

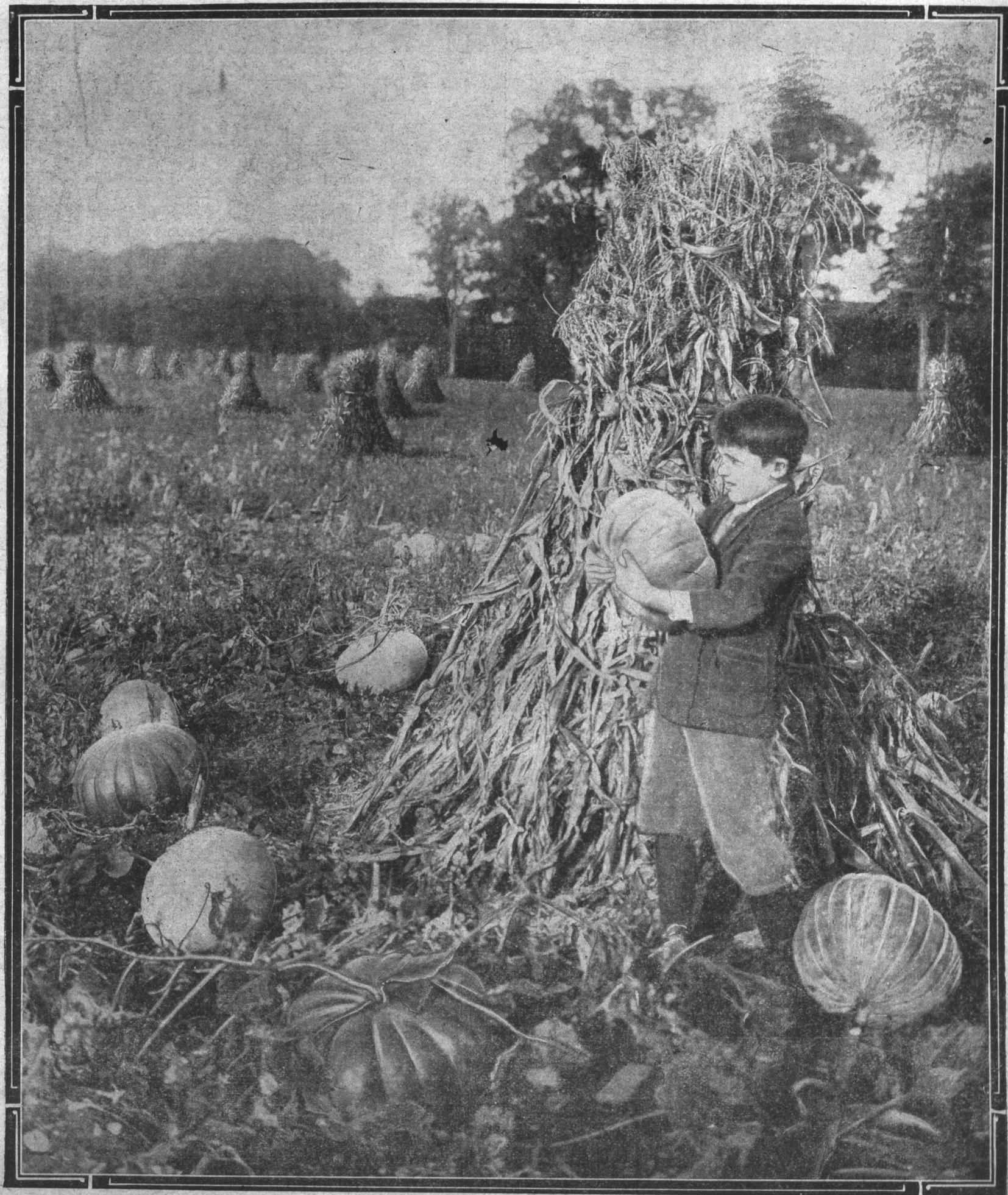
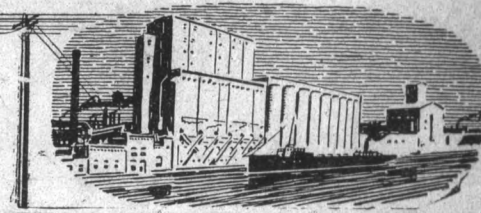
VOL. XIII, No. 4

# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER

OCTOBER 24, 1925



*An Independent  
Farm Magazine Owned and  
Edited in Michigan*

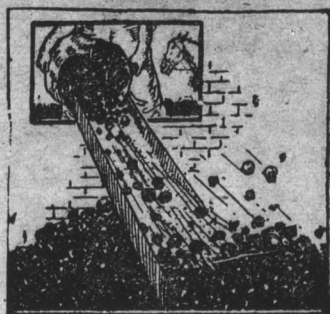


"HALLOWE'EN IS COMING"

*In this Issue:—What Do You Know About Detroit Milk Market?—Michigan's 1925 Corn Crop  
Is Largest on Record For Our State—Neighbor Ed. McIntosh Feels His Rolled Oats*



# Let Me Fill Your Coal Bin FREE



## *An Important Message To* Michigan Business Farmers

### Co-Operative Buying

**Y**OU, 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.

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**T**HIS 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.

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**F**OR 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

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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.

### 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.

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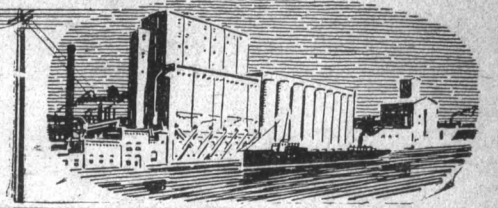
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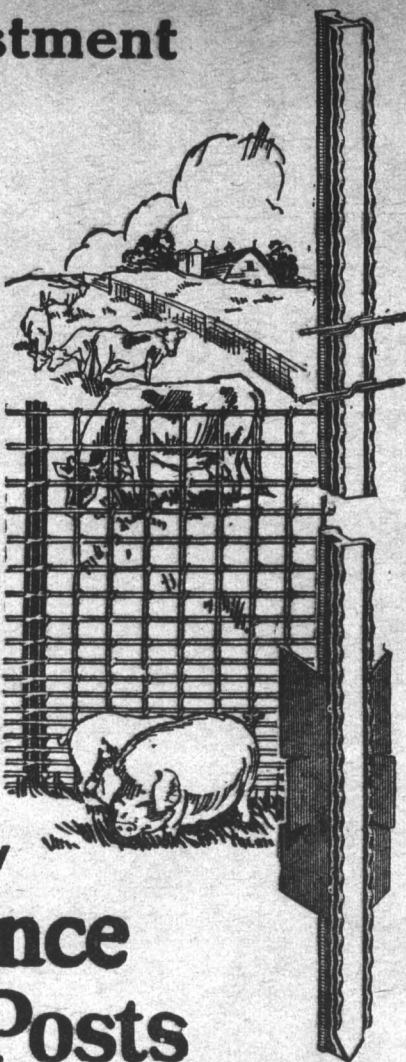
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## The World Takes Stoves from Detroit

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**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE M. B. F.**

## Current Agricultural News

### M. S. C. ENLARGES RADIO ACTIVITIES

A GREATLY enlarged program for the radio school of the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science is announced for this fall and winter by James B. Hasselman, director of publications at the school. Although the radio station, WKAR, resumed broadcasting Oct. 5 after having been closed during the summer months during which time extensive repairs and improvements were made, the radio school is not to begin until November 2.

As last year when 3000 farmers and their wives or other persons interested in agriculture enrolled in the five two weeks courses offered, the school this year will be directed entirely to offering instruction in agriculture or related subjects. The station is dedicated to the farmer and his interests are always in mind as the program is being planned.

Many educators are skeptical as to the practical value of the air as an educational medium and it is now quite generally conceded that the teaching of languages and similarly involved subjects has met with little success when attempted by broadcasting stations. However, the experiences of the few agricultural colleges in the country which have adopted radio as an important adjunct to their extension departments have been encouraging and apparently the farmers believe the instruction which they have received through the medium of the loud speaker and head phones is of value as they have enrolled in steadily increasing numbers in the courses offered.

The program mapped out for this year by the college radio staff calls for five months of instruction or about twice that of last year when courses were offered for but ten weeks. Detailed programs outlining the courses to be offered, the members of the faculty or outside speakers who will be heard, the dates when the courses will be broadcast, and other data have not been worked out yet at the school but are to be ready shortly before the school opens, according to Mr. Hasselman.

The departments which will par-

ticipate, all of them related to agriculture or of the benefit to the farmer's wife in her domestic duties, are home economics, farm crops, soils, dairy husbandry, animal husbandry, poultry, entomology, bacteriology and agricultural engineering.

An enrollment of several times the number of last year is expected owing to the greater number of receiving sets which are now installed in farm homes, improvement in reception which was made possible by changes in the college station's equipment, the greater advertising which the courses will receive and the interest which was stimulated by the experiment of last year.—McC.

### SPECIAL PRIZES AT POTATO SHOW

THE Michigan State Department of Agriculture cooperating with the Thumb of Michigan Potato Show which is to be held at Mayville on November 11, 12 and 13th, are offering a prize of one hundred dollars to growers who best interpret the recently enacted law on uniform grading of potatoes.

To compete in this class growers are required to prepare an exhibit of one bushel field potatoes, besides these he will then select one peck each of U. S. Fancy, U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 1 small, U. S. No. 2, together with the culls removed in making up the above grades.

The real contest is in the grower exhibiting what he thinks is the proper kind of potatoes to comply with the rules established by the State Department of Agriculture. Copies of these regulations may be secured by writing the State Department of Agriculture at Lansing, or the County Agricultural agent of any county.

The judging of the exhibit will be done by regular inspectors from the State Department of Agriculture. The premium money is divided into nine prizes, giving thirty dollars to the grower winning first place.

The bankers of the Thumb Area, by contributions, have also made possible the offering of substantial premiums on both Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler type of potatoes.

## Policy of M. S. C. Toward Cooperation

We believe that cooperation in agriculture should be encouraged and that there are certain advantages which come from it. These advantages are:

1. It awakens farmers to the necessity of understanding marketing problems as an essential step toward their improvement.
2. It gives farmers information about market processes and enables them to keep in touch with market conditions so that production may be more nearly kept in harmony with market demand.
3. It aids in the dissemination of crop and market news, in the establishment of grades, and in better packing and handling practices which have resulted in benefits to the consumer as well as to the farmer.
4. It gives the farmer a knowledge of the conditions of supply and demand and therefore places him more nearly on a parity with those who are buying his product.
5. It gives the farmer bargaining power in the market.
6. It permits the farmer to perform marketing services for himself in instances where privately owned agencies are not doing this adequately.
7. It gives the farmer a marketing agency which holds his interests paramount.
8. It permits the farmer to get the benefits of wholesale buying.
9. It aids in bringing about cheaper and better production.
10. It offers the most helpful approach to the problem of reducing marketing costs.

We hold the following opinions about agriculture and marketings:

1. That everything possible should be done to make rural life more wholesome, increase the standard of living in the country, eliminate as many of the business risks of agriculture as possible, increase the return to farmers for the use of their capital and for their labor, keep at a minimum the cost of taking produce to the consumer, and hold an energetic, industrious and moral citizenship in the country.
2. That sound occupation in agriculture is beneficial and should be encouraged wherever the conditions of citizenship and business make it possible for it to succeed.
3. That in those communities where the training or temper of the people is adverse to cooperation, there should be education to overcome these defects.
4. That the marketing agencies operating under our present commercial and industrial system are essential and are performing a valuable service.
5. That it is possible through scientific research and action to develop a stronger and more efficient system of handling agricultural products.
6. That more can be accomplished by evolutionary than revolutionary methods in market improvements and that improvement will come only after thorough scientific research.
7. That there should be closer cooperation between the agricultural and the industrial, commercial, and financial interests of the state.
8. That farmers should turn their attention to cooperation in production and buying supplies as well as in marketing.
9. That in adopting a program for agricultural business improvement the interests of consumers as well as those of farmers should be considered.
10. That the success of cooperation is dependent upon the action of farmers themselves. It is essential that the farmer feels that the organization was formed by him and not for him.
11. That farmers should be permitted to direct their organizations without any governmental, institutional, or legislative interference.

We believe that in relation to agricultural organization, a state college has the following distinct functioning:

1. To do scientific research to discover the truth about market conditions and the fundamental economic principles underlying marketing.
2. To teach students within the class-room the economic of agriculture and marketing.
3. To carry the information obtained through research to the people of the state through the extension division.
4. To market surveys upon request to determine the underlying economic and social conditions of communities for the guidance of farmers desiring to organize cooperatively.
5. To advise with farmers about cooperative and other business matters.
6. To give farmers assistance on technical problems of business and organization.



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The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

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Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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## What Do You Know About Detroit Milk Market?

Series of Articles by Economics Expert on Market for Whole Milk to Answer Many Questions

By PROF. J. T. HORNER

Head of Economics Work in Agriculture, Michigan State College

**T**HERE is much misunderstanding about the problems involved in the marketing of whole milk. This condition prevails in every whole milk market area, and it is quite natural that it should. The farmer is a busy man who works by himself and very rarely gets to the city where his product is finally consumed. If he does not take this trip he probably learns nothing about market conditions. It is not possible to get a clear understanding of the market by observation. Much time must be spent in studying every phase and factor having an influence on the market. This, the farmer, as an individual, is not able to do.

The labor of taking care of a dairy herd is not light. The return for effort expended is not large. The farmer working day after day without intimate knowledge of how his product is handled after it leaves his hands is very apt to get a wrong impression of just what is going on.

Market conditions are not ideal. There are many weaknesses in our present system and much research and study must be made on the whole agricultural market problem; but conditions are not as bad as some farmers seem to think. Some of the things farmers are made to believe are entirely without foundation and are given circulation for utterly selfish purposes.

