BETTER

Mammoth Agricultural Display
Livestock—Machinery

FREE \$1,000 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY
5 CHEVROLETS
\$20,000 HIPPODROME SHOW

SEE the Girl in Red

“Everybody's Going”



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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
6 DAYS AND NIGHTS 6



Handsome, clear toned, good sized Violin, with pegs, finger boards, tail piece, full set strings, bow, box resin and self-instruction book. Send us your name and address and GIVE AWAY FREE 28 Big Art Pictures with 28 pegs. Blaine which you sell at 10c a pack.

Blaine Mfg. Co., 18 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

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Let the Martin “Corn Saver” Crib help you to increased profits. Costs less than a wood crib—lasts a life-time. Corn Saved from rats, mice and mould quickly pays for crib. 12,000 in use on American Farms. Write today for low prices and easy payment terms.

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MARTIN STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY
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Please send without obligation Free folder and full details.

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Milkmaker

Now Being Distributed at 260 Points in Michigan

THIS tremendous distribution deserves attention. Are you feeding to the best advantage?

Cows fed Milkmaker produce more milk and butter fat. They are healthier and stronger animals. Your feed cost is lower.

Every one of the ten milking ingredients is listed on every bag, pound for pound. Not an ounce of filler. You know exactly what you are feeding. Milkmaker is always the same.

If there is no co-operative association or agent near, write for information how to co-operate with your neighbors for car lots of Milkmaker for car door delivery.

Also write for booklet on Milkmaker and feeding suggestions.

See your co-operative Ass'n Manager or our local Farm Bureau agent at once and arrange for your supply.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service

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Soil Tested—free

What about your soil?—your crops? Are they big and sturdy as they should be? Find out today with our free Litmus Test Papers—positive sour soil test recommended by all soil experts. Write for them now.

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Dept 280 Peoria Illinois

Cannot Clog. Try Spreader 10 days Free.

The Holden Lime and Fertilizer Spreader will make your soil healthy and productive. Spreads twice as far as any other; 16½ ft. Attaches to any wagon or truck. No holes to bore. Spreads evenly 100 to 10,000 lbs. per acre. Handle material only once, from car to field. Get literature and low prices now and ask about 10 Day Free Trial.

SPREADS 16½ FEET



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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.

CATTLE

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MAY — GUERNSEYS — ROSE

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED. Bull calves out of Dams up to 877 pounds fat. Sired by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. The homes of bulls; Shuttlerick May Rose Sequel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbecks Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011.18 fat, 772 fat and 610 fat.

GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE J. HICKS,
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FOR SALE REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL

7 months old. Grandson of 2nd best butter bred bull. Calf's dam's sire is from an 800 lb. cow.

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Hereford Steers

70 Wt. around 1000 lbs. 90 Wt. around 740 lbs.
80 Wt. around 850 lbs. 45 Wt. around 550 lbs.
98 Wt. around 500 lbs. 56 Wt. around 450 lbs.

Also many other bunches. Also Hereford heifers. Deep reds, dehorned and in good grass flesh. Some bunches on thin order account short pasture. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch.

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

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.

ORAPU FARM, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

BROWN SWISS

BROWN SWISS

For Sale—Cows, Bulls and Heifer Calves.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Kewadin, Michigan.

JERSEYS

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

GUY C. WILBUR, Belding, Mich.

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE HERD OF REGISTERED purebred Jersey cattle all good producers.

J. E. Morris, Meadowview Farm, Farmington, Mich.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED JERSEY BULLS, ONE registered, 14 months old, weight about 800 lbs.

S. J. PRITCHARD, RD2, Tekonsha, Michigan.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY five breeding ewes. For particulars write.

The Silver Brook Sheep Ranch, Curran Michigan.

"Less Labor—More Profit"

That's the Lesson to be Learned at the

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

SEE— The demonstrations of latest improved labor-saving machinery; 1500 head of the world's best dairy cattle—all breeds; judging and parades every day; horse show; big Government exhibit.

LISTEN— To the feeding and breeding lectures by famous authorities; convention discussions of farm and dairy problems; bands and orchestras.

ENJOY— The pleasures of a few days vacation spent at this great Dairy Exposition where the best farmers in the land gather to view and inspect the best of everything in the dairy industry.

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GO!— Identify and associate yourself with the progress of this billion dollar industry. Make your plans now—and GO TO—

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HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE—BRED GILTS FOR Fall litter and spring boar Pigs not akin.

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O. I. C.

O. I. C's. 6 LAST FALL GILTS TO FARROW in September. Also spring pigs not akin.

OTTO B. SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

PROVEN SIRE

"THE sire is half the herd." This expression was uttered by one of the great English live-stock breeders more than one hundred years ago. It summed up his lifetime experience in breeding livestock. This is still a fundamental truth today in all fields of livestock breeding.

Progress in building a better herd lies in the introduction of better blood through the sire. Half of the inheritance that each animal possesses comes from the sire.

The bull whose get are an improvement in production and type over their dams is keenly sought by all dairy men. Ten daughters of Chilmarks May Kign produced an average of 119 pounds more butterfat per year than their dams. No accurate price or value can be placed on such bulls.

