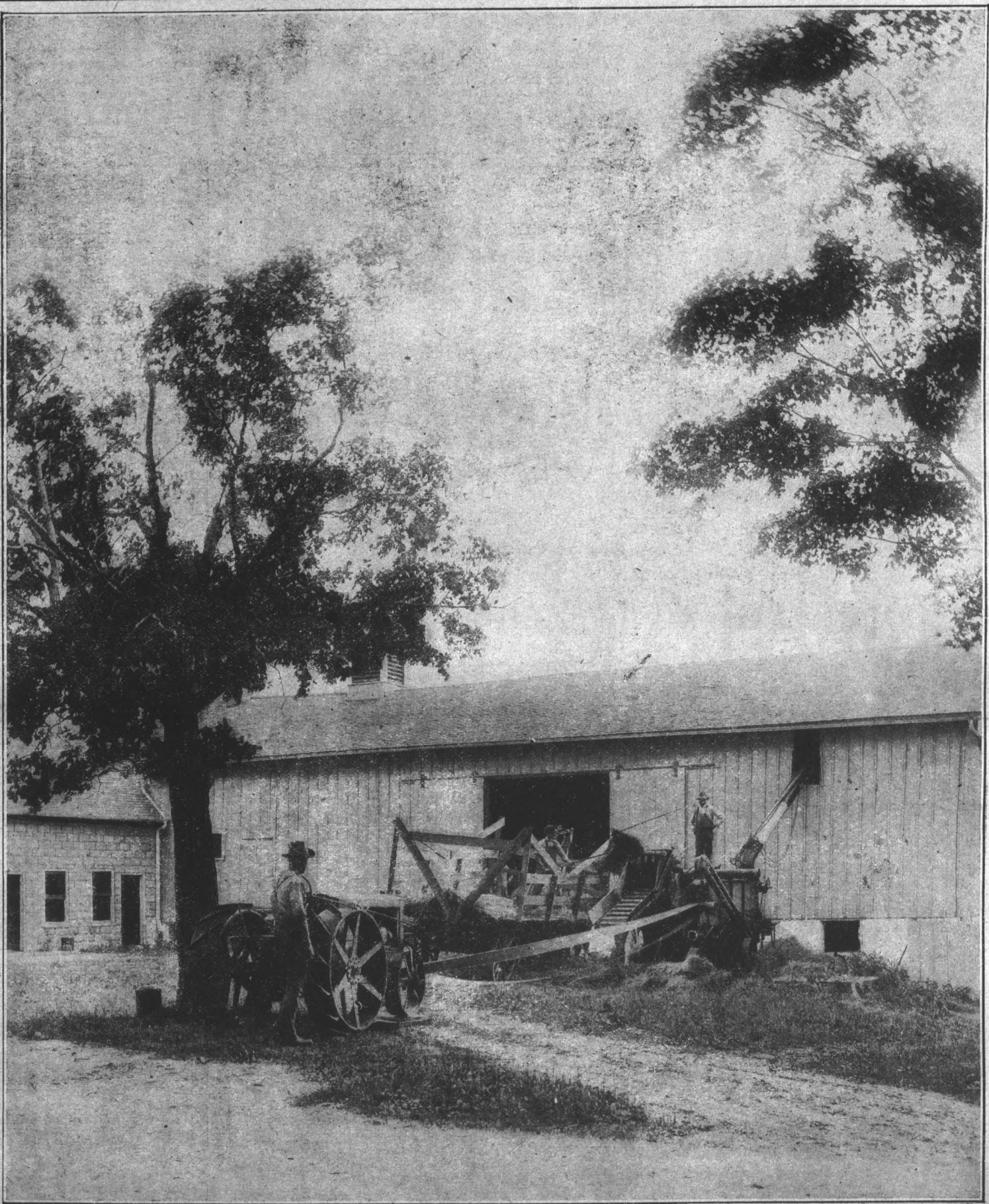
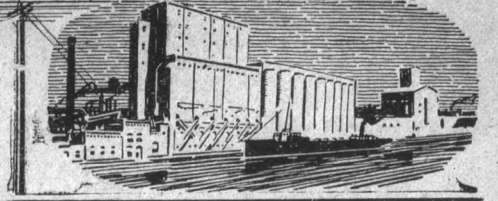


The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



HULLING THE CLOVER SEED

In this Issue:—Are the Farmers Losing Interest in State Fair?—In Western Canada With Farm Paper Editors—Is Ingham County Man Michigan's Champion Bean Grower?

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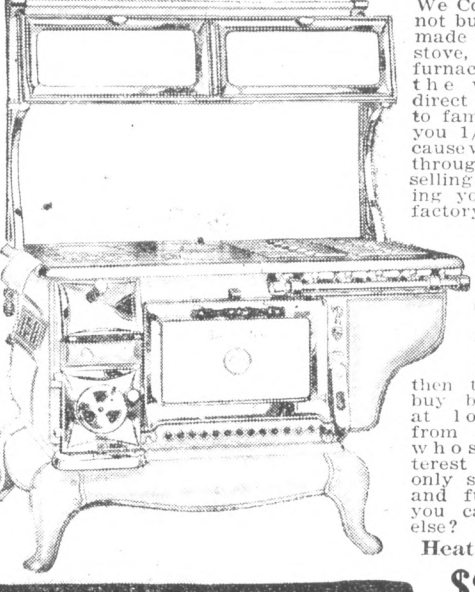
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The furnace we bought works fine. The coldest days I have it 82 in the house when it is 10 below outside, and we do this on coal at \$5.40 a ton. Last winter all we burned was 6 tons in a big 8 room house. The amount we save in the price of coal will pay for itself in a few years. We saved better than \$100 by buying a KALAMAZOO.
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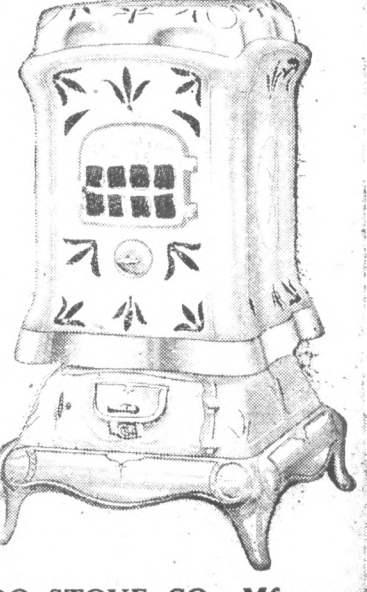
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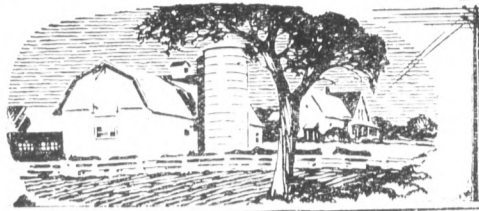


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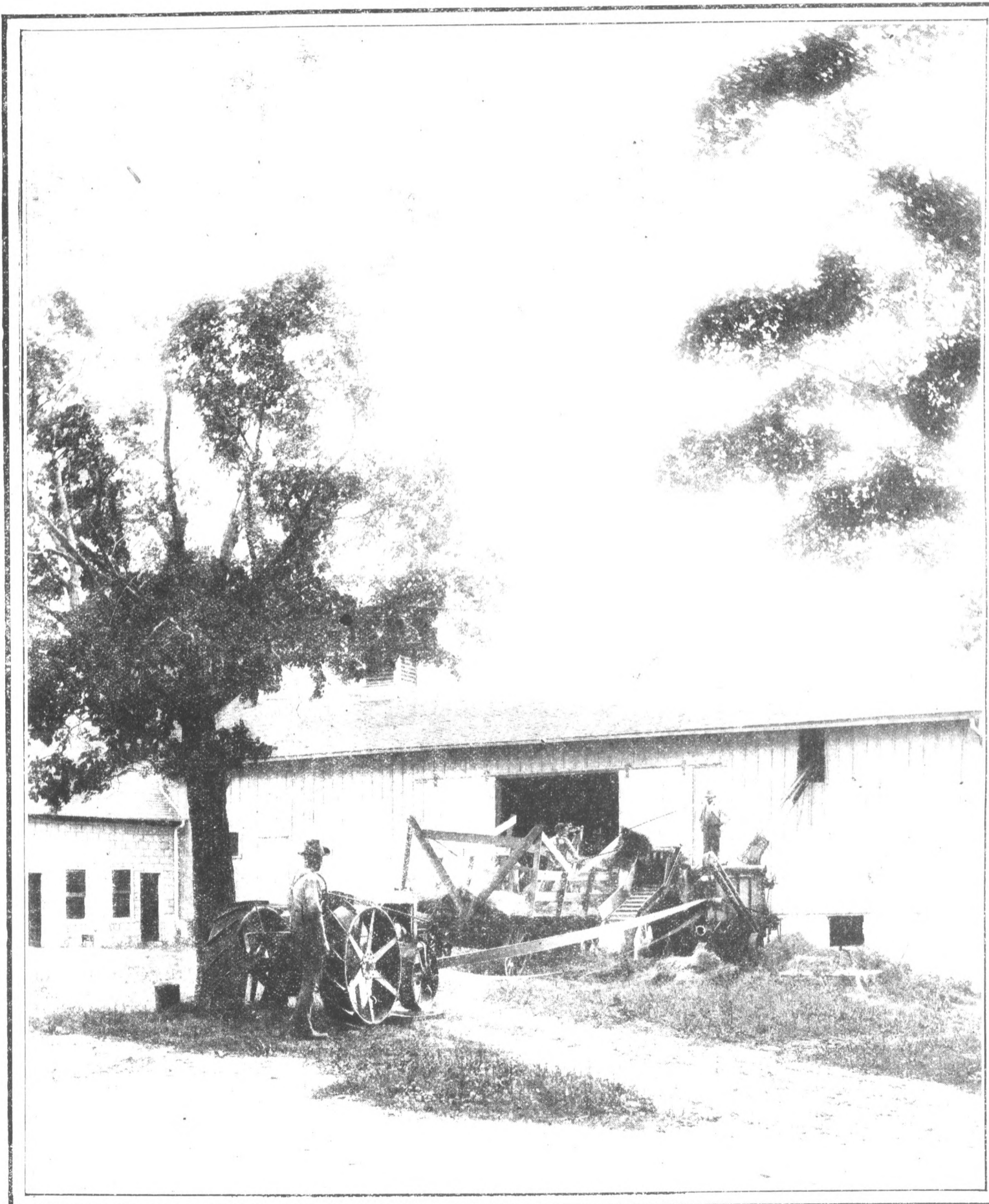
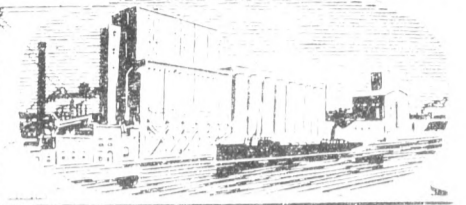
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Current Agricultural News

STRONG FOR WINTER SHORT COURSES

MR. and Mrs. Roland Hill and their three boys are not only strong supporters of a well-planned home garden, but are also strong supporters of the winter Short Courses in Agriculture offered at Michigan State College at East Lansing.

James, the eldest of the three boys, graduated from the Short Courses a few years ago and is now a cow tester in Genesee Number 5 association. Lester will begin his second year of the Two Year Sixteen Weeks Course October 26, which is the opening date for this course. Lloyd will begin work in this same course next year. The boys are enthusiastic farmers and keenly appreciate the value of the Agricultural Short Courses.

As one drives into the front yard of the Hill home his eye is immediately attracted to the beautiful garden at the side of the yard. On closer investigation one soon learns that this plot of ground is not ar-

ranged for beauty as much as it is arranged for its utility. A home garden to supply the family with fresh fruits and vegetables during the entire growing season as well as enough to preserve for the winter months is a hobby of Mrs. Hills. She, by the way, enjoys the support and assistance of the boys who have a keen sense of pride in the family garden.

The following list of plants and varieties show that careful study has been given to this home garden which practically feeds the family:

Grapes: Concord, Wordens.
Plums: Lombard, Bradshaw, Burbank, Reine Claud.

Cherries: Early Richmond, Montmorency, Gov. Wood, Bing.

Pears: Bartlett, Kieffer.
Peaches: Prolifics, Elberta, Crawford, Engle Mammoth.

Berries: Red Raspberries, Cumberland, Eldorado, Dewberries I.

Vegetables: Asparagus, rhubarb, carrots, peas, beans, sweet corn, (3 kinds), parsnips, cabbage, beets, swisschard, onions, squash (2

kinds), watermelons, muskmelons, tomatoes, potatoes (early, late).

GET-TOGETHER FOR CROP IMPROVEMENT MEN

THE gathering of about 200 members of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association at the Michigan State College at East Lansing November 6 and 7 for a "Harvest Home" celebration is the first of a series of annual gatherings which it is predicted at the college will increase in popularity until they become one of the outstanding events of the year in state agricultural circles.

As members have been asked to bring their families about 500 persons are expected to be on the campus for the two day session. The meeting while of a definite practical value is also to include a number of social features.

On the morning and afternoon of the sixth the visitors will visit the informal technical discussions on the activities of the college along this line will be given by members of the college farm crops department which is to cooperate with the association in holding the meeting.

For the evening program a husking bee in the new Union Memorial

Building will be an unusual feature. Paul Smith of Albion is to organize an orchestra of fiddlers who will play tunes suitable for the old time square dances, Virginia reels and circle two-steps in addition to the newer steps.

To provide entertainment for those for whom dancing holds no appeal, a program of vocal solos, recitations and games will be arranged. At night as many of the visitors as can be accommodated will sleep in the union building while the others will be lodged at private homes in East Lansing.

Inspection of the crops department of the college, the laboratories and greenhouses is scheduled for the morning of the seventh.

In the afternoon the visitors are to attend the football game between the Michigan State College eleven and the team from the University of Toledo.

Among the speakers who will be heard during the gathering are Garfield Farley of Albion, president of the association, President Kenyon L. Butterfield of the college and Dean R. S. Shaw. Howard Rather, secretary of the association and director of the farm crops department of the college is arranging details of the program.

Speaking of the meeting, Prof. J. F. Cox declared, "We want to make this a community gathering. Farmers and their families are to get acquainted with the college and its students."—L. McC.

SELECTING POTATOES FOR SHOW

THE Thumb of Michigan Potato Show to be held at Mayville, Mich., on Nov. 11, 12 and 13th should be of infinite value to all potato growers. There is no more effective way to learn the methods of economical high quality potato production than by selecting potatoes for a show and then attending the show, studying the selections of the various exhibitors, states H. C. Moore, potato specialist from the Michigan State College.

The time for selection of potatoes for showing is at digging time. Do not wait until the potatoes are stored. Every effort must be made to select potatoes that are free from mechanical injuries and other blemishes; therefore it is important to dig the potatoes by hand. If possible make the selection on a clear day when the soil is comparatively dry. Select at least twice as many potatoes as are actually required for the exhibit. Remember that exhibit potatoes should be uniform in size, shape and color and typical of the variety selected. Discard all tubers showing scab, scurf, wire worm or other injuries. Save only those potatoes that are of medium size (8 to 10 ounces), smooth and symmetrical.

After the potatoes are dug leave them exposed to the air for an hour or so until the skin dries and hardens, then wrap each potato in paper before removing from the field. Store them in a cool dark cellar that is frost proof.

A few days before the show make a final selection. Brush the potatoes carefully with a soft bristled brush, removing all dirt from the skin and eyes. Then rub lightly with a soft flannel cloth. Do not wash show potatoes. Enough potatoes should have been saved so that those showing defect can be discarded. A set of postal scales is handy in selecting potatoes for uniform weight.

After the final selection has been made wrap each potato separately in newspaper and pack them snugly in a stout wooden box that is lined with several thicknesses of paper. If the potatoes are loosely packed they will be bruised while in transit to the show.

The grower's name and address as well as the name of the variety and the class in which it is entered should be placed on both the inside and the outside of the package. The instructions issued by the management of the show relative to shipping and exhibiting the potatoes should be carefully observed.

Gentlemen: I think my subscription to the M. B. F. must be about expired. While I am not a farmer I very much appreciate the paper. I wish it was so you could send out a publication every week. Find enclosed one dollar for one year.—C. J. Robinson, Highland park, Michigan.



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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1925

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Are the Farmers Losing Interest in State Fair?

Is Michigan State Fair Living Up To Its Opportunities As An Agricultural Exposition, Or Is It Receiving Unwarranted Criticism?

THE Michigan State Fair can not yet rank with the better agricultural fairs of the Middle West. First class buildings have been added to make very complete equipment, the exhibit space was pretty well filled, and the turnstiles showed a good attendance, but as we see it there are still two important deficiencies to be remedied. There should be more dairy cattle exhibited and a much larger dairy farmer, or if you prefer it, farmer attendance. Perhaps the former would help remedy the latter."

Thus reads the opening paragraph of an article appearing in Hoard's dairymen on the recent state fair at Detroit. Continuing into the article we read:

"The attendance this year was the best in the history of the fair with 140,000 the big day, Labor Day, but it was largely a city crowd.

"The dairy cattle show included just about 450 head for the five breeds with five or six of the heaviest winning herds from out of state. It's fine to have these herds present but in as good a dairy state as Michigan there should be more good state owned cattle out. We think that the cattle are there and we think if more were shown, more dairy cattle men would attend the fair.

"The county show herds have brought out much larger exhibits at some other state fairs and given a fair trial at Michigan would perhaps do the same thing."

Criticism in State

We need not go out of Michigan to find criticism of our state fair. The Detroit News recently carried a story in its columns regarding the loss of farmer interest. It declared that only one day of the ten each year was set aside as a day for the farmers and it was not accompanied by special ceremonies or program. "With the emphasis laid upon non-agricultural attractions, many farmers have lost interest and have ceased to attend or send exhibits, contenting themselves with their own county fairs or the West Michigan State Fair at Grand Rapids," continues the News.

The Grand Rapids Press is authority for the statement that the Governor is not pleased with the Detroit exposition, feeling that more attention should be given agriculture and the circus features should be reduced. It is suggested that he has been displeased with the fair for some time, and that criticism of the exposition has been quite general for some time.

To Retain Interest

We have felt for some time that the farmers of Michigan were losing interest in the state fair but we have hesitated to criticize hoping there would be a change in the policy of the directors and the interests of the farmers would again be paramount. But each year you see fewer rural folks although statements are given out that the total attendance increases each year which indicates it is city people who are turning out in increasing numbers.

One argument advanced for the decrease in farmer attendance is the heavy traffic, but this can be solved without much difficulty, we believe. Another argument is the location of the fair. True, it is in the southeast corner of the state, but with autos and good roads it is not far. Another argument advanced is that the fair is too long, that the show men and breeders plan to make a fair each week. Those who

have attended the fair regularly for the last 5 or 6 years know that they used to be there and so why will they not come now? The number of days is the same as it was then.

Opinions of Farm Leaders

We asked several of the farm leaders in Michigan whether they thought the Michigan State Fair was living up to its opportunities as an agricultural exhibition, and found their replies varied but the general opinion was that it was not.

Dr. Kenyon Butterfield, president of the Michigan State College, advised that he was not able to get down to the fair this year but stated "I have heard the observation that the fair did not seem to command the attendance of the bona fide farmers it that should. I have no proof of this."

"I have hardly been in close enough touch with the Michigan State Fair during the past two years to give you the most intelligent answer to your telegram," writes Clark L. Brody, secretary-manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

"In general I think the plan upon which the Michigan State Fair has been operated lacks many things to be desired in the most successful agricultural fair," he continues. "Whether it can be made to attain

the desired possibilities depends largely, in my estimation, on whether in its present location it can become a more important educational factor in the agricultural development of the state and still remain self-supporting financially.

Under Handicap

"I feel that the Fair is under a rather serious handicap in its present location as far as the support of the agricultural interests of the state is concerned. Not only is it situated far from the center of our agricultural interests but also many of our farmers are very reluctant to undergo the hazards of the traffic congestion that must necessarily be experienced in a city the size of Detroit. As the city grows still larger I believe this condition will become worse and in order for our State Fair to continue to exist without the appropriation of large sums of public money it be unquestionably be necessary for the management to provide to a large degree the purely entertainment and midway features in order to attract a sufficient number of the people from Detroit to finance the institution.

"Unquestionably the State Fair has great possibilities in agricultural education and it is surely to

be hoped that the Michigan State Fair will be able to fulfill its true mission in the state."

James N. McBride, Shiawassee county farmer and widely known throughout the state, advises that he had the impression that agriculture was not specially served or advanced by the state fair, while Arthur W. Jewett, of Mason, 1924 "Hay King" at the International, believes "There is no question but what the Michigan State Fair at Detroit is one of the best agricultural fairs in the middle west. Through the untiring efforts of Secretary Dickinson the fair has reached a very high place agriculturally. Exhibits of live stock and farm produce are exhibited from every corner of the state, for the past two years exhibits have come from the upper peninsula and have taken many prizes."

Our Lansing correspondent, Stanley M. Powell, believes that the fair has had considerable criticism that it does not deserve. After commenting on the special prizes to live stock shown by Michigan breeders and to the emphasis that is being placed on Boys' and Girls' Club he points out that he is not satisfied with the educational results which are being secured. He regards the ideal fair as an educational institution, combining the educational advantages of the different departments of the agricultural college, the state and U. S. Department of Agriculture, products of the best live stock breeders, crop growers and horticulturists, and exhibits of industrial progress which are of interest to up-to-date farmers and home-makers.

Milestones of Progress

"Our fairs should be milestones which mark the progress we are making in agricultural, horticultural and industrial development," he writes. "They should be the examination days at which the farmers bring their products and have them compared by competent judges in order that they may see the progress which they are making and be brought in touch with the other farmers who perhaps have been more successful than they.

"In my judgement, the time has come to decide once for all what is to be the main purpose of the fair. If we decide it is to be an educational institution, we can hardly expect it to be entirely self-supporting. Our schools and colleges do not pay their own way. If we want it to be entirely self-supporting then amusements are bound to come into increasing prominence, and quite largely eclipse the educational advantages.

"It might be said in this connection that at present the state fair at Detroit receives an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars a year from the state, twenty-five thousand dollars of which goes toward the payment of premiums. We can not justify the continuance of these state appropriations which are made possible by the taxes levied upon the citizens of the eighty-three Michigan counties unless the fair is going to be an institution of general benefit, not only the factory workers and other inhabitants of Detroit, but to a majority of the population of our great agricultural and industrial state."

Thus the evidence would indicate that as an agricultural fair the Michigan State Fair is lacking and something must be done if it is to serve the state as a whole and not just Detroit and surrounding cities and towns. Something must be done soon.