I have been asked to write a few articles about the Detroit Milk Market for the readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER. In these I shall attempt to state the economics of the milk market in as clear and concise a manner as possible and answer some of the questions which farmers are asking. It will not be my purpose to enter into a controversy or defend any particular type of marketing or group of people. I realize that while the attempts of organized farmers to improve their market conditions have accomplished much, there is still much to be done. In discussing an economic question, we must not fail to consider it, as it confronts us under existing conditions rather than conditions as we would like them to be.

The problems of the milk market

**T**HE milk from thousands of Michigan herds goes to feed the people of Detroit, yet we will wager that a large percentage of the owners of these herds are not familiar with their market. This is the first article of a series we have arranged with Prof. J. T. Horner of the M. S. C. to prepare for us to inform you on this market, and you can read them with the feeling that you are getting the correct information as he has spent some time studying the Detroit market. Do not miss any of the series. Prof. Horner invites you to write about any particular question you would like discussed and we urge that you take advantage of his invitation.

must be considered as they exist at present and every effort made to bring about improvement in an orderly manner. There are so many real knotty problems which command the wisdom and attention of all of us that it is essential that no effort be wasted on non-essentials and misconceptions.

### Send in Questions

While this series of articles is appearing, I would be pleased to have dairymen write me about any particular question they want discussed. I am quite sure that there are many questions about the marketing of milk which cannot yet be answered; but if we all look at this matter in a spirit of fairness and give sincere study to the problem, we can surely make some progress. It would be worth while for farmers to send in their opinions about the market so that these might be passed on for what they are worth.

At the outset of the consideration of this question, it is well to take a look at the problem of the milk market. There are in greater Detroit, approximately, one and a quarter million of people who need milk. This is produced by some ten thousand farmers. Milk must be taken from farm to the city kitchen and so handled that it will be kept clean, pure and sweet.

Every pint of milk which goes for consumption in the homes of Detroit must pass through a bottle. The whole supply which is produced on 10,000 farms must be distributed

to the homes of 1 1/4 million consumers. The small quantities produced on the individual farms must be assembled into large quantities, processed and then distributed again in packages (bottles) holding one quart each.

A product is not fully produced until it is in the hands of the person who is to use it. The process of production, in its true sense, involves all the operations necessary to put milk in the hands of the consumer. Someone must not only feed cows and milk them, but also haul the milk to the country station, weigh and cool it, haul it to the city, pasteurize and bottle it, and deliver it to the door of the consumer.

There is no need, at this point, to discuss the question of who should perform all these operations. At the present time the job of processing and distributing milk is done by companies specially organized for this purpose. This is a specialized business the same as is milk production. All of these processes are essential and must be performed by someone, regardless of the type of ownership, just as long as milk is produced on farms some distance from the city. The only way these operations could ever be made unnecessary is for the consumers to keep their own cows in the city. There was a time when this was the practice; but I do not believe the time will ever come when it will be again. So we have

the situation to face as it actually exists. To perform these processes there are required large quantities and many types of machines, much capital and many workers. The job of handling the milk during the market process is essential and is just as much an economic service to society as is that of milk production on the farm.

### World Progresses

In the early days of milk marketing, the farmer performed the market services for himself. He delivered the product of his herd direct to the consumer. As cities grew the distances necessary to reach a sufficient supply to satisfy requirements were too great to make it feasible for the farmer to go into the city each day with his small supply. Health considerations made pasteurization necessary. This involved the outlay of large amounts of capital to build plants equipped to handle large quantities. Also the development of modern milk distributing methods made this a specialized business requiring special business training. These factors of distance from market, capital requirements, and special business ability, are the reasons for the existence of the distributor as a marketing agency. We have, then, a system developed which divides into two parts, the business of providing the city consumer with his milk—the farmer and the distributor. That is the system which now prevails and in our consideration of this whole problem we must recognize this condition. Even though the distributive machinery might some time be owned and operated by the farmer, the separation will continue to exist, for it is impossible to ever go back to the old basis.

The market channel for milk under existing conditions may be illustrated as follows:

Farmer — Distributor — Consumer

The service of transportation is not considered here, for the farmer and distributor perform this or hire someone to do it for them.

In the next article I shall discuss the business relationship between the farmer and the distributor.

## Michigan's 1925 Corn Crop Is Largest on Record For Our State

**T**HE month of September was very favorable for the maturing of late crops, the moisture having been sufficient and no frosts occurring except in northern counties. The ground was in excellent condition for wheat and rye seeding although rains delayed some sections. Corn cutting was well advanced at the end of the month and silo filling was practically completed. Rains delayed bean harvesting and causing considerable damage to the crop in some of the heaviest producing counties, according to the October 1 report issued by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne W. Church, Agricultural Statistician, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

**Corn:** Michigan has an excellent crop this year being good in practically all sections except in some northern counties where extreme drought prevailed during the greater part of the season. The condition of 93 per cent is equivalent to a production of 66,796,000 bushels, the largest crop without exceptions on record for the state, and over 50 per cent larger than harvested in 1924. The quality is also very good.

**Spring Wheat:** The average yield of spring wheat is reported to be

18 bushels, making the total production 144,000 bushels as compared with 126,000 last year. The quality is rated at 88 per cent.

**All Wheat:** The percentage of the crop marketed up to October 1, according to the estimates of correspondents, is 38 per cent, or a total of 5,974,000 bushels.

**Oats:** The yield of oats is placed at 32 bushels per acre, nearly two bushels below the average for the last ten years. The total production is 52,224,000 bushels against 67,000,000 last year, the yield being ten bushels less per acre. The quality is 88 per cent, one per cent above the average but six per cent under last year. Rains during harvest discolored a portion of the crop while in the shock.

**Barley:** The reports of correspondents indicate that the average yield of barley is 24 bushels. The straw was shorter than usual but well filled. Rains discolored a considerable quantity of the grain while standing in the shock thereby reducing the quality to 84 per cent. The estimated total crop is 4,104,000 bushels, whereas the 1924 crop was 4,743,000 bushels from a considerably smaller acreage.

**Buckwheat:** Dry weather short-

ened the yield in northern districts and heavy storms did considerable damage to the crop of some of the southern districts. The condition of 79 per cent is the same as one year ago and five per cent above the ten-year average and is equivalent to a production of 961,000 bushels which is practically the same as that of last year.

**Potatoes:** Prospects did not improve in September as is usual in most years. The condition of 76 per cent represents a production of 26,384,000 bushels as compared with 38,252,000 in 1924. The early crop was light and the late crop varies greatly between different sections, being rather light in many central, southwestern and northern counties and very good in some of the west-central counties. The quality is excellent.

**Beans:** Frequent rains during September interfered with the harvesting of the crop and damaged many fields, as a result of which the pick will be heavier than usual on the late crop. Correspondent's reports indicate an average yield of 12 bushels per acre and an average pick of 8.5 per cent. However, but little threshing had been done at the time of report and a considerable

percentage of the crop was still unharvested, so that a later inquiry may show somewhat different figures. Based upon this yield, the production will be 7,356,000 bushels in comparison with 5,848,000 harvested last year. A special inquiry relative to varieties indicates the following percentages grown this year: small whites, 82; large whites, 4; light red kidneys, 5; dark red kidneys, 7; soys, 1; other varieties, 1 per cent.

**Tame Hay:** The crop has steadily increased in volume during the season as a result of many second cuttings of clover and second and third cuttings of alfalfa. The yield is estimated at 1.0 ton per acre, or a total crop of 3,194,000 tons as compared with 5,010,000 tons last year. The quality is 84 per cent, a considerable percentage of the late crop having been damaged by rains while being harvested.

**Pastures:** Great improvement took place during September, the condition being 81 per cent at the end of the month as compared with 68 at the beginning.

**Clover Seed:** The outlook for clover seed is only fair. The estimated production, based on a con-

(Continued on Page 17)



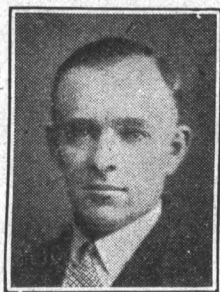
# Neighbor Ed McIntosh Feels His Rolled Oats

*"If the Folks Who Put Out These Rolled Oats Tried To Sell Their Stuff the Way We Sell Our Fruit They Would Go Broke," He Says*

By HERBERT NAFZIGER

Editor Fruit and Orchard Department, THE BUSINESS FARMER

## NEW FRUIT AND ORCHARD EDITOR



Herbert Nafziger

WE are pleased to announce that Herbert Nafziger has joined our regular staff of editors, taking charge of our Fruit and Orchard department. Mr. Nafziger studied horticulture at the M. S. C. and has been making his living as a practical fruit grower in Berrien county for the last 16 years. We know you are going to enjoy his department as he is planning on publishing articles not only on fruit culture but about marketing methods, news of general interest, reports on meetings, and he says you may expect to hear about his neighbor Ed McIntosh once in a while. He is at your service and will be glad to answer your questions.

I WAS walking home from Millburg one day when I heard the unmistakable clatter of an empty Ford truck behind me. Glancing back I saw that the hood of the approaching juggernaut was held down with an old, bright red saddle cinch. By this token I immediately recognized the truck as the property of my friend and neighbor, Ed McIntosh.

I once asked him if he didn't think the saddle cinch a little out of place on a motor truck. "It ain't any more out of place on this contraption than I am," he answered. "Me and that old cinch are both old timers, but 'By Jing' we intend to keep up with the times."

As the truck approached I confidently expected Ed to slow down and give me a lift, but to my surprise he kept right on, looking straight ahead. An outraged yell from me, however, brought him to a squealing halt.

"What's the matter, Ed," said I. "Is your eyesight getting poor or did you get so much money for that load of Duchess apples that you consider yourself above your neighbors?"

"Never fear," he answered, "about a fruit grower getting too much for anything. No, sir, the reason I didn't see you was because I was just doing some hard thinking about a package of rolled oats I bought over at Byer's store just now." I asked him if his wife had been getting oatmeal for breakfast a little too often to suit him.

"Nope," he said, "tain't that. I was just comparing that oatmeal to my load of apples. I was thinking that if the people who put out that package of rolled oats tried to sell their stuff the way we sell our fruit they would go broke."

"Aha," I chirped, "I guess I know what's wrong. You are a trifle peeved because Max over at the association packing house didn't take your load of miscellaneous Duchess apples and turn out a one hundred per cent 'A' grade pack?"

"No, sir," he answered, "you are wrong again. I don't expect any man to do the impossible. Max is doing his best. If it wasn't for him and a lot more like him, we'd all be in the poor-house by this time. What I was thinking about was advertising."

"We fellows do a lot of kicking about the fruit market but I'll bet six cents against the holes in a swiss

cheese that those rolled oats people didn't have any market at all to begin with. They made a market. And they made it by advertising. Every day in every way they told folks what a fine thing it was to eat rolled oats. How healthy it was—how it made children grow—how it made old folks live to be a hundred, and so forth. By and by people began to believe it and the first thing the oats rollers knew they had an enormous market worked up."

"Well, Ed, I guess you're right," I said, "I suppose you think we ought to get busy and do the same thing with our fruit."

"Why of course we ought to!" he exploded, "We not only ought to, but 'by Jing' we'll have to; with fruit so hard to sell and all these new orchards and vineyards coming into bearing."

"But, neighbor, let me tell you one thing," and here Ed slowed down the truck and put his hand on my knee, "getting back to those rolled oats. All the advertising in the world wouldn't have done 'em any good if they hadn't been telling the truth. The oats ARE good, they ARE healthful, and all the rest of it. As far as making people live to be a hundred is concerned, I don't know if they ever claimed that, but oats won't prevent them from living

to be a hundred like some things will. Now I've thought a lot about this advertising business and I believe it is the thing to do, but I also believe that before we start on any advertising campaign we want to be darn sure that our stuff is worth advertising."

"Hold on there old boy," I objected, "I guess I know that our fruit is the best that grows. Isn't Michigan the home of 'Fruit with Flavor', 'The Big Red Apple', 'Perfect Cherries' and 'Sweet Blue Grapes'? If any fruit was ever worth advertising, I guess ours is."

"Sure," answered Ed. "Sure it's worth advertising. There ain't anybody can hold a candle to our stuff. But I know one or two of my neighbors who are just naturally unlucky when it comes to coddling moth and sometimes a little scab will creep in here and there in spite of everything."

"No matter how good the flavor of our apples is, biting into an apple and finding half a worm in it does not improve it any. Now that's the kind of stuff it does not pay to advertise. We've got to advertise our stuff or people will never know we have it to sell, but the proper place for the poor stuff is the cider mill or the hog pen where it can't damage our business."

At this point I was about to put

in a wise remark of my own when I noticed that we were nearly forty rods past my place so I thanked my neighbor for the ride and walked back.

My conversation with Ed McIntosh, however, put a bug in my ear and the next day I went to Benton Harbor to see Mr. Fred L. Granger, energetic manager of our husky young state exchange, the Michigan Fruit Growers Incorporated.

I told him what old Ed had said and he agreed that every word of it was gospel truth and pure wisdom.

"Think of the strategic position which we occupy," said Mr. Granger, "We have the best geographical location in America, within five hundred miles of forty million people. We have a wide diversity of horticultural products, all with high quality and flavor." "And what is more," he continued, "the Michigan fruit industry has reached the point where it is ready for advertising. Three years ago it was not ready. At that time our grading laws were weak, toothless infants, Federal loading point inspection was unknown here, and last but not least, our growers were not organized in a way to make an advertising campaign possible."

"Today things are different. We have good grading laws and their enforcement is going forward in an energetic, efficient manner, because the growers themselves want it. We have loading point inspection, and, most important of all, we have the machinery to organize and put across a real business-like advertising campaign."

Of course I know what Mr. Granger meant by the "machinery". He meant the Michigan Fruit Growers, Incorporated, with its net-work of twenty-two constituent fruit co-ops.

Without this machinery, an energetic and sustained advertising effort would be impossible. To make a success of advertising one has to do more than hit the nail on the head just once. One has to keep on hitting it until the nail is driven and then drive another and another and so forth.

Needless to say, this will never be done unless the growers do it themselves.