Record keeping locates both the desirable and the undesirable bull. Record keeping based on ordinary farm feeding and management practices is a safe standard to use in comparing and selecting bulls. The Cow Testing Association offers the best method to properly gauge the transmitting ability of a dairy bull because it takes into account all the daughters sired by a bull.

Proven bulls that have outlived their period of service on one farm should be re-located in another herd. Record will tell how long a bull should be kept.

The greatest need for more profitable dairying in Michigan is better herd sires—proven sires. Recently the Dairy Department, Michigan State College instituted the Record of Performance wherein provision is made to recognize proven sires. Fourteen bulls in Michigan have met the requirement of five or more daughters which have made the requirements of the Record of Performance. These dairy bulls are aged sires. They have been given the opportunity to prove their value. The names of the bulls and the number of R. O. P. daughters are as follows:

Maplecrest Korndyke Hengerveld, 9; Noble Sensational Lad, 8; Alcarita Pontiac Vale DeKol, 8; Oxford Katherine's Major, 8; Signal's Golden Oxford Lad, 8; Ypsilanti Sir Pieterje DeKol, 6; Golden Chene of Riverdale, 6; Houwtje Canary Cadillac Lad, 5; McKay's Lad, 5; Alpha Pontiac DeKol King, 5; Rosaire's Fern Lad, 5; Swigartdale Korndyke Hengerveld, 5; Sophie's Adora's Son, 5; King Flint, 5.

GIVE TRIPS TO TEN STATE DAIRY TEAMS

THE junior dairy calf demonstration team in Michigan, which wins the state championship this fall among the boys and girls in Four-H agricultural clubs will be awarded a prize educational trip to the National Dairy Show in Indianapolis, October 10-17, offered by the De Laval Separator Company.

In addition, the De Laval Separator Company will give engraved gold watches to the members of the team winning the grand championship at the National Dairy Show.

OVER 100 COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

FIVE years' growth of the Cow Testing Association work in Michigan shows that the number of Cow Testing Associations has expanded from seven active on July 10, 1921 to one hundred and six active July 10, 1925. This period of growth has been constant over the last four years. In July 1922 there were 18 Associations; in July 1923 there were 54 Associations, and in July 1924, 89 Associations operating in Michigan. Another indication of growth is shown in the number of herds and cows under test. During July 1921, 1056 dairy herds were being tested in Michigan, on the basis of 106 Associations operating in July 1925 there are 2516 herds under test.

Each year many more dairy cows are being tested under Cow Testing Association methods. In 1921 there

were 1775 cows being tested by the seven cow testers on the work in the state. This year in July there are 27,220 cows under test by the 106 cow testers employed in Michigan associations. No other state in the union has made such vast steps forward in doing cow testing association work as has Michigan during the past years. Wisconsin alone has more cow testing associations in operation than has Michigan. The percentage of cows under test in Michigan, however, is greater than the percentage of cows under test in other states.—Dairy Extension, Michigan State College.

LEADING CONTRARY COW

DAR EDITOR: This last spring we found a way of leading a contrary cow that I think is worth telling about. Sometime ago I was leading a cow to the stockyard, a man told me if I would put a rope around her body she would lead better. A couple of months ago it became necessary to lead a cow that never before would lead. I thought of what the man had told me and so we put a rope around her body, just behind her front legs, then put the end through the halter ring and tied it to the hind end of the wagon. Then to make things doubly sure we tied the rope that was on the halter to the wagon too. She soon found that the only way she could keep from being led was to throw herself down. Just as she got ready to try that I drew her attention to some angleworms that were in the back end of the wagon, and she soon forgot about resisting and followed along in good shape. I have no doubt that a person could lead her by hand easily now.—E. W. Shumaker, Eaton County.

WHEAT ALL RIGHT FOR FEED

Our wheat contains quite a bit of smut. Is it all right to grind this for hog feed?—J. C., St. Charles, Mich.

WHEAT which has some smut would be absolutely all right to grind for hog feed. In fact it looks now as though wheat ground and fed to hogs would return just as much as though the wheat were sold. Hogs at fourteen cents a pound give a return of better than \$1.60 per bushel for wheat and unless some cheaper feed is available I would by all means advise grinding this smutted wheat for hog feed.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Michigan State College.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

GARGET

I have a cow that gives garget milk from one quarter. The milk veins in the back of the udder seem to be swollen. Is there anything I can do?—F. C., Cathro, Mich.

THE cause of garget is usually infection which gains entrance through the teat opening or through the blood, more often, I think, the former. If the function of the gland tissue in the affected quarter has not been destroyed, the cow may come to her milk again at the next calving time.

Such cases are more successfully treated when taken early by bathing the bag well with hot water and stripping out the affected quarters once every two hours if not too sore and badly swollen and then apply camphorated oil two or three times daily and rub well in. A good cathartic is often indicated in the early stages of the disease. The internal administration of an internal antiseptic often proves valuable. Milking of the affected quarters should always be done into a pail of antiseptic solution and the hands washed very thoroughly in the antiseptic solution before milking another cow. The cow should be kept in a warm place free from drafts and given a laxative diet.—John P. Hutton, Associate Professor of Surgery and Medicine, M. S. C.