Fair Wrong Says Detroit Newspaper

ANOTHER Michigan State Fair has come and gone. Several hundred thousand persons paid the 75-cent admission fee and doubtless a nice blue ink balance will be shown on the books.

But comments made by many of those who visited the fair seem to indicate that they were not altogether satisfied, they were looking for something they could not find. "Oh, yes, I came out to see what's here. But it's the same old fair."

This vague dissatisfaction is not limited to visitors at this particular fair. It seems to be true at nearly all fairs of the present day. What is the matter? Are the men responsible for fair policies in a rut? Or, under the stress of competition from movies, golf and automobiles, have they followed off after false gods? Clearly, something is wrong.

All of this leads to the question: What and why is a fair? There have been fairs since time immemorial. The fair is one of man's oldest institutions, nearly as old as the market place. It is by its very nature social. It is the place where once a year all the people may meet to eat and drink and pay together. But it is more; it is the place where they may get away from the monotony of every-day routine, view each other's proudest handiwork, feel the throb of civilization's progress and dream great dreams of what they themselves will do during the coming year. It is—or ought to be—a source of inspiration for all the people and the concrete embodiment of their ideals.

The agricultural fairs in the United States began with competitive exhibits of farm products, accompanied by quiet family picnics. This was all very well in the pioneer days, but people soon came to demand something more. The story of the evolution of fair management seems to have been mostly a story of opportunism. Managers and governing bodies of fairs, faced with the necessity of breaking even financially, have resorted to any device to increase the revenue.

As a result, we have at our fairs circus attractions, advertising concessions, hot dog stands—and some worth-while, but rather uninteresting exhibits. The theory of the average fair board seems to be that the pill of education is invariably bitter and must be sugar-coated with jazzy entertainment. How utterly stupid! It is like throwing baubles to a baby who cries for milk!

What is needed is a new kind of management, one with enough boldness to break away from the established paths and enough vision to give the masses of the people what they really want, not merely what a few jazz-crazed thousands seem to want.

Perhaps one of these days a management with such boldness and such vision will appear. When it does it will build up a fair which will express in imaginative and creative form the life ideals of the community. Visitors to this fair will go not only to look and learn, but to take part as well. It will truly represent not only agriculture, but all industries. Exhibits will be intended not merely to advertise, but to educate by illustrating industrial products and processes. They will not be motionless, hackneyed and uninteresting, but replete with action and ideas that will stimulate new thought and enterprise. The entertainment will not be of the circus type, completely out of harmony with the purposes of the fair, but will consist chiefly of music, folk dancing, pageantry and sports. There will be a suitable auditorium, where visitors may listen to lectures on better families, better babies and anything else that is worthy. There will be banquet halls where the great social groups may meet in good fellowship.

This fair will be of, by and for the people. It will be their harvest festival of rejoicing and aspiration. It will mark, once a year, the realization of goals attained and the setting of other goals yet to be reached.—The Detroit News.

In Western Canada With Farm Paper Editors

First of Series of Articles About What They Saw During Tour of Country North of Us

By MILON GRINNELL

RECENTLY I had the pleasure of being one of a party of nearly eighty, composed of agricultural editors of America and their wives, to tour western Canada as the guests of the Dominion government, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway. The trip started at Chicago on August 22nd and we went to the Pacific Coast and returned to our starting point on September 7th. We studied agriculture in Canada at close hand. We visited the world-famous mountain resorts of that country. We ate more than our fill of the fine food produced in Canada. We renewed old friendships and made new ones. Truly, it was a wonderful trip.

We left Chicago Saturday night, at 10 o'clock, over the Soo line, with only part of our party on board as many planned on joining us at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Morning found us still in Wisconsin so we had an opportunity to see a little of that state as well as some of southern Minnesota. If one did not know it was Wisconsin you could not tell it from our own state, Michigan. Everywhere we saw the need of rain, the grass looked as dry as powder and the rivers were nearly dry in many places. I believe our corn looks better than any I saw while away.

When we arrived at Minneapolis we found we had time to take a drive around Minneapolis and St. Paul, if we so desired, and the majority of the party got aboard sight-seeing busses. We were shown the principal sights, which included the Ford factory in St. Paul and was pointed out to us as second in size to the one at Detroit. We also saw the flour mills for which the "Twin Cities" are famous.

Into Canada

We left Minneapolis at 5 o'clock that afternoon headed for Winnipeg and arrived there the next morning, Monday, August 24, to be welcomed by J. H. Evans, deputy Minister of Agriculture and a delegation of prominent citizens. During the forenoon we visited the Manitoba Agricultural College where we inspected the buildings and grounds. There had been a hard rain the previous day and the soil, which seems to be a black clay and resembles in stickiness the gumbo of our western states, was in such a shape that we could not visit the experiment plots but we were shown enough to convince us that for a college that has been established only 11 years they are doing some fine work. They only have 21 inches of rainfall during a normal year compared with over 30 inches in Michigan, and they

have to figure on early frosts and weather that sometimes goes to 50 degrees below zero. I asked one of the professors if a silo was part of the Canadian farm program. He said that the farmers made some silage but kept it in trench silos as our type of silo would freeze completely through during the real cold weather in Manitoba.

At noon we were served a fine meal, said to be the everyday fare of the students, and learned that everything we had to eat, with the exception of the salt and pepper, was produced on the College farm.

The College grounds and buildings cost approximately \$4,000,000

The provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan each have a wheat pool and each pool functions by itself but the selling is all done through a central marketing agency. The only assistance they had from the government was in a financial way and every cent is being paid back with interest. They have had their opposition but their faith in cooperation is strong and so far they have won their fight. When the price is too low in their estimate they will go into the market and buy until it goes up to a reasonable level. The cost of operation has been held down very well. Salaries for the right men are good



House on the ranch of the Prince of Wales in the foothills of the Rockies. We spent nearly a day on the ranch.

and the annual maintenance is a little less than \$400,000 or 65c per capita of the population of the province. During the noon hour we learned that development started in Manitoba 45 years ago and the total population today is 612,000, of which more than half lives on the farms. The area of the province exceeds that of Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, New York and Ohio combined. The average farm contains 274 acres and the grains produced include: wheat, rye, oats, barley, and flax. Corn is grown quite successfully on a limited scale. Dairying and stock raising are given much attention as is also the production of poultry. Several times on the trip we were served Manitoba turkey and it cannot be beat.

During the afternoon we met with officials of the Manitoba Wheat Pool to learn how the farmers were going about it to market their own wheat and I believe most of us came away with the thought in mind that co-operators of this country can learn much from their Canadian cousins.

but they have avoided the trouble many of the cooperative associations in the States have had because of too high salaries.

When the wheat is delivered an initial payment of \$1 is made, and in the final settlement all receive the same price, so there is no reason for a grower rushing his crop to market, nor is there any reason for him holding it until most of the crop has been sold. The final settlement for the 1924 crop showed that the growers received slightly over \$1.62 net.

On to Brandon

From Winnipeg we traveled westward through the "Portage Plains", one of the finest farming sections in the Canadian west, to the city of Brandon. Here we were taken by autos on a tour of the farming territory and we stopped to inspect several fine farms. We were in the land of wheat and it was visible on all sides of us as far as we could see. Here and there would be a field of winter rye and all of it seemed to be coming along fine. I

saw one fine field of corn on the trip but if they had a frost during the first week of September, as they often do, I am afraid it was caught with the ears just past the milk stage. It was here that we heard the word "stook" used for shock. It was a "stook" of wheat, and not a shock.

On our return we were taken to the Dominion Experiment Station Farm where we were given an appetizing lunch and then shown about the farm. A recent hail storm had damaged the fruit and garden crops but in spite of this everything looked very good and we were all impressed with the work being done. From here we went to the horticultural exhibit at the fair grounds where we saw some of the finest flowers I have ever looked at, in this country or any other. The fruit and garden produce were equally as good. Rain fall in this section is about 18 inches a year.

Summer Fallowing

It was at Brandon that we first learned of the importance of fallowing to the Canadian farmer. In Michigan a farmer may summer fallow once in several years and then only on a very small scale. If the quack grass or thistles seem to be getting the best of the crop in some field he will summer fallow, otherwise he never thinks of it. In Canada a field is summer fallowed at least every third year and some times every other year. They plow the field early in June and then cultivate it from three to five times during the summer with what is known as a duck-foot cultivator. Much of the work is done with horses although we were informed that a tractor was owned on nearly every farm and many of the farmers had several.

The city of Brandon has one of the three central heating plants in western Canada. Practically every large building in the center of the city as well as many of the homes are heated by this system. One man said that he lived in a three-room apartment and had plenty of heat all winter at a cost of only \$4 per month. We editors shivered when we thought how much heat we would get in this country for \$4 a month. The heat goes through a meter the same as gas and electricity and all three are furnished by the same company.

"Home of the Mounted Police"

This was our last stop in this province on our way west and we woke up the next morning, Wednesday, in Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan. This province was formed only twenty years ago and today it

(Continued on Page 19)

Is Ingham County Man Michigan's Champion Bean Grower?

By E. A. LITTLE

THERE may be larger bean acreages occasionally than those planted by Clarence A. Diehl of Dansville, Mich., but if there are the chances are they are planted by large land corporations, and there are few such in Michigan. Huge bean acreages are common in California and Colorado, but in Michigan the usual planting of beans is about 10 acres for the average farmer, with sometimes a farmer plunging with 40 acres or so.

For at least five years Mr. Diehl, who also has a wide reputation as a road contractor, has averaged 200 acres of beans a year, cultivated by himself, and this year he is sponsoring 45 additional acres of beans, cultivated by a neighbor.

Mr. Diehl controls 1200 acres of excellent farm land, a large part of which he owns. Of the 200 acres devoted to beans, 100 acres are of the Robust variety, which has consistently brought his average yield to and beyond the 20-bushel mark, with an occasional yield running to 40 bushels per acre, truly a remarkable record, according to his neighbors, who for years talked slightly of his efforts to succeed at farming with his main crop "just beans." At this time, many of those who formerly joked fun at the "bean farmer" are

themselves growing beans, with profit to themselves, and the community at large.

Of the remaining 100 acres of beans, 60 of them are common pea beans, and 40 acres red kidneys. Mr. Diehl's land is a rather heavy clay loam, which is easily handled and which hasn't blown away into the next county as considerable acre-

age in Ingham county has this year. While Mr. Diehl uses the ordinary bean cultural methods, he has grown them so long and made such a study of bean culture that he is able consistently to secure better returns than his neighbors.

"Beans have been a most satisfactory crop for me," he said, while enjoying a beautiful Sunday after-



A view of part of one of Mr. Clarence A. Diehl's fields of beans.

noon on the veranda of his modern and well kept home. "Of course there has been considerable publicity, not deserved at all, but I don't mind that. It has proved a fine cash crop, the cultivation has been relatively easy, and the beans haven't hurt my land a bit. In fact they have helped it."

Asked about the reported large checks he has received for consignments of beans delivered to Lansing and other elevators, Mr. Diehl informed the reporter the largest check received at any one time was about \$4,500, with several running well above \$2,000. "I don't sell all to one firm," he remarked. "Several Lansing firms have treated me remarkably well, but every once in a while I deliver beans to the cooperative elevator at Williamston, in which I am a stockholder."

Mr. Diehl, a young and progressive man of about 40 years, is looked up to by the people of the Dansville community, takes the lead in community affairs, and is rapidly making a name for himself that extends far beyond his local boundaries. His wife and a splendid little family are happy and contented on the farm, which adjoins the corporate limits of the village, and they have good reason to be.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



MEAL TIME IN THE BARNYARD.—Mrs. Clifford Dunham, of Elsie, sent us this picture and wrote us that this was the way they brought up the orphans in her father's sheep fold



COMING M. B. F. AGENT.—"This is my son, George," writes Edward James, M. B. F. agent. "He is going to sell Business Farmer when he gets old enough."



THESE ARE NOT DRUGSTORE COWBOYS.—No sir, they are cowboys from Tuscola county and they live on a farm. They are Lawrence and Gerald Prime, of Akron, with their pony, Daisy. L. Prime is their daddy.



"GOING BERRYING."—Dad and the boys are going to pick some berries, according to S. Woodward, Burt.



EIGHT COUNTRY COUSINS.—"Our nieces, nephews and our own children," wrote Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Pritchard, of Evert, sending this picture to us.



"WHO WILL SET THIS TIRE?"—F. L. Russell, of Lapeer, sent the picture and asks this question.



DAD AND HIS HORSES.—This is Frank, Lew and Dick. Lew Travis, of Vermontville, with Frank and Dick, his team of matched Percherons, weighing 3200 pounds.



BALANCE ROCK, COLORADO.—John Terpstra, South Boardman, took this picture.



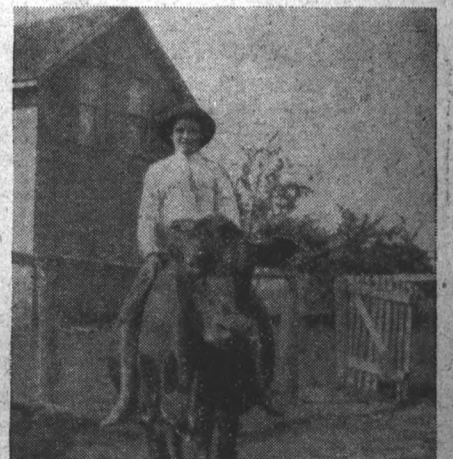
FLOCK OF WHITE LEGHORNS.—"Here are a few of the White Leghorns we raised this year," writes Mrs. Dana Irwin, Vermontville. "Our hired man among them."



TAKING A REST.—This nice pig belongs to Esther Erbes, Reed City. Esther must feed her pig very well.



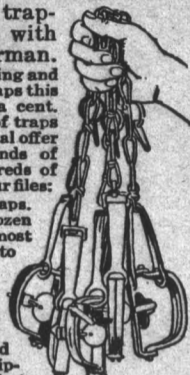
"LET 'ER RAIN NOW, THIS IS THE LAST LOAD."—The expression on the face of Raymond, son of Wesley Badour, of Au Gres, would indicate that is what he is thinking. He helped his dad haul in the hay.



TAKING THE COW TO PASTURE.—When Melvin Kennedy, of Eilon takes the cow to pasture he only walks one way.

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"Thanks for trap refund. When I need more traps or supplies will send to you for them. Have shipped to different houses, but after this all my furs go to Silberman."—E. Fricks, State Center, Iowa.

Send today for facts regarding this offer of free traps; also free supply list and market forecast, that keep you posted on right prices. If you want more money for your furs, write

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USE WINDMILL ON WATER PRESSURE SYSTEM

I have a water pressure system and want to know if a windmill could be used successfully to pump the water and maintain a pressure of say 40 pounds. Would a ten-foot mill furnish enough power over an eight-foot mill to pay the difference in cost? Is there any attachment that can be placed on a windmill that will automatically cause the mill to maintain a nearly constant pressure?—B. G., Gratiot County.

I WOULD say that a windmill ten feet in diameter would be satisfactory for this purpose and I have seen quite a number of them around the state used in this way.

An automatic device can be attached which will turn the windmill on when a pressure drops to a certain amount and turn it off when it reaches 40 or 50 pounds. In this way as long as the wind is more or less constant, pressure can be maintained in the tank and the outfit will be practically automatic.—O. E. Robey, Department of Agricultural Engineering, M. S. C.

SHARE OF PROPERTY

First cousins have been married thirty years, adopted three children, now all adults. Husband has brothers and sisters. If husband should die without making a will what share would his widow receive of his estate? In case the property is owned jointly by husband and wife, then what share would wife receive at husband's death.—D. F., Ewart, Mich.

UPON the death of the husband, the widow would be entitled to one third and the children two thirds of the estate. If the property is owned jointly, the wife would receive it all upon the death of the husband.—Legal Editor.

OWNER OF FRUIT FROM TREE NEAR ROAD

I have hickory nut trees along the road side. Although the trees stand on my land, inside the fence, there are some limbs that hang over the fence and nuts fall on the road side. Now people claim that the hickory nuts that fall on the road side do not belong to me and anyone else can pick them. They even claim they can shake the nuts off the overhanging limbs. If this is so, can I cut the limbs that hang over the fence so the nuts will not fall over the fence? Or have I a right to prohibit anyone from picking up the nuts?—V. M.

YOU are advised that anyone touching the tree or picking any of its fruit that has fallen on the ground on the right of way, while standing on the public highway, is a trespasser, the same as though they had entered your yard.

All the fruit that falls on the ground belongs to the owner of the land adjoining the right of way. All the owner of the land has granted the township, county and state, is an easement for a highway and only for such purposes.—H. V. Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

PUPILS DO NOT LIVE IN DISTRICT

Can school board order children out of school when they are not residents of district? The distance is 2 1/2 miles and most convenient to go. The school district is which they reside is 3 miles. The school board is willing to pay the tuition of \$14 per pupil, but they ask \$4.00 per month per pupil or \$36 which we are unable to pay. Will the children have to stay away from school entirely or will the school board have to provide a way to take the children to and from school, or can they compell the children to walk 3 miles, or 6 miles, both ways?—H. S., Midland, Mich.

IF children are not residents of a school district, the board is under no obligation to accept them even though they are willing to pay tuition unless the parents or guardians own property in the school district where they wish to attend

school, in which case the district must accept them, but may charge the tuition, giving credit on the tuition for the amount of the school tax paid by the father.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

BORERS IN TIMBER

We live in an old house and the worms are eating the sills and sleepers to such an extent that piles of sawdust lay on the cellar floor. Is there anything we can do to stop them before they weaken the timber? We cannot see them.—J. M., Hudson, Mich.

MOST of this damage to old houses is perpetrated by two general types of insects although occasionally there are other borers that contribute. Of these two, one is a large beetle that lays its eggs in the bark and whose larvae work into the timber when the latter is used with the bark still on. This type of borer is as big as a lead pencil in diameter, and tunnels anywhere in the timber. The other common

INFORMATION WANTED

Can any reader give any information on how to make fish oil and how to apply it?—J. P., Elwell, Mich.

type of borer is known as a powder post beetle and is of comparatively small size, making a hole no larger than a darning needle. It works in sap wood only and will not attack the heart wood although it will sometimes reduce all of the sap wood to a fine flour-like powder.

The control of these insects is, at best, difficult because the timbers are usually not exposed so that one can get at them. In case the borer happens to be one of the larger sort, I would inject kerosene with an oil gun syringe or something of the kind into the tunnels and in the cases of

the powder post beetle, I would try to soak kerosene into the timber, perhaps by pouring it on or in whatever way seems best under the conditions. The hope is to get the kerosene to creeping along in the fine dust just as ink creeps in blotting paper and finally reach inside where the fumes will penetrate and kill the insects.

Another possibility, of course is that ants may be at work and white ants are becoming more and more common everywhere in Michigan.

We are always anxious to see the specimens whenever it is possible to get them, since when we once know the exact species of insects present, we can be much more definite in making recommendations.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, Michigan State College.

CAN HOUSE BE TAXED?

I own a farm. Now my son got married and wants to work so he bought a little house for \$40 and moved on my place. Now they tax him for personal property and he has \$330 to pay as taxes. Can they do this?—J. C., Valley Center, Mich.

IF your son placed the house on the farm with the intention of it staying there and becoming a part of the place, he would not be liable for taxes on it as personal property. If it were only a temporary building, it could be taxed as personal property.—Legal Editor.

MUST PAY FOR SUPPORT

We took a girl when she was eight years old. Her mother is dead and her father works in the city and has no home so as to keep her. We have kept her for eight years now and I have not charged anything for her board and room, and now she is grown up her father wants to take, and she does not want to go, and we want to keep her. Could you tell me if he could take her?—G. B., Sunfield, Mich.

I AM of the opinion the father would not be entitled to the custody of the child without first paying for her support during the time she was under your care.—Legal Editor.

FUR DEPARTMENT

MICHIGAN GAME LAWS

Open seasons: Deer (male, with horns not less than 3 inches above the skull), bear, Nov. 15 to Nov. 30. Rabbit, hare (see exception), Oct. 15 to Jan. 31. Exception: Snowshoe or jack rabbit, Oct. 15 to Feb. 15. Squirrel (fox), Oct. 25 to Oct. 30. Ruffed grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, male Chinese or ring-necked pheasants, woodcock, Oct. 25 to Oct. 31. Duck, goose, brant, Wilson snipe, coot, gallinule, black-bellied and golden plovers, yellowlegs, Sept. 16 to Dec. 31. Rail, other than coot and gallinule, Sept. 16 to Nov. 30.

No open season: Elk, moose, caribou, dove, quail, squirrel (except fox squirrel), Canada or spruce grouse, hen pheasant, wild turkey, swans, wood duck, eider ducks, auks, bittern, sand-hill and whooping cranes, gannet, grebes, gulls, herons, jaegers, loons, murrelets, tern, and all shore birds (except woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, black-bellied and golden plovers, and yellowlegs).

Hunting and fishing licenses: Non-resident: Deer, \$50; small game, \$10; fish, general, \$5; special (fish, except brook trout and bass), \$2 (fishing license not required of person under 18 years of age). Resident: Deer, \$2.50; small game, \$1.25. Issued by county clerks, director, or deputy. Licenses issued to persons under 17 and over 12 on application of parent or guardian, who must accompany such minor when hunting. Residents and minor children may hunt during open season small game on own inclosed land on which they reside without a license. Unlawful to hunt on posted lands without consent of owner or person in possession.

Bag limits and possession: One deer a season; 5 fox squirrels a day, 15 a season; 7 rabbits a day, 10 in possession; 5 ruffed grouse or prairie chicken a day, 10 each in possession, 20 ruffed grouse, 25

prairie chicken a season; 2 Chinese or ring-necked pheasants a day, 4 a season; 15 ducks a day, 30 in possession, 50 a calendar week; 5 geese and brant a day, 8 in possession, 15 a season; 5 woodcock a day, 10 in possession, 20 a season; 15 in all of black-bellied and golden plovers and yellowlegs a day, 15 in possession, 25 each a season; 50 sora and 25 in all of other rails, coots and gallinules a day. Game birds lawfully killed may be possessed during first 10 days of close season, except partridge, during first five days, and game animals during first 30 days thereof. Camping party of six or not less than four licensed hunters maintaining a camp of not less than four persons for not less than seven days may, under permit (fee \$3), kill one deer for camp purposes.

Interstate transportation: Export prohibited of all protected game. Exceptions: (1) Deer may be transported outside the State to reach a point within the State. (2) Non-resident licensee may take out, as hand baggage, open to view, one day's bag limit of birds, and may ship one deer lawfully killed by himself when license tag and seal are attached. (3) Deer skins and green or unmounted buck-deer heads may be exported under permit. Game taken outside of State and legally exported may be possessed in like manner as game taken in State.