"Yes," said Mr. Granger, "Michigan fruit is ready to be advertised. We are on the brink of a new merchandising era. All we have to do is realize the fact and push ourselves over the brink."

## In Western Canada With Farm Paper Editors

By MILON GRINNELL

IN our October 10th issue I told you something of the trip of the agricultural editors of this country made into western Canada. I told you of leaving Chicago on the night of August 22nd, our stop at Minneapolis, what we saw at Winnipeg, our visit to the farming territory around Brandon and Regina and our study of the farmers' cooperative associations at the latter city. We saw a military tournament at Regina in the afternoon and for refreshments, tea and sandwiches were served in a tent, instead of the various cold drinks, sandwiches, many kinds of candy and popcorn that we associate with public entertainments in the States.

### The City of Moose Jaw

From Regina to Moose Jaw it is a distance of 41 miles and we made the run in slightly over an hour arriving at 5:30 P. M. Autos were waiting for us when we got there and we were taken out into the farming territory. It is claimed that the finest wheat growing land in the world is located around Moose Jaw and after a twenty-five mile ride through it I am willing to agree. The yield runs as high as 38 bushels to the acre on many farms. Radios seem to be very popular with the farmers as I watched for a while for several miles and saw only one place where they did not have one. And possibly they might have had an indoor aerial here, which would make it 100 per cent. After a good "feed" we again boarded our train and was off for Medicine Hat.

This city is located in the province of Alberta and we did not arrive there until the next morning, August 27. They have an abundant supply of natural gas and most of the heating and cooking is done with it. Here again autos met us and took us out into the country. After partaking of a luncheon as guests of the Board of Trade of Medicine Hat we continued our journey westward to Brooks, "the town that was born over night."

But a few years ago there was no town here, in fact, there was small need for a town as the country was so dry that little could be raised. Then some farsighted men introduced irrigation farmers saw the possibilities and came there and the once dry

prairie is now a most productive land. Perhaps the most interesting sight near this town is the huge, reinforced concrete aqueduct constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at a cost of \$800,000. It is two miles long, and, at places, over 50 feet in height, and conveys the water from Lake Newell, south of Brooks, across a great depression in the prairie. Around 90,000 acres in this territory have been irrigated. A visit was made to the Dominion Government Experiment Station here also and results obtained through the irrigation of crops were presented.

Calgary, the largest city between Winnipeg and Vancouver, was our next stop, and from this point we

took a drive of seventy miles to the ranch of the Prince of Wales in the foot hills of the Canadian Rockies. I shall never forget the feeling of awe that came over me that beautiful morning as we passed out of the city of Calgary on our way to the ranch, and, for the first time, I saw the Rockies. At first they appeared to be behind a thin screen of smoke but as the sun rose higher in the sky the outline of the mountain range became more distinct, the low-hanging clouds cleared away and the snow-capped peaks were visible, 90 miles away. My wife said it was the first time she ever saw me speechless. We passed through some territory where mixed farming was practiced and into cattle and sheep country arriving at the ranch of the Prince shortly before noon. The buildings are located in a beautiful valley and are very sensible and substantial. We were welcomed by the manager, Dr. W. L. Carlyle, a man who was born and raised in the United States. The men of the party were given a fine lunch spread on tables under the trees beside a creek that passes through the ranch, while the ladies were entertained with tea in the Prince's ranch house. The afternoon was spent in inspecting the ranch buildings and the stock. Among the notable animals were "King of Fairies," prize Shorthorn bull, and "Will Somers," thoroughbred stallion owned by King George and loaned to the Prince for breeding purposes. We were back in Calgary (Continued on Page 17)



Cutting oats on the Anderson Ranch in the province of Alberta, Canada.



# THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



**"CHICKEN THIEVES."**—These horned owls were shot by Stanley Clawson, of Albion.



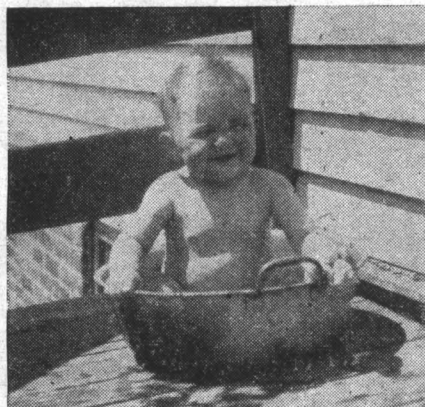
**NOW WOULDN'T THIS GET YOUR "GOAT"?**—It's Harold and Morey Skinkle, of Sunfield out for a "joyride." Their sister, Reoah, took the picture and sent it in to us.



**HUSKY YOUNG FARMER.**—Herbert, son of Lean Moyer, Eagle, with his pet lamb.



**PICKING HUCKLEBERRIES.**—It is real fun to pick huckleberries, according to Mrs. W. M. Chesney, of Leslie, and she sends in this picture to prove it. "We had eight crates filled when this was taken and we were just getting started," she writes.



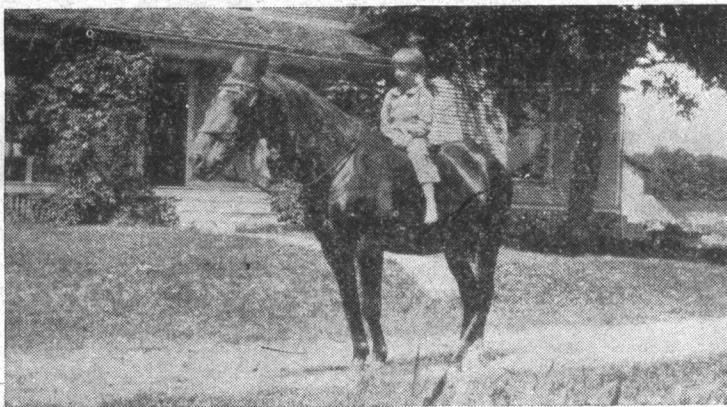
**"OH BOY! AIN'T WE GOT FUN?"**—Dolores, 10-months-old daughter of Jules Uubain, of St. Charles, is having just a wonderful time taking a bath.



**WHO ARE THESE YOUNGSTERS?**—The joke is on us this time. We were in such a hurry to get this picture in the paper that we plumb forgot the name of the folks. All we remember is that the dog's name is "Cub". Who are they?



**YOU'RE WRONG! THEY ARE NOT "IN CLOVER!"**—They are standing in a patch of Early Rose potatoes on the farm of Chas. L. Powell, of Kewadin.



**ESTHER AND HER FAVORITE HORSE.**—Esther Snell, daughter of Eugene Snell, of Saranac, has a horse of her own that she harnesses, drives and rides and she asks no odds of anyone. She is a genuine farmerette all the way round.



**ORPHANS.**—These lambs are orphans and Mrs. Joe Atzingen, of Williamston, has taken them in hand to raise. The cat seems to be very much interested.



**"MIGHTY HUNTERS ARE WE."**—Clarence and Charlie Inman, of Shepherd, and a silver black fox they caught.



**EVERYBODY IS HAPPY.**—Marie and Betty, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Swanson, of Pellston.



**"JUST PALS."**—The bright young man in this picture is Howard M. Slagh, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Moore, of Mason, and his protector sits by his side.



## Farmers Service Bureau

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

### CONCRETE CHIMNEY

Would a chimney made of concrete with tile in it crack? Would it stand much heat, also would the tile have to be loose in the concrete or could it be set in the mold so the concrete could stick to it? Please give me what advice you can.—G. G., Empire, Mich.

THE use of concrete in chimney construction is not generally recommended for ordinary dwellings and is not permitted in most building codes. There seems to be a greater possibility of building a defective chimney of concrete than when brick is used. Cracking caused by settling or expansion from heat is more difficult to avoid than in a brick chimney.

When a chimney is made of concrete it should be lined with regular

fire clay flue lining, and concrete should be reinforced both horizontally and vertically. The concrete shell should be from 4" to 6" thick and may have the flue lining embedded in it.—O. E. Robey, Specialist in Agricultural Engineering, M. S. C.

### CHARGES FOR HAULING PASSENGER

Would like to know if a person with an operator's license has a right to charge for hauling passengers in his automobile, or if he has to have an extra license.—A. V. S., Glennie, Mich.

EVERY person who operates a motor vehicle for hire or who hires himself to operate a motor vehicle is required to have a chauffeur's license. If a person owns

his own motor vehicle and charges even a simple passenger his fare, or any fare, he is required to have a chauffeur's license.—C. J. DeLand, Secretary of State.

### WANTS DRAIN

I have forty acres in the northern part of the state and cannot get drainage on account of a hill. There is a good ditch starting about two miles west of my place and it ends at my place. It is on the public highway and they never made any attempt to put a drain through this hill as should be done, as it has to go down about ten feet. Would it be up to the township to put in this drain or the property owners that are benefited.—M. M., Wayne County.

IN reply to your question my opinion is that if the drainage is for the purpose of draining your own property you will have to stand the expense. As it appears to me from your statement of facts that you are the only beneficiary. If other lands are to be benefited you

might petition your drainage commissioner to form a drainage district, by a petition signed by at least ten property holders, one-half of such signers shall be owners of lands liable to assessment for the construction of such drain. (Act No. 316 of P. A. of 1923 Session, Chap. III.)—H. V. Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

### SET OUT ASPARAGUS IN SPRING

When is the best time to set out asparagus, in the spring or fall?—C. B., Plainwell, Mich.

IT is usually thought that the best time to set out asparagus plants is in the spring. Plants set out in the fall do not have ample time to become established before winter sets in. In this case many plants are likely to winter kill. However, plants set out in the spring generally make good growth and thus become established before the growing season ends.—Joseph B. Edmond, Instructor in Horticulture, Michigan State College.

### RECORD CONTRACT

I bought a piece of land on contract through a real estate agent. He looked up the records and they showed an \$1,800.00 mortgage on same. I bought it on said contract, the price being \$5,000.00, paid \$500.00 down and \$35.00 per month, or more, at 6 per cent. This contract bears date of March 12, 1924. On April 3, 1924 there was another mortgage recorded of \$1,000.00, making \$2,800.00 against the place. This man refuses to record said contract. He is not collectable, so what am I to do? This man can mortgage said land again if he so wishes, or assign it to someone else if he so chooses. If this be true a land contract is not safe to buy on unless the second party is reliable. Is there any way to get said contract recorded? I have a copy of same.—E. W., Dansville, Mich.

—You could take your copy of the contract to the register of deeds' office and have it recorded.—Legal Editor.

### SEEK-NO-FURTHER APPLES

What is the matter with the Seek-No-Further apple? Twenty years ago it was a common and popular variety, now it is almost impossible to obtain one.—E. F., Albion, Mich.

THE Seek-No-Further apple has not been planted much during recent years because there has been no particular demand for it. Like a great many other varieties, it has been unable to compete in the markets with some of our more prominent standard sorts like Johnathan, McIntosh and Northern Spy.—V. R. Gardner, Head, Department of Horticulture, M. S. C.

### DISPUTE OVER CATTLE

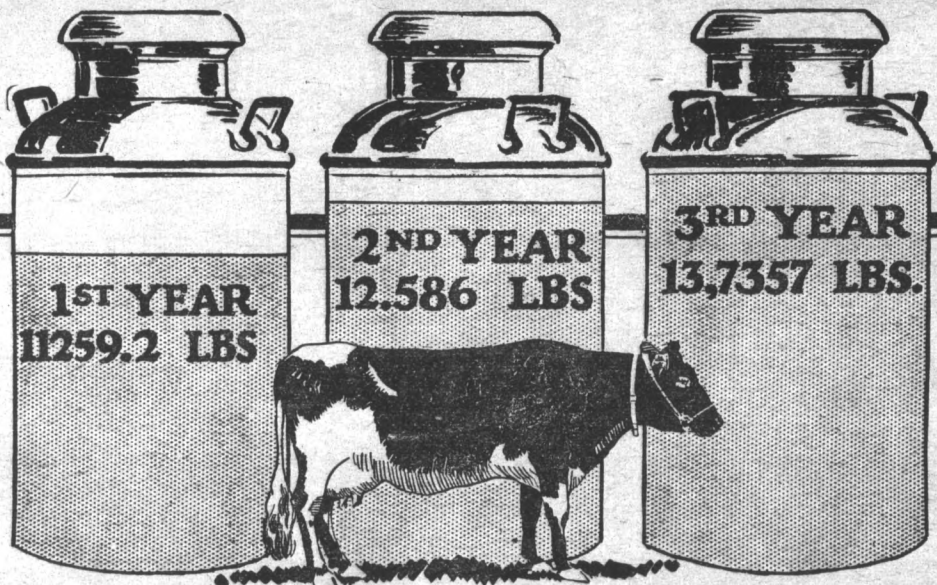
A sold two cows to B for \$200 and received \$150 down. B promised to pay the balance of \$50 in a week. Now nearly a month has gone by since B took the cows and he has not been to A as yet to pay for the same. A has heard through different parties that B talks of not paying the balance, claiming cows are too old and not what they were claimed to be. Now B had his own choice of cows and did not say anything when he took them. Can A take sheriff and go after cattle, paying B the \$150, but making B pay sheriff costs and cost of hiring truck to haul cattle? No note for the fifty dollars was given, A taking B's word for same.—C. W., Waltz, Mich.

YOU would have to get an order from the court before taking the cows back. I would sue him for the levy on the cows to satisfy the judgment.—Legal Editor.

### PLANTING BERRIES

When is the best time to set raspberries?—Mrs. B., Tower, Mich.

FALL planting is sometimes practiced with the blackberries and red raspberries but the black raspberry should be set as early as possible in the spring. The plants are propagated by laying down the tips and covering them with soil during the late summer and it is difficult to secure well rooted plants in time for fall planting.—R. E. Loree, Asst. Professor of Horticulture, Michigan State College.