Making More Money on Wheat

RECENTLY I was talking with a county agent in one of the wheat producing states of mid-west.

"I suppose, Jim," I said but Jim isn't his real name) "that you have had several fertilizer demonstrations on wheat this year, and you will conduct some sort of campaign to induce every wheat grower to increase the yield and profit of the wheat he seeds this fall by a proper fertilizer application."

"Shucks, no," he replied, "my farmers don't need to be told—they know it. They know the value of fertilizer on wheat and use it. Why I can hardly get them to leave check strips any more. The only good fertilizer demonstration I had this year was on a farm about four miles out, and that was an accidental one. The fertilizer attachment didn't go in gear for one bout across the field. You could see that strip all last fall and this year up to harvest—tell it a quarter of a mile away. Last fall the wheat didn't seem to be so thick on that strip, nor did it make as heavy a growth. This spring the difference was more noticeable. The wheat on that strip was at least ten inches shorter than the fertilized wheat, and a week later in ripening. The heads were short, and mightily few compared with the rest of the field. We didn't measure the yield, but I should judge that fertilizer doubled the yield on that field."

That experience with fertilizer is typical, but it is not general. There are many communities where last fall farmers cut down on all expenditures, including those for fertilizer. There are some who wish they hadn't, as the extra 8 to 12 bushels per acre would look pretty good in the bin now. With the low price last year almost everyone was pessimistic. Today the situation is different. It seems that agriculture has turned the corner.

However, I do not believe that the present situation warrants an expansion in acreage. A considerable expansion will result in over-production, low prices and small profits. On the contrary, I believe that poor wheat land should be put to other uses, and that only those soils which can average 15 or more bushels of wheat over a ten year period, should be seeded to wheat. Such a policy would eliminate most of the unprofitable wheat production that always accompanies low yields and waste of labor. It costs nearly as much to cultivate a thin acre as a fertile acre, while the fertile acre produces at half the cost per bushel.

A good variety, good seed, good soil preparation, sowing late enough

to avoid Hessian Fly, and a liberal application of a good fertilizer—these are the secrets of success in wheat growing.—Ove F. Jensen.

BROADSCOPE FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from page 8)

comes on very fast and this seems to be suitable weather. But I do not expect, even with a good crop—corn will be cheap. There have been more empty corn cribs this past year than there ever were before and one good corn crop will not cause corn to be cheap.

A Good Book

The writer has just been reading James Oliver Curwood's "God's Country—The Trail to Happiness"—I have read many of Curwood's books but this work is different—not a novel, not a real story as stories go, but Mr. Curwood, fifteen hundred miles from home, alone in the wilds of Canada, explains in a very interesting manner his view of life. He not only tells what he believes, but why he believes it. How this change of view came to his life, etc. One would have to be a very superior person indeed who could not profit at least a little from its reading. One does not have to endorse everything he says, but there is food for thought in every page.

TRAINING THE RISING GENERATION

(Continued from page 11)

municating love, and thru this the young folks are led into Christian estate.

So it comes back to this: Parents, preachers, and teachers must be genuine. Nothing impresses the young like conviction. Your personality is what you are and not what you profess to be. Quit your posing. Put your religion into every day of the week. Go into church without knocking and leave without knocking. Human incubators of hate and jealousy should remain at home and stay on their knees. Be genuine. If you are not, your life loses its authority. Young folks catch religion in the atmosphere of loyalty, consistency, and love. Genuineness in unselfish living begets confidence. You must be so true, so simple, and so attractive in your Christian life, that those whom you touch will instinctively feel the debtor.

Uncle Ab says that a real leader never needs to apologize for his followers.

Heavy feeding and no exercise on Sunday is equally bad for horses and men.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

TESTING YOUR "B" BATTERIES

THE only test of a "B" battery which is worth anything is the voltage test. While battery users and dealers are in the habit of testing dry batteries with an ammeter, this test is worthless on a "B" battery. The amperage indicates, to a certain extent, the internal resistance of a battery, but since the resistance of a 22.5-volt battery is about 5 ohms, and the resistance of a vacuum tube is from 10,000 to 30,000 ohms, it is apparent that an increase of say 5 ohms, in the battery resistance will have no appreciable effect on the combined "B" battery and tube circuit. In other words, a drop in the amperage of a "B" battery, so long as the voltage is still satisfactory, means little regarding the usefulness of the battery.

The important thing to know is the voltage which the battery will deliver to the plate, and the voltage test is of real value only when made with a high grade, accurate voltmeter. The reason for this is that the ordinary pocket voltmeter has a much lower resistance than the vacuum tube. Because of this the voltage shown on this type of voltmeter will be lower than that actually delivered to a tube with its high resistance. Furthermore, these voltmeters are often inaccurate. On the other hand, a high grade, accurate

instrument has approximately the same resistance as the vacuum tube and in some cases even a greater resistance. Therefore, it is certain that when a "B" battery indicates a given voltage on a voltmeter of the latter type it will deliver at least as much voltage to the tube.