Sale: Sale prohibited of all protected game; provided, deer skins and green or mounted buck-deer heads lawfully taken may be sold or transported under permit.

The director upon approval of the Conservation Commission may close or shorten the season and otherwise restrict the taking of any species of game (except that he may not modify open seasons on waterfowl as fixed by Federal or State law) for a period not to exceed five years, in any county. Such orders may be modified or rescinded when conditions warrant.



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"Gentlemen: I have been dealing with Montgomery Ward & Co. for 24 years. I have been sending orders from the several different cities in which I have lived. I don't know yet where I can get better service or better value. Your goods are always reliable and give the best satisfaction."

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Martinsburg, Mo.

The Word of Satisfied Customers Is the Final Seal of Approval

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Do you always stop to think that when you buy from Ward's you are sharing in the savings made possible by \$50,000,000 in cash—used to secure these low prices?

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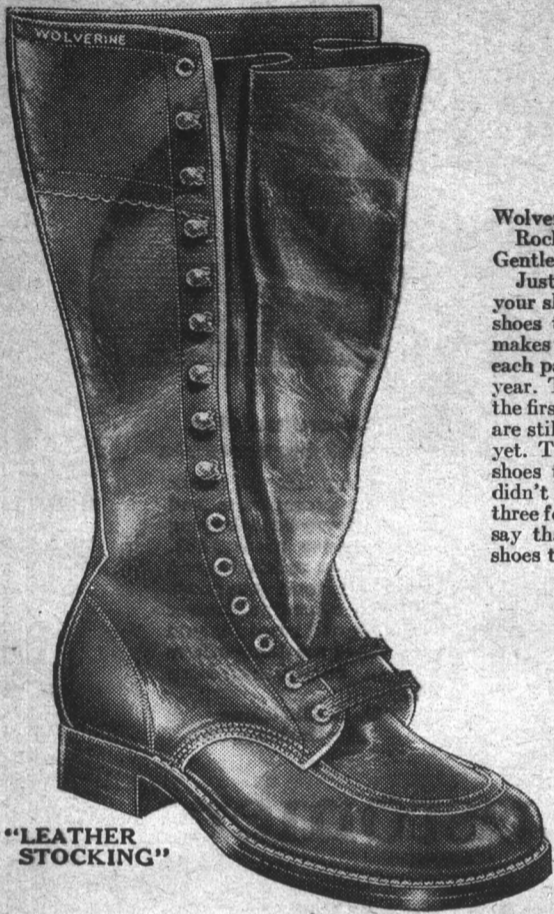
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CORDOVAN HORSE-HIDE



"LEATHER STOCKING"

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 May 10, 1925
 Wolverine Shoe & Tan'g Corp.
 Rockford, Michigan
 Gentlemen:

Just one word to say about your shoes. They are the best shoes that I ever wore. This makes three pairs that I bought, each pair I wore more than a year. The second pair I bought the first of April, 1924, and they are still good for three months yet. They are the only size 8 shoes that I ever bought that didn't hurt my feet. I have got three fellows to try them. They say that they are the easiest shoes they ever wore.

M. P. KELSO,
 Malvern, Iowa

Men—this shoe wears 1000 miles

and it always dries out soft
 It's horsehide tanned a secret way

A shoe to wear 1000 miles. Men thought it could not be done. Now they tell us that 1000 miles is really "nothing at all" for this shoe. Read the letter above. It is like hundreds we receive.

There's a real reason why Wolverines give so much extra wear. They are different from any other work shoe made. It's a different leather to start. Genuine Cordovan Horsehide. The stoutest, toughest leather known to man. The only material that can be used to cover big league baseballs. Used for centuries in making the fine Cossack saddles. Its equal for withstanding hard knocks has never been found.

But heretofore horsehide could never be used in work shoes. It always "tanned up" too stiff. Finally, in our own tanneries, we discovered a new process. We learned the art of making this tough leather soft as a glove. Softer than ordinary leathers. It is thick and heavy. Yet it bends in your fingers as easily as oiled rawhide. And it always stays soft.

Get these shoes soaking wet. They'll always dry out soft as velvet. You'll like Wolverines for their comfort as well as their long wear. Try a pair this season.

Feel the double-thick, soft leather. Flexible as buckskin. Tough as rawhide. That's what you get in horsehide tanned this new way. And, remember, it always stays soft.

We make work shoes exclusively. And we have our own tanneries. Every hide is tanned in our own plant. That assures you uniformly high quality. We produce a model work shoe for every job. Farm, lumber camp, mine or factory—and for every climate. There's a horsehide Wolverine that will just suit you.

Send today for our catalog. If your dealer hasn't Wolverines, please write us and we will refer you to one who has.

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 Formerly Michigan Shoe Makers
 Rockford, Michigan

Reminder Coupon

Tear this out now to remind you to ask your dealer about Wolverine 1000 mile shoes. If he hasn't them in stock, write us direct and we will refer you to one.

Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp.
 Dept. 106, Rockford, Mich.

Wolverine Comfort Shoe



Here's a shoe for the tender foot. Light, soft and easy as a carpet slipper. Fits like an old shoe the first time you slip it on. Suitable for anyone with sensitive feet, or for long wear where you don't have wet weather.

Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. Meeks, Hillsdale County

Fair Days, Past and Present

ANY one attending the fairs this fall would have to be very much engrossed with the races, live stock, shows, hot dog stands, noise and big pumpkins, if they did not give at least a passing thought to the fairs of years gone by. The writer has noted the changes in the fairs for the last quarter century, which show how the world moves, and times change.



L. W. MEEKS

Attending the fair shows a person what policy fair managers have found to be the best one in conducting them; how the best and latest inventions of today are to be outclassed by those of tomorrow. It will show how styles change from mutton leg sleeves to no sleeves at all; how long hair for the ladies has found disfavor; and the young men, not understanding why the ladies do not like long hair, are inclined to let their hair grow long.

I often think of the first auto that entered the Hillsdale Fair Grounds. It was fashioned somewhat after an open buggy. It came quite unannounced and was driven all over the grounds. It needed no horn honking to keep the crowd out of its path, for certainly the people gave it a wide berth. Finally it came to a standstill and then the people showed their interest in it by crowding around and asking all sorts of questions. I remember one fellow said he thought it was run by a gasoline engine; another said there was no gasoline about it, it was run by electricity, and for proof he pointed to six dry cells under the seat!

About that time one of the two occupants of the machine gave out circulars, and told the folks what a wonderful place the Detroit Business University was. Finally he said they would have to go, as they were to drive back to Detroit yet that afternoon. This seemed like quite an impossible thing to the astonished crowd. Now one drives to Detroit, spends the day, and drives back in the evening!

Remember in those days how the manufacturers of gasoline engines sent a man to the grounds two weeks before the fair to construct a heavy cement foundation on which they would bolt the engines! Some of these old cement foundations are in evidence yet, and seem like a monument to the early day of the internal combustion motor. Among some of the things that have not changed with the times might be mentioned the pink lemonade and hamburg sandwiches.

Some State Fair Notes

It was the writer's privilege to attend the last days of the fair, and probably the thing longest to be remembered is the heavy rain of Friday night and Saturday! Things which interfere with one's pleasure at such times are likely to be long remembered. One visiting the fair for the first time is surprised at

so many fine buildings, pavements, etc. A man told me that the International at Chicago had no nicer buildings than the State Fair. And these buildings are certainly well kept. Most of them are of brick or cement.

Some displays are very much different than those of years gone by. Remember when there were nearly a dozen threshing outfits on display? I think there were none this year. In fact there was a very small showing of farm tools.

One of the Ford airplanes (Maiden Dearborn) which carries express for the Ford Motor Co., between Detroit and Chicago, was stationed on the grounds and was the object of much interest. It was very nicely made, somewhat smaller than I had expected they were. There is much to be told of the state fair, but just now I want to tell of a portable table or bench, on which we husk our corn.

Corn Husking

Part of the corn crop will be husked with a machine, but lack of storage for the shredded fodder necessitates that the larger part be husked by hand. The worst feature of hand husking is having to work down on the ground, and many benches have been fashioned to allow the husker to stand. Nearly all of these benches are so unhandy they do not find favor with the user. It's too hard to tear down the shock and put it on the bench and the bench is too heavy to carry, etc.

The husking table shown in these pictures has no objectionable features, and many very excellent ones, as we have used one for twenty-five years or more. We are quite sure it is a winner—and as it is very easily constructed, it seems strange there are not more of them in use.

Wheels similar to those on a two-horse walking cultivator are quite satisfactory. A gas pipe will do for the axle if a solid steel one can not be obtained. If gas pipe is used it should be strengthened with a piece of wood between the axle standards.

The standards from axle should be strong and braced to the frame. Notice we use iron standards. The table itself is about six by nine feet in size, composed of one by four inch boards, nine feet long, nailed to the two by four by six foot pieces which form the frame.

Figure 1 shows the table leaning against a shock of corn. Notice the wheels are set back on the frame far enough so they are about twelve inches off the ground when the table is set on end. Pulling on the shock is easy as it is not raised from the ground until the wheels touch the ground. At this time the shock is at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and a step on the axle to hold the wheels solid is about all that is required to load the shock.

If a shock leans too far, a rope with one end fastened to the table is put around the shock, and the free end passed between the slats of table. Pulling on this end of rope will easily load a heavy down shock.

The wheels, being nearest the center of the load, carry most of the weight, and the shock may be wheeled quite a distance if need be.

(Continued on Page 17)



In these two pictures Mr. Meeks shows you how to operate the table he discusses in his department this issue. On the left the table is leaning against a shock, while on the right Mr. Meeks has the shock on the table and is proceeding to husk the corn.

SOILS AND CROPS

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

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

USE OF ACID PHOSPHATE ON SOIL

In my last article on how to get a catch of clover next spring I did not have the space to touch much on acid phosphate.

In the beginning the name acid has kept more people from using it than has any other factor, and this must be forgotten when using this kind of phosphorus.

Acid phosphate is made by treating raw phosphate rock with sulphuric acid. This process liberates the phosphorus in the rock and makes it soluble so a plant can use it. Nature uses a vegetable acid to do the same business, but when you have no decaying vegetable matter in your soil you are out of luck from this source and that is why acid phosphate gives you greater returns for your money in nearly every instance than the other forms of phosphate, viz: The average raw rock and bone meal, etc. The average farmer will never put on enough to injure his soil because as high as 7½ tons per acre has been used over 23 years in New Jersey and at the end of this time there was no difference in the lime requirements of this soil. Experiments in many other states show that there is little or no change in the acidity of the soil.

Now what does acid phosphate do to a crop? In the first place it plumps the grain and hastens the maturity; on our own farm its use has shortened the length of maturity at least ten days to two weeks. And in nearly all of the soils of Michigan it is the low part of a soil balance.

It is something that we sell off in our grain and live stock and there is no way to get it back unless we buy it.

On the market it is the cheapest of any element that enters our crops or especially of the big three, nitrogen, phosphorus or potash and it is the element most necessary.

Clover is one of the heaviest feeders on phosphate of any crop on our farms and as Clover feeds in the top 18 inches of soil it needs a supply of phosphorus in soluble form.

In the past it got it from the phosphorus supply that was originally in our soil but in most cases in Michigan and elsewhere this condition does not exist to the amount that the crop needs.

The sales of grain and live stock from our farms has carried it away and the only way to get it back is to buy it. I may mention here that better results are always obtained when the soil is limed beforehand, but it is used either on a limed or unlimed soil. In nearly every case the fertilizer analysis of the world is based and built around the phosphorus content. Thus we have (low grade) 1:8:1, 2:12:2, 2:12, 2:16:2, and the majority of fertilizers contain from 8 to 16 per cent of acid phosphate.

Manure is low in phosphoric content and is always benefited by the addition of acid phosphate.

Phosphorus has a tendency to lack the ammonia or nitrogen content when used in the stable thus preventing the loss of nitrogen by evaporation.

Phosphorus does not leach from the soil in any perceptible amount, and one is safe to use as much as he cares to and have the assurance that it is not going to get away from him.

200 to 300 pound application has been known in nearly every instance to increase grain yields from 2 to 7 bushels per acre and on our own farm we have had a third heavier growth of clover where we have used it. Don't forget this formula for increasing crop yields: First lime 2 to 4 tons per acre, then 200 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate per acre, then 8 to 12 loads of barnyard manure, top-dressed through the early winter and spring and use the three in combination, and not separately. You are sure of a clover crop this way nine times out of ten in winter wheat and sure of from 5 to 15 more bushels of

wheat per acre than you are in the habit of raising.

I have just scratched the surface of the benefits of acid phosphate and will give you more facts about it in some other issue.

Now dear reader:

We want to make this department the best of any paper in America and if you have any soil problems or ideas please send them in as we know that there are thoughts and ideas buried in the minds of the good farmers of Michigan that are not doing the good they should, for the want of some medium of expression.

We will show no partiality to any one and treat your subject either with a personal letter or space in the paper as conditions permit, but we want a free expression of thought on these vital subjects. Truth and common sense is the motto of this Department.

TOP DRESS ALFALFA

I would like to know whether or not it is a good plan to top dress alfalfa in the fall if the alfalfa is sown in May.—J. W., Munith, Mich.

The top dressing on alfalfa is a good practice. Care should be exercised in not top dressing too heavily since a heavy dressing may cause some of the plants to be smothered out.

Manure tends to stimulate alfalfa and in most all cases causes heavier yields.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan State College.

RED TOP

What time of year is best to plant Red Top seed or Blue Giant on a marsh where water stands on marsh in late fall and early spring.—E. S., Munith, Mich.

Under the conditions you mention it is advisable to seed Red Top during the late summer. It is not likely that seed of Blue Giant can be secured commercially. Red Top is about as well adapted to wet conditions as any of the culti-

vated grasses.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan State College.

FERTILIZE FOR BEANS

Do you consider it profitable to fertilize for beans? If so what analysis fertilizer would you advise and what amount per acre?—G. S., B., Owosso, Michigan.

I CONSIDER it profitable to fertilize for beans on any type of soil, as you get a more even, uniform development and the beans will ripen a little earlier especially where acid phosphate fertilizer is used.

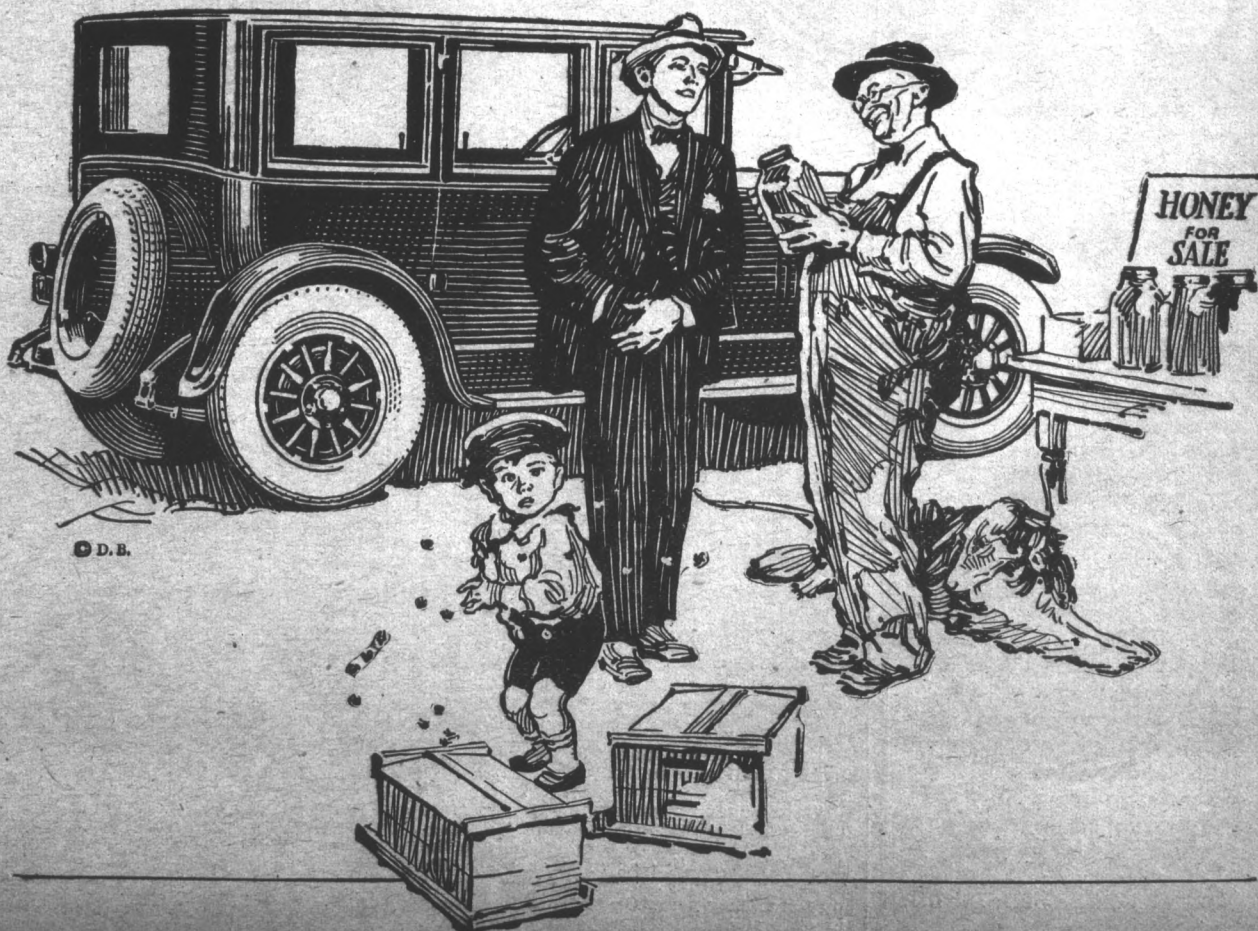
For the heavier silt and clay loams and clay soils I would advise two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds of acid phosphate fertilizer per acre, providing a rotation having a legume is being used or manure is being applied to the field. Otherwise, a little nitrogen should be included in the fertilizer as a 3-16-0 or 2-16-0 fertilizer.—H. R. Pettigrove, Assistant Prof. of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

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The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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(Continued from Sept. 26th issue.)

NO; you can tell me more now, Alan. Surely you can. I must know. I the right to know. Yesterday, even before you found out about this, you knew things you weren't telling me—things about the people you'd been seeing. They'd all lost people on the lakes, you said; but you found out more than that. "They'd all lost people on the Miwaka!" he said. "All who could tell me where their people were lost; a few like Jo Papo we saw yesterday, who knew only the year his father was lost; but the time always was the time that the Miwaka disappeared!"

"Disappeared!" she repeated. Her veins were pricking cold. What did he know, what could anyone know of the Miwaka, the ship of which nothing ever was heard except the beating of the Indian Drum? She tried to make him say more; but he looked away down to the lake.

"The Chippewa must have come in early this morning," he said. "She's lying in the harbor; I saw her on my way to the telegraph office. If Mr. Spearman has come back with her, tell him I'm sorry I can't wait to see him."

"When are you going?"
"Now."

She offered to drive him to Petoskey, but he already had arranged for a man to take him to the train.

She went to her room after he was gone and spread out again on her bed the watch—now the watch of Captain Stafford of the Miwaka—with the knife and coins of more than twenty years ago which came with it. The meaning of them now was all changed; she felt that; but what the new meaning might be could not yet come to her. Something of it had come to Alan; that, undoubtedly, was what had so greatly stirred him; but she could not reassemble her ideas. Yet a few facts had become plain.

A maid came to say that Mr. Spearman had come up from his boat for breakfast with her and was downstairs. She went down to find Henry lounging in one of the great wicker chairs in the living room. He arose and came toward her quickly; but she halted before he could seize her.

"I got back, Connie—"
"Yes; I heard you did."
"What's wrong, dear?"
"Alan Conrad has been here, Henry."
"He has? How was that?"

She told him while he watched her intently. "He wired to Buffalo about the watch. He got a reply which he brought to me half an hour ago."

"Yes?"
"The watch belonged to Captain Stafford who was lost with the Miwaka, Henry."

He made no reply; but waited.
"You may not have known that it was his; I mean you may not have known that it was he who rescued the people of the Winnebago, but you must have known that Uncle Benny didn't."

"Yes; I knew that, Connie," he answered evenly.
"Then why did you let me think the watch was his and that he must be—dead?"

"That's all's the matter? You had thought he was dead. I believed it was better for you—for every one—to believe that."

She drew a little away from him, with hands clasped behind her back, gazing intently at him. "There was some writing found in Uncle Benny's house in Astor Street—a list of names of relatives of people who had lost their lives upon the lake. Wassaquam knew where those things were. Alan says they were given to him in your presence."

She saw the blood rise darkly under his skin. "That is true, Connie."
"Why didn't you tell me about that?"
He straightened as if with anger. "Why should I? Because he thought that I should? What did he tell you about those lists?"

"I asked you, after you went back, if anything else had happened, Henry, and you said, 'nothing.' I should not have considered the finding of those lists 'nothing.'"

"Why not? What were they but names? What has he told you they were, Connie? What has he said to you?"

"Nothing—except that his father had kept them very secretly; but he's found out they were names of people who had relatives on the Miwaka!"

"What?"
Recalling how her blood had run when Alan had told her that, Henry's whiteness and the following suffusion of his face did not surprise her.

He turned away a moment and considered. "Where's Conrad now, Connie?"
"He's gone to Frankfort to cross to Manitowoc."
"To get deeper into that mess, I suppose. He'll only be sorry."
"Sorry?"

"I told that fellow long ago not to start stirring these matters up about Ben Corvet, and particularly I told him that he was not to bring any of it to you. It's not—a thing that a man like Ben covered up for twenty years till it drove him crazy is sure not to be a thing for a girl to

know. Conrad seems to have paid no attention to me. But I should think by this time he ought to begin to suspect what sort of thing he's going to turn up. I don't know; but I certainly suspect—Ben leaving everything to that boy, whom no one had heard of, and the sort of thing which has come up since. It's certainly not going to be anything pleasant for us, Connie—for you, or your father, or for me, or for anybody who'd cared for Ben, or had been associated with him. Least of all, I should say, would it prove anything pleasant for Conrad. Ben ran away from it, because he knew what it was; why doesn't this fellow stay away from it?"

"He—I mean Alan, Henry," she said, "isn't thinking about himself in this; he isn't thinking about his father. He believes—he is certain now—that, whatever his father did, he injured some one; and his idea in going ahead—he isn't told it to me that way, but I know—is to find out the whole matter in order that he may make recompense. It's a terrible thing, whatever happened. He knows that, and I know; but he wants—and I want for his sake, even for Uncle Benny's sake—to see it through."

"Then it's a queer concern you've got for Ben! Let it alone, I tell you."