## Results alone can prove a feed!

### The Story of Cow No. 120

Cow No. 120, a grade Holstein, came to the Larro Research Farm January 22nd, 1922. Since that time an accurate record of her performance—weight, ration feed, milk produced—has been kept, covering three complete milking periods. From these figures the following table was compiled:

	LACTATION No. 1	LACTATION No. 2	LACTATION No. 3
Date freshened	12/12/21	2/19/23	3/24/24
Weight after freshening	917	1100	1150
Weight at end of lactation	1226	1254	1310
Weight just before freshening	1270	1334	.....
Highest 10 days' milk	416.4	476.2	564.6
Milk in 330 days	11259.2	12586.1	13735.7

An increase of 2476.5 lbs. in two lactations! And, at the same time, an object lesson for all dairymen!

Here was a cow with a splendid record during her first lactation period—production that would satisfy most dairymen. Yet proper feeding and care brought an increase of 1326.9 lbs. in the second milking period; and a further gain of 1149.6 lbs. in the third.

Dairymen owe it to their bank balances never to take for granted that a particular cow has reached the physical limits of her profit-earning capacity. Every cow owner, of course, wants immediate returns on his feed investment,

and Larro brings those returns as in the case of cow No. 120. But Larro also builds the health and condition that make it possible for a cow to yield steadily increasing profits during the succeeding milking periods.

More milk now. More milk next year. More milk in years to come. For thousands of dairymen, scattered over the country, Larro is paying handsome profits over their investment for feed—both in immediate returns and for "the long haul."

Any fair trial of Larro over any reasonable period of time will prove these facts to your own satisfaction.

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DETROIT MICHIGAN

The SAFE  
Ration

Larro

For  
Dairy Cows





*for Economical Transportation*

# Quality— the biggest factor in economy

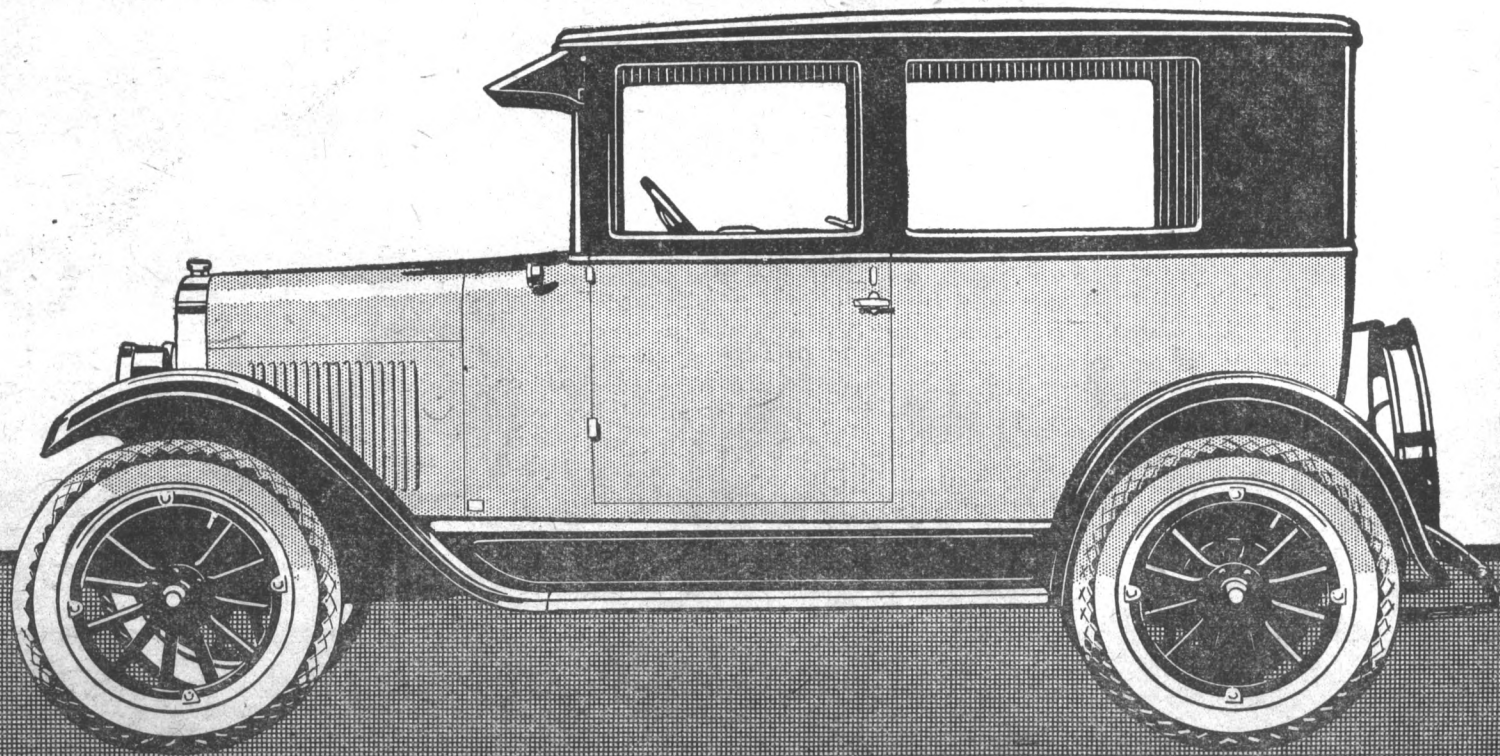
Fine quality built into an automobile makes it run well, wear well and look well for a long time. It keeps satisfaction high and operating costs low. When you can get fine quality at a low purchase price you have gained the highest degree of economy in the ownership of an automobile. Because Chevrolet represents the highest type of quality car at low cost it has been the choice of over two million people.

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Coupe . . . 675  
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Chassis . . . 425  
Express  
Truck Chassis . . . 550

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QUALITY AT LOW COST



## 8 Good Reasons why you ought to try Red Strand Fence

Copper Bearing Steel

2 to 3 times more zinc

Galvannealed

can't slip Knot

stiff stay wires

crimped line wires

always tight &amp; trim

Red Strand marking



If the fence you buy is marked with the RED STRAND then you'll have the longest lasting fence made. Only the new Red Strand has all these points—only in the Red Strand are you able to get the patented "Galvannealed" zinc protection which means 2 to 3 times heavier zinc coating than on ordinary galvanized wire. That's why this new fence lasts so many years longer.

### Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

These three sent free to land owners: (1) Red Strand Catalog—tells about patented process and COPPER-BEARING steel, can't-slip knot, stiff picket-like stay wires, making fewer posts necessary; well crimped line wires that retain their tension, etc. (2) "Official Proof of Tests"—Nationally known experts' tests on various kinds of fence. (Be sure to read this before buying any fence.) (3) Ropp's Calculator, answers 75,000 farm questions. Write

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.  
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THE STANDARD in cheap, dependable power—an all-purpose engine—yet so simple and trouble-proof a boy can operate it. Over 100,000 in use all over the world.

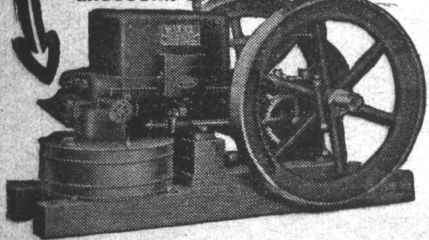
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Send for my BIG FREE BOOK

A PAYING POSITION OPEN to representative of character. Take orders shoes-hosiery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now. Tanners Shoe Mfg. Co., 10-187 C St., Boston, Mass.

## Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

MENTION was made in a former article of the Hillsdale county boys' and girls' club attending the State Fair, but at that time it was not known just what their prize money would total, and when it was announced it seemed like quite a large chunk of bacon for the clubs of one county to bring home, the amount being more than eight-hundred dollars! The prize ribbons which were won were on display in a bank at the county seat until the Hillsdale County Fair when they formed one of the leading attractions of the parades, which the clubs put on each day. Nearly one hundred of the boys and girls enjoyed the entire week of the Hillsdale Fair by having sleeping and dining room tents on the grounds. They staged some sort of entertainment each evening in the Congress Building and the year's club work is certain to go into history as a great success.



L. W. MEEKS

Rainy Weather  
James Whitcomb Riley once gave utterance to a thought which has often impressed me with its common sense and wisdom. It runs something like this—

"It's no use to grumble and complain. It's just as cheap and easy to rejoice; When God sorts out the weather and sends rain. Why, rain's my choice."

We certainly had our choice for rain well satisfied during the last four weeks, having had so many rainy days that farm operations in general have been greatly hindered.

Some fields of alfalfa which were cut the third time for hay are covered with the piles of rotten hay, and there have been on the ground so long they have killed the alfalfa plants under them. Scarcely any medium clover seed has been hulled yet, and the rains have nearly ruined much of it. Many fields of beans are yet to be harvested, and many fields are ruined by the wet weather.

The wonderful 1925 bean crop came to a sad end. I doubt if there is any other crop so easily ruined by rain as beans. My experience leads me to believe that many farmers are in too great haste to pull their beans and have to allow them too long a time in the bunch to properly cure for storing.

### Potato Harvest

When this issue of the M. B. F. reaches the subscribers, potato harvest will be on in full tilt here in Southern Michigan. The crop is fair, but will be far short of last year on many farms, as the stand is very poor. This seems to be the trouble all over the U. S. Blight has killed many potatoes around here as it has elsewhere. We can easily see where our frequent sprayings with Bordeaux Mixture have helped keep our vines alive. This is only one year in several where blight has caused much trouble, and I question whether it pays to spray late potatoes with Bordeaux Mixture simply as a blight preventative. Blight so seldom causes serious losses, and continuous spraying with Bordeaux costs so much. It is doubtful if it pays where one produces table potatoes only.

Of course, if one produces certified seed, one must spray at least five times—and if the potato vines did not show a quite general covering with the dried mixture when visited by the inspector, he would have just cause for rejecting the field. I doubt if five sprayings are enough for late potatoes. In blighty years, like this one, eight sprayings would prove more beneficial. It reminds me of the old copy book maxim, "If

a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well."

Blight, however, is not the only reason one has for spraying. The many sections of the state the Colorado Beetle or old fashioned potato bug, must be combated with spray, and when a poison is used for bugs it is no more work to use the Bordeaux at the same time. In all our experience with late potatoes, we have never had to spray for bugs. In fact we never have used one ounce of poison on our late potato crops.

The last year or two we have noticed a few leaf hoppers on our fields, but the Bordeaux mixture seems to keep them from becoming numerous enough to be a menace. In fields belonging to neighbors, who do not spray, the leaf hoppers are very numerous and it is only a question of time when they will be as dreaded, and justly so as the potato bug, and harder to control. Next year we shall add nicotine sulphate to our Bordeaux mixture and note its effect on leaf hoppers.

Help becomes more scarce every year and it would seem that before many years such crops as potatoes, which require so much labor, will necessarily be reduced in acreage. No matter how much potato machinery a farmer has, the potato crop requires a great deal of genuine work. We usually pay the help by the bushel for picking up the potatoes, the price varying according to the size of the crop, and amount of sorting to be done. We have always sorted them when picked up but this year we are not. They are all certified and must be held on the farm until spring, and regraded before shipping so no grading is done in the fall only to throw out an occasional one of undesirable appearance if any.

Keeping our crop until spring has caused us to build a storage house this fall. It is not as large as some we have read of, but will be of ample size for our need. A farmer can not produce quality potatoes only by having a fixed rotation, and this means a limit as to acreage. Our storage will care for nearly three thousand bushels. Potatoes are too often piled too deep in the

bins, and not enough air space allowed. Seed stock requires more careful storage than table stock.

### A Corn Husking Question

"Will you please inform me how I can store shredded corn fodder so that it will not heat and mold in the mow? We would husk corn with a machine if we thought we could keep the fodder from spoiling."—Old Reader, Central, Michigan.

Old Reader is not the only farmer who would shred and husk his corn if he knew how to keep the fodder from spoiling. I well remember the first corn we ever had husked with a machine. It was late in the fall, and corn was entirely cured and, as the weather was very dry, it seemed an ideal time to use a machine husker. Not knowing any better, we took extra care to have the fodder well mowed away. A man kept up a constant tramp to pack the shredded stalks, and every man on the job allowed Meeks would certainly have some fine roughage that winter—but he didn't! Two weeks after shredding the water was dripping from the rafters in the barn, and four weeks after shredding the barn smelled like a silo. It was a cold winter and the mow of fodder froze into a nearly solid mass. I used an ax to cut out chunks which I fed rather sparingly to the cows, and much to my astonishment they seemed to relish the feed. The next year the corn was not as well cured and a new system was used. We borrowed some extra wagons and loaded them with bright oat straw. These were hauled in by the side of the mow, and a man unloaded this straw into the fodder, keeping it well mixed. When the mow was full, there was perhaps one third straw and two thirds fodder, and it kept fine. It never even got warm as far in as a man could reach. It is not absolutely necessary to mix straw with the fodder, but when one has the straw handy, it is an ideal system. Fodder will generally keep if not packed too tightly. A man should be stationed at the blower discharge and keep the mow of fodder as level as possible. If fodder is well cured, it should keep by the above method. Some use salt, thinking it keeps the fodder from spoiling, but it seems to me it would require a vast amount of salt to be successful as a preservative, although a reasonable amount would no doubt add somewhat to its palatableness, as a stock food.

I believe many M. B. F. readers would like to know how others have kept fodder, and any such information will be gladly printed if sent in.

## What the Neighbors Say

### Contributions Invited

WIDE OR NARROW SLEIGH  
DEAR EDITOR: Some of us old residents here have seen the wide sleighs tried out here and discarded. When lumbering stopped here there was left a lot of sleighs that tracked with the wagons or about two inches narrower than the new standard ones and for a time few others were in use but their owners soon got sick of them and cut them down and got others.

It was found that it took about twice the power to draw them through drifts as it did to draw the narrow ones through or pull them through the loose snow when we turned out to pass other teams. Besides they turn hard in loose snow especially and where travel was not very heavy the horses went inside of the track and first one runner would slip into the horse track and the other climb up out and at another place the runner that was up would slide down and the other up. Besides they had to be made heavier to be just as strong. But the worst of this matter is the principle of it.