The minimum working voltage of a detector tube is about 17 volts. Therefore, a "B" battery should give results till its voltage drops to this figure. Even then it need not be discarded. It can be connected in series with other batteries and used on the amplifier tube. Here it should be serviceable until its voltage has dropped to about one-half. In this connection, however, one thing should be watched. Some "B" batteries become noisy when their voltage drops, and if this is the case the battery should not be used. This is especially true of "B" batteries of ordinary construction, where no special pains are taken to eliminate the noise feature.

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

Fences Pay Profits

THE greatest need in modern business farming is to have every field fenced hog-tight. This is the only way to have complete control over crops and live stock, and to manage the farm so it will yield the most profit.

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Super-Zinced Fences are made in a complete range of styles for farm, poultry and garden; also in attractive designs for lawns. Build the fences you need this fall—the most profitable investment you can make. For absolute assurance of quality insist upon our brands on fences, barbed wire, gates, plain and galvanized wire and wire nails.

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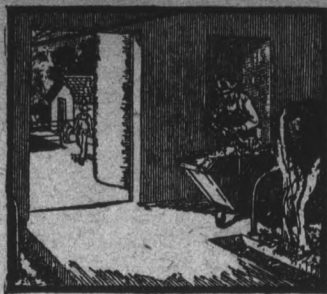
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W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 369 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

What Happens to the Oil in Your Car

LUBRICATING oil is the life blood of your engine. Stop the oil circulation but a moment and your motor is gone. An autopsy at the nearest garage may disclose complications such as scored cylinders, burned bearings and the like, but the lack of oil will be self evident.

So well recognized is this danger that most cars are now provided with a visible oil gauge as a sort of mechanical pulse for the engine, by means of which you can assure yourself, from time to time, that oil circulation is normal. Few engines fail; these days, from a lack of oil.

But suppose the blood stream becomes poisoned and instead of circulating a life giving, wear saving flow of clean oil, it carries a thin dirty stream laden with particles of abrasive grit. The oil gauge will continue to show normal circulation and there will probably be no sudden and spectacular breakdown of the engine, but little by little, the working parts become infected and insidious disintegration, heralded by sundry knocks and rattles creeps upon it, until at the end of a few thousand miles a major operation, known in automobile circles as a "complete overhauling" is necessary to make it again deliver quiet and satisfactory service.

If you would avoid such a situation as I have described, you must see that your engine has not only plenty of oil but that it is clean oil that is being circulated when your motor runs.

Two things are continually happening to the oil in your engine when you use your car. It is constantly thinning out or losing its lubricating body, and it is constantly accumulating abrasive particles or dirt. Engineers call this "dilution" and "contamination".

Dilution is due to the presence in the lubricating oil of considerable quantities of gasoline. It accumulates faster in cold weather than in warm. It is at its worst in cars driven by physicians and salesmen, who make frequent stops and starts, allowing the engine to cool down in between. It frequently becomes so pronounced that the engine apparently uses no oil at all and the crankcase seems to be full even after several hundred miles, but an examination will show that the oil is thin and black and has entirely lost its slippery feeling. It has no lubricating "body". The fact that an engine is apparently using less than a normal amount of lubricating oil is generally an indication of severe dilution.

How does the gasoline get into the oil to thin it out? To many people who are familiar with the results of dilution, the cause is still a mystery.

When you started your car this morning, particularly if it had stood all night in a cold garage, you pulled out the "choker" before you started to crank it, and very likely you drove several blocks before you considered the engine warm enough to run without using the "choker" to some extent.

The "choker" simply gives your engine an additional amount of gasoline, probably from three to ten times as much as is necessary to form an explosive mixture. You use a "rich" mixture on a cold day because the air does not contain heat enough to readily vaporize the gasoline and you must have a vapor to get started.

But what happens to the remaining gasoline that enters the engine cylinders in liquid form? It condenses on the cold cylinder walls and dissolves the lubricating oil off of the piston rings. On the down stroke of the piston, some of it is carried down into the crankcase to mix with the oil there.

Now we depend on the oil around the piston rings to form a seal and make our cylinders gas tight, as well as to lubricate the moving parts, and if this oil is dissolved by gasoline, we no longer have a tight cylinder. More gasoline and even the products of combustion can then work their way past the piston rings and into the crank case.

Gasoline and oil are chemically very similar, both being products of crude petroleum, and oil is very easily dissolved in gasoline in any proportion. That is why we use it as

a cleaner to take grease spots out of our clothes.

Any gasoline reaching the crank case is immediately absorbed by the oil and makes it just that much thinner. As the oil gets thinner it loses its "body" and becomes a poorer and poorer lubricant. This thin oil does not give as good lubrication as thicker oil, and more wear takes place between the moving parts of the engine. Further, this thin oil does not make as good a piston seal as thicker oil and therefore allows more gasoline to work past the piston rings the next time the car is started.

Contamination works in the same way. The thinner oil, containing gritty particles causes greater wear and greater wear produces more gritty particles to be picked up by the oil. Contamination is frequently aggravated by quantities of road dust and fine particles of carbon which also work past the piston rings and get into the oil.