She stood flushed and perplexed, gazing at him. She never had seen him under stronger emotion.

"You misunderstood me once, Connie!" he appealed. "You'll understand me now!"

She had been thinking about that injustice she had done him in her thought—about his chivalry to his partner and former benefactor, when Uncle Benny was still keeping his place among men. Was Henry now moved, in a way which she could not understand, by some other obligation to the man who long ago had aided him? Had Henry hazarded more than he had told her of the nature of the thing hidden which, if she could guess it, would justify what he said?

In the confusion of her thought, one thing came clearly which troubled her and of which she could not speak. The watch of Captain Stafford's and the ring and the coins, which had made her believe that Uncle Benny was dead, had not been proof of that to Henry. Yet he had taken advantage of her belief, without unceasing her, to urge her to marry him at once.

She knew of the ruthlessness of Henry's business life; he had forced down, overcome all who opposed him, and he had made full use of his own advantage of other men's mistakes and erroneous beliefs and opinions. If he had used her belief in Uncle Benny's death to hasten their marriage, it was something which others—particularly she—could pardon and accept.

If she had drawn to him for his strength and dominance, which sometimes ran into ruthlessness, she had no right to complain if he turned it thus upon her.

She had made Alan promise to write her, if he was not to return, regarding what he learned; and a letter came to her on the fourth day from him in Manitowoc. The postoffice employees had no recollection, he said, of the person who had mailed the package; it simply had been dropped by some one into the receptacle for mailing packages of that sort. They did not know the handwriting upon the wrapper, which he had taken with him; nor was it known at the bank or in any of the stores where he had shown it. The shoe box dealer had no recollection of that particular box. Alan, however, was continuing his inquiries.

In September he reported in a brief, totally impersonal note, that he was continuing with investigations he had been making previous to his visit to Harbor Point; this came from Sarnia, Ontario. In October he sent a different address where he could be found in case anything more came, such as the box which had come to Constance in August.

Point; this came from Sarnia, Ontario. In October he sent a different address where he could be found in case anything more came, such as the box which had come to Constance in August.

She wrote to him in reply each time; in lack of anything more important to tell him, she related some of her activities and inquired about his. After she had written him thus twice, he replied, describing his life on the boats pleasantly and humorously; then, though she immediately replied, she did not hear from him again.

She had returned to Chicago late in September and soon was very busy with social affairs, benefits, and bazaars which were given that fall for the Red Cross and the different Allied causes; a little later came a series of the more personal and absorbing luncheons and dances and dinners for and for Henry, since their engagement, which long had been taken for granted by every one who knew them, was announced now. So the days drifted into December and winter again.

The lake, beating against the esplanade across the Drive before Constance's windows, had changed its color; it had no longer its autumn blue and silver; it was gray, sluggish with floating needle-points of ice held in solution. The floe had not yet begun to form, but the piers and breakwaters had white ice caps frozen from spray—harbingers of the closing of navigation. The summer boats, those of Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman with the rest, were being tied up. The birds were gone; only the gulls remained—gray, clamorous shapes circling and calling to one another across the water. Early in December the newspapers announced the closing of the locks at the "Soo" by the ice.

That she had not heard from Alan was beginning to recur to Constance with strange insistence. He must have left the boats by now, unless he had found work on one of those few which ran through the winter.

He and his occupation, instead of slipping from her thoughts with time, absorbed her more and more. Soon after he had gone to Manitowoc and he had written that he had discovered nothing, she had gone to the office of the Petoskey paper and, looking back over the twenty-year-old files, she had read the account of the loss of the Miwaka, with all on board. That fate was modified only by the Indian Drum beating short. So one man from the Miwaka had been saved somehow, many believed. If that could have been, there was, or there had been, some one alive after the ship "disappeared"—Alan's word went through her with a chill—who knew what had happened to the ship and who knew of the fate of his shipmates.

She had gone over the names again; if there was meaning in the Drum, who was the man who had been saved and visited that fate on Benjamin Corvet? Was it Luke? There was no Luke named among the crew; but such men often went by such names. If Luke had been among the crew of the Miwaka and had brought from that lost ship something which threatened Uncle Benny that, at least, explained Luke.

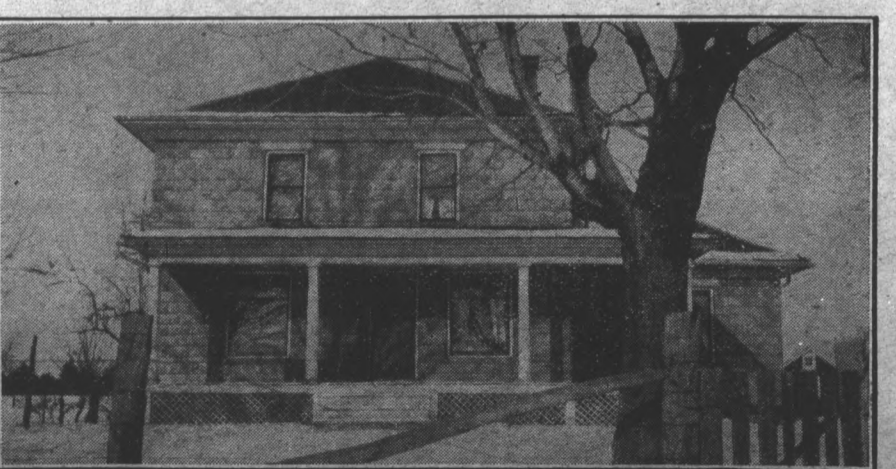
Then another idea had seized her. Captain Caleb Stafford was named among the lost, of course; with him had perished his son, a boy of three. That was all that was said, and all that was to be learned of him, the boy.

Alan had been three then. This was wild, crazy speculation. The ship was lost with all hands; only the Drum, believed in by the superstitious and the most ignorant, denied that. The Drum said that one soul had been saved. How could a child of three have been saved when strong men, to the last one, had perished? And, if he had been saved, he was Stafford's son. Why should Uncle Benny have sent him away and cared for him and then sent for him and, himself disappearing, leave all he had to—Stafford's son?

Or was he Stafford's son? Her thought went back to the things which had been sent—the things from a man's pocket with a wedding ring among them. She had believed that the ring cleared the
(Continued on Page 17.)

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



HOME OF NICK SCHMIDT, NEAR COLUMBIAVILLE, Mich.
This substantial looking home is on the farm of Nick Schmidt, near Columbiaville, Mich.



VOICES FROM THE GRAVE

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David F. Warner

TEXT: "And thru it, he being dead, yet speaketh." Hebrews 11:4.

ON the hillside, not far from my study, reposes the dust of the dead. One can see, on these summer evenings, the living, meditatively strolling among the tombs. And why? Strange, isn't it, that folks should walk among the graves with expectation in their hearts? No, no. There is a triumphant voice arising to assure us that Death has been gloriously defeated. "O, death, where is thy victory?"

The reality of death is uninviting and unwelcome in appearance. Few like to see the fullness of life passing away. We love power, life, achievement. Death puts an end to these. And Death does no respect to persons. So, from high and low alike come wailings and come pleadings that the departed might be restored. But Death is cruel and refuses to give up. So, why do the living walk among the dead? Is there any voice that comes forth? "And thru it, he being dead, yet speaketh." Thru what? Even thru faith. This is why we know the sunset of life is not death. It is but a disappearance behind the horizon of earth to shine more luminously in another world epoch. Says Beecher, "Dying is life." Verily, Faith is as a loud speaker intensifying the voices of our immortal dead.

And now we listen to hear the voice the voice of a mother who has gone on. We laid her body in the green hill yonder. But her sweet spirit abides. It is to the glory of all true mothers that they speak on. I arrived in a western city in the night time, and made search for a friend, not knowing just where to find him. I rang a door-bell and a gray-haired mother threw her arms about me thinking I was her long lost son. O, she must have gone on by now, but I can yet hear her cries of anguished love. Yet I hear other mother's hearts crying out of the grave in behalf of offspring that took them to the depths of travail. Son, erect a memorial in a chaste and high-born life, to an old-fashioned mother's love that is calling for you.

And who is not blessed in the memory of a mother's self-denial and sympathy? Do you remember how she was content to work unfamed for the individuals about her and was not courting popularity through her efforts to get to the masses. No wonder that mother holds such a heart sway over the world and her voice yet speaks from the grave. Hers was the way of sore and tired feet, calloused hands, and blessing heart. Keep her grave green for it is alive with a voice that calls you to the Father's bosom over a narrow way.

And father? Well, you can not forget him. Yes, you spurned the advice of "the old man." You said he was not "up-to-date." And then there came a day when you looked upon his pale face for the last time, and you felt an ugly pang in your heart. You had dishonored your father and played loose and fast with his good counsel, and now it comes home to you that the spirit of the age is treacherous and the billows of life have wrecking power. You choose the more expensive course in the school of experience. But may we hope that the testimony that arises out of the grave of your father will yet have transforming power for you.

Child, were your parents old-fashioned? Did they "say grace" at meals? Let God be praised. He, only, knows how many street-walking girls less would we have today, and how many less snobbish sons, did we have more old-fashioned fathers and mothers. Beautify their graves, of course, but keep their memory green in your heart.

Let us all erect a heart memorial to all the sober, law-abiding, hard-working, and Christian fathers and mothers who have made their names vocal and their lives immortal. Tho they are unknown and un-

famed and left no gold or large possessions, they had found the way to true greatness. "All they could hold in their cold, dead hand is what they had given away." They rejoiced in the prosperity of their neighbors, everywhere they left hearts kindlier, and all the time the world better. They got close enuf to the heart of the Master to hear his "well-done" and receive from him the crown of life.

Again, there comes from the grave the voice of brotherhood. Year by year streams of people return to the resting places of the dead to leave tokens of respect on graves of friend and foe. "O, grave, where is thy victory?" Faith is challenging Death to produce it. There is none. The grave has brought both victor and defeated to one sad level of meekness. My artist friend, McPherson, just came into the house with a color sketch of a beautiful landscape. When one scans it too closely one sees rough lines and unseemly blotches; but farther away, it becomes a lovely and harmonious picture. So, a close inspection of those living about us some times prompts to disgust; but when taken from us by death and we get a distance look at them, the more comely features of the life are brought out. The voice from the sunken grave has in it miraculous power to heal the wounds of bitterness and strife and keep alive what is good and imperishable in both friend and foe.

"America, the Beautiful!" This is the writer's favorite hymn of patriotism. "And crown thy good with brotherhood from sea to shining sea." How lustily we sing that fine sentiment. But all the while we are in danger of falling prey to misunderstanding from the East, to hatred from Mexico, and to strikes and strife within. What is the matter? Will we refuse to hear the testimony that is coming from the graves of the fallen? Why such religious strife as between Fundamentalist and Modernist? Such racial strife as among Klan, Jew and Negro? Such political cleavages that run wide and deep? The voice from the grave is crying out from understanding; for justice and brotherhood.

Life is too brief,
Between the budding and the falling leaf,
Between the seedtime and the golden sheaf.

For hate and spite,
We have no time for malice and for greed;
Therefore with love make beautiful the deed:

Fast speeds the night.

And then, there is the voice of the resurrection. This voice calls us away from the grim experiences and wrappings of death to give us a new and living hope. No longer is death repulsive. It is but a falling asleep as the silent messenger carries us across into an ever-growing and ever-happy experience. Older Christians need not fear to turn their thoughts upon the end, and really, all Christians may look forward to this transition with buoyancy and hope. Jesus Christ "abolished death and brought life and immortality to light." And the voice of the resurrection is saying, "Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as you know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

Many of our loved are gone on, yet they speak words of sober counsel and a living faith. Tender care is due their graves but hallowed memory is owed their lives. So be it.

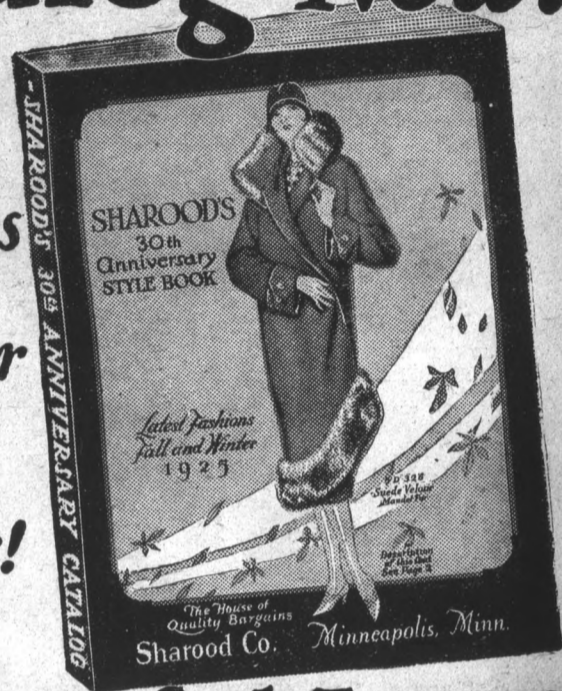
BIBLE THOUGHTS

BUT NOW IS CHRIST RISEN FROM THE DEAD and become the first fruits of them that slept.—I Corinthians 15:20.

FOR GOD SO LOVED THE WORLD that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John 3:16.

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1925

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

LET'S BE FAIR WITH THE FAIR

LET no one misconstrue our attitude toward the Michigan State Fair at Detroit. We have worked hand-in-hand with the management for years, with the single hope of helping to make it the best state fair in America. We know too many of the problems to be unmindful of the conscientious labor, of its directors and management. We sincerely believe that no fair has ever had better direction from a business and profit making standpoint. We harbor no belief that any single change can be made which will make the fair live up to its opportunities. We appreciate the fact that many changes have been made, such as the abolition of the games of chance, which have been at a great sacrifice to the fair's income.

But we do know, and have known for the past three years, that the state fair at Detroit, was losing ground with the farmers of Michigan, and the agricultural interests for which by virtue of its charter and aid from the state, it is expected to serve.

Perhaps as some of the leaders of farm thought in Michigan point out in this issue, it is because of its geographical location, but we are inclined to doubt this. Most citizens of the rural sections of our state would welcome an opportunity of coming to the metropolis of which they are so proud, at least once a year and what better time than when the state exposition is being held?

Privately we pointed out to the state-fair management early this year that we believed the farmers of Michigan were coming to the point where they hardly felt they were necessary to the fair's success. That it had become a city-man's fair, with the electric-washing machine and the jazz-piano crowding out the products of the field and orchard. That it behooved the management of the fair to direct their attention primarily to recovering this interest in the fair which the farmers of Michigan had once held.

We were told, if politely, that we didn't know what we were talking about! Our suggestions were regarded, apparently as meddling, altho we rather assumed that THE BUSINESS FARMER representing, as we feel it does, more than half of the active farmers of Michigan would be hardly living up to its responsibilities, if it did not point out the facts as we found them.

Now comes an aftermath of criticism from reliable and disinterested sources, which indicate or should, that what we had offered as constructive and with only the best interests of the fair at heart, months before, were in reality well-founded and should have been accepted as such, by the management to whom they were, in private, directed.

Now, in all kindness and with only the up-building of what we consider to be, one of the states most important agricultural institutions, in mind, we propose to see to it that the farming interests in this state are listened to, by the management of the Michigan State Fair. We propose to prevent the possibility of its becoming part of a political machine or its falling into disrepute with the farmers and breeders of this and nearby states.

Whether or not the Michigan State Fair should be located at Detroit is not now, in our opinion, a matter of discussion. That is water over the dam. The fair grounds and buildings represent an investment today of millions of dollars. The

very accessibility to America's fourth city guarantees a profitable attendance for all time; which should make possible the improvements necessary to make it the greatest agricultural exposition on this continent.

We believe the matter of farmers fearing to come into the zone of Detroit's traffic congestion can be met by any number of simple expedients.

Finally we believe, that the average city man goes to the state fair to see an agricultural exposition. The better you make the fair from the standpoint of the farmer and breeder the more it will appeal to the city man, whether he be a laborer who dreams of a home in the country some day or the capitalist who already owns one.

The Michigan State Fair can be made one of the greatest assets which this state owns and controls and until it lives up to this possibility we do not believe the citizens of this community have any right to be satisfied or to remain silent.

BEWARE OF CORN BORER!

RECENTLY a farmer from Saginaw county dropped into our office for a little chat. Our conversation went from one subject to another, finally we mentioned the damage being done by the European corn borer, and he immediately sat forward in his chair. "Say," he exclaimed, "I'd heard and read a lot about this corn borer but I didn't think much about it until the other day when the officials stopped me and looked through my car. You see I had been to Detroit and was headed back home and they stopped me because they were afraid I might be carrying some corn from the infested area. It's mighty serious."

There are many farmers, no doubt, like this one from Saginaw county. They do not realize how rapidly the corn borer is increasing in Michigan, nor that the areas infested is spreading with practically no means of fighting the pest. It is now at work in Lenawee, Jackson, Livingston, Oakland, Lapeer, Tuscola, Sanilac, Huron, Monroe, Wayne, Macomb, St. Clair and Washenaw counties—and the officials do not expect nor can they hope there will be a reduction of this area. The only thing to do is to prevent its spread, if possible.

Wake up, folks! This is a mighty serious matter, as any farmer in the infested area will tell you. Keep the corn borer out of your county, if it is not already in it, and if it is prevent its spreading.

INCREASED ATTENDANCE AT M. S. C.

IT is pleasing to note that the enrollment at the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science is larger this fall than it has been at any time in the history of the institution. With 2,451 students compared with 1776 last year it is a gain to be proud of and speaks well for our college. And now there is a rumor afloat that the changing of the name of the college by legislature last spring had much to do with increasing the number of students. Possibly it did but we believe that the graduates who had a hard time to get a job while the college was known as the Michigan Agricultural College will still have trouble in getting a position even though the name is now Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, with the emphasis on the first three words. To us it would seem that the boss would be more interested in what you could do than where you went to school because, after all, it is results that count. We all know it pays to advertise but you must have the goods. A diploma may read fine and be a work of art but it is nothing if you cannot handle the job.

AUTO LICENSE PLATES

IN a recent issue we had an editorial endorsing the proposal of Secretary of State Charles DeLand that the gasoline tax be raised to 3 cents and license plates be sold as part of the equipment of every automobile and good for the life of the car. The revenue to the state would be larger than it is at present allowing us to continue our road building plan at the same time paying off our indebtedness caused through the sale of highway bonds. The annual scramble for license plates would be eliminated and the saving to the state on plates and cost of distributing them would amount to several thousand dollars, but there seems to be one difficulty that may prevent the adoption of the latter idea. So far no one has been able to find a suitable permanent license plate. The state of Indiana has been carrying on an investigation for some time as the legislature of that state passed an act several months ago authorizing permanent license plates and now the secretary of state admits he has made no progress.

Investigations should be continued because the system of buying new license plates each year is far from satisfactory or economical.

TOURING WESTERN CANADA

DURING the last week in August and the first week in September about 80 men and women representing the farm papers of the United States toured western Canada as the guests of the government of that country and the two leading railroads, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National. We had the pleasure of taking this wonderful trip and we are frank to admit we were in no hurry to return to our work. As we were given the same treatment that crowned heads of Europe would receive, fed the finest food in the land, and had no worries of any kind as to where we were going or how we were to get there, I am sure you will appreciate our reluctance to leave that country. We were shown their finest farming land, their agricultural colleges and experiment farms, visited the farmers' cooperative associations, and were taken on sight-seeing tours of the many cities and towns where we stopped. You can believe us when we say Canadian hospitality is perfect and we shall always remember our visit to that country.

Much of the pleasure of a vacation is telling about it after you return, so we are sure that we will enjoy telling you about some of the things we saw, and now that we have had an opportunity to sit back and view the trip as a whole we believe that you will be interested in reading about it. The first part of the trip is told on page four in this issue.

ABOUT TRAPPING

THANKS to the professional trapper you will not be allowed to trap mink, skunk, raccoon or muskrat in Michigan this winter. There is such a shortage of these animals that it has been found necessary to provide protection by law for them so the farm boys of Michigan who have been planning on a good catch this winter may as well dismiss the matter from their mind. It is too bad that such a step was necessary. Many a farm income has been increased during the long winter by some fine pelts, but the fellow who made trapping a business has stopped this in addition to putting himself out of business in this state.

REAL ONES PAY

AN official of a federal land bank tells us that his bank has mighty little trouble with real farmers who have borrowed money from it. They have borrowed for business reasons, they pay their interest promptly and of course they suffer practically no foreclosures. The trouble is with those who only think they are or should be farmers. These "bite off more than they can chew", don't know how to farm, or don't apply themselves to it, or have some fanciful notion about it, or attempt to run their farm from a distance. These fellows, he says, are responsible for most of the delinquent interest and finally the foreclosures. They likewise furnish most of the vocalists who get hoarse hollering about their business.

WILD LIFE REFUGE

FARMERS have long realized that birds are their most valiant allies in the perennial battle against insects that prey on plant life. This fact alone makes conservation of wild life of prime importance to agriculture. In addition we have learned the recreational value of wild life refuges, and that the permanent development of the country calls for consideration of saving areas in their natural state. In this connection we welcome the initial steps that have been taken by the Department of Agriculture to purchase lands for the creation of the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, provided for by act of Congress two years ago. This land is of little value for other things but is ideal for wild life. It is a valley three to five miles wide, mostly overflowed in high water and interspersed with sloughs and bayous. In the past it has been a breeding ground for quail and ducks, while many other birds have found it a refuge during migration. The fur-bearing animals alone will be of considerable economic importance in the legitimate uses of this refuge.

LEATHER CLEANED UP

LEATHER was demoralized perhaps more than other industries in 1921 and it has been the last to recover. Hopes of better times, which have arisen at intervals during the last four years, have generally been disappointed, due to the oversupply of hides. But now that heavy supply no longer threatens. Cellars of large packers are said to be cleaned up. Recently heavy sales have sent most of the packers out after green hides. The shoe business is picking up and demand for leather bids fair to increase. This is of course encouraging to cattlemen, who have suffered with the rest of those concerned in leather.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

FRAUD ORDERS

A FRAUD order has been issued against the Lee Thomas Company, Chicago. This concern sells women's apparel and other merchandise through the mails. It is claimed that the goods were not as represented and instead of money back, as guaranteed, the concern sent to complainants "cash credit certificates" covering the amount remitted and when this was not accepted, refused to answer further inquiries. A fraud order has also been issued against the Importers Salvaging Syndicate. This company advertised binoculars, firearms and various kinds of police equipment. It is said that the merchandise furnished to buyers was not as represented, and that in most instances no merchandise of any kind was furnished. The Postoffice Department also says that when customers insisted on a refund of their remittances and returned the merchandise, these customers were in many instances, sent "no funds" checks.