The object of this legislation is to force the farmers to break the roads for the automobiles to go in. It was plainly stated by some of its advocates before the law was passed. A car owner has the same right to use the road that the farmer has, but no more right. No one class has the right to force another class to serve them.

If they want service of others let

them pay for it. When laws are passed to make one class serve another it is class legislation and all wrong. When the \$50,000,000 in bonds was voted we were to have better roads to market our produce. When the roads were laid out we found they were planned for the benefit of the tourist trade and taxes to put through these big roads were so high that other roads were neglected, so many of us have poorer roads to market than we would have had if the \$50,000,000 (Continued on Page 17)



### HAVE YOU SEEN THIS BOY?

This is a picture of Joseph Sztanyo, of Turner, who left home about the first of September and his folks do not know where he has gone. He is 15 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, has brown eyes, yellow complexion, black hair. If you know where he is please communicate with The Business Farmer or Mary Sztanyo, Turner, Michigan.



# SOILS AND CROPS

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

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

## GOOD TILLAGE AND ITS EFFECTS ON CROPS

As one looks around his own community he will see a lot of difference in the way different men handle their farm work. You will also note that the successful farmer has a definite routine that he follows to arrive at his results.

The big fact in tillage is to control moisture, so as to liberate plant food as the crop needs it, and to conserve this moisture for future plant use.

The first step in this operation is plowing, there has been lots said, on plowing, books written upon it, and it has been argued pro and con, yet to the individual doing the job there is always a certain fancy that enters into it that will never be eradicated. On nearly every piece of farm land that has been plowed there is a plow sole just at the bottom of the furrow the depth depending upon the way the ground has been plowed in previous years. Sometimes this is 4 inches and sometimes 9 inches from the surface. This sole is usually hard and non-porous in the clay soils and in the blow sand land you may not find it at all.

A depth of 7 to 9 inches is the best plow depth as nearly all the 12, 14 and 16 inch bottom plows will work to the best advantage at these depths. At deeper depths the modern plow will not work successfully and the draft becomes so great that it is not practical. The advantage of deep plowing is that you have a greater area of soil that is mellow to hold humus and moisture.

After the plowing has been done it should be followed at once with a roller, cultipacker or even a wood plank to pulverize the large lumps and compress the soil so as to eliminate the air pockets that cause rapid drying out of the soil. If this moisture is retained the soil begins to nitrify, especially in warm weather. This nitrification is always necessary in the starting and growing of crops. Frequent dragging keeps the crust from forming and prevents soil cracks and checks that permit the drying out of the soil.

But let this be definitely understood that unless you have plenty of humus and plant food in the soil, good tillage is not going to turn the trick, but whatever the condition the chances are 100 to 1 in favor of the good tiller.

Remember these things: deep plowing, 7 to 9 inches, rolling and packing, and frequent harrowing at intervals that prevents the drying out of the soil is really the ideal method of fitting ground for any

crop. And if you try to find why the successful farmer raises good crops this will be one of his secrets. Another one is that he is plowing under some vegetable residue or clover sod so as to keep up his supply of humus. And usually he keeps enough livestock to use up his roughage and turns these elements back in the form of manure.

I have noticed farmers plowing 3 to 4 inches deep and this is especially so with some of the tractor plowing and this plowing will lay in the furrow for weeks before even a drag has been used and yet they think that this is O. K. but in a year or two this kind of work will make its lasting impression upon the soil and always to the detriment of the farm. With good tillage comes the fact that there is more capillary attraction and moisture is drawn up from the subsoil in varying amounts and this does not happen to the poor seed bed and one has to depend upon rains rather than moisture drawn from the water table below. This is the principle used by the dry farmers of the west where all they have to depend upon is the moisture from the snows of the winter season and where there is hardly any rain during the growing season. Yet they can conserve this snow water throughout the season and raise a good crop.

When one realizes that a ton of clover or alfalfa hay requires a million pounds of water to produce it, and a crop of wheat at 25 bushels per acre needs water enough to grow it, that, if put on the acre at one time it would cover it to a depth of five inches then one will realize that the more moisture he can conserve the better chances he has for getting a crop. Thousands of farmers have been using this method to their advantage for years yet thousands of others have been and are using the lax method and are foremost in the ranks of the calamity howlers and dissatisfied farm people.

## LIME OR LIMESTONE?

What would be the best for a garden and a young orchard four years old, lime or limestone?—G. S., Oakland County.

In nearly every case ground limestone from two to four tons per acre is the best form of lime to use. If it is not available one ton to three of hydrate lime can be used but is much more expensive.

Uncle Ab says the truth doesn't need any ornamentation.

Many a good tempered colt is spoiled by a bad tempered owner.

## MEET C. J. WRIGHT, FOLKS

It has always been our policy when introducing a new feature editor to our folks to publish a picture of him so that you could see what he looked like, and we had been pretty successful until we hooked up with C. J. Wright, our Soils and Crops man, last January. C. J. declared he didn't have a picture but finally sent us one taken about 10 years ago which he swore he had "snatched off an old sweetheart." We thought it looked like a collar ad or "A skin you love to touch" illustration rather than a picture of a real sod-buster, and we told him so. Then he got busy with spring work and had no time for pictures. But this didn't stop us because we had decided that we must have a picture, by fair means or foul, so we got busy—and here's the results. This was taken one hot Sunday afternoon last summer, and we consider it a remarkable likeness—especially of his hands and left foot. It's too bad we were not able to get a snapshot of him when awake because he is a real handsome fellow, with a tooth paste advertisement smile (address furnished on request, girls) but moving pictures are the only kind you can take then. J. C. is a real farmer and "knows his onions" and we are glad to give you this opportunity to see what he looks like.



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LOCAL DEALERS



(Continued from October 10th issue.)

## CHAPTER XV

## Old Burr of the Ferry

It was in late November and while the coal carrier Pontiac, on which he was serving as lookout, was in Lake Superior that Alan first heard of Jim Burns. The name spoken among some other names in casual conversation by a member of the crew, stirred and excited him; the name James Burr, occurring on Benjamin Corvet's list, had borne opposite it the legend "All disappeared; no trace," and Alan, whose investigations had accounted for all others whom the list contained, had been able regarding Burr only to verify the fact that at the address given no one of this name was to be found.

He questioned the oiler who had mentioned Burr. The man had met Burr one night in Manitowoc with other men, and something about the old man had impressed both his name and image on him; he knew no more than that. At Manitowoc—the place from which Captain Stafford's watch had been sent to Constance Sherrill and where Alan had sought for, but had failed to find, the sender! Had Corvet, after his disappearance, found Burr? Had Burr been the sender, under Corvet's direction, of those things? Alan speculated upon this. The man might well, of course, be some other Jim Burr; there were probably many men by that name. Yet the James Burr of Corvet's list must have been such a one as the oiler described—a white haired old man.

Alan could not leave the Pontiac and go at once to Manitowoc to seek Burr; for he was needed where he was. The season of navigation on Lake Superior was near its close. In Duluth skippers were clamoring for cargoes; ships were lading in haste for a last trip before ice closed the lake's outlet at the Soo against all ships. It was fully a week later and after the Pontiac had been laden again and had repassed the length of Lake Superior that Alan left the vessel at Sault Ste. Marie and took the train for Manitowoc.

The little lake port of Manitowoc, which he had reached in the late afternoon, was turbulent with the lake season's approaching close. Long lines of bulk freighters, loaded and tied up to wait for spring, filled the river, their released crews rioted through the town. Alan inquired for the seamen's drinking place, where his informant had met Jim Burr; following the directions he received he made his way along the river bank until he found it. The place was neat, immaculate; a score of lakemen sat talking at little tables or leaned against the bar. Alan inquired of the proprietor for Jim Burr.

The proprietor knew old Jim Burr—yes. Burr was a wheelsman on Car ferry Number 25. He was a lakeman, experienced and capable; that fact, some months before, had served as introduction for him to the frequenters of this place. When the ferry was in harbor and his duties left him idle, Burr came up and waited there, occupying always the same chair. He never drank; he never spoke to others unless they spoke first to him, but then he talked freely about old days on the lakes, about ships which had been lost and about men long dead.

Alan decided that there could be no better place to interview old Burr than here; he waited therefore, and in the early evening the old man came in.

Alan watched him curiously as, without speaking to any one, he went to the chair recognized as his and sat down. He was a slender but muscularly built man seeming about sixty-five, but he might be considerably younger or older than that. His hair was completely white; his nose was thin and sensitive; his face was smoothly placid, emotionless, contented; his eyes were queerly clouded, deepset and intent.

Those whose names Alan had found on Corvet's list had been of all ages, young and old; but Burr might well have been a contemporary of Corvet on the lakes. Alan moved over and took a seat beside the old man.

"You're from No. 25?" he asked, to draw him into conversation.

"Yes."

"I've been working on the carrier Pontiac as lookout. She's on her way to tie up at Cleveland, so I left her and came on here. You don't know whether there's a chance for me to get a place through the winter on No. 25?"

Old Burr reflected. "One of our boys has been talking of leaving. I don't know when he expects to go. You might ask."

"Thank you; I will. My name's Conrad—Alan Conrad."

He saw no recognition of the name in Burr's reception of it; but he had not expected that. None of those on Benjamin Corvet's list had any knowledge of Alan Conrad or had heard the name before.

Alan was silent, watching the old man; Burr, silent too, seemed listening to the conversation which came to them from the tables near by, where men were talking of cargoes, and of ships and of men who worked and sailed upon them.

"How long have you been on the lakes?" Alan inquired.

"All my life." The question awakened reminiscence in the old man. "My father had a farm. I didn't like farming. The schooners—they were almost all schooners in those days—came in to load with lumber. When I was nine years old, I ran



## The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

away and got on board a schooner. I've been at it, sail or steam, ever since."

"Do you remember the Miwaka?"

"The Miwaka?"

Old Burr turned abruptly to look him through and through; yet while his eyes remained fixed on Alan suddenly they grew blank. He was not thinking now of Alan, but had turned his thoughts within himself.

"I remember her—yes. She was lost in '95," he said. "In '95," he repeated.

"You lost a nephew with her, didn't you?"

"A nephew—no. That is a mistake. I lost a brother."

"Where were you living then?"

"In Emmet County, Michigan."

"When did you move to Point Corbay, Ontario?"

"I never lived at Point Corbay."

"Did any of your family live there?"

"No." Old Burr looked away from Alan, and the queer cloudiness of his eyes became more evident.

"Why do you ask all this?" he said irritably. "What have they been telling you about me? I told you about myself; our farm was in Emmet County, but we had a liking for the lake. One of my brothers was lost in '95 with the Miwaka and another in '99 with the Susan Hart."

"Did you know Benjamin Corvet?" Alan asked.

Old Burr stared at him uncertainly. "I know who he is, of course."

"You never met him?"

"No."

Did you receive a communication from him some time this year?"

"From him? From Benjamin Corvet? No." Old Burr's uneasiness seemed to increase. "What sort of communication?"

"A request to send some things to Miss Constance Sherrill at Harbor Point."

"I never heard of Miss Constance Sherrill. To send what things?"

"Several things—among them a watch which had belonged to Captain Stafford of the Miwaka."

Old Burr got up suddenly and stood gazing down at Alan. "A watch of Captain Stafford's?—no," he said agitatedly.

"No!"

He moved away and left the place; and Alan sprang up and followed him.

He was not, it seemed probable to Alan now, the James Burr of Corvet's list; at least Alan could not see how he could be that one. Among the names of the crew of the Miwaka Alan had found that of a Frank Burr, and his inquiries had informed him that this man was nephew of the James Burr who had lived near Port Corbay and had "disappeared" with all his family. Old Burr had not lived at Port Corbay—at least, he claimed not to have lived there; he gave another address and assigned to himself quite different connections. For every member of the crew of the Miwaka there had been a corresponding, but different name upon Corvet's list—the name of a close relative.

If old Burr was not related to the Burr on Corvet's list, what connection could he have with the Miwaka, and why should Alan's questions have agitated him so? Alan would not lose sight of Old Burr until he had learned the reason for that.

He followed, as the old man crossed the bridge and turned to his left among the buildings on the river front. Burr's figure, vague in the dusk, crossed the railroad yards and made its way to where a huge black bulk, which Alan recognized as the ferry, loomed at the waterside. He disappeared aboard it. Alan, following him, gazed about.

A long, broad, black boat the ferry was, almost four hundred feet to the tall, bluff bow. Seen from the stem, the ship seemed only an unusually rugged and powerful steam freighter; viewed from the

beam, the vessel appeared slightly short for its freeboard; only when observed from the stern did its distinguishing peculiarity become plain; for a few feet only above the water line, the stern was all cut away, and the long, low cavern of the deck gleamed with rails upon which the electric lights glistened. Save for the supports of the superstructure and where the funnels and ventilator pipes passed up from below, that whole strata of the ship was a vast car shed; its tracks, running to the edge of the stern, touched tracks on the dock. A freight engine was backing loaded cars from a train of sixteen cars upon the rails on the starboard side; another train of sixteen big box cars waited to go aboard on the tracks to the port of the center stanchions. When the two trains were aboard, the great vessel—"No. 25," in big white stencil upon her black sides were her distinguishing marks—would thrust out into the ice and gale for the Michigan shore nearly eighty miles away.

Alan thrilled a little at his inspection of the ferry. He had not seen close at hand before one of the great craft which, throughout the winter, brave ice and storm after all—or nearly all—other lake boats are tied up. He had not meant to apply there when he questioned Old Burr about a berth on the ferry; he had used that merely as a means of getting into conversation with the old man. But now he meant to apply; for it would enable him to find out more about Old Burr.

He went forward between the tracks upon the deck to the companionway, and ascended and found the skipper and presented his credentials. No berth on the ferry was vacant yet but one soon would be, and Alan was accepted in lieu of the man who was about to leave; his wages would not begin until the other man left, but in the meantime he could remain aboard the ferry if he wished. Alan elected to remain aboard. The skipper called a man to assign quarters to Alan, and Alan, going with the man, questioned him about Burr.