Now that we know the dangers of running our engines on diluted and contaminated oil, what can we do about it?

This question has been the subject of extensive scientific investigations on the part of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, the Society of Automotive Engineers, and the American Petroleum Institute for the past three or four years, and they, after much experimenting, are now able to draw some definite conclusions which can be used by the average car owner to prevent these troubles to some extent.

Briefly, these engineers have found that the causes of dilution, in the order of their importance are as follows:

1. Operating engine at too low a temperature.
2. Excessive use of the choker.
3. Use of an over-rich mixture.
4. Use of poor gasoline which does not vaporize readily.

To make practical application of this information and avoid additional repair bills as far as we can, let us resolve for the good of our engines to:

First: Keep the engine warm by covering the radiator in cold weather, or even by throwing a robe over the radiator until the water gets hot after starting up on a cold morning.

Second: Use the choker only when necessary and never drive with it on. A motor in good mechanical condition should not require excessive choking to start.

Third: Use the leanest possible mixture at all times and if possible overcome the temptation to "give her more gas" every time the motor spits on a cold morning.

Fourth: Buy gasoline from a dependable refining organization which maintains a uniform product.

Finally, we must recognize the fact that we will always have a certain amount of dilution and contamination of our lubricating oil under even the best operating conditions, and that eventually the oil in the crank case will be come too thin and dirty to provide proper lubrication and prevent wear. When this time arrives there is nothing to do but drain out the dirty oil, throw it away, and refill the crank case with clean fresh oil of the proper grade. In winter, this should be done every five hundred miles to be safe, and even more often for cars which are started and stopped a great deal in cold weather.

Oil is cheaper than bearings and in this case it certainly pays to follow the manufacturer's instructions. —V. C. Parker.

On an average, an agricultural worker in this country is now able to care for about three times as many acres of crops as an individual could handle seventy-five years ago. This is mainly because of the increased use of mechanical power and of labor-saving machinery.

Using acid phosphate does not increase the lime needs of the soil; on the other hand, liberal applications have been found to lessen the amount of lime needed for clover and alfalfa.

Tests show that scrub hogs require 26 per cent more feed than purebreds to make 100 pounds of gain.

"Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears; while the used key is always bright."—Benjamin Franklin.

Poultry Department

(We invite you to contribute your experience in raising poultry to this department. Questions relative to poultry will be cheerfully answered.)

MUST SEE BIRD

My young White Leghorn Chickens that are about three months old become very weak, their combs turn a dark purple in color, and they soon die. From the time I first notice any of them being sick it is only from 24 to 36 hours before they die. Their combs are a bright red and when they change to such a dark color, or nearly black, it is very noticeable among the flock.

Do you know the cause, or what the disease is, and also what is the cure? I might state that they have good wheat, dry mash and buttermilk, to eat, and plenty of good water. Any help you can give me will be much appreciated.—Mrs. V., Augusta, Mich.

It is impossible to make a diagnosis without seeing the bird. We will be glad to make an examination if live birds are sent to the laboratory. Birds sent after they have died are generally too decomposed to make culture examination which is generally necessary in dis-

tinguishing these diseases.—J. F. Olney, Graduate Assistant, Dept. of Bacteriology and Hygiene, M. S. C.

ARE CHICKS BOTHERED WITH WORMS

My six-weeks-old chicks are bothered with worms. Is there anything I can put in the mash to rid them of worms?—J. M., Kendall, Mich.

It appears to me that sometimes several ailments are attributed to worms when it is not definitely known that worms are present. If, however, you know positively that the chicks are affected with worms, the best treatment is two per cent tobacco dust in the mash, other treatments are turpentine and some recommend thymol, however, it would be better if you would have your local veterinarian hold a postmortem examination to determine for sure whether worms are present or not.—E. T. Johnson, Graduate Assistant, Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene, M. S. C.

"So This Is France" Says Farm Boy

(Continued from Page 4)

is enough only to partly repair the roof, so great was the damage done against this beautiful church in the recent war.

It seems hard to believe, but we are told that the cathedral itself had apparently been made a special target for the German guns, and as proof of this, our hosts showed us smaller churches of more modern and less beautiful design which were damaged but little compared to the ruin of the great cathedral.

Our host in Rheims was a real French gentleman and one of the city's most prominent business men. He had been born in Rheims and had lived there all his life, even during the four years of bombardment.

Our host took us over the battlefield of Chateau Thierry, that old town and bridge made famous by our own reckless soldiers who would not turn back—and then we visited the American cemetery which is one of the results of that battle. There seem to be no other results, except that the town is badly torn up; no one seems to be any better off on account of having had that battle except the souvenir sellers, the hotel keepers and the tourists' guides. It has helped them and it has made the town famous.

Everywhere one sees these evidences of the war. In the midst of a ripening vineyard we saw a great towering statue of an American doughboy "carrying on" although wounded. The French thought a great deal of our army and think as much of our people even now. There are many little villages in rural France and even big cities that have their "Avenue de Woodrow Wilson" yet today, a tribute to the great war leader whose greatest mistake in their minds was that he brought about the early armistice instead of carrying the war into German territory and marching on to Berlin. The French people see that as an enormous mistake today.