GEORGES CREEK COAL CORPORATION

"Can you tell me anything about the Georges Creek Coal Corporation of West Virginia? I own a small amount of stock in the company, and recently heard that they had no right to sell stock in this state."

ACCORDING to the records of the Michigan State Securities Commission on June 2, 1921, permission was given the company to sell \$300,000 of its unissued preferred stock. The certificate of approval for this issue was dated June 4, 1921. On October 15, 1924 the order of June 2, 1921 was revoked and held for naught due to the fact that the corporation did not file with the Michigan Securities Commission its annual report. So the sale of any stock of the company after October 15, 1924 would be illegal.

FLORIDA REAL ESTATE

"I would like to know what you thing about buying real estate in Florida. A man from Detroit has been after me to buy some. He is an agent for a company in Florida dealing in real estate."

UNDER no condition would we advise anyone to buy real estate in Florida or any other place until they had visited it and satisfied themselves as to its value. As you perhaps know there has been a land boom in Florida during the last two years that would rival a gold rush to the Klondike, and the end does not seem to be yet in sight—but there is always a limit to any thing. Millions are certainly being made out of Florida lands but it is just as certain that millions will be lost by northern investors who pay out their money for land they have never seen. The ones who are making the money are the ones who are right on the ground and see what they buy, but some day prices are going to reach the peak and then, no doubt, there will be several declines and many will lose all they made through speculating in Florida lands. When prices will reach the peak it is hard to predict, it may be a matter of days and it may be months or years. Swindlers have reaped a harvest on real estate during the past six months and in most cases they have tied up with the ma-

gic name of Florida. They have unloaded some very undesirable property onto an unsuspecting public that has heard so much about the prices choice property in that state sells at.

You might make some money on Florida real estate if you were in that state and saw what you were buying, but as long as you stay in Michigan we suggest that you put your money in Michigan real estate. It's easier to watch your investment if it's near home.

INVESTORS' DAILY GUIDE IS NO MORE

THE postoffice department has closed the mails to the Investors' Daily Guide, a firm with headquarters in Kansas City and New York, and which has been advertising that it would make money for farmers who wanted to gamble on the board of trade.

A newspaper report reads:

"A fraud order has been issued by the postoffice department in Washington against the Investors' Daily Guide, 1016 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City, of which H. C. Schauble is given as manager. The concern also had offices in New York, given as 63 and 65 Wall street, and both offices came under the fraud order.

"The concern operated in grain speculation and scores of complaints have been made. It dealt in 'advance and decline guarantees' and George M. Husser and C. E. Buehner, officials of the Better Business Bureau of Kansas City, say that farmers and merchants all over the country have been victimized.

"H. E. Randall, local postoffice inspector, worked up the case against the concern. When the evidence he had accumulated was presented, after extended hearings at Washington, the fraud order was issued."

FALSE STATEMENTS

WE have learned from different readers that there are agents working in Michigan as representatives of another publication who have been making false statements regarding THE BUSINESS FARMER. These readers soon proved to the agents that they read this publication, and furthermore, they believed we could prove that the agents either did not know what they were talking about or they were deliberately misrepresenting. We are only too glad to answer any questions about our company or publication, but when the agent calls at your door he can make the misstatements and we are not there to defend ourselves, so we hope that before you accept any of the statements against THE BUSINESS FARMER you will write to us. Please advise what publication the agent represents, and if possible, give us his name, when writing to us.

HARROUN MOTORS

"Is the Harroun Motors Company, of Wayne, still in existence? I heard that they went bankrupt."

YOU heard correctly. Creditors of the company applied for receivership in 1922 and a Detroit trust company was appointed receiver. Since then the plant has been sold to a successful truck company and is being use at present as a motor body plant.

THANKS!

I received your kind letter also the spectacles today so am writing to express my thanks to you for your service and I can cheerfully speak a good word for your paper and the people behind it. Thanking you again. Sincerely yours.—Mrs. Fred Arnold, Gratiot County, Michigan.

I thank you very kindly for helping me get my money as I would not have gotten it.—Mrs. N. T., Mason, Michigan.

We sure like your paper. Think it's one of the best.—Cecil Wemple, Ingham County.

Enclosed please find P. O. order for 60c for your "best ever" for another year.—Frank Howard, Isabella County.

It certainly is a good paper, just what a family needs.—S. J. Kellogg, Kent County.

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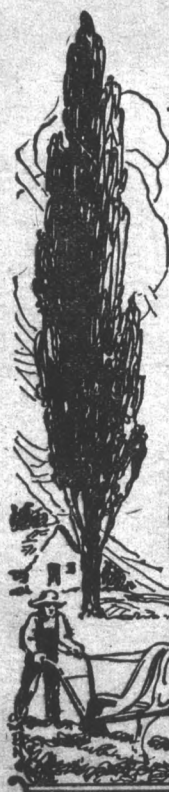
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THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Report ending October 10, 1925
Total number of claims.....2727
Amount involved.....\$26,978.61
Total number of claims settled.....2228
Amount secured.....\$24,832.70

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FARMS

By Anne Campbell

The little farms of England
Are beautiful to see
And verdant are the meadows
In far-off Brittany.

Italian fields are lovely,
All picturesque and quaint;
And Switzerland has farmlands
The artists love to paint.

We find the wide world over
Such home-like little farms
To lure the eyes grown weary
Of town and all its charms!

But oh, my heart is lonely
For winding roads that ran
To childhood's magic playground—
The farms of Michigan!
(Copyright, 1925.)

INEXPENSIVE AND USEFUL THINGS FOR BEDROOM

DAINTY little hair receivers can be made of fancy handkerchiefs. I made one for my room of a white silk handkerchief which had a little spray of flowers in one corner so I took this for the top. To make it I turned the opposite edges together down to the point at the bottom. This may be done with lace or a fancy embroidery stitch, I using the latter. Where the sides begin to turn toward the center I made a rosette of ribbon. This with a little loop of ribbon for hanging up is all that was necessary to make this pretty and useful article which every girl would like for her bedroom.

Pieces of cloth of large dimension may be worked up in the same way to be used as soiled handkerchief receivers and so forth.

Not having closet room for some of our clothes the men folks made us some handy boxes for keeping our blouses and such like in. The boxes are sixteen by twenty inches, by twelve inches high. They are made of light lumber and with hinged lids so they may be easily opened and closed. The inside I covered with white paper pasted flat to the box while the outside, we covered with a pretty design of wall paper. They could have been made a little more fancy by lining them with silk or some such material. I slip these boxes under the bed and they are out of the way and at the same time keep our clothes in a fresh, clean condition.—Nelle Lucas.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

HERE is a simple and satisfactory way to serve cabbage. Shave fine or chop enough cabbage to serve 6 or 8 persons. Season with one level teaspoon table salt, one level teaspoon celery salt, one-quarter cup vinegar, a full half cup sugar, and two-thirds cup sweet cream. Allow to stand a half hour before serving. Very good.

The next time you serve raw tomatoes, cut crosswise in slices and cover with sugar and sweet cream. They are fully as good as peaches and cream. Tomatoes are very good fried. Choose meaty ones, not over ripe. Cut in thick slices, dip in flour, sprinkle with salt and fry in butter. Serve with sugar.

If your family likes a "spread" for their bread, make a few pints of pear honey to tickle their palates.

Choose ripe, mellow pears, peel, core and put through the food chopper. Then use a cup of sugar to a cup of fruit and boil slowly for one hour, stirring often. Seal hot.—B. O. R.

FRUIT DESSERTS ALWAYS PLEASE

THERE is no part of a meal that is more appreciated than a delicious dessert. Fruit desserts are also a pleasant means of providing the mineral and vitamin foods which are so necessary for a well balanced meal. Desserts that are easy to make, attractive and wholesome are always acceptable to every member of the family. During the fruit season, fresh fruits make the simplest and often the best desserts. Canned fruits also make simple, yet good desserts. The housewife who has a good supply of either of these can always feel that she has something fine for a dessert at a moment's notice. By the addition of a few nuts, flavoring and whipped cream to the fruit, a more attractive, though simple dessert may be prepared, and the food value of it increased. Both nuts and whipped cream are rich foods.

In making a fruit cobbler put a layer of fruit, apples, cherries or

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: As I write this I can look from my window and on all sides I can see evidence that summer has passed and winter will soon be here. The sky is overcast with clouds that foretell of coming snows, the air is cool and people hurry along about their duties so they will not feel the cold. It would be a colorless picture if it were not for the brightly colored leaves that are rapidly thinning. Winter is not far off and like the squirrel, we must fill our storehouse to tide us over until spring. One way that Mrs. Squirrel is better off than we are is that she does not have to worry about buying winter clothes.

One has to be careful when selecting materials to be sure that they are good and perhaps you will be interested in a few simple tests to protect yourself from buying reworked or adulterated wool and weighted silks.

Hold material to the light. It should be firmly woven, otherwise it will not hold its shape. Ravel out warp and woof threads and break them. Wool pulls apart with kinky ends while cotton breaks. Wool burns very slowly, giving off an odor of burning feathers, and leaves a large amount of ashes. Cotton makes a flame while burning, has the odor of burnt leaves, and leaves a fine gray ash. If cotton is present with the wool it will burn with a flame. Brush the surface of napped cloth briskly. If the nap loosens and drops off the cloth will soon wear threadbare. When silk dresses crack soon after they are made up it is a sign the silk was weighted. Burn a sample of the silk before buying. If it burns slowly, giving off an odor of burning feathers, and the ash coils up into a tiny ball on the edge of the material you may feel sure that it is pure silk. But if it burns slowly, holding its shape after having been burned, it is weighted silk.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

peaches in the bottom of an oiled baking dish, cover with a layer of biscuit dough and bake 12 to 15 minutes in a hot oven. Serve with cream.

Other fruit desserts recommended are:

Cinnamon Apple Sauce

Add a few red cinnamon drops beginning to cook the apples for sauce. Add sugar to taste. Baked apples may also be prepared in a similar manner.

Baked Peaches

1 quart canned peaches and juice, 2 cups soft buttered bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1 tablespoon butter.

Put peaches in a greased baking dish. Sprinkle with sugar butter and crumbs. Add juice of peaches and lemon. Bake 30 minutes.

BEST WAY TO KEEP OUT FLOWERS FRESH

PLANTS live by breathing, or as the botanists say, by transpiration, or exhalation through the tissues, and keeping this process as nearly normal as possible prolongs the life of cut flowers," says Professor A. H. Nehrling of Cornell.

In cutting flowers from plants, choose healthy ones and cut them with a clear clean slant just above a node or joint. Early morning is the best time to cut flowers, according to Professor Nehrling, because the whole plant is then most rigid and fresh.

"After removing flowers from plants, put them in plenty of clean cool water. Strip foliage from the lower stem to avoid congestion and disagreeable decay in the container. Deep roomy vases are best. High narrow ones are too easily crowded. Low shallow dishes do not hold enough water. When blocks are used, wire ones are best for freedom of stems. The new wire block with flexible prongs is very good if the flowers are placed carefully to avoid mangling the stems.

"Abnormal transpiration is caused by placing flowers in an overheated room with dry air. Keeping a dish of water on the radiator remedies this. Draughts, too, are dangerous for flowers.

"Gas, especially illuminating gas, is fatal to cut flowers. Carnations wilt when there is no more than one-millionth part of gas in the atmosphere.

"Salt and other chemicals have been found to have no value from the scientific standpoint in keeping flowers fresh. They keep the water fresh to some extent, however. Fresh water, a cool temperature, and no congestion of the cells at the cut

end of the stems are the primary requisites in keeping flowers fresh.

"To revive wilted flowers, clip the stems while under water, then stand them in a cool place. Woody stems should be slit up three or four inches when placed in water.

ART GUM FRESHENS WALL PAPER

WALL paper lends such charm to a room that one cannot happily dispense with it. Even in the midst of city dust and grime perhaps, one makes an effort to cling to its daintiness and view with utter despair at the end of the year one's dusky walls. The clean, delicate pattern is smirched and quite retired behind a layer of dinginess. And paper is too expensive to buy frequently and the labor of hanging it is too great to allow us to replace it often.

A discouraging sight greeted the writer in an upstairs room. The yellow paper was literally dark gray, and there was not time or money for a thorough redecorating. Plenty of strength, however, lay in elbows and wrists so the greater part of the day was devoted to bringing back to life the color and pattern of the wall paper.

A huge square of art gum, such as one can buy for 50 cents at any store where artists' materials are sold, was the only equipment. Then began the work of effacing the dirt, cleaning the walls as an artist cleans drawing. When the labor grew tedious, squares were lined out with the art gum, then just that much was erased; a device invented only to lessen the monotony. Finally the room was quite revived, and there was such an encouraging difference between the erased and the unerased parts that an impetus was given to the task.

Such unskilled labor is required that the older children will gladly lend a hand. The room does not need to be violently torn to pieces during the process, as the erasing makes a harmless litter that can be swept up easily.

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

Witch hazel taken internally is good for sick headaches, back ache and piles?

Turpentine will kill bed bugs?

Keeping a pair of shears in the cabinet saves steps?

Paper sacks placed over lamp chimneys when not in use keeps them clean?

Hot salt water is good for one's gums after teeth are extracted?

Cut-out wall paper border makes a fine valance for clock shelves?

If you set your pies so the air can get under they will not be soggy?

Vaseline is good for patent leather?

A small emery wheel in a convenience in the kitchen?

Minute tapioca sprinkled in juicy pies will prevent them from boiling over?

Clothes not rinsed well will turn yellow when ironed?

Lamp chimneys washed and rinsed in cold water and set on the stove to dry will polish easier?—Mrs. C., Mendon, Mich.

Personal Column

Wants Two Recipes.—Will you please ask some of the M. B. F. readers if they can send in a recipe for raisin bread, also one for fruit cake? If it isn't asking too much will someone kindly send a romper pattern for a 19-months-old baby?—Mrs. P., St. Johns, Mich.

To Avoid Fat Boiling Over.—Can some one tell me when to put soda in fat when clarifying it to avoid boiling over on the stove and catching fire?—Mrs. M., Moscow, Mich.

Wants Oatmeal Cake Recipe.—I would like a recipe for oatmeal cake. I ate such a cake in Sanilac county and it was delicious.—Mrs. C., Saginaw County.

Leather is Sticky.—I am going to ask a favor. I have a genuine leather chair and the leather is sticky and I do not know what to put on to take that off without injuring the leather. If some of the readers can advise me what to do I will appreciate it a great deal.—Mrs. F., Gratiot County.

Who Has Pattern?—Who has a bed spread stamping pattern with a design for lamp wicking such as a basket with flowers for center and other design for around the outside? I would be glad to pay for same. The pattern could be transferred to any kind of paper for me. Please write giving price before sending.—Mrs. G., Manton, Mich.

Put Flour in Frosting.—When using powdered sugar for cake frosting mix in a large tablespoonful of flour and the frosting will go farther and be better.—Mrs. S., Bear Lake, Mich.

—if you are well bred!

The Bride's Trousseau.—The bride's trousseau is another wedding accessory gathered long before the wedding itself takes place. The trousseau is simple or lavish, as the bride's means permit, and includes dresses and gowns, formal and informal, hats, shoes, personal and household linen, and in general any feminine clothing or other accessories. There is, of course, no set rule for what a trousseau should or should not include. In general, the trousseau of the American bride emphasizes the intimate and "undress garments", underclothing, the delicate lacy things worn in the bed-room and boudoir, the negligee and "deshibille" garments, rather than those whose utility is more practical and exterior. The following tabulation gives what might be the average trousseau requirements at a glance:

Lingerie.—Undergarments of every sort, pajamas, nightdresses, stockings, etc. Lace (real or imitation trimming). Fineness and quality of texture and beauty of embroidery characterize these trousseau pieces.

Undress Clothes.—Kimonos, tea-gowns, breakfast gowns, dainty housewraps and home negligees of every kind.

Dresses, Etc.—A street dress (or dresses), evening gowns and wraps, out-of-door clothes and hats, a fur coat (if possible), a cloth coat, gloves, white shirt-waists, and skirts for summer wear, shoes, slippers, etc.

Household Linen.—Bed linen of every kind, blankets, towels (hand and bath), table and kitchen linen (including cloths, napkins, doilies, pantry towels, etc.)

As already remarked this list may be varied in a thousand and one ways. The "linen shower" in which young girl friends of the bride unite to present her with linen for her trousseau, usually in connection with an informal luncheon or tea, is only incidental to gathering the bride's trousseau, which is bought by her mother.

If in your home town the bride's trousseau is "exhibited" in the nicest homes you need not for a moment hesitate to follow the local tradition. The greater intimacy and directness which marks the social life of the smaller community justifies ignoring the fashionable practice of the large cities, where a girl's trousseau is regarded as too private and personal for display, like the wedding gifts themselves.

The Runner's Bible

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Give me understanding, and I shall live. Ps. 119-114.

To have understanding is to know a way out of trouble, and to know how to live in peace and health while we are upon earth. The man that wandereth out of the way of understanding shall rest in the congregation of the dead. (Prov. 21:16, E. R. V.)

Recipes

Salt Rising Bread.—I am sending the following recipe in answer to the request of "Mrs. M., Antrim County."

The day before bread is to be baked scald a cup and spoon, then fill cup 1/2 full of luke warm water to which add a lump of soda the size of a large corn grain and stir 4 heaping teaspoon of graham flour. Keep this in a warm place. It should show some sign of getting light —by evening if set at noon in summer. In winter I set it a few hours earlier. However if it gets light before bed time remove cover from cup and set in a cool place till morning then scald out the dish and spoon to be used for the bread. Use about 3 pints of warm water 1/4 teaspoon of soda and flour to make a dough stiff enough to hold up the starter. Keep this warm until it gets light then add tablespoon of salt and more warm water to make the desired number of loaves and mix quickly into loaves, let raise and bake 30 minutes. The main point in making this bread is to keep it warm and not too hot. The dough should not be mixed so long or hard as yeast bread, and winter wheat flour is better than spring wheat flour.—Mrs. E. V. S., Lapeer County.

Raisin Pies.—I make the filling for my raisin pies in the evening so it will be cool to use the next morning. Here is my way. For 3 pies, stew slowly, in a covered sauce pan, for about 1/2 hour, or until raisins swell, 1 lb. raisins in 3 or 4 cups water. Then add 2 cups sugar, 2 tablespoons vinegar, 1 level teaspoon salt. Bring to a boil and thicken with 1/2 cup corn starch dissolved in water. Before using stir 2/3 cup sour cream into the mixture. If sour cream is unobtainable, use butter the size of a small egg when cooking the raisins.—B. O. R.

Oatmeal Cookies.—1 cup brown sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 2 eggs, 1 cup raisins, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 2 cups flour, 2 cups rolled oats, 1 teaspoon vanilla. You can

use cooked oats as well. This makes a stiff batter. Drop with a spoon in buttered tins and bake in hot oven. Best when mixed a couple hours before baking.—Mrs. Geo. Short, Manistee County.

Small Cucumber Pickles.—Boil small cucumbers in salt water for five minutes, drain pack into cans and cover with hot liquid the same as was made for the carrots.—Mrs. Delbert MacLaren, Oceana County.

Pickled String Beans.—Wash the beans and snip but do not cut up. Cook in salt water until tender and pack into cans. Cover with the hot liquid made as for the carrots and cucumbers, seal.—Mrs. Delbert MacLaren, Oceana County.

HOMESPUN YARN

Aunt Ada's Axioms: A new broom sweeps clean, but so does an old one if it's that kind of a broom.

For washing the hair, a quarter of a cupful of vinegar in the second rinsing water helps take the soap out.

Gran'pa says: Like the apple polished on the peddler's greasy sleeve, dirty milk strained only looks better.

Straight short trousers for the little boy, look more mannish and are easier to iron than knickers. The loose knee gives no chance for restricting the circulation.

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 bonifide exchange, no cash involved. Second—it will go in three lines. Third—you are a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer and attach your address label from a recent issue to prove it. Exchange offers will be numbered and inserted in the order received as we have room.—MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR, Editor.

130.—Assorted flowering bulbs for gingham and percale quilt pieces.—Mrs. Frank Wyrick, Alanson, Mich.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

5225. A Popular Serviceable Model.—Nainsook, long cloth, crepe, radium silk, crepe de chine and saten may be used for this design. The front is dart fitted. The flounce may be omitted. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. To make the Slip with the flounce for a Medium size will require 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Without the flounce 3/4 yard less is required. The flounce may be of lace or embroidered edging.

5227. A Comfortable Coat Dress for Stout Women with Slender Hips.—Here is a charming style for mature figures. It will be very attractive in fluffa, linen or kasha or in the new figured silks now so popular. The Pattern is cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size, if made as illustrated in the large view, will require 3 1/2 yard of 54 inch material, with 3/4 yard of contrasting material for the collar. If made with short sleeves as in the small views, 3 3/4 yards of 54 inch material is required. Width of the dress at the foot is 1 1/2 yard.

5237. A Dainty Frock for a Little Miss.—Dotted Swiss was used for this pretty model. One could have tub silk, voile or linen. The long (peasant) sleeve portion may be omitted as shown in the large view. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size will require 2 3/4 yards of 36 inch material, if made with short sleeves. With long sleeves 2 1/2 yards will be required.

5212-5122. A Popular Style.—Silk or cotton balbriggan, "rayon" silk, or jersey would be good for this model. The Blouse has bosom portions that may be omitted. The Skirt shows the new "back plaits". The Blouse 5212 is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The Skirt 5122 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. The width of the Skirt at the foot with plaits extended is 2 3/4 yards. To make this "ensemble" for a 38 inch size will require 4 3/4 yards of 54 inch material.

5216. A Popular Play Garment.—Flaid gingham and linea are here combined. The Rompers may be finished with long or short sleeves. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 2 3/4 yards of 36 inch material if made with long sleeves. To trim with contrasting material requires 3/4 yard. If made with short sleeves the Rompers require 2 1/2 yards.

5231. A Neat Frock for the Growing Girl.—Dotted voile in pink and white is here shown. Collar and belt may be of linen or organdie. The sleeve may be in wrist length, or short as in the large view. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 3/4 yards of 40 inch material, with 3/4 yard of contrasting material for collar and a 2 inch wide straight belt, if made as illustrated in the large view. With long sleeves 2 1/2 yards are required.

5230. An Up To Date Youthful Model.—Figured and plain crepe are here combined. This is also a good model for voile or ray silk. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 54 inch material if made as illustrated. The width of the dress at the foot is 1 1/2 yard.

5239. A Good "Sports" or Suit Skirt.—Kasha, taffeta, balbriggan or linen could be used for this design. The back is dart fitted, and the front has the popular plait fullness at the centre. This 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 1 1/2 yard of the 54 inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 1 3/4 yard.