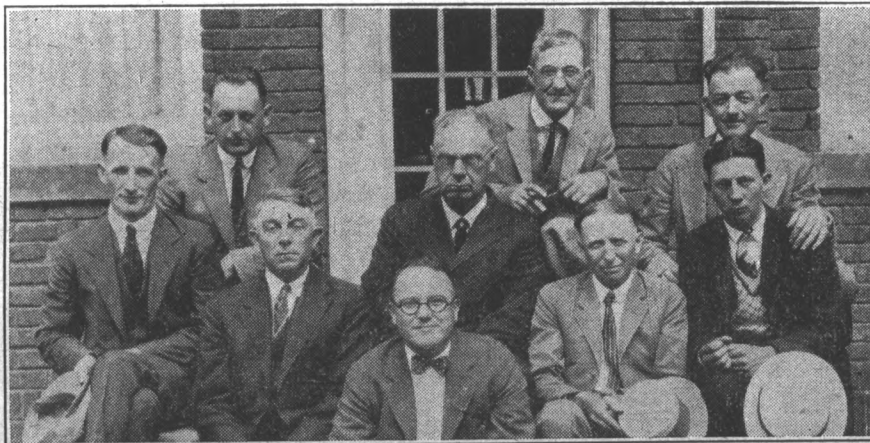
All that was known definitely about old Burr on the ferry, it appeared was that he had joined the vessel in the early spring. Before that—they did not know; he might be an old lakeman who, after spending years ashore, had returned to the lakes for a livelihood. He had represented himself as experienced and trained upon the lakes, and he had been able to demonstrate his fitness; in spite of his age he was one of the most capable of the crew.

The next morning, Alan approached old Burr in the crew's quarters and tried to draw him into conversation again about himself; but Burr only stared at him with his intent and oddly introspective eyes and would not talk upon this subject. A week passed; Alan, established as a lookout now on No. 25 and carrying on his duties, saw Burr daily and almost every hour; his watch coincided with Burr's watch at the wheel—they went on duty and were relieved together. Yet better acquaintance did not make the old man more communicative; a score of times Alan attempted to get him to tell more about himself, but he evaded Alan's questions and, if Alan persisted, he avoided him. Then, on an evening bitter cold with the coming of winter, clear and filled with stars, Alan, just relieved from watch, stood by the pilothouse as Burr also was relieved. The old man paused beside him, looking to the west.

"Have you ever been in Sturgeon's Bay?" he asked.

"In Wisconsin? No."

"There is a small house there—and a child; born," he seemed figuring the date, "Feb. 12, 1914."



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER SERVICE MEN

Pictured above from left to right top row are W. E. Jordan of Flushing; L. A. Maus, Bay City; and W. J. Briggs, Durand. Middle row, Michael Mauer of Flint; J. F. Miller, Lansing; and E. L. McIntee, Jr., Leslie. Third row, E. L. McIntee, Leslie; Robert J. McColgan, Circulation Manager THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, and George A. Hause, Field Manager, Bay City. These are but a few of our representatives and every one of them are just clean cut fellows. Do you wonder that "Mac" our circulation manager wears such a broad smile? Every one of our agents have credential cards and will gladly show them if you are in doubt as to their authority.

"A relative of yours?"

"Yes."

One of your brothers' children or grandchildren?"

"I had no brothers," old Burr said quietly.

Alan stared at him, amazed. "But you told me about your brothers and about their being lost in wrecks on the lake; and about your home in Emmet County!"

"I never lived in Emmet County," old Burr replied. "Some one else must have told you that about me. I come from Canada—of French-Canadian descent. My family were of the Hudson Bay people. I was a guide and hunter until recently. Only a few years ago I came onto the lakes, but my cousin came here before I did. It is his child."

Old Burr moved away and Alan turned to the mate.

"What do you make of old Burr? he asked.

"He's a romancer. We get 'em that way once in a while—old liars! He'll give you twenty different accounts of himself—twenty different lives. None of them is true. I don't know who he is or where he came from, but it's sure he isn't any of the things he says he is."

Alan turned away, chill with disappointment. It was only that, then—old Burr was a romancer after the manner of some old seamen. He constructed for his own amusement these "lives." He was not only the Burr of Corvet's list; he was some one not any way connected with the Miwaka or with Corvet. Yet Alan, upon reflection, could not believe that it was only this. Burr, if he had wished to do that, might perhaps merely have simulated agitation when Alan questioned him about the Miwaka; but should he have wished to simulate it? Alan could conceive of no condition which by any possibility could have suggested such simulation to the old man.

He ceased now, however, to question Burr since questioning either had no result at all or led the old man to weaving fictions; in response the old man became by degrees more communicative. He told Alan, at different times, a number of other "lives" which he claimed as his own. In only a few of these lives had he been, by his account, a seaman; he had been a multitude of other things—in some a farmer, in others a lumberjack or a fisherman; he had been born, he told, in a half-dozen different places and came of as many different sorts of people.

On deck, one night, listening while old Burr related his sixth or seventh life, excitement suddenly seized Alan. Burr, in this life which he was telling, claimed to be an Englishman born in Liverpool. He had been, he said, a seaman in the British navy; he had been present at the shelling of Alexandria; later, because of some difficulty which he glossed over, he had deserted and had come to "the States"; he had been first a deckhand then the mate of a tramp schooner on the lakes. Alan, gazing at the old man, felt exultation leaping and throbbing within him. He recognized this "life"; he knew in advance its incidents. This life which old Burr was rehearsing to him as his own, was the actual life of Munro Burkhalter, one of the men on Corvet's list regarding whom Alan had been able to obtain full information!

Alan sped below, when he was relieved from watch, and got out the clippings left by Corvet and the notes of what he himself had learned in his visit to the homes of these people. His excitement grew greater as he poured over them; he found that he could account, with their aid, for all that old Burr had told him. Old Burr's "lives" were not, of course, his; yet neither were they fictitious. They—their incidents, at least—were actualities. They were woven from the lives of those upon Corvet's list! Alan felt his skin prickling and the blood beating fast in his temples. How could Burr have known these incidents? Who could he be to know them all. To what man, but one, could all of them be known? Was old Burr... Benjamin Corvet?

Alan could give no certain answer to that question. He could not find definite resemblance in Burr's placid face to the picture of Corvet which Constance had shown him. Yet, as regarded his age and his physical characteristics, there was nothing to make his identity with Benjamin Corvet impossible. Sherrill or others who had known Benjamin Corvet well, might be able to find resemblances which Alan could not. And, whether Burr was or was not Corvet, he was undeniably some one to whom the particulars of Corvet's life were known.

Alan telegraphed that day to Sherrill; but when the message had gone doubt seized him. He awaited eagerly the coming of whoever Sherrill might send and the revelations regarding Corvet which might come then; but at the same time he shrunk from that revelation. He himself had become, he knew, wholly of the lakes now; his life, whatever his future might be, would be concerned with them. Yet he was not of them in the way he would have wished to be; he was no more than a common seaman.

Benjamin Corvet, when he went away, had tried to leave his place and power among lakemen to Alan; Alan, refusing to accept what Corvet had left until Corvet's reason should be known, had felt obliged also to refuse friendship with the Sherrill's. When revelation came, would it make possible Alan's acceptance of the place Corvet had prepared for him, or would it leave him where he was? Would it bring him nearer to Constance Sherrill, or would it set him forever away from her?

(Continued in November 7th issue.)





## THE CHURCH FOR TODAY

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David T. Warner

TEXT: "In diligence not slothful; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord." Romans 12:11.

THE press reports the pope as saying that it was one of "the great religious events of American history." What? The giving to a Cleveland priest, by the pope, the alleged skull and bones of a third century martyr. But why rattle these dead bones in our ears? What have they to do with the living present? When is religion to loose itself from the oppressive severity of the past? "In diligence not slothful; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord." A marginal reading has it, "serving the opportunity or occasion." This gives it the coloring we desire. We are to serve this day or occasion and not Paul's or our fathers'.

Lloyd George said a few years ago that now is the time to usher in the reign of the Prince of Peace. Of course it was the time. It always has been such time and occasion. No enterprise anywhere compares, in importance, to the extension of the Kingdom of God on earth. And as the realm of industry has had to do with men, and has been built up only through diligence and intense application; so the Realm of God has to do with men and can be built up only through similar diligence and fervency. All the affairs of men involve the future of the church. Our day is marked with disturbances in industry; with social friction; and with political changes. These all bear a vital relation to the progress of the church. In China and elsewhere there are so many disturbances of men en masse; and at home there are so many races, cultures, environments, and prejudices, that the church has a royal and colossal task, and under it she goes down or on. But she is to go on if she holds diligently to the program of her Head; a program of life and service. So our text is emphasizing efficiency and economy.

We are told that the majority of business enterprises fail and the efficiency experts tell us why. May we apply the efficiency test to the church? Of course, there is a difference. Most church workers are unpaid. Service and sacrifice are not compelled. Spiritual values are not altogether tangible, and yet we have no exact standard by which to measure gains and losses. Yet the apostle urges us to serve well our day. That would seem to call for efficient dealing with living problems of living men.

But let it be said, first, that the greatest resource of the church lies within herself. Her vital power resides in Jesus Christ, but will be released for her through consecrated worship and consecrated work. Modern methods without surrender and communion, is presumption. The church is impotent without the spirit of her Founder; but with His spirit, she has life and power and can, therefore, meet all other needs.

The church of today needs to be equipped for social effectiveness. A costly church edifice has been built and recently dedicated. We are told these folks wanted the finest church in town, and they have it. But did they examine well their motive? Heavenly Father, give us the pride of old Zaccheus that climbs into a tree to see Jesus, and not to see itself. Did the pride of these people build but a tower of Babel? And doesn't such pride make for social confusion rather than fusion and harmony? We have too many high-toned church clubs already. The Spirit is saying to some churches, "I will remove thy candlestick out of its place except thou repent."

But we are living in an era of Gospel reaction and we do need equipment and organization adequate to carry the impact of the Gospel to the world in an economical and effective way. The other day we parked our cars in a churchyard to eat our lunch. It was grown up to grass and weeds and the house was unpainted. Immediately, my friend said, "I know what kind of

religion these folks have. "Of course anyone could see that there was written over the doors of this church, "The old time religion is good enough for me." It lacked the social outlook. It was forgetting to love its neighbor. And in a few years more it will have metamorphosed into a mausoleum and have written over its doors, "Asleep in Jesus."

The church's program is chiefly educational, and it needs recasting in many places to meet the modern spiritual needs of the people. Our whole Christianity needs to be Christianized. And we must come to grips with the problems of youth. So we see Robert Raikes gathering up the street urchins and paying some women to teach them on Sunday. And ever before this one Ludwig Hocker held Sunday afternoon classes for the young people in a Germantown, Pa., church. Educational ideals were apparent to these men. They believed the heart of the child held the promise of the future. So, the church needed for today is moving out on a program of religious education that will make it possible to "carry-on." To such a program there should be given our pedagogic skill and efficiency that we might have unity and coordination of all spiritual forces.

The "Let good enough alone" spirit never has been characteristic of the New Testament church. Too long have we standardized our church life in terms of "Thou shalt not." Long have we had the rules for efficient Christian living, but we have not heeded. We have held them as impractical and visionary for a matter-of-fact world. Yet, here, and there, we are happy to see notable advances in the direction of applying the Gospel rule to all the affairs of life. It is finally taking hold of our faith that Jesus' mountain teachings make life a unit and not a group of compartments so that we might separate the spirit of Sunday from that of Monday, or the spiritual from the secular.

But this vision and understanding depends on the individual. The church is a social aggregation. As is the individual so will be the church. The writer was shown thru a modern church recently, and with apparent pride, the guide led him into a young women's class room which was believed to be modernly equipped. And there he was amidst sofas and easy chairs. Verily, how restful! Do you think these young ladies ever heard about That Man who had no place to lay his head and who finally died for them? Do you think cushioned divans make for efficiency in learning the way to the Cross? Will they stimulate to good works and joyful sacrifice? And if one individual or class has eaten sour grapes the teeth of the whole church may be set on edge. We usually aim to get the folks out of the choir that create a musical discord and we would do well to discourage conditions that make for social ease. Jesus worked with individuals for he knew this was primary. One can not help that one's natural birth was in a mountaineer's hut or in a Godless, modern home; but one can decide about the spiritual birth. The individual, trained and fit, is the keynote to the church's wisdom in efficient methods of work. The church needed for today must serve the Lord thru confessing her sloth. But she must get clear back to the ways of Jesus and train her members to follow therein. To organize her life around the ideals of Jesus Christ, is the true end of every living, potent church.

### BIBLE THOUGHTS

OH THAT MEN would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men.—Psalm 107:21.

TRUST IN THE LORD with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding.—Proverbs 3:5.

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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 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"

## MORE SERVICE FOR OUR FOLKS

It is our aim to live up to our slogan of "The Farm Paper of Service" in every way and we are constantly studying how we can give more service and better service, if possible. Beginning with this issue we are adding two more editors to our staff to service you by giving advice and answering your questions. One of these men is Herbert Nafziger, a practical fruit grower in Berrien county, and he is editor of our Fruit and Orchard department. He has had training at the M. S. C. and for the past 16 years has operated his own farm in Michigan's fruit belt, so is well qualified to handle all questions along this line. He is not entirely a stranger to our folks as feature articles prepared by him have appeared in our columns, the latest one being in this issue.

The other new editor is Dr. George H. Conn who has charge of our Veterinary department. Dr. Conn is a very capable man, having had special training along this line, and for several years practiced his profession. He will be pleased to answer your questions. Just remember folks, all of our editors are at your service and we want you to send in your problems for their advice.

## SAP OR SYRUP?

ACCORDING to Washington reports there are today only 192,236 farms in Michigan, while in 1920 there were 196,447.

Naturally you might assume that this would worry us, but to be perfectly frank, we cannot get unduly excited over it and if the curve should continue downward we would only know that in Michigan we were getting more mouths to feed in the cities and less farmers to feed them.