In Rural France

Rural France, agriculturally and simply as a human spectacle, is wonderfully interesting. Riding over those old, old roads that wind about among countless little farms and through countless little villages one sees a contrast to our own great farming districts in every detail that meets the eye.

On an experiment farm near Versailles, we saw a field that has been under cultivation for a thousand years and which last year produced fifty bushels of wheat per acre. On that same farm we noticed a number of the huge work cattle so common on all the farms standing idly in a concrete pool of water, just standing there up to their knees in water. We were told that as a precaution against the spread of the foot and mouth disease which was then active in the community, whenever cattle were worked off the home place, or driven on the public road to town,

they were always made to stand in a pool of water for two or three hours before being allowed to enter their home stables again.

The grain was being harvested at the time that we were in France. Most of the harvesting seemed to be done by hand, with the cradle, and then hand bound into bundles by the women and hauled away in huge ox-drawn, two-wheeled carts. We saw several American made grain binders working in the larger fields, and very often drawn by a mixed team of horses and cattle hitched together.

When two or more horses were hitched to a hay cart or big wagon, they were nearly always strung out single file, one ahead of the other, and we were told that this may be partly due to a certain tax ruling which imposes a heavier tax upon a wagon that is drawn by two horses abreast than if the horses are strung out Indian file.

There are no houses on the farms themselves, or certainly very few. The people are clustered together in the picturesque little villages of one or two narrow, crooked streets, and they go out to their farms to work in the morning and return to the village in the evening when the day's work is done, the cattle, horses, children and clumsy wagons making a really old-world picture of a system of agriculture that is continuing in that style only from the sheer momentum of its generations and generations of custom and tradition. They get along that way and can raise enough grain and grapes and fruit and vegetables and meat to support themselves and have a little left to sell besides, and that was good enough for their great-grandparents, and so is good enough for them. They seem to be contented, and they wave and smile—and even laugh sometimes, I am afraid—at the fool American tourists who scoot along those old, old roads and wonder at their contentment.

The next article which will be the last of the European series, will take us into that great city of Paris and then home again to the United States of America, the greatest country in the world.

Uncle Ab says your good name works for you all the time; keep adding to its strength.

Success in business ventures depends largely on purchasing raw materials at favorable prices. Another point for the dairyman is their efficient use by the cow.

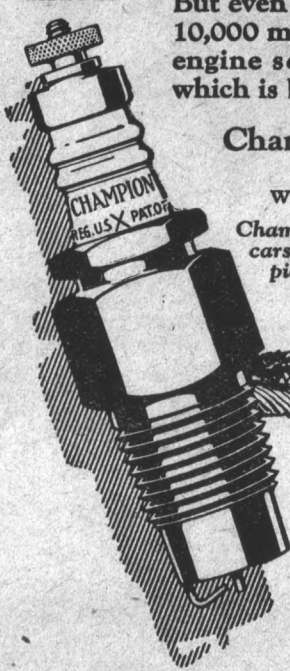
AN INTERESTING CATALOG

If you are interested in purchasing an incubator or brooder, or will be next year, you should get the latest catalog of the 103 Degree Incubator, Cedar Point, Indiana. They claim their incubator is "The Hens Only Rival" and in the catalog they thoroughly explain why. It will be sent free of charge if you will drop them a post card and mention this paper.—Adv.



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MARKET FLASHES

Agriculture On A Firm Foundation

Crops Are Good and Prices Are High

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

At various times in recent years prosperity has loomed up on the horizon stimulating the nation's business with optimism but while other businesses were enjoying the warmth of this bright outlook, agriculture was handicapped by the disparity between the prices which the farmer received for his product and what he had to pay for manufactured goods. Consequently the gleam of prosperity was but a short lived flash. Business could not boom without the assistance of agriculture. Last year and again this year, crops have been good and prices high. The nice thing about the upward trend of business this summer and fall is that the farmer is keeping up with the procession and in fact is leading at the head of the line. There will be no backing up as long as the farmer gets a just reward for his labors.

Wheat owners are confronting the problem of whether to sell their grain or hold it for higher markets. There has been so much said about the shortage of wheat and the probable high prices, that it would indicate that everybody feels like holding wheat. However, if the big traders on the large markets felt that way, the market would undoubtedly go "skyrocketing". There is a big reduction in receipts at the primary markets for the season to date, over 26,000,000 bushels less than arrived during the corresponding period last year. With all of the bullish sentiment floating around, it is not surprising that there are many wheat growers who are planning to wait a while before they cash their grain.

Wheat in Strong Position

A recent issue of the Price Current Grain Reporter says that it is doubtful whether a stronger domestic situation has ever existed under normal conditions than prevails this year. From a statistical standpoint, all the wheat east of the Rockies will be needed for domestic consumption, even some durum, which ordinarily is not used. The surplus in the four Pacific states, including Idaho, is around 40,000,000 bushels over and above the actual needs and it is this grain plus the durums that will seek foreign outlet.