5228



5227



5237



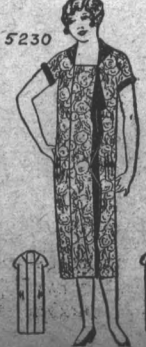
5212



5216



5231



5230



5239

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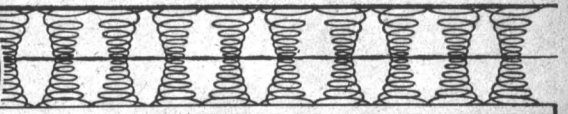
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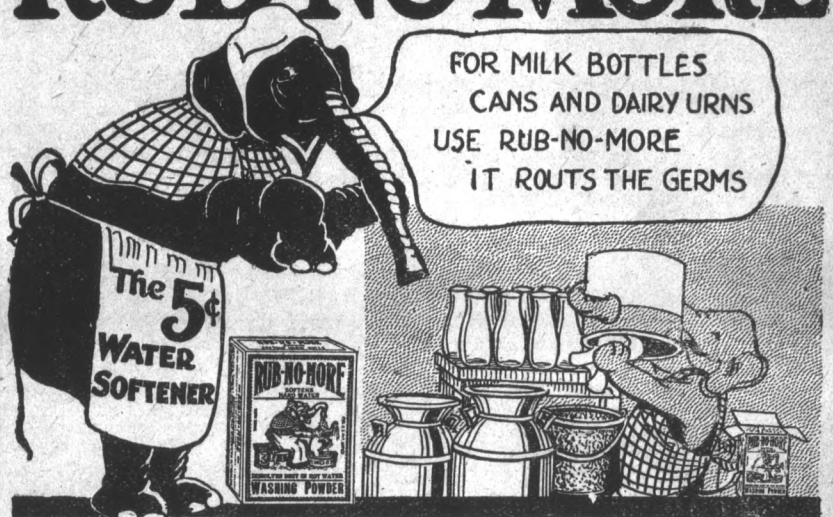
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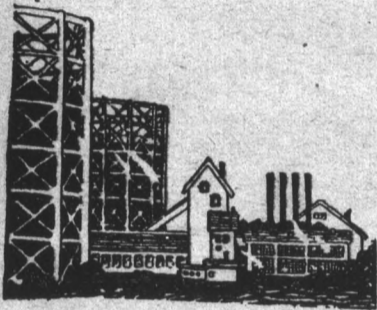
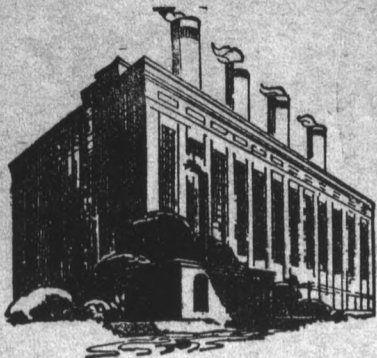


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THAT OLD BALL TEAM

Those were great old days, I tell you,
And I'd like to go again
To a sizzlin' hot old ball game
Like we used to have 'em, then
I can see Chet Wolbern pitchin'
And there's Walt behind the bat,
Gosh! It scares those poor dubs looney
When Chet steams 'em in like that.

I can see Jim Kibble sprintin'
Round them bases like a streak,
See, the crowd has gone plumb crazy—
Watch that Ward boy try to sneak
In from third
Come on! He made it. Well! I guess
that Babe is there
Look! Oh man, can't Old Doc Watson
Slam that apple thru the air!

Yes, those roarin' home team ball games
Means a lot to me today.
And I still am tellin' people
How that Cronville team could play.
Folks, I wouldn't take a million
For the happiness I find
When some boyhood recollection
Brings those good old days to mind.

—Helen Holford, (Age 17), Temple, Mich.

other earthly rows. Here one must dodge friendly pigs that stick muddy noses on you and goats who persist in sampling choice bits of your attire. We can enjoy all these privileged offences at home but as Dad seems to be enjoying it, we remain.

Next comes "sis" who revels in dogs. No reference necessary, she just falls in love with them at sight, thus causing us to ruin an otherwise good day in the dog show where big dogs let out deep growls, little "weenie" ones let out ear-splitting yelps while others eye you dangerously and those left distribute liberal amounts of dog hair over your complete costume. Oh well, it's all in a life-time.

Last but not least comes the boy friend who pushes you swiftly through the crowd direct for the midway. All that's necessary here is a sweet disposition which enables you to say nicely, "Please excuse me but I'm under you," when people insist in standing upon your new blond alligators.

But, some day, that something to look forward to. Some day I'm going to leap from the car before it's stopped on the grounds, disappear in the crowds and neither friends or family will find trace of me until going home time. My great hiding place will be in the art department. I may linger as long as I like, studying each sketch and design for there is never quite such a throng here and those present seem more quiet. Here one may find anything from grammar grade drawings to works of celebrated artists. I love it all for it is expressing one's thoughts so that even the most ignorant understand them.

I think every one should visit this display and study some of the charts for they help in dress, interior decoration, landscape gardening and in fact most anything that makes things pretty. Few people seem to be really interested in the way they plant their shrubs, flowers, etc. "Just so they grow," they remark, not giving a first thought as to the artistic arrangement. When environment counts so much on ones character. Surely if more people studied art there would be fewer red headed little girls with pink hair ribbons and fewer purple rooms sporting red drapes. A splendid place to get ideas if you haven't studied art is at displays of the sort mentioned.

Personally I'm very much interested in drawing, painting, etc., so I'm naturally enthusiastic over the fair displays but honestly I believe they would benefit any one who is interested enough to look through them. Very sincerely.—LaVendle Adolph, Union City, Mich.

P. S.—I've never thanked you and the cousins for the personal interest you took in me when my home burned last spring but I was glad to hear from you. It gave me a very pleasant feeling to know that so many really cared. Thank you, yes, we're getting things back to some extent even though nothing was saved from the fire.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am thanking you for the lovely pin which I received quite a while ago. The last letter I wrote wasn't in print, so I thought I'd write again. I suppose the W. B. was hungry, so it swallowed it before it reached you. I hope it doesn't get this one because if it does I might get discouraged and not write any more. I think Ruby E. Fletcher made up a nice poem of the latest songs.

One cousin asks how many of us like horseback riding. We have a two-year old colt but I wouldn't want to try and ride it, because it isn't broke yet. I have a brother who's in the army, he drills two hours each morning, then in the afternoon he grooms two horses for a half an hour. I spent my Fourth this year at a lake three miles from Engadine where they celebrated Fourth of July. There's a dance hall there where they dance every Saturday night.

I always read the story of "The Indian Drum" in the M. B. F. I can hardly wait until the next issue comes. How many of the cousins read it? It sure is an interesting story. Will stop my chattering and will close. Good-bye.—Annie Stimac, Engadine, Mich., Box 101.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Saw my last letter in print, so I am trying again. Wish Uncle Ned would have his picture on the page so we would know him if we met him don't you cousins? How many of you have pins, I haven't got any yet but wish to have one.

Two girls wrote to me, and shall say was very glad to hear from them. I gave my description in the last letter so won't again.

We see airplanes go over here now and then, and I think it very much fun to watch them. I would like to ride in one, wouldn't you cousins?

Well I guess I will say good-bye and hope Uncle Ned does not let the waste paper catch this letter.—Miss Lila Jenkins, Moorestown, Michigan.

DEAR girls and boys: One of the laws of the Scouts is to do a good turn daily, and another is to help other people at all times. The other day I watched a boy step up to a blind man and ask him if he would like to have assistance to get to the other side of the street. The man replied he would and several stopped to watch the boy help the man across. Then I heard one man say, "He must be a Boy Scout". There was nothing about the boy's clothing to indicate he belonged to the organization, it was his thoughtfulness. Perhaps what the man said was true but I am sure there are many boys who do not belong to the Scouts that are thoughtful and gentlemanly, and farm boys are very prominent in the list.

Girls, do not think I have forgotten you. No indeed, but girls are naturally more thoughtful than boys. I am sure you will agree with me on this point. However, most of us could be more thoughtful and do more good deeds if we would only watch ourselves.

Our motto is "Do Our Best" and I do not think we could have chosen a better one, but I wish you would all have two more mottoes—unofficial mottoes I shall call them—that you will remember next to our real motto and these will be "Do a good turn each day" and "Help everyone you can." Start right in today, not tomorrow, and see how many good things you can do. Make it a game by getting a little book and every time you do a good turn or help someone write it down. It will surprise you how interesting a game it will prove to be. Write and tell me about your good deeds, will you?—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—No, I haven't attended a fair this year nor have I any hopes of doing so. In fact it has been two years since I have had the occasion but it all comes back to me now (those prizes helped a lot)! The music, flags, balloons and laughter, nice people, crabby people, tired children, lost puppies, noisy animals, work that took years of practice and patience to complete and—oh, just everything!

If I attend with mother I see all the new household labor saving devices, smell baked goods that make your mouth water and afterwards we go to admire elaborate fancy work.

Seldom do I escape a fair unless my brother feels it his loyal duty (at least so he says though I suspect it's just a low down trick to repay me for refusing to find his collar button or something equally unspeakable) to take me through the entire educational departments, including everything that I ought to be interested in. When I'm nearly exasperated he's sure to meet an old college friend to whom I'm politely introduced and then expected to subside into silence while they carry on a lengthy discussion as to their school systems and how crazy and unruly high school students are. Not at all like they used to be.

But perhaps it's Dad who has the honor of escorting me. If so, we walk straight for the big stables where pigs squeal and chickens cackle, to say nothing of the

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What the Neighbors Say

Contributions Invited

ATTENTION, BEAN GROWERS!

DEAR EDITOR: In looking over the bean situation in Michigan and in fact the whole United States, we find that from a farmer's point of view, that several material changes have taken place since the last government estimate was made on the 1925 crop which I believe was around one and one-half millions more than existed in Michigan. Many of the farm reports from which this estimate was made were taken too early in the season, and many fields of rank growth that fed for a bumper crop at that time have been damaged by rust, blight and excessive rain, all the way from a small amount in some sections to a complete loss in others.

Damage is especially heavy on the low black lands where water does not drain off readily, this also being our areas from which our heaviest yields usually come and a large amount of which will not be worth harvesting this year.

I believe that in this way our crop has been cut down some thirty-five per cent, and with warm rainy during the first part of the harvest weather which has been prevalent an average ten pound pick or an additional ten per cent loss will have to be taken.

If I am right or within five per cent of being right, then we have the right to assume that the Michigan 1925 crop will not be over sixty per cent or far below last year's crop. I believe that I am more than conservative in taking this stand after taking the heavy losses and pick into consideration. With potato prices 100 per cent higher than a year ago, or the highest in several years, the crop reported short, a short wheat crop, and small supply of high priced hogs, is it then unreasonable to predict a higher price on beans?

If Michigan bean growers can see and actually find these conditions as I have in going through the best bean growing sections of our state, then they should have no trouble in getting five dollars and fifty cents or six dollars per hundred pounds for their beans.

With the California bean crop cut very short by drought and the smallest carry over stock they have had in ten years, together with an import duty of one dollar and seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds on foreign beans I think we have very little to worry over from these two sources.

If Michigan bean growers will stand as a unit and hold this year's crop for sixty days, we should have no trouble in obtaining six dollars or even more if past unfavorable weather conditions continue, and as a Michigan bean grower of more than twenty-five years' experience I think this matter worthy of our serious consideration.—A. M. K., Sterling, Mich.

WANTS INFORMATION ABOUT PLANTING

DEAR EDITOR: Relative to planting in the moon I would like to ask Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Brown, of Antrim county, why they planted their corn when the moon was full and their sweet clover and alfalfa in the new of the moon. Also when they planted their potatoes and why?—V. D. Standish, Mason county.

DOESN'T BELIEVE IN HOLDING BEANS

DEAR EDITOR: The article on beans written by H. T. Blake, and from the notes that you make on same, you are advising we farmers to hold the beans. I think you are making a very great mistake. With the enormous crop that is in sight, if the growers put the price up to what you say, 5c or even 4½c, it will let the foreign buyers in, and we will have the same conditions as we had three or four years ago.

I am certainly glad to know one section where cooperative marketing is making a success. We do not hear so much about Minnesota or Maine as we did last year or the year before on handling their potatoes. Michigan is one exchange that

is now alive and that lets Cadillac touch their potatoes. The charges that they made were simply ridiculous.—C. L. R., Cheboygan County.

THE INDIAN DRUM (Continued from Page 10)

mother's name; might it in reality only involve it? Why had it come back like this to the man by whom, perhaps, it had been given? Henry's words came again to Constance: "It's a queer concern you've got for Ben. Leave it alone, I tell you!" He knew then something about Uncle Benny which might have brought on some terrible thing which Henry did not know but might guess? Constance went weak within. Uncle Benny's wife had left him, she remembered. Was it better, after all, to "leave it alone?"

But it wasn't a thing which one could command one's mind to leave alone; and Constance could not make herself try to, so long as it concerned Alan. Coming home late one afternoon toward the middle of December, she dismissed the motor and stood gazing at the gulls. The day was chill, gray; the air had the feel, and the voices of the gulls had the sound to her, which precede the coming of a severe storm. The gulls recalled sharply to her the day when Alan first had come to them, and how she had been the one first to meet him and the child verse which had told him that he too was of the lakes.

She went on into the house. A telegraph envelope addressed to her father was on the table in the hall. A servant told her the message had come an hour before, and that he telephoned to Mr. Sherrill's office but Mr. Sherrill was not in. There was no reason for her thinking that the message might be from Alan except his presence in her thoughts, but she went at once to the telephone and called her father. He was in now, and he directed her to open the message and read it to him.

"Have some one," she read aloud; she choked in her excitement at what came next—"Have some one who knew Mr. Corvet well enough to recognize him, even if greatly changed, meet Car ferry No. 25 Manitowoc Wednesday this week. Alan Conrad."

Her heart was beating fast. "Are you there?" she said into the phone.

"Yes."
"Whom shall you send?"

There was an instant's silence. "I shall go myself," her father answered. She hung up the receiver. Had Alan found Uncle Benny? He had found, apparently, someone whose resemblance to the picture she had showed him was marked enough to make him believe that person might be Benjamin Corvet; or he had heard of some one who, from the account he had received, he thought might be. She read again the words of the telegram... "even if greatly changed!" and she felt startling and terrifying warning in that phrase.

(Continued in October 24th issue.)

BROADSCOPE FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from Page 8)

We often have twenty five bushels of corn husks in one pile by drawing several shocks together. In windy weather one can pile stalks up, and husk behind them quite comfortably, even when it is very cold. Notice the center of table is solid and does not extend beyond the two by four frame. This allows one to gradually step into the table as the husking progresses. Two men can use the table, one on either side. The stalks are bound on the table, and there is no cessation of husking because the ground is too wet.

This table is ideal for use in husking beside a wagon, as, stand-only four or five feet from the wagon, it is easy to throw the corn into the box. A partition of crates in the box enables us to sort the corn as we husk.

Not Alone

It was at a summer camp and Caroline was nowhere to be seen for more than an hour. When she came back she told her mother she had been for a walk with her best friend. Alarmed, the mother said: "Never do so again. You little girls must not go to the woods alone." Caroline answered: "But we were not alone, Muvver. Evelyn was wis me, and I was wis Evelyn."

A City Child in the Country

Celeste of the city was watching her grandmother milk a cow with a calf. When the milking was finished she asked, "Arent you going to milk the calf?" "No dear," answered the grandmother. "Why not? 'Cauce it hasn't any milk bottles?"

Arts—"What do they do with all these skulls?"
Medic—"Make noodle soup I guess."

33% of this GRAIN RATION is Linseed MEAL



Mr. E. S. Chandler, breeder of heavy producing Ayrshires at Bristol, Pa., is one of thousands of successful dairymen who use a large percentage of Linseed Meal in their grain rations. He uses—

- One-third Ground Corn
- One-third Oats
- One-third Linseed Meal

He writes us: "Regarding the value of Linseed Meal as a feed, will say we use 33% with farm grown feeds as a summer and winter feed for young stock and milking herd. Having no digestive trouble, the stock is in perfect health and producing better than on any other feed we have used."

Increased Milk Flow 15% to 25%

Mr. J. H. Berger, Manager Jersey Crest Farms, Oconto Falls, Wis., writes: For herd work and register of merit feeding, linseed meal has been most essential in helping us to balance up our rations with the home grown feed which we raise on the farm.

Approximately ten to fifteen per cent of our ration consists of Linseed Meal. I have found that in many instances Linseed Meal has increased our milk flow from 15% to 25%, especially in cases where the hay was poor.

Proven Profitable With All Farm Animals

- With Hogs
Was worth \$85 per ton when added to a corn and tankage ration for pigs—Wisconsin.
- With Sheep
Proved worth \$13 per ton more than it cost in fattening lambs—Nebraska.
- With Beef Cattle
Paid \$12.79 per ton profit in fattening baby beeves—Minnesota.
- With Poultry
Widely recommended by poultrymen as an excellent feed, especially during molting period.

Balance Your Rations for Greater Profit

We can help you—easily but accurately. It has all been figured out in the two books listed in the Coupon below. These books are chock full of feeding rations which include all manner of feeds in various proportions, extensively used by farmers, breeders, feeders and experiment stations. Get these books, and in addition write to our Secretary, who has had extensive farm and experiment station experience, if you have any unusual feeding problems to solve. No obligation.

COUPON

LINSEED CRUSHERS MEAL ADVERTISING COMMITTEE

ROOM 1122, UNION TRUST BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Please send me without obligation either or both of the books I have checked with an "X" below:

- Booklet "Dollars and Cents RESULTS as told by Practical Feeders, Breeders and Dairymen."
- Booklet, "How to Make Money With Linseed Meal," by Prof. F. B. Morrison, author with W. A. Henry of the Recognized Authority on Stock Feeding—"Feeds and Feeding."

Name.....
Town.....
R. F. D..... State.....



Balance the Ration With Costs Little, Earns Much

MEAL

Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine. An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The Aermotor is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the Auto-Oiled Aermotor will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

Worms or thrift which?



Are your shoats putting on their pound or more each day? Or are they wormy?

Here's how you can tell:

Give them a course of

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Start in by giving the worming dose (1 tablespoonful twice a day to each 100-pound hog) for a week or ten days, until the bowels move freely (physic).

Make sure that each hog gets its full share. Mix it in the feed or swill. That will bring the worms.

Then continue the Tonic with the regular feeding dose (mix 2 pounds Tonic with every 100 pounds feed).

This will tone up your herd and put them in a fine thriving condition.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic supplies the minerals so necessary to bone and tissue building—pork production.

PRICES

25 lb. Pail	\$2.25
100 lb. Drum	8.00
1000 lbs.	75.00
2000 lbs.	140.00

Except Far West, Canada and Far South

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

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Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant Kills Hog Lice

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis



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will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antiseptic ointment for Bolls, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Always Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

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4 for 25c; 25 for \$1.00. 12 Grape Vines for \$1.00; 3 Peach Trees, \$1.00; Hollyhock seed, 10c package.

MARSHALL VINEYARD, Paw Paw, Michigan.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 32M Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.—(Adv.)

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DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

NEW CORN DOES NOT CAUSE CHOLERA

THAT the common belief among farmers that hog cholera is sometimes caused by excessive feeding of new corn is not based on fact, is the opinion expressed by Dr. C. C. Lipp, veterinarian at South Dakota State College.

However, if too much corn is fed, the digestive systems of pigs are disturbed, just as too many green apples will disturb the digestive system of a boy, with the result that the vitality of the pigs is lowered. They are then susceptible to cholera and any other disease that is prevalent.

Moral: A word to the wise is sufficient. Pigs should be gradually accustomed to a new corn ration.

OTSEGO COUNTY DEVELOPS IN DAIRYING

THE value of purebred dairy sires with scrub or dairy stock was demonstrated in a striking fashion at the Otsego County Fair this year. Three years ago, the Michigan Central Railroad, through its Agricultural Department, placed twenty purebred dairy sires in northeastern Michigan, leasing them to various communities without charge for a period of two years. Seven of these were placed in Otsego county. This year the railroad offered \$75 in prizes for a class of livestock at the fair which would represent the offspring of these pure-bred sires.

This class was easily the feature of the Top O' Michigan Fair, not so much because of the quantity as the quality. Twenty-three heifers were entered in this class and they were indeed striking object-lessons of what breeding will do even in the first generation with scrub stock. Every one of these twenty-three showed a dairy conformation throughout and indications for productions far above the average. The sires were present and were awarded several blue ribbons as well as the sweepstakes.

Mr. A. C. Lytle, the county agent, said: "This exhibition of young stock has convinced me that our dairy program is going across and that Otsego county will soon take its place among the leading Guernsey counties in the state. The demand for purebred sires and good grade cattle was never so strong as it is now."—E. J. L.

HOGGING OFF CORN IS GOOD PRACTICE

TESTS made at the South Dakota State College indicate that hogging off corn is a profitable method of harvesting the corn crop even in normal crop years and in dry seasons much corn which would hardly be worth picking can be harvested in this manner with little trouble.

Before turning the hogs into the field, according to the department of animal husbandry at the college, especially if they have been getting a limited grain ration, it is advisable to feed new corn in the lot for a few days. This will help to prevent them going off feed, due to consuming a large amount of new corn, just after they are turned into the field.

Experience at the college indicates that hogs having the run of the corn field will make just as good gains as hogs fattened in the feed lot. Pigs of 80 to 120 pounds are best for hogging off corn inasmuch as they are better rustlers than heavier hogs. Pigs of this weight are also large enough to clean up the field in much better shape than pigs of lighter weight.

A ration of new corn such as the pigs will get in the hogging off method of feeding does not constitute a balanced ration and, if possible, they should be given green pastures such as alfalfa or sweet clover as a supplement. Some experiment stations have found that the feeding of a small amount of tankage, in

addition to good pasture, with the new corn is profitable practice.

In case no green pasture is available, a supplement such as tankage, oil meal, middlings, soybean meal, skimmilk or buttermilk may be used to supply protein to balance the ration.

This method of hogging off corn not only keeps the pigs in a thrifty condition by giving them a proper amount of exercise but is also an excellent means of harvesting corn that will hardly yield enough to pay for picking. However, for fattening hogs, a short ear of corn or nubbin is just as good as a ten or twelve inch ear.

SPELT OR EMMER

I would like to see in print in your paper something about spelt as food value as compared with other grains. Also is it good feed for any kind of stock and poultry?—H. B., Saginaw County.