For example, if in a town where there were too many grocery stores for any one of them to make money, two or three should suddenly decide to close shop you would hardly expect the remaining grocers to put on mourning, would you?

Competition may be the life of trade, but we have never been able to apply the principles of this old saw to the farming business.

Michigan may be losing in her total number of farms. No one who gets within a day's ride of Detroit, would have to ask where they have been going to! The subdividers at the rate they are going will be plotting out "choice residence lots near Ford's plant" in Cheboygan county before very long! Already there is a threatened civil war between the Detroit and Chicago subdividers who are standing almost back to back.

Every acre of land in Michigan is going to be worth more with each passing year. There may be less farms and less farmers, but you have to boil down the sap to get the syrup.

## VIOLATING CONTRACT

LEGAL action against buyers who encourage growers to violate their five-year crop marketing contracts with the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange is being taken, according to reports. Considerable evidence has been collected, it is said, against these buyers. The state has a law to protect cooperators and it has never been tested so this is a good opportunity to see if it is of any value. There is nothing discourages co-operation more than the breaking of contracts and the independent dealer knows it as well as anyone else. If cooperative marketing is a suc-

cess in his community it may not put him out of business but it will cut down his profits, and there are always those who are willing to do business at a loss for a year or so and offer more than the farmers' marketing association for the commodity to get the members to break their contracts which, in turn, breaks the association.

The dealer can not do the work alone, he must have the assistance of the farmers, so the grower who breaks his contract is as much to blame, if not more. A far-sighted man will not break a contract of this kind. He will appreciate the reason that the dealer has suddenly offered him prices entirely out of line with years before the association was formed and when world conditions were similar. He sticks to his contract even though he apparently does lose a few dollars the first year or so, because he knows he will profit in the long run.

Growers must be made to realize the seriousness of their contract and dealers should be made to respect this contract. If it is necessary to go to court, the sooner the better.

## SLUSH OR SENSE AT JACKSON

THAT the Jackson state prison has become a sort of summer resort colony for criminals, seems to be the opinion of M. E. Brogan, who spent many years in the service of the prison and whether or not his charges are true or exaggerated, they will merit some attention from the present administration at Lansing.

Part of the present orgy of crime in Michigan can be laid directly to the lack of fear of sentence on the part of the criminal.

Sentimentality has been allowed to run rampant, well-meaning but hardly well-balanced individuals have given up their valuable (?) time to making the prisoners happy and contented at all odds.

Not so long ago, we had paraded before our eyes the spectacle of a group of Detroit ladies raising funds for the defense of a convicted murderer in another state.

What fear can instill in the minds of our criminally inclined youths, when their picture of prison is a place of ease and luxury, where they can have the benefit of the instruction from experts in their own line, and be assured of some kind-hearted individual helping them to beat the length of sentence given after due deliberation of judge and jury?

We may be old-fashioned but we hold to the same ideas which Mr. Brogan has advanced, that prison must be something to be feared. We have never been convinced that capital punishment, where guilt is unquestioned, would not lessen the number of our murders. We can learn a lot from England and even from our next door neighbor, Canada, in handling crime.

Going to prison, in our humble opinion, ought to be just about the last thing anybody wanted to do, but from the growing population of our state institutions apparently it isn't!

## WHAT ABOUT BEANS?

WHAT about the Michigan bean grower and his association? What about a marketing plan? What of the advertising campaign? After the work that was done during the past spring and summer in behalf of all three are we no better off than we were a year ago? The bean growers need an organization just as much as the potato growers or the fruit men. We are sure the growers are favorable to an association and that they can be organized just as easily as any other group of producers. Growers of beans in other states have marketed their beans successfully and profitably, so why can not Michigan growers? They can if we will all get behind one marketing plan instead of being divided. The collections of funds for the advertising campaign was not very successful, but this was the first year it was tried. Rome was not built over night. We understand the proposed advertising plan has been dropped and we are very sorry to learn this because we had great hopes in what could be done. We are inclined to feel that the elevator men had more to do with the killing of the plan than anyone else, because they failed to turn in their share of the fund or urge farmers to do their part. Perhaps they did not do this intentionally but we believe if the elevator men had been 100 per cent on the proposition there would have been no question about the farmers.

The total production of beans in the United States this year is estimated at 17,754,000 bushels, of which Michigan produces 7,356,000 bushels. Isn't that evidence that we should be organized? Let's hope that a determined effort will be made in the near future to organize a genuine Michigan bean growers association, one that will represent every bean producing section in the state and later marketing can be taken up. After fall work is out of the way and winter has set in ought to be the opportune time to start this work.

## THE MILK MARKET

FOR some time we have felt that there is considerable misunderstanding regarding the situation in the Detroit milk market. We have felt that a series of articles by an uninterested party on the Detroit market would be of great value to our readers and we have arranged with Professor J. T. Horner, head of economics work in agriculture at the Michigan State College, to prepare a series. His first article appears in this issue. You all know Prof. Horner as a leader in this work and having studied the market at Detroit most carefully for some time he is well prepared to discuss the matter. We are sure you will enjoy the series and we will welcome letters giving your opinions at any time.

## FEED RESERVES

THE official economists at Washington say that farmers would get more out of the oats crop if they would hold over more oats from large-crop years to small-crop years. They estimate that if this policy had been carried out in the 18-year period 1895-1913 farmers would have been \$171,000,000 better off. No doubt the policy of carrying reserves from big-crop years to lean-crop years is sound in the case of any non-perishable product, but not all producers can do it. It is rather hard for a farmer to know that a big crop will not be followed by another big one. Such a succession is not usual, neither is it impossible. Probably the best thing to do is to call attention to the wisdom of creating farm reserves of all feed grains in big-crop years and let it go at that. Farmers do not sell or hold grain without good reasons, and there have been such reasons for their policy in the past, even though it may appear to be wrong to statisticians and economists.

## COOPERATION AND THE COLLEGE

COOPERATION is perhaps the most misunderstood word in the dictionary. It has been blessed and it has been cursed, but mostly misunderstood. Too many think of cooperation as meaning cooperative marketing only. Others see it as a "cure-all" for the ills of agriculture. Both groups are wrong. The most sensible interpretation of this word that we have ever heard is the policy the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science has adopted toward cooperation. The policy appears elsewhere in this issue and we suggest you read it carefully.

## A BETTER REASON

HIGH authority in the business of making fertilizers assures us that Mussel Shoals "has no inherent advantage for the production of fertilizers." He presents this as one of the reasons why Mussel Shoals should not be used or leased for that purpose. It may be a good reason, but there is a better one. The government has no right to engage in the manufacture of fertilizer or anything else, no right to subsidize lessees to engage in that or any other manufacturing, whether Mussel Shoals is more or less costly or convenient than other plants or places. Whatever may be the proper use for that costly piece of public property, it is not to put the government into the fertilizer business or any other business, either directly or indirectly through lessees. The government is a notorious failure in business, always has been a failure, but that is not the best reason why it should remain out of business. The reason is that our government's function is to govern, not to manufacture, distribute or deal in anything.

## AN ERROR

"TO err is human," and we are only human. There was a mistake in one of our editorials in our last issue and we were not long in finding it out after the paper was in the hands of our subscribers. We know that at least some of you read THE BUSINESS FARMER pretty thoroughly because if a misstatement appears in our columns it is soon called to our attention by obliging readers. We are mighty glad that our folks take sufficient interest in their own farm paper to call our attention and we thank each and every one of you. The mistake we are now referring to was in the editorial on trapping, the first sentence reading "Thanks to the professional trapper you will not be allowed to trap mink, skunk, raccoon or muskrat in Michigan this winter." It should have read "Thanks to the professional trapper you will not be allowed to trap mink and muskrat in Michigan this winter." These two animals are protected until 1927. The open season for skunk is November 1 to March 31, inclusive, but it is unlawful to destroy, disturb or molest their houses or holes. October 2 to December 31, inclusive, is the open season for coon.



## PUBLISHER'S DESK

### CATTLE SWINDLER FINALLY CAPTURED!!

JUST about one year ago this paper published the first of a series of warnings concerning a cattle swindler going by the name of H. C. Helms. We are glad to announce the apprehension of this rascal. Our informant who also provided us with former notices, is J. G. Hays, Secretary of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Ass'n, East Lansing, Michigan. Secretary Hays writes:

"Dairymen can breathe easily for seven years at least, for during that period the swindler, known as H. C. Helm, alias L. C. Lingle, alias L. E. Cox, alias B. L. Baxton, will be the guest of the Iowa State Penitentiary—according to E. A. Leighton, Chief of Police, Waterloo, Iowa.

"Chief Leighton showed more activity than did his brethren in Michigan, Illinois, or Maryland, so he secured this prize package. He writes that the rascal's real name is Leroy A. Austin, and the proud city of his birth is Marshville, North Carolina.

"The Chief sent me a Bertillon photo of Mr. Austin. The most satisfying feature of the photo is number '266' prominently displayed on Austin's chest!

"The three Michigan dairymen who contributed jointly some \$1400 to Mr. Austin are perfecting plans to automatically receive him upon his graduation from his seven-year stretch at the Iowa Pen. Arrangements will be made so that he may continue his pursuits at some sister institution. Any of Austin's customers who have been maintaining a discreet silence are hereby invited to join us in the worthy object of providing him with an indoor home for life.

"Austin, who has worked in different parts of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, etc., had several different schemes for obtaining money. In general, however, he represented himself as a buyer of cattle. He spent some time in selecting his stock. At the right time, generally on Saturday just before closing hours for the bank, he had his victims assist him to obtain funds by endorsing a check that he produced. He was well supplied with such credentials as telegrams from an out-of-state bank, pass-books, bank drafts, etc. Even on one occasion he cashed a check on his aunt in Kalla, Michigan. This city eventually proved like the rest of his dope, highly fictitious. His checks proved worthless and the endorsers had to make good to the bank.

"Austin was able to work his game for at least a year because of a real knowledge of dairy cattle, a pleasing personality, ability to make himself a good fellow, and by striking at widely separated points.

"The dairymen whom Austin swindled paid dearly for the lesson 'Don't endorse a stranger's paper!' They will not bite again—the rest of us better keep our eyes peeled for other such swindlers."

### GOT HIS PHOTOGRAPH BACK

A FEW weeks ago we received a letter from one of our subscribers regarding an enlarged photograph which he had ordered from H. Hawley, of Detroit. During the forepart of April, 1924, an agent by the name of Wilson took our subscriber's order for an enlarged picture for which he was to pay 95 cents. Last March, nearly a year

later, the picture was delivered by Mr. Hawley, supposed to be the artist, and it was unsatisfactory so our reader refused it. It was finally agreed that our subscriber would pay \$4.50 for the frame with the understanding that Mr. Hawley would enlarge another picture. After waiting for a few weeks and not receiving the picture our subscriber wrote a letter to Mr. Hawley, and, not getting a reply he wrote him again, and then several more times, but no answer. What can you do for me, was the tone of the letter we received and we immediately got busy sending a letter to Mr. Hawley on September 17th. No reply, so the next letter went out registered. A few days later we received a letter from our subscriber and it read as follows:

"This is to advise that an unknown person delivered the picture finished at the house today, also the postcard size one, and this man was very much peeved for some reason or other. I thank you for making them come across. I said to myself by the actions of that man they have heard from THE BUSINESS FARMER all right."

Within the next day or two our registered letter was returned to us in an envelope postmarked at Bay City and written across the bottom of our letter was:

"Mind your own business and I will take care of mine."

### FLORIDA LANDS

THE old slogan "Pikes' Peak or Bust" might be brought up to date by changing it to "Florida or Bust" because that seems to be the aim of thousands of people at present. So many people have the idea that if they can once get to Florida their fortune is made. Metropolitan dailies all over the country carry advertisements on how money is being made on Florida real estate and the movement of people in that direction has become so general that we understand it is almost impossible to rent space to put up a tent while room in a hotel is entirely out of the question. Fly-by-night real estate firms have sprung up in large numbers and thousands of dollars have been lost by people who purchased land without seeing it. Some of the state securities commissions are not granting licenses to Florida real estate firms. The Ohio officials recently made an investigation and they summed it up as a "speculator's debauch." In their report given out to the press they said:

"Florida bankers and real estate men estimate that the lots that are platted and staked out for sale, and the acreage that has been sold to be subdivided, amount to approximately 20,000,000 lots. To put a house on each lot and allowing three people to a house would give Florida a population of 60,000,000 people, or more than half the population of the United States, Locher and Beck calculated.

"Riding through Florida on the east coast, the ridge country, and the west coast, and even in the lowlands, one is impressed with the large percentage of land that is being subdivided and offered for sale as building lots.

"Thousands of orange groves on the ridge country are being allotted and the groves destroyed. From Jacksonville to Miami along the Dixie Highway, new town sites and lots are offered for sale and staked off all the way, and the West Coast is the same.

"No one knows what property is worth. Most of the people who are buying property in Florida at present do not expect to work the land or live in Florida. The conditions are abnormal because it is a boom. No one knows how a boom starts; when it gets started no one can control it, and no one knows when it will stop.

"Real estate men and bankers agree everywhere that the trick is to get out before the period of readjustment arrives. The fact is that land and building lots have been made the medium for gambling and it has resulted in a speculator's debauch."

## First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

Farmers are invited to get a clearer picture of the care and caution we exercise in the selection and protection of high-grade bonds for our clients.

Write for Booklet, "How to Analyze a First Mortgage Real Estate Bond Issue."

Tax Free in Michigan

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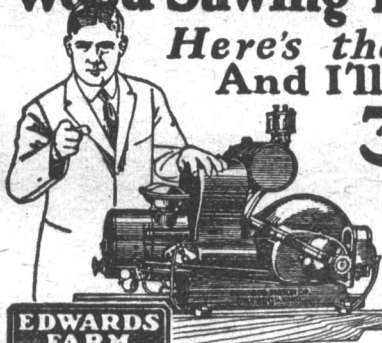
FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT

(1508)

## Wood Sawing Records Broken

Here's the Engine that Did It. And I'll Send it to YOU on

30 Days FREE TRIAL!



C. E. Gilbert, Ohio, says: "I bought my Edwards Engine in 1920. Have been sawing wood right beside an 8 H. P. engine. The 8 H. P. sawed 24 cords in the same time that I sawed 32 cords. We both used the same size saws. I can also pull a pair of 8-inch burrs wide open and elevate the feed 8 feet above the mill."