If 40,000,000 bushels of durum is cleared, as many in the trade anticipate, it could only result in a very tight situation or one that would have to be met by importations of Canadian, by the territory east of the Rockies or by a reduction in the domestic consumption and carry over. From a theoretical standpoint, every bushel of hard winter wheat sold for export must be replaced by an equal quantity of Manitoba or other wheat, and with import duty of 42c per bushel, it is hardly probable that any great quantity could be brought in. This prospective scarcity of cash wheat is already being reflected in the urgent milling demand, and the high premiums obtainable for cash grain in the leading markets, and while the spring wheat movement shows a tendency to advance with mills in the winter wheat territory good buyers of the spring kinds for mixing purposes.

While this bullish sentiment prevails in the wheat trade, prices have eased off around 3c a bushel during the past week. Futures are quoted around \$1.59 to \$1.60. The market on corn was held about steady all week with September corn quoted at \$1.04 on the Chicago market, with December and May corn at 87 and 90c. In the country corn growers are offering to contract their new crop at 67c per bushel but feeders so far are refusing to pay more than 60c. Old corn is selling around 92 to 96c in the country.

Around 1,000,000 bushels of oats have sold on export account during the last few days, this being an in-

crease in business over recent trading. Oats futures are quoted at 40c, 43c and 47c for September, December and May.

Range Cattle To Be Less

There will be a decrease in the number of western range cattle marketed this year according to reports published by the United States department of agriculture. The estimated number to be marketed this fall at 4,077,000 head is a reduction of around 250,000 head less than last fall and 131,000 head less than the fall of 1923.

The principal decrease is reported in the southwest, where the fall movement is estimated at 1,847,000 head compared with 2,117,000 in the fall of 1924 and 2,041,000 in the fall of 1923. Due to dry conditions, the movement from the southwest from January to July has been very heavy, with a considerable increase from Texas, while Oklahoma marketed 232,000 during this time compared with 226,000 during the same period in 1924. In New Mexico a record number of cattle, 251,000 head moved during the first seven months of 1925 compared with 164,000 in the same time last year.

Feeder Demand Increases

A large part of the western cattle move through the market to feeders in the corn belt and the demand for stocker and feeder cattle in the corn belt this fall will be an important factor in the marketing of western cattle. The August forecast of the corn crop indicated about 500,000,000 bushels more than last year and about equal to the five year average. In all of the corn belt states the crop is much larger than last year, except Nebraska where it is lighter. The hay and pasture crops in the corn belt will be lighter than last year except in eastern Iowa, Missouri and most of Minnesota. Many of states have hay crops from 15 to 35 per cent shorter than in 1924. The supply of hogs in the corn belt is the smallest in several years, so the demand for corn for hogs will be correspondingly light.

The shipment of stocker and feeder cattle from twelve markets into seven states, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Indiana and Ohio, during June 1925 was 87,000 compared with 144,000 in June 1924 and 153,000 in June 1923. During July 1925 the movement into these

states from the twelve markets was 50,000 compared with 30,000 during July 1924, and 54,000 in July 1923. During July, prices on feeder and stocker steers shipped from Chicago were higher than during July 1924. The early indications are that the feeder demand would be strong.

The run of western range cattle to Chicago has been much larger than a year ago, around 27,000 head being the total for the season to date. Range cattle have been coming to market earlier than usual this year and at this time last year there were hardly enough to count and two years ago only a little over 10,000 head had been received during the same period. A good share of the receipts have found country outlet with the past week's trade seeing rather numerous loads of well bred thin western steers go into feeder channels.

Prices on range cattle have been from \$7.50 to \$8.50 generally during the past week, the market being considerably below the week previous. A few of the best steers found outlet at \$9.00 to \$9.75 but common grade went at \$6.00 to \$7.00. Most stockers and feeder steers have been selling around \$6.50 to \$7.50 with a few loads of extra choice feeding quality and carrying a good covering of flesh at \$8.50 to \$9.90 and better. Some short fed steers averaging 1100 to 1200 lbs. went to a corn belt feed lot recently at \$9.10.

Fat Cattle Slump

Fat steer prices slumped sharply during the week, good grades which have advanced so rapidly during the past month or two, sharing most of the \$1.00 to \$2.00 break. In extreme cases as much as \$2.50 to 3.00 losses were evident compared with the recent high time. Prime long fed steers, on the show order, sold at \$15.25 to \$15.50 recently against a top of \$16.10 last week. The bulk of steers sold at \$8.25 to \$14.50 with common lots landing around \$6.50 to \$7.00. While these prices are low as compared with a week or ten days previous, they are still very high compared with a year ago when top steers were selling at \$11.00 to \$11.25.

Owing to the scarcity of finished steers, it is doubtful whether top prices will suffer much further but the medium grades will undoubtedly continue to be more or less a gamble. Butcher stock prices also slumped, largely in sympathy with the decline on fat steers. The better grades of cows and heifers closed 50 to 75c lower with spots \$1.00 or more off. Bulls at \$4.00 to \$4.50 were steady and veal calves held firm at \$12.50

to \$13.50, a few of the best bringing \$14.80.