SPELT or emmer is about midway between oats and barley in its feeding value. It contains somewhat more fiber than barley, but not quite so much fiber as oats. A standard bushel of oats weighs thirty-two (32) pounds; a bushel of emmer weighs forty (40) pounds; and a bushel of barley weighs forty-eight (48) pounds. The analysis of emmer as compared with other grains is as follows:

GRAIN	Dry matter	Crude protein	Total
Corn, dent, grade No. 2.....	85.2	7.1	81.7
Emmer (spelt)	91.3	9.5	76.5
Oats	90.8	9.7	70.4
Barley, common	90.7	9.0	79.4

From the above you will see that the emmer has somewhat less total digestive nutrition than either corn or barley, but somewhat more than oats.

In feeding trials which have been conducted emmer has proven about ten per cent less valuable than corn for cattle. In feeding hogs it has proven from twenty to twenty-five per cent less valuable than corn because of the large amount of fiber it contains.

Corn contains two per cent of fiber; emmer 10.1 per cent of fiber; and oats 10.9 per cent of fiber.

For poultry emmer has about the same value as oats.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

MUST HAVE COWS TESTED

Do registered cows have to be T. B. tested in order to be sold at an auction sale? Is there a law concerning it?—G. C., Paris, Mich.

THE state law requires that registered cattle offered at public auction should have a proper tuberculin test before being so offered.—C. H. Clark, Assistant State Veterinarian.

Working a horse immediately after eating often causes colic.

You use judgment when you breed cows but colts are more valuable than calves.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

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

IN WESTERN CANADA WITH FARM PAPER EDITORS
(Continued from Page 4)

is producing over half of the wheat grown in Canada. The world's championship in wheat has gone to this province 10 times in fourteen years. Saskatchewan is also taking much interest in dairying and live stock, and the value of the live stock is estimated at over \$163,000,000.

Regina, or the "Home of the Mounted Police" as some of the women called it, is the headquarters of several farmers' cooperative organizations among which the the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, and the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company. Our first stop on our trip about Regina was at the Cooperative Elevator Company where J. B. Musselman, vice-president and managing director, explained the operation of the company to us.

Starting out in 1911 with only 46 country elevators controlled by this organization, while the grain handled has increased from 3,000,000 bushels the first year to 48,500,000 bushels for the last crop season for which figures have been made public. There are now 28,000 farmer shareholders. The method of financing new elevators is well worth mentioning here. The farmer cooperators are called upon to subscribe the full amount of money necessary to build an elevator. The capital stock is divided into shares of \$50 each, no person to hold more than twenty shares, and the stockholders pay 15 per cent in cash at the outset, the Provincial government furnishing the remaining 85 per cent on the security of the elevator itself. The 85 per cent is repayable to the government in twenty equal annual instalments covering principal and interest, and, we were told, up to date all payments have been promptly and fully met. The shareholders are receiving an annual 8 per cent dividend, and \$35.50 has been added to the paid up value of each share subscribed in the first organization year. The authorized capital of the company is \$5,000,000, the subscribed capital \$4,426,350, paid up capital \$1,956,930.50, and reserves amount to \$2,284,463.55. Net profits for the season 1923-24 are shown to be \$475,534.53. In order to return to the pockets of the producers all profits in handling grain the company has established a commission and sales department in Winnipeg, has terminal elevators at the head of the Great Lakes, a terminal transfer elevator at Buffalo, and operates export departments at Winnipeg, Vancouver, New York and London, England. Last year the export departments handled over 47,000,000 bushels of grain.

We next paid a short visit to the cooperative company and then to the offices of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. General Manager D. McRae discussed the pool, which operates along the same line as the Manitoba, then after a brief inspection of their offices we were taken to the Parliament Building to be officially welcomed to the province by C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture.

Following luncheon as guest of the province we adjourned to the depot or headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to witness a military tournament in honor of the official visit of Lord Byng, Governor General of Canada. This is the only training depot for the Mounted Police in Canada. With bright red coat, blue breeches with a wide yellow stripe down the outside of each leg, high riding boots with polished spurs, revolver at his side, and his brown felt hat tilted slightly over his right eye he is a romantic figure. Conditions changed in Canada since this organization was first formed but only the finest of men can join and their reputation of getting their man remains untarnished, although the automobile has increased chances for the criminal to escape justice.

Our visit to Moose Jaw, and Medicine Hat, also Calgary where we spent some time at the Prince of Wales' ranch, and our trip through the Canadian Rockies will be told in the next installment.

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



STOP!

That Back-Breaking Drudgery

S-M-A-S-H the old manure wheelbarrow you're using to smithereens—you'll be money ahead and lots of it. It's costing you hours of wasted time—hours of back-breaking work—driving your boys and hired help off the farm. It's a "Silent" thief and trouble maker. The sooner you get rid of it and put in a JAMESWAY

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the better everybody and everything will be. Your barns will be kept cleaner, sweeter. You can dump the manure right onto the spreader with but one handling—SAVE dollars worth of liquid manure—get manure onto your soil when it is most valuable—SAVE a lot of hard work. A "BIG BOY" will pay for itself in a few months in the SAVING of time alone. Read these letters:

"I wish to state that the carrier outfit has been" and is the most satisfactory piece of equipment I ever bought. It was evidently built to last two or three generations."
J. G. BUSTON, Tazewell, Va.

"I wish to say that the 'BIG BOY' which I installed two years ago is giving me perfect satisfaction and I could not get along without it now. It would be terrible to go back to the wheelbarrow."
ARTHUR M. HAIG, Alpena, Mich.

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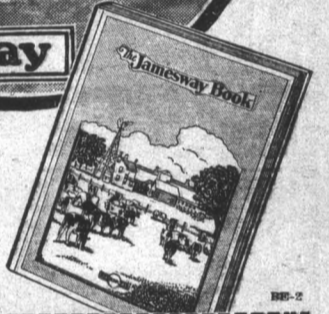
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SHORTHORN BULL, ELEVEN MONTHS OLD. An exceptional individual weighing 900 lbs. R. G. PALMER, Belding, Mich.

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Sheep—Six Decks of Good Delaine Ewes. Good size, good ages, good shearers. Price Nine Fifty per head. F. E. Dodge, Peoria, Ohio.

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REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. 40 Yearling ewes. Yearling rams and ram lambs. The kind that have pleased since 1890. C. LEMEN & SON, Dexter, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE A FEW CHOICE RAMS. Ten Breeding Ewes. Call on DAN BOOHER, R4, Evart, Mich.

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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS. Call or write CLARK HAIRE RANCH, West Branch, Michigan, Charles Post, Manager.

HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE—BRED GILTS FOR Fall litter and spring boar Pigs not akin. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Michigan, R. 4.

HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE—SPRING AND fall pigs, both sexes. S. W. TEDD, Mott, Mich.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens. November 3, 1925.—Herefords, Crapo Farms, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER Write or wire for terms and dates. G. P. PHILLIPS, Bellevue, Michigan.

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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; Shuttlewick May Rose Secret, 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, Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.

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FOR SALE AN EXTRA GOOD THOROUGH-bred Red Polled bull calf, 6 mos. old. FAY W. PIERCE, R1, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and the business managers are: Publisher, George M. Slocum, Mount Clemens, Mich.; Managing Editor, Milton Grinnell, Mt. Clemens, Mich. That the owners are: Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock. The Rural Publishing Co., Inc., Geo. M. Slocum, M. H. Slocum, R. J. McColgan, Henry F. Hopkins, Milton Grinnell, Mt. Clemens; W. W. Slocum, Farmington; C. Allen, Lake; A. and E. Amos, Owosso; N. Powell, Oden; C. J. Pratt, Charlevoix; J. Ritter, Rogers; F. E. Schalk, Chicago; W. Schriener, Marine City; A. Voss, Luther; B. Wolf, Ringville; F. Yost, Bridgeport; T. L. Smith, Wellston, Mich.; E. Ellsworth, Washington, D. C. 2. That the known bondholders, mortgages and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (if there are none so state.) Citizens Savings Bank, Mt. Clemens; R. E. Olds, Detroit, Mich. Milton Grinnell, Managing Editor, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1925. Hudson E. Rood. My commission expires, February 22, 1928.

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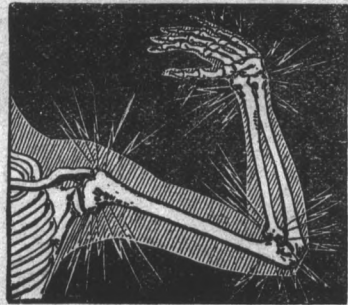
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STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Poultry Department

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

MUSCOVY DUCKS

I would like some information regarding the colored Muscovy ducks. What are their standard weights and correct coloring. Should the bill have any black on it? Why do some markets refuse them?—M. B., Berrien Center, Mich.

THE standard weight of the Colored Muscovy duck adult drake is ten pounds, young drake eight pounds, adult duck seven pounds, young duck six pounds. The colored Muscovy duck should be lustrous blue black, occasionally broken with white, the head plumage being glossy black and white, the face being well covered with red carbuncles. The thighs white or black, the shanks and toes vary from yellow to dark red color.

I know of no reason why markets should refuse them except on grounds that black birds do not dress as well as white.—C. G. Card, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Michigan State College.

TUBERCULOSIS

Within the last two weeks I have lost nine old hens. At first I did not think anything about it, but as more keep on dying I am worried about it. Six years ago we bought all our hens in the spring and I think some were disposed to leg weakness as they limped for some time, then died, and some must have had liver trouble as they lingered for months. They would eat and go around, but more slow and get so light and poor it seemed like they were starved, nothing to them any more. I have tried everything that I heard would be good and sometimes if I thought there wasn't any help I killed it to save the rest. I always take them away from the flock if I find any that I think are not just right, but this year so far we haven't had any lame ones in the flock. We keep the hen house clean and seldom find lice in the coop, but they had those big body lice. I used lice powder. Last week we lost one, did not know we had a sick hen around as I looked every day. If I see any I take them away from the flock. Yesterday morning when I went to feed them I noticed one would not come when I called. The comb looked nice and red, and then I noticed it had yellow on the drooping and I took it away, three hours after that it was dead. This morning when I went out one lay under the roost dead. I noticed this one passed blood. We fed corn mostly all summer and feed bran mash.—Mrs. E., Burr Oak, Mich.

FROM the symptoms you give I am under the impression that it is a case of tuberculosis. The birds going lame in one or both

legs, general emaciation which becomes especially noticeable in the breast muscles, sometimes to the extent that there is scarcely any flesh on the breast bone and lesions of the liver and spleen, characterized by arrangement of white or grayish white color are very suggestive of tuberculosis.—Dr. J. F. Olney, Division of Veterinary Science, M. S. C.

CAREFUL GRADING ADDS TO VALUE OF APPLE CROP

THE removal of small, stung, deformed, and wormy apples from the pack being put up for either wholesale or retail trade will usually enable the grower to get a higher price for his fancy grade, and he will still have the defective fruit left for cider or other by-products. The wholesale buyer purchases the package on the basis of the amount of small and defective fruit found in it, paying less attention to the fact that there may be a fairly high proportion of large sound apples. The roadside buyers may not be so particular about fruit at the time of buying but if they find wormy or small apples in the packages, few of these buyers will come back.

Apples may be sized by hand or by running them over a sizing machine, of which many fairly inexpensive and practical types are now on the market. Three sizes are sufficient for most markets: 2 to 2½ inches, 2½ to 3 inches, and over 3 inches. Less than 2 inches go into the culls. A package of evenly assorted 2½ inch apples is more attractive than one containing an assortment of from 2 inches to 3 or 3½ inches.

In sorting apples, three grades will be sufficient: the first, or fancy grade, containing the sound fruit with good color for the variety; the second grade containing slightly blemished or undercolored species, but with no worms or rotten spots; and a third, or cull grade, which will include the remaining stock. This sorting must be done by hand. Many sizing machines have rollers or other devices which turn the fruit over in front of the sorters, enabling them to do speedier and more accurate work.—A. Freeman, Mason.

MASON CO-OP SHIPS LIVESTOCK FOR FARMERS

EIGHTEEN hundred dollars were paid Scottville farmers Monday August 17, by the Mason County Co-operative Marketing Association for a shipment of veal, cattle and hogs, leaving for Detroit. Livestock shipping is a new venture for the company. This is the fourth carload consigned this season. Pre-carload consigned this season.

Become a Member of the M. B. F. Radio Gang

Please enroll me as a member of the M. B. F. Radio Gang and place my name on your mailing list for all radio service helps.

Name.....
(Your name and address will be held confidential)

Address.....

Do you own a radio set?.....

What type..... No. of tubes..... Price paid.....

Do you use Storage or Dry Batteries?.....

How many members of your family use the radio?.....

When do you listen in?.....

Are you going to buy a set or build one?.....

How much are you willing to invest?.....

What kind of programs do you like?.....

Are market reports and weather forecasts valuable to you?.....

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Check the type of articles you like best: Technical (), Semi-Technical (),

How to build (), Helpful hints (), Question Box ().

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Amazing Results Secured In One Day By Use of Virex Formerly Known As Rattle Snake Oil

Deafness and Head Noises need not be dreaded any longer since the discovery of a widely known physician. Now it is possible for some of the most obstinate cases of deafness to be relieved in a day's time by the application of a prescription formerly known as Rattle Snake Oil. This treatment is meeting with wide success all over the country.

Mr. D. M. Lopes, a Pennsylvania man, says: "I used the treatment at night before retiring. The following morning I could hear the tickings of the alarm clock that I was unable to hear before. Now my hearing is restored perfectly after many years of deafness."

Mr. Ben Jackson, who lives in Indiana says, "Before I used Virex I could hear nothing. After ten days I could hear my watch tick."

Angeline Johnson, a Mississippi resident had been stone deaf for eighteen years. She says, "Virex has stopped my head noises and I can hear the train whistle 3 1/2 miles away."

Roy Fisher, Iowa man, says, "I hadn't heard a watch tick for eleven years—now I can lay my watch on the table and hear it plainly."

Mr. W. A. Lumpkin, of Oklahoma, says, "After being deaf 38 years, I used your treatment only a few days and hear fairly well."

Mr. Anthony Chapman, of Michigan, says, "The terrible head noises have stopped entirely and my hearing is practically back to normal."

Deaf Baby Now Hears
Mrs. Ola Valentine, of Arkansas, says, "My little boy, now 5 years old, had been deaf since about 4 months of age. Now he hears very well and is learning to talk."

Mr. Mather Pelley says, "My young son, deaf for years, has used Virex for only three days and he hears almost as well as ever before."

Such amazing reports come from all over this country and Canada. The prescription which is known as Virex, is easily used at home and seems to work like magic in its rapidity on people of all ages.

So confident are we that Virex will restore your hearing quickly, and to introduce this remarkable treatment to a million more sufferers, we will send a large \$2.00 treatment for only \$1.00, by collect on delivery mail, on ten days' free trial. If the results are not satisfactory the treatment costs nothing.

Send no money—just your name and address to the Dale Laboratories, 1017 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and the treatment will be mailed at once. Use it according to the simple directions. If at the end of 10 days your hearing is not relieved, your head noises gone entirely, just send it back and your money will be refunded without question. This offer is fully guaranteed, so write today and give this wonderful compound a trial.

—(Adv.)

RADIO DEPARTMENT

By JAMES W. H. WEIR, R. E.

SELECTING THE RADIO SET

WITHIN the last two years, radio on the farm has become an accepted utility. Its value to the farmer is extremely apparent and its place in the country home undoubtedly assured.

Radio is no longer the plaything of the younger generation. Its progress and development has been so marked that it has become the public servant of all mankind. Especially true is this of the rural dweller whose business interests are so centered as to remove him from actual daily contact with the busy commercial world. Through broadcasting, a new era has been opened to the American farmer. Weather reports, market reports, agricultural lectures, domestic science lectures, instructions on various subjects from agricultural colleges and experimental stations, music, sporting events and news of national importance, all are now available to the farmer owning a radio set.

With the flood of radio sets now on the market it is not at all difficult to believe that many of my readers feel that selecting an airship would prove an easier task. Frankly, however, selecting a radio set will not prove difficult if you discount the over-enthusiastic claims and exercise a grain of common sense. Radio boasts of nothing mysterious yet it has its limitations and cannot perform miracles.

When you begin to consider the purchase of a radio set this fall, make up your mind with regards to the price, the type of battery and your own general idea of the set you wish to buy. To prove serviceable to you the receiving set must be rugged, stable, easy to operate, selective, clear in reproduction and low in initial cost and upkeep. In addition it must be capable of covering a fairly good distance, say at least 500 miles.

There are many sets of reputable make on the market that fulfill these requirements and others that must be assembled by the purchaser that will also meet the requirements.

Inexperience with radio often causes mishandling and for this reason the set must be mechanically rugged in construction. It must be simple to operate for on the farm, members of the entire family will want to use it. It must be selective to a certain degree in order that any definite station within range may be heard without interference from other stations. Oftentimes super-sensitive qualities in a receiver give rise to an unstable tuning operation and you are cautioned to avoid purchasing such receivers. In the matter of clarity and volume it is often a wise plan to insist on a demonstration.

Today you can purchase a good dependable receiver for about \$60. This is really the minimum for a manufactured set. Sets that you assemble yourself may be had as low as \$25.00. Of course, it is not always wise to purchase the cheapest set unless your financial condition warrants it. If you can invest between \$100 and \$150 you are certain to obtain a set that will last you a good many years.

The writer has had the opportunity of testing many different types of radio sets, both those operated on dry cells and on storage batteries. Any reason desiring further information on the subject therefore may obtain personal assistance by addressing the Radio Department.

In conclusion we would like all our readers to join the M. B. F. radio gang. We will enjoy hearing from you regarding your radio experiences and viewpoints and would like to know the type of set you have and so on. By becoming a member of the "Gang" your name will be retained on a special mailing list and you will receive various technical and semi-technical radio helps from time to time. To make it easy for you to send in your membership we are printing a questionnaire in this issue. Fill it out complete and return it to us promptly. Our aim this year is to help you enjoy radio to the fullest extent and to do this we must know a little more about you.

Goodyear HEAVY DUTY Cord Tires, for passenger cars, buses and trucks, are available from Goodyear Dealers in the following sizes:

30 x 3 1/2 (Cl.)	30 x 5 (S.S.)
32 x 4 (S.S.)	33 x 4 1/2 "
33 x 4 "	33 x 5 "
32 x 4 1/2 "	34 x 5 "
34 x 4 1/2 "	35 x 5 "

For those who desire balloon tires Goodyear makes a complete line, including the HEAVY DUTY type in certain sizes.

WHAT a tremendously tough and sturdy tire the new Goodyear HEAVY DUTY Cord is! Just look it over. Heavier, stouter, more massive all through. The thick, powerful body made with SUPERTWIST. The tread a deep-cut full All-Weather. Even the sidewalls reinforced against rut-wear. Yes, a great tire. And a great money and time saver for the man who needs its extra stamina!

Goodyear makes a tire to fit every need and every pocketbook. Buy Goodyear Tires from your local Goodyear service station dealer. He is conveniently located and can give you immediate delivery. And his service will help you get out of your tires all the mileage the Goodyear factory has built into them

GOODYEAR
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Good tires deserve good tubes—Goodyear Tubes

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MARKET FLASHES

Hay and Cattle Market Are Good

Large Canadian Wheat Crop Bears Market

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

A Lake Odessa, Michigan, correspondent asks advice on the prospects on the lamb and hog markets for the near future. Judging from what has been happening of late and from existing conditions, before the answer can be read by the inquirer, prices will be still higher, although possibly the boom in values will check for the present the demand. As regards hogs, as I have stated all along, it is wholly a matter of supply and demand. The holdings of farmers have reached such extremely small proportions in all farming districts that advancing market prices has been easy for the commission firms at Chicago stock yards, as well as those of other packing points. Of course, there are limits to the upward movement of swine and other live stock, but apparently they have not been reached as yet, and many stockmen owning hogs are acting on the theory that it is going to pay to hold them until they become fat and reasonably heavy. Corn is abundant, as is other feed, and marketing the corn instead of converting it into meats is certainly not a profitable transaction for the farmer. The general prosperity of the country is undisputed, and never in the past were business conditions so good as now. Families insist upon buying the choicest cuts of beef, pork and mutton, and the retail markets find it no easy thing to dispose of the cheaper cuts. It may be added that more hogs are required to meet the domestic and export needs than a few years ago, the population having grown materially, and it is still growing very fast. Perhaps farmers at some future time may overdo breeding swine, but the testimony of many farmers is that in the long run those who stick to it come out all right. It is bad policy to try to keep up with the procession in raising for the market what brings in the biggest profits. No farmer who yearly raises the same kind of stock loses in the end. It is best, however, to study the market reports from week to week and ascertain what seems the best time to have hogs and other stock on the market. Too much care in this way is impossible.

"Shall I Own Sheep?"

This question has been asked more than once recently, as well as the question of what the prospects are for the market in the near future. Lamb prices fluctuate much more than they did in past years, and these heavy marketings from farm and range may continue to unsettle prices, so that it is impossible to tell just what will happen. But the ultimate prospect for the Michigan farmer who is the fortunate owner of a flock of well-bred, healthy sheep and understands their management is one of optimism. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the great importance of thoroughly understanding their proper care, and it is essential to furnish warm quarters in the winter season and to feed them in the right way. It is a good idea to ask for literature on the subject from the national and state authorities. Breeding ewes are high-priced and scarce, selling on the Chicago market for \$8.50 to \$13 per 100 pounds. Unless you are experts in buying, it is best to place an order with a commission firm dealing extensively in sheep. It may be added that lamb is a highly popular meat, loin chops retailing in Chicago as high as 60c a pound.

When to Market Hogs

A Hudson, Michigan, subscriber writes asking for advice as to the best time to sell heavy hogs. The writer owns one hundred hogs. It is a matter of some uncertainty, of course, and for the moment it looks bad for the near future, as the recent sharp advances brought such materially increased supplies of hogs that values suffered severe declines. Probably, this set-back will

bring about much smaller marketings, and this would naturally put prices higher once more. Taking a more extended view, long-sighted stockmen take the view that the right thing to do is to let hogs go to market as soon as they have matured and cease making good gains in weight. It is certain that there is no big supply in feeding districts, and the aggregate receipts in even western packing points for the year to late date amount to only 19,215,000 hogs, comparing with 22,940,000 two years ago. A short time ago hogs sold in the Chicago market at \$10.25 to \$12.90, comparing with \$11.35 to \$14.20 a week ago, \$8.90 to \$11.15 a year ago. Where farmers own large numbers of hogs it is better to divide up the shipments.