Hog Prices Decline

The price spread in hogs has widened materially there being a greater range in the prices than at any time this season. While the top prices show only 50c decline for the week, lower grades have dropped sharply and the general average at \$12.45 stands 80c under a week ago.

Bulk of hogs recently have been selling from \$11.60 to \$13.50 with \$12.40 to \$13.75 representing the bulk a month previous. A year ago the bulk cashed on a \$9.00 to \$9.80 basis. Top hogs selling around \$13.75 now are averaging from 180 to 210 pounds. Most of the better grades are quoted from \$12.45 to \$13.40 with medium grades largely at \$11.85 to \$12.35 and packing grades at \$11.30 to \$11.60.

Sheep prices are able to hold fairly steady, the only strength being evident on feeding lambs. Top this week was \$15.55 paid for feeding lambs while top fat lambs sold at \$15.50. The bulk cashed on a \$14.50 basis, same as a week ago but \$1.00 above a year ago. Common to medium grades were listed at \$13.50 to \$14.00 with \$14.00 to \$14.75 taking medium to good lambs. Feeding lambs were quoted from \$14.50 up.

In the sheep trade, tops landed around \$7.75 during the week with \$6.00 to \$7.50 representing the bulk. A week ago and a year ago the bulk of sales were about the same. Wethers recently were quoted at \$8.00 to \$10.00 on the Chicago mart with ewes at \$5.00 to \$8.50 and yearlings from \$9.50 to \$13.00. Breeding ewes including yearlings were quoted from \$8.50 to \$13.00 with feeding wethers at \$6.50 to \$11.50 and feeding ewes at \$3.75 to \$5.25.

According to forecasts made by the department of agriculture prices for lambs will be well maintained during the remainder of the year but there is a possibility of lower prices for spring lambs in 1926. This is due to the increase in production and the probability of lower prices for wool.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT, Aug. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,231; market opening very slow and about steady. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$10.25@11; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$9.50@11; best handy weight butcher steers, \$8@9.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$6@7.50; handy light butchers, \$5@6.25; light butchers, \$4.25@5.25; best cows, \$5@5.50; butcher cows, \$4@4.75; common cows, \$3@3.50; canners, \$2.25@3; choice light bulls, \$5@5.75; heavy bulls, \$4.50@5.25; stock bulls, \$4@4.25; feeders, \$5@6; stockers, \$4@4.25; milkers and springers, \$4.50@9.00. Veal Calves—Receipts, 466; market steady; best, \$14.50@15; others, \$4@13. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,166; sheep steady, lambs 25c lower; best lambs, \$14@14.25; fair lambs, \$12@12.50; light to common lambs, \$8@10.25; buck lambs, \$12.50@13.25; fair to good sheep, \$6@7; culls and common, \$2.50@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 689; market prospects, mixed hogs, \$13.50.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Receipts, 500. Grain fed steers, \$10.50@13.75; grass steers, \$7@8.50; grain fed cows, \$6.75@8; grass cows, \$4@5.75; canners and cutters, \$2.95@3.60; veal calves, \$12.50@13; stockers and feeders, \$6@8.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; uneven; bulk, better 140 to 210-lb weight, \$13.35@13.60; top, \$13.65; bulk, 225 to 325-lb butchers, \$12.50@12.70; packing sows, largely, \$10.80@11.25; few strong weight killing pigs, \$13@13.40; shippers, \$10; heavyweight hogs, \$12.10@12.80; medium, \$12.20@13.10; light, \$11.45@13.65; light lights, \$11.25@13.65; slaughter pigs, \$12.50@13.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; fat lambs, \$14.50@15.25; cull natives, \$11@11.50; feeding lambs, \$14.50@15.50; fat ewes, \$6@7.50; few upward to \$8; range yearling wethers, \$10.50@11.50.

A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics) Washington, D. C.

For the week ending August 22.

PRICES were inclined slightly downward toward the end of August. This tendency seemed due partly to the usual increase of supplies at this time of the year and in part to the more favorable conditions for production. Livestock held its own with some difficulty, but heavy steers made a new top above \$16. Demand continued strong for

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

	Detroit Aug. 25	Chicago Aug. 25	Detroit July 28	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.71	1.66@1.66½	\$1.58	\$1.25
No. 2 White	1.72		1.59	1.27
No. 2 Mixed	1.71		1.58	1.26
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	1.11		1.13	1.23
No. 4 Yellow	1.10		1.09	1.18
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.49	.41@.41½	.52	.62
No. 3 White	.46	.40½@.41	.50	.60
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.15		1.04	.94
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.70		4.65@4.70	5.85@5.90
POTATOES—				
New, Per Cwt.	3.25	2.00@2.10	3.50	1.30@1.40
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	24.50@25	27@30	23.50@24	19@20
No. 2 Tim.	22@23	24@26	21.50@23	17@18
No. 1 Clover	18@20	20@21	16@18	19@20
Light Mixed	20@21	26@28	23@23.50	18@19

Tuesday, Aug. 25.—All grains at in a firm position. Bean market quiet. Potatoes steady. Hay firm. Butter and eggs steady.

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