High Price For Cattle

The demand for beef cattle in the Chicago market is unusually large, and although the late Chicago receipts of farm and range cattle were far greater than of late or in recent years, prices actually had a fair advance. The bulk of the beef steers sold at \$9.25 to \$15, with the best long fed weighty steers at \$15 to \$16.30, and prime yearlings up to \$15 to \$16. Common light steers brought \$7.50 to \$8.50, and no steers of good grading went lower than \$11.50, while inferior little steers sold at \$5 to \$7. A year ago beef steers were sold at \$6.25 to \$12, ten years ago at \$5 to \$10.50 and seventeen years ago at \$3.10 to \$7.60. The stocker and feeder trade is of fair proportions at \$5.25 to \$8.60, with sales mostly at \$6.50 to \$7.71. The cattle industry is now on a good paying basis, prices being unusually high. A shipment of 71 bulls averaging 1,700 pounds, costing around \$6.50, was started a few days ago for Germany, being the first export cattle from Chicago in many months.

The Break in Wheat Prices

Failure on the part of the Chicago Board of Trade to take immediate steps to adopt proposed reforms will lead to action with a view to suspension or revocation of its designation as a contract market. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine warned a few days ago.

"A failure on the part of the Board to take these steps immediately will leave me no alternative but to inaugurate action looking to suspension or revocation of the des-

ignation of the Chicago Board of Trade as a contract market."

Secretary Jardine characterized as of far reaching importance recommendations made to the president and board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade by a so-called members' program committee. These recommendations, if put into effect, will go a long way toward reflecting a true supply and demand situation on the Chicago markets, he believes.

December wheat has fallen on the Chicago market to around \$1.35, with May wheat at \$1.36, comparing with \$1.10 a year ago. December corn sells around 78 cents, comparing with \$1.13 a year ago; December oats at 19 cents, comparing with 58 cents a year ago; and December rye at 79 cents, comparing with \$1.31 a year ago. Sentiment has been bearish for many weeks, and all the grains have secured big declines, wheat being especially depressed by the large Canadian wheat crop. There have been other years, however, when wheat was much cheaper, and two years ago it went below \$1. Reports of wheat production from practically the entire Northern Hemisphere with record acreage and favorable conditions reported in the Southern Hemisphere, indicate an increase of 8 per cent in the world wheat crop over the estimated production of 1924, according to official estimates received by the Department of Agriculture up to September 18, 1925.

Farming in Maine

On a recent vacation spent in visiting New England and the province of Quebec, considerable information was obtained about Maine farming, and it was learned that while summer visitors are a wonderful source of revenue every year, the farmers are producing great quantities of potatoes, poultry, etc. In the state there are 48,227 occupied farms. The average value of land and buildings per farm is \$5,609, average value of land per acre, \$21.09, and the total value of farm property, \$270,526,783. Aroostook, the largest potato producing county in the world, had an average yield of 308 bushels per acre in 1924, compared with an average yield of 124 bushels throughout the United States.

WHEAT

The market is being literally flooded with wheat, every one seeming anxious to sell, and prices declined considerable during the fortnight ending October 3. If the Canadian and European wheat crops are as great as reported prices will

probably work lower. A man who has studied markets closely advises that if he had considerable wheat he would market some of it now and continue to feed to the market as demand warranted, rather than hold all for future sale.

CORN

Corn has been following the trend of wheat so prices are somewhat lower than they were two weeks ago, however this grain is not expected to decline much lower in the near future.

OATS

Prices in Detroit market are unchanged as we write this compared to two weeks ago and the market is firm. The new crop is selling 4 and 5 cents under the old.

RYE

The rye market was weak for a time and prices declined but a quiet and steady tone prevails now and prices are expected to remain around their present level for a time.

BEANS

Reports that the bean crop is damaged in many parts of the country and the general yield will not be as heavy as expected are having a steadying effect on the market. Last week the market at Detroit gained 10 and 15 cents but declines during the previous week left the price somewhat below quotations in our last issue.

POTATOES

In regard to the recent declines in the potato market the U. S. Department of Agriculture says there is invariably a decline at harvest time during short crop years.

"This seasonal decline often continues until past the height of the potato harvest," says the bureau. "Some price recovery and advance after digging time would be nothing unusual. Such a rise, from November onward, is far more likely to occur in seasons below average production."

"The winter rise in the Chicago market following the short crop of 1908 was about 70 cents per 100 pounds. For the light crop of 1911 it was nearly \$1. That season was rather like the present one in estimated production per capita and general business conditions."

"For 1916 the fall and winter advance was over \$2 and for 1919, with a market attended by general price inflation, there was a gain of nearly \$3. After the short crop of 1921 in the midst of a business depression the advance was less than \$1 and most of the crop sold at low prices."

HAY

The hay market practically is unchanged. Top grades are firm but lower grades are barely steady. The demand is ruling steady with improvement in pastures curtailing country takings in some sections. Light supplies are reported in consuming areas.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—Cattle: Opening slow, about steady, looks like a lower close; best Detroit yearlings, dry, \$10.50 @11.25; best heavy steers, dry, \$9.50 @10.25; best handy weight butcher steers, \$7.50 @8.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$6.50 @7; handy light butchers, \$5.25 @6.25; light butchers, \$4.25 @4.75; best cows, \$5 @6.75; butcher cows, \$4.25 @4.75; cutters, \$3 @3.50; canners, \$2.25 @2.75; choice light bulls, \$5 @6.25; bologna bulls, \$4.50 @5.50; stock bulls, \$3.50 @4.50; feeders, \$6 @7.25; stockers, \$5 @6.75; milkers and springers, \$45 @55. Veal calves: 75c @ \$1 lower; best, \$14.50 @15; others, \$4 @14. Sheep and lambs: Steady; best lambs, \$15.25 @ \$15.50; fair lambs, \$13 @14; light to common lambs, \$8.50 @10.75; buck lambs, \$10 @14.50; fair to good sheep, \$6.50 @7.25; culls and common, \$2 @4. Hogs: Steady; mixed and good Yorkers, \$13 @13.10.

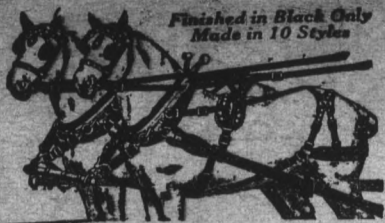
CHICAGO.—(United States Department of Agriculture.)—Hogs, uneven; desirable grades steady to weak at Friday's low point; others dull 10c to 25c lower; bulk desirable, 160 to 225-pound weight, \$12.50 @12.80; top, \$12.90; bulk 240 to 300-pound butchers, \$12.40 @12.60; packing

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit Oct. 6	Chicago Oct. 6	Detroit Sept. 22	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.53		\$1.70	\$1.50
No. 2 White	1.54		1.71	1.52
No. 2 Mixed	1.53		1.70	1.51
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.85	.81 1/2 @ .82 1/2	.97	1.15
No. 3 Yellow	.84			
OATS (old)—				
No. 2 White	.49	.39 @ .40 1/2	.49	.57
No. 3 White	.46	.38 1/2 @ .39 1/2	.46	.56
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	.87		1.00	1.33
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.60 @ 4.65		4.65 @ 4.75	5.40 @ 5.50
POTATOES—				
New, Per Cwt.	2.00 @ 2.10	1.80 @ 2.20	2.00 @ 2.10	1.23 @ 1.26
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	23.50 @ 24	27 @ 29	23.50 @ 24	19 @ 19.50
No. 2 Tim.	21 @ 22	24 @ 26	21 @ 22	16 @ 17
No. 1 Clover	18 @ 19	23 @ 25	18 @ 19	19 @ 20
Light Mixed	22 @ 23.50	26 @ 27	23 @ 23.50	17.50 @ 18

Tuesday, Oct. 6—All grains steady. Fair demand for beans. Fresh eggs scarce. Butter steady.



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Made in 10 Styles**

\$7.50 Down
**Puts this Olde-Tan
Metal-to-Metal
Harness on Your Horses**

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**Olde-Tan
Harness**

First Olde-Tan leather produced 70 years ago. Now known throughout America for its pronounced superiority. Olde-Tan harness is made by a tanner-manufacturer who follows every step from the raw-hide to the completed harness.

Write for Free Book Ask for free harness book. Learn all about our \$7.50 down and easy payment offer and the Olde-Tan metal-to-metal harness.
BABSON BROS., Dept. 32-87
29th Street and Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Distributors of Melotte Cream Separators and Edison Phonographs.

**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 main frame bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Governed by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not have your horse house roof with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Ered it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to
Union Steel Products Co. Ltd.
Dept. 34
Albion, Mich., U. S. A.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

SHORTHORNS

Fairlawn Shorthorns

We have three extra good young bulls; also few heifers for sale. Sired by Merry Commander, Junior Champion 1923 International.
S. H. FARGSON AND SONS, Bad Axe, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE

Registered Shropshires

Rams and ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs.
C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Michigan.

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARM LANDS

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG farmers and others who have only a little cash. Highly cultivated, irrigated farms some with buildings in Arkansas Valley Colorado on payments less than rent. Only 10 per cent down and 2 1/2 years to pay balance. 5 1/2 per cent interest. These lands have been cultivated for just 20 years and last year produced per acre: 3 tons alfalfa, 10 tons beets, 49 bushels barley, 77 bushels oats, 39 bushels spring wheat, 47 bushels winter wheat. Dairy operations attractive. Local milk condenseries and creameries assure constant market. Feeding lambs and other live stock profitable. Swine bring excellent prices when bred for early fattening and early market. Beet sugar factories contract for all beets grown making beets an attractive cash crop. Alfalfa and flour mills and grain elevators furnish local market. Modern schools and churches. Good roads, excellent climate. This opportunity and the reasonable terms will make you independent in a few years. We are not in the land business and are anxious to get the best of our lands in best advantage to farmers who will cultivate same to best advantage to themselves and this community. For full particulars write American Beet Sugar Co., 27 Land Bldg., Lamar, Colorado.

WANTED: POULTRY FARM—WILL LEASE with option to buy. Must have buildings for not less than one thousand birds. Home and poultry houses must be in good repair. Small acreage desirable. Give full details including location, rental price, etc. Address: Box 241, Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

STORE FARMS ALL SIZES EAST TERMS. Mild climate. C. Witmer, Crew, Virginia.

DAIRY CATTLE

GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY CALVES \$20.00 each, shipped anywhere. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

SWINE

FOR SALE—L. T. P. C. EITHER SEX, ANY age. Guaranteed to please. E. A. Clark, St. Louis, Michigan.

POULTRY

THOROUGH-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, all of Kentucky breeding. Hens \$5.00 each. Gobblers \$10.00. All stock yard raised, also a limited number of single comb Rhode Island White Pullets \$1.50 each. All stock must be sold by November 25th. Mrs. Sophia Peet, R. R. 1, Alto, Michigan.

1,500; estimated holdover, 3,000; heavy-weight hogs, \$12.50@12.70; medium, \$12.35@12.90; light, \$11.60@12.90; light lights, \$11@12.80; packing sows, \$10.25@11.15; slaughter pigs, \$11.75@12.65. Cattle—Compared week ago, fat steers and grassers steady to 25c higher; choice fed kind and common kind up most; stockers and feeders sharing advance; extreme top matured steers, \$16.30; several loads yearlings, \$16; new high for year; weighty Montana grassers and cake fed Nebraskas upward to \$11.50; total of western grassers for year to date, 117,000; against 73,000 year before; better grade of fat cows, 25c lower; heifers 25c to 40c off; canners and cutters active, 15c to 25c higher, little change on bulls; vealers around \$1 higher; week's bulk prices follow: Grain fed steers, \$10.50@13; grass steers, \$7.50@9.50; fat cows, \$4.75@6.50; canners and cutters, \$3.25@3.85; veal calves, \$12.75@13.50; stockers and feeders, \$6@8.25. Sheep—Compared week ago fat lambs \$1 to \$1.25 high; cull natives 25c to 50c higher; fat sheep and feeding and breeding ewes steady; demand for all classes broad; tops for week: Fat and feeding range lambs, \$15.90; natives, \$15.85; fat ewes, \$8; bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$14.75@15.90; feeding lambs, \$14.75@15.75; cull natives, \$11@12; fat ewes, \$6.50@7.50; range yearling wethers, \$11@11.75.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

Trading on the wool market is showing very little change. Transactions are a little more in favor of the seller. Medium domestic stock is holding very firm and some concerns are well sold up on both three-eighths and one-quarter blood combing wools. Combing stock of one-quarter blood quality in particular is mentioned as difficult to obtain in sizable amounts.

Lots of loose talk about the poor class of help on the farms made one farmer inquire if better living quarters wouldn't attract a better grade of men.

**PRITCHARD'S
WEATHER
FORECAST**

ESTABLISHED BY THE STARS

Week of October 11

At the very beginning of this week the weather is expected to be generally fair or with a little cloudiness. Temperatures at the same time are expected to be above the seasonal average. The wind forces all during the first half of the week are expected to be higher than usual with critical stages especially about Monday or Tuesday.

The last half of the week promises much cooler temperatures to most parts of Michigan. With the exception of about Thursday or Friday, the last half of the week will be generally fair. During the two above mentioned days there may be some heavy rains or snow flurries but these conditions will be of short duration.

Week of October 6

Unsettled, rainy weather will probably be in action at the very beginning of this week in most parts of the state but will soon pass over leaving fair and cool weather with frosts.

By the middle of the week temperatures will make a rapid ascent with readings considerably above the normal for this time of year. During Wednesday and Thursday the weather will be threatening with some scattered rains or showers. There is also a probability that there will be some late thunder storms, or at least the presence of clouds and other atmospheric effects seen when these storms are active.

Following a brief spell of cooler about Friday there will be more threatening storms that will run from Saturday of this week to Sunday of next.

"Weather Made to Order"

One reader writes that our forecast of August weather made it seem that the "weather was made to order." Our forecast of "many extremes in temperature" was true in many parts of the state during the month. Probably the greatest range was near the end of the month when the mercury ran from 26 degrees on the 27th to 101 degrees on the 30th. We predicted the general trend of the temperature would be above normal and records for all parts of the state show that reading averaged two degrees above the seasonal normal. The forecast of rainfall was also correct as many lakes and creeks testified.

5 1/2% Farm Loans

**No Commissions No Bonus No Mortgage Tax
No Stock Subscription**

Because of a recent consolidation, this is the only Joint Stock Land Bank operating in Michigan. In recognition of this fact and our expectation that our volume of business will increase sufficiently to justify it, we have lowered our rate of interest to 5 1/2 per cent. We charge no commission or bonus and the borrower is not required to pay a mortgage tax or make a stock subscription. **WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION.**

Long time loan (3 1/2 years). Small semi-annual payment.

Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit

(under Government Supervision)

702 UNION TRUST BUILDING DETROIT, MICHIGAN

PET STOCK

HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. TRAIL. DIXIE Kennels, K2, Herrick, Ill.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. FUR finders. Catalogue. Kaskaskeneas, Herrick, Ill.

FERRETS

I SPECIALIZE IN RAISING FERRETS, THIRTY years experience. October prices, Males \$3.25 each, Females \$3.50 each. One dozen \$36. Yearling females special rat catchers \$5 each. Yearling males \$4. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO: CHEWING, FIVE LBS. \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five lbs. \$1.25; ten \$2.00; cigars \$2.00 for fifty. Guaranteed, pipe free. Pay when received. Roy Carlton, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—CHEWING FIVE pounds \$1.50, ten \$2.50. Smoking five pounds \$1.25, ten \$2.00. Pipe Free. Pay when received. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Kentucky Farmer's Association, Paducah, Kentucky.

LOOK HERE! GUARANTEED, FRAGRANT, mellow, rich, homespun tobacco. Five pounds chewing, \$1.50; smoking, \$1.25. Samples 10c. Clark's River Plantation, 192, Hazel, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—CHEWING 5 LBS. \$1.50, ten \$2.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.25, ten \$2.00. Guaranteed. Pay when received. Pipe free. Albert Ford, Paducah, Ky.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO GROWERS, 5 LBS. high grade chewing or smoking \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. good grade chewing or smoking, \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. medium grade chewing, \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 5 lbs. medium grade smoking, \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. R. B. Carter, Agent, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING FIVE LBS. \$1.50; Ten \$2.50; Smoking five lbs. \$1.25; ten \$2.00; Guaranteed, pay when received. Pipe Free, Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR MAN'S price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. We ship Harvesters by Express. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGING Super-Electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries, they become charged without aid of line. All garages prospective customers. Gallon free to agents. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

WANTED—MAIL CLERKS TO HANDLE MAIL on trains (travel) Forest Rangers, guard U. S. Forests, Special Agents, make investigations. Border patrols, guard U. S. Border. Let Osmont "coach" you. Write Osmont The Coach, 494, St. Louis, Mo.

CASH PAID FOR FALSE TEETH, PLATINUM, old magneto points, discarded jewelry and old gold. Mail to, Hoke Smelting & Refining Co., Otsego, Michigan.

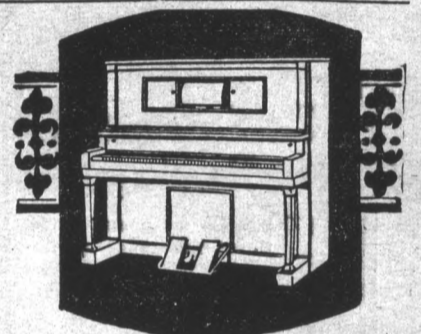
WALNUT LOGS WANTED—WALTER A. Westgate, Aurora, Illinois.

EASY TO SELL, GROCERIES, PAINTS, LUB-ricating oils, to consumers. Capital or experience unnecessary. 53 years in business. Loverin & Browne, 1785 So. State, Chicago.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOREST. Car lot prices delivered to your station. Address M. M. Carr Michigan Business Farmer.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE FROM MANU-facturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCK-ery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to consumer. Write for particulars. E. Swasey & Co., Portland, Maine.



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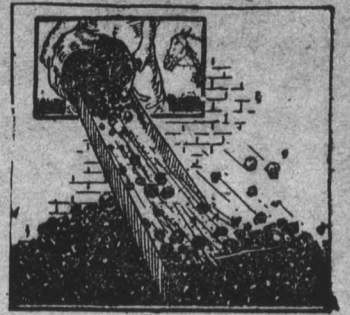
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Dept. B MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Let Me Fill Your Coal



Bin FREE



An Important Message To **Michigan Business Farmers**

Co-Operative Buying

YOU, as a farmer understand the principles of "Co-operative Buying." You know what big savings can be made by that method. It is just as sound in principle as co-operative marketing. Here is a wonderful opportunity for you, not only to get your own coal for next winter absolutely free, but also for you to save real money for many of your friends and neighbors, thereby doing a genuine service for your community.

Hundreds of Michigan Business Farmers Got Their Coal This Way Last Year

THIS is not a new and untried plan, but one that has been thoroughly tried out and found entirely practical and satisfactory. Hundreds of farmers in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, the Northwest and other sections of the country got their coal from us last year through this plan and are again taking advantage of it this year. Their letters testify to their enthusiasm over the soundness of our method, the quality of our coal, and to the money they saved.

Why Not You?

POPULAR COAL CO.

1700 Coal Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen—Please send me your order blanks and instruction sheets in connection with your Popular Coal Clubs. I want to try out your plan but I understand that this request carries with it no obligation of any kind on my part.

Name
Address
P. O.
R. F. D. State

FOR more than twenty years, we have been selling direct to the user. This method of handling coal has enabled us to reduce the price and save the consumer from \$1.50 to \$2 a ton. As the average family uses about fifteen tons of coal a year, this means a big saving. We have found through experience that when coal is shipped in carload lots direct from the mines to the people who use it, we can reduce the cost still more, but as the average car of coal contains from 40 to 50 tons, no one family is likely to use that amount. There is usually enough coal in a car to supply three or four families.

Your Friends Will Be Glad to Join You

They will gladly club together and buy coal by the carload in order to make a big saving. You see, we are exclusive wholesalers; we have no local yards, no local agents, consequently we are unable to reach the individual coal users personally and interest them in our "CLUB" plan. We therefore started to organize Popular Coal Clubs, appoint an organizer in each community and give him his coal FREE for his effort in organizing the club. This FREE offer is now open to you. You will find it easy to get your next winter's coal supply FREE. Your friends and neighbors will jump at the opportunity to join you in a carload order and thank you for it—because it means a big saving for them.

You Can Own a Profitable Business

And you needn't confine this Money-Saving offer to your immediate family and friends. Every storekeeper, banker, church, hospital, office building, hotel and, in fact, every coal user in your community will be interested in this plan. You can order as many carloads of coal as you want and after you have all the coal you can use, we will pay you a big cash commission on each ton of coal you order from us. This offer has started many a man on a profitable business and may open up a big opportunity for you, too.

Only Best Quality Coal

Our coal is all hand picked from the best mines. It is freshly mined, clean and free burning, free from slate and makes very little soot, and is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. You will be amazed that such high quality coal can be bought at so low a price. Every one who uses it, is delighted with it and praises its quality.

Inspect Coal When Car Arrives

Simply fill out the coupon and mail it today. We will send you promptly price list with full description of coal and complete instructions, so you can start right out to organize your coal club. Ask your friends and neighbors if they want to save money on their coal bill and you will find that they all will be anxious to join you when you have explained our plan to them. A little effort in your spare time and you will quickly have made up that first carload order. And after that first carload arrives, you will see how easy it is to make up others. This is your chance to build up a profitable and permanent business. Send coupon today.

Now Is the Best Time to Get Your Coal

Prices are lower, deliveries quicker, labor is plenty. Check up your last year's coal bills and then you will see how much money you could have saved had you bought coal on our Direct-from-Car-to-User Plan. Mail Coupon today. Ask THE BUSINESS FARMER about our responsibility.

FREE YOUR NEXT WINTER'S COAL IF YOU ACT QUICK

Ask the Michigan Business Farmer About Our Responsibility

Ask the Man Who Saves

Popular Coal Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Last month I bought and delivered a car of your Southern Illinois Fancy Block Coal and wish to state that I found it the cleanest car of coal I ever saw. There was no slack in it. All of my customers are bragging on it and say it is much cheaper than coal sold by local dealers. One states that it held fire without attention in his furnace for twenty-four hours. It burns free, gives a good heat and leaves a clean white ash. No clinkers. I also wish to thank you for the good service I received.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) D. E. R.,
Paxton, Ill.

To the Popular Coal Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Permit me to say that I have sold Popular Hand Picked Coal to 30 different farmers and not one complaint. I have used it in my own home and find it to be a good burner, giving a good heat and lasting longer than any coal I have ever had. I thank you for causing me to try it. Enclosed find another order, which is the fifth car.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) E. M.

We have the original letters of these and many other satisfied farmers who have effected big savings by purchasing coal from us.

The Michigan Business Farmer—Your Farm Paper—Has Used Popular Coal for Years

WE ARE THE LARGEST ORGANIZATION IN ALL THE UNITED STATES EXCLUSIVELY DELIVERING COAL DIRECT FROM CAR TO CONSUMER WITHOUT THE USE OF ANY COAL YARDS