Clarence Rutledge, Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards Engine four years steady work. It runs a 28-inch saw, 8-inch feed grinder, the ensilage cutter, and does all chores. Have had ten other engines—the Edwards beats them all."

I'd like to send you my free book showing hundreds of letters like these—letters that tell how the famous Edwards Farm Engine—six engines in one—not only breaks wood-sawing records, but also all other kinds of records for farm engine service.

### It Will Do All Your Farm Power Work

I want you to know what makes my engine so different from any other engine ever built. I want to tell you how this one engine will saw your wood, fill your silo, run your washing machine, grind your feed, pump your water—in

fact, do practically every power job you have on your farm.

### Change Power as You Change Jobs

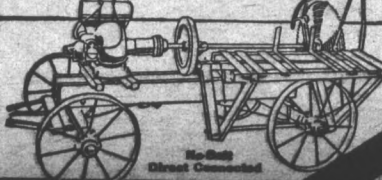
I want to tell you how it can be changed from a 1½ H. P. engine all the way up to a 6 H. P. engine—how you change power as you change jobs—how it saves fuel, starts without cranking even in the coldest weather, does not vibrate, is light and easy to move from one job to another, and yet is rugged, durable, and trouble-free. I want to tell you how it has made good with farmers in all kinds of work for more than nine years, and why it is just the engine for you to have.

### 30 Days Free Trial

You risk nothing. Just send me your name and address, and without the slightest cost, or obligation, I'll mail you my book of letters from farmers, send you all the facts about this remarkable engine, and give you all the details of my liberal free trial offer. This is an honest, bona fide straightforward offer with out any strings tied to it. Don't buy a farm engine until you have before you all the amazing facts about the Edwards Farm Engine. Write today.

Without obligating me, send me free book and all information about your engine; wood saws; and other farm power machinery. Quote me prices and tell me about your easy payment plan, also about your 30-day free trial offer.

**Highest Development in a Wood-Sawing Outfit**  
The saw mandrel is connected directly to the crank shaft of the Edwards Engine by means of a flexible coupling, eliminating belt, friction clutch pulleys, idler pulleys, and delivering one-third more power to the saw. The shaft may be disconnected from the engine so that the engine can be used for other work when not needed on the saw. Equipped with 70-lb. balance wheel to insure smooth running. 28" saw blade, filed and ready for use. Mounted on sturdy 4-wheel truck. The weight of the entire outfit is only 975 lbs., making it easy to move from place to place.



**MAIL THIS TO ME NOW!**  
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The Edwards Motor Co., 134 Main St., Springfield, Ohio

### The Collection Box

The purpose of this department is to protect our subscribers from fraudulent dealers or unfair treatment by persons or concerns at a distance.

In every case we will do our best to make a satisfactory settlement or force action, for which no charge for our services will ever be made, providing:

- 1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.
- 2.—The claim is not more than 6 mos. old.
- 3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distances of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

Address all letters, giving full particulars, amounts, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of any issue to prove that you are a paid-up subscriber. THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Report ending October 10, 1925  
Total number of claims..... 2729  
Amount involved..... \$26,988.06  
Total number of claims settled..... 2222  
Amount secured..... \$24,910.15



## MY BIG BROTHER

By Anne Campbell

I ain't a-scared o' ghosts an' things  
Like other girls I see;  
I'm jest as brave as sojers are—  
No one's as brave as me!  
Why, I ain't even 'fraid o' snakes,  
Or toads, or nuthin' queer;  
'Cause they ain't goin' to bother me  
When my big brother's near!

There's boys at school as big as him,  
An' some is bigger, too;  
But none o' 'em that daunt me!  
He'd fight an' lick 'em, too!  
My teacher may be awful cross,  
But I've no cause to fear;  
Nobody's goin' to pick on me  
When my big brother's near!

Sometimes I wake up quick at night  
An' see a boogy man  
A-standing' winkin' in the dark,  
As only boogies can.  
'Nen I remember HE'S not far,  
An' if I call he'll hear!  
No boogy man can frighten me  
When my big brother's near!

My Grandma sez when I grow up  
I won't be half so gay;  
She sez as how the troubles come  
An' joy jest flies away.  
I told her that I guess I knew  
My life can't be so drear!  
I won't be scared of anything  
If my big brother's near!

(Copyright, 1925.)

## HALLOWE'EN

OCTOBER and Hallowe'en. Hallowe'en and parties, parties with wierd decorations, spooks and witches; a mysterious atmosphere prevailing.

For the average housewife the best decorations are those which cost the least and can be easily made. Use black and orange crepe paper, pumpkin Jack-o-lanterns, and brilliant leaves or possibly corn stalks, for the proper effect.

A pumpkin chariot filled with black paper cats and owls, with a witch for a coachman; a procession of sheeted spectres emerging from the exaggerated mouth of a Jack-o-lantern at one end of the table and promenading down the center to be swallowed by a similar monster at the opposite end, a toy tub surrounded with autumn leaves and filled with water in which float a number of apples; these all make simple and attractive centerpieces.

If a light is above the center of the table, black and white or orange crepe paper may be fringed and hung from the light. Within the circle formed by this fringed paper Jack-o-lantern faces, brownies, witches, etc. may be hung at varying lengths. A Jack-o-lantern, placed in the center of the table and surrounded by a few leaves, completes this plan for a centerpiece.

A small bunch of cornstalks may be tied with orange and black crepe paper and used for a centerpiece. Small favors may be hidden within the stalks. These may be tied to ribbons running out to each cover.

Place cards may be easily made from old postage stamps from which are cut small cats, owls, witches or other designs. With a pen or brush the whiskers of the cat may quickly be drawn to complete the design. These may be pasted on small white cards. Funny verses written on each place card and read by the guests add merriment to the party.

A popcorn ball favor is simple to make. Cover the ball with paraffin paper, making two twists which may imitate ears. Either cut eyes, nose and mouth from black paper and paste in position for a face or paint in the features with black paint and a brush.

## MILK IS BEST OF ALL FOODS

ONE quart of milk, the best food of all, contains more lime, the principle building material for bones and teeth, than 28 pounds of lean beef, 23 pounds of potatoes, or nine pounds of bread, according to Mary A. Dolve, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at South Dakota State College. Nature has provided milk as a food for the young during the greatest period of growth and hence it is natural to expect it to contain all the foodstuffs needed by the body and in a form that the body can use it to good advantage.

Milk also contains all the vitamins which are essential to normal growth and health. Milk proteins are of high quality and enable the body to utilize other proteins to much better advantage. Milk proteins are excellent muscle building material. This is evident by the fact that an infant will double its

The Farm Home  
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: The other evening I saw a moving picture that was most interesting and the plot was taken from every day family life. I have forgotten the title of the picture but I do remember it was something about making a home, and, in spite of the fact that we are living in a day of thrills and excitement, a good crowd was in attendance. The mother was a wonderful housekeeper, she made a regular science of her work. Everything had its place in her house, and all was spotlessly clean. She became very much excited if the children brought in any dirt or mislaid anything. It was a clean house and not a home. The children, a girl and a boy, preferred to play elsewhere while the husband would return from his work only to eat and then go away for the evening. She realized her family was growing away from her but she could not figure out why, and, she understood, even the neighbors had begun to talk about it. And they were saying she was too particular, that she was driving her family away from home by nagging them all the time. Was it true? It couldn't be—but something was wrong, that was certain. A favorite aunt came for a visit and she confided in her only to learn that the aunt believed the same as the neighbors. She had always prided herself on her house being so clean and orderly, but she would swallow her pride for a week, she would urge her husband and children to stay home, she would not fret and stew but would do all she could to make them interested in their home. She did and they were rather bewildered for two or three days, but, to her joy, they took new interest in their home. When husband found he could smoke his pipe in the house and not provoke the wrath of his wife if he got ashes on the rug he began to go out less nights. The children would ask their mother if they might help her with her work because she quickly commended them after the task was performed to the best of their ability. It became a home in more senses than one, and, as it reads in a book, "they lived happily ever after."

I left the theater thinking there are many homes where all are unhappy because of too good housekeepers. We all like to see things look nice but one should not go to extremes. John likes to smoke his pipe while he sits reading the paper and he may spill a few ashes, but do not remind him about it. Let him feel comfortable, you can clean up the ashes in a moment after he has gone outdoors. You want your children to stay on the farm, don't you? Then make their home interesting to them because if they cannot enjoy themselves at home they are going to go elsewhere.

I know there are many men who read our page and I want to say a word to them. Are you making life on the farm enjoyable for your wife or is it drudgery? Are you thoughtful and trying to keep from making her work? Has she things modern to make her work easier? Just because she has everything modern in the house is no reason for your not cleaning your feet whenever you go into the house or for scattering ashes about the house. Your wife doesn't like to see dirt about the house any more than you like to see weeds in your fields. Home can be everything or nothing, which ever you make it. All cooperate and enjoy it to the fullest extent.

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

Your Friend,  
Mrs. Annie Taylor

weight on a straight milk diet in a comparatively short time.

Milk fat, or cream, is in an easily digested form.

Milk has a favorable influence on the health of the digestive tract.

Milk contains all the elements and compounds which are essential for the nutrition of the body, and is especially rich in everything except iron, that is needed to supplement the things which are lacking in cereals, tubers, roots and meat.

Together with leafy vegetables, milk is a protective food and should be used generously to supplement the other foods.

To be a good food, however, milk must be clean. Care, cleanliness, and a low temperature for keeping are needed to produce a satisfactory grade of milk. Clean and healthy cows; healthy milkers; milk pails, cans and other utensils, and separator sterilized by steaming or scalding; clean hands, and prompt chilling after milking are the essentials in the production of good milk.

## HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

I AM one who has never written to tell you how much I like your department in our paper. I can not go on my housework when the paper comes but must sit down and read it. I would like to offer a few suggestions to the readers and hope they find them worth while.

First of all I want to say that we should honor our fathers the same as we do our mothers by having a Father's Day as they have earned our bread by the sweat of their brow. Let us try and set aside the second Sunday in June. All who are in favor of this idea please write to our sister, Mrs. Annie Taylor, so that we may know the number in favor of it.

I want to tell those that are troubled with gas on the stomach to try calomel. Take one pill when you feel it coming on. If this does not relieve you take another. I tried them a year ago and now seldom ever have a spell. I think it would be a very good plan to take one three times a day for a week now and then.

Ever try canning tomatoes by slicing after peeled into cans and adding a little salt? Put a tablespoonful of salt in a two quart can and a teaspoonful in one quart. Do not add water as they make their own liquid. Put cover on loose and put in a pan with warm water and bake in the oven. They taste like the ones we buy.

A small brush is nice to clean kettles and pans with instead of scraping. One should have a round brush to clean fruit with.

Try peeling new potatoes by putting them in a pail of water and stirring briskly with a stick. If you stir long enough most of the skins will be removed and they can be finished with a knife.

Much time is saved the farmer's wife with a cream separator. Never wipe the parts but wash good and pour boiling water over them.—Mrs. G., Manton, Mich.

## Personal Column

Renovating Featherbed.—Get cheese-cloth flour bags or make some. Place about ¼ full of dirty feathers—loosely—then tie mouth firmly. Takes many bags for a large featherbed but only part need be washed at one time. Make good suds of any good soap and wash your partly filled bags as you would anything else, using the wash board. Rinse the same as any wash and hang on line to dry. It is best not to hang in full sunlight. Fluff or shake bags occasionally as they hang on line. Will take several days for them

to dry completely but they will be as nice as new. If windy they will dry quickly.—Mrs. Ed. H. Manning.

Making Lace.—I have at this office a fine sample of lace sent to me by Mrs. John Porritt, of Kent county, and I am sorry I cannot print a picture of it in our columns but the expense would be too great. However, Mrs. Porritt has supplied the directions for making the lace and if any of you are interested I will gladly send you the sample and directions providing, of course, you will return it to me at an early date so that I can send it to others. First come, first served, and each will receive it in the order their letters are received.—Mrs. Annie Taylor.

Likes Department.—I want to tell you how much I enjoy M. B. F. and especially our page. I think it gets better with every issue of the paper. I have found so many recipes for different things that are seldom seen in any other paper.—Mrs. D. M., Hart, Michigan.

## —if you are well bred!

Wedding Gifts.—Like the tresson, the wedding gifts arrive (or should arrive) long before the wedding itself takes place. The receipt of a house wedding invitation always implies an immediate acknowledgment; and the wedding gift should be sent as soon thereafter as possible. The less intimate a footing you are on with bride and bridegroom, the sooner you send your gift; the more intimate you are with them, the longer the time allowed you. Never send a bridal gift after the wedding unless a note of explanation goes with it. The matter of bridal gifts is one that causes man unnecessary heartburnings, and yet there is no reason why it should. The great majority of people seem to believe that cost is the most essential thing in making a wedding present. They would rather exceed their means in making a present of the kind than run the risk of appearing ungenerous. To do this shows an entire misconception of the nature of a wedding gift. It should always, be, not a concession to conventions, regretfully made, but the embodiment of kind wishes and felicitations in a concrete and personal form. It is far more important that your gift be personal, that it reflect a personal thought or effort, than that it be expensive.

1. Make your gift express yourself and show that you have given thought and care to its selection.

2. Always address and send your gift to the prospective bride.

3. Linen and silver, as a rule, should bear the initial or initials of the bride's maiden name. Gifts of family silver, however, may be engraved with a single initial, that of the bridegroom's surname.

4. The giver should enclose his personal card with a bridal gift. The best form prohibits writing anything on the card. If you are an intimate friend of the bride, however, you may write: "With a great deal of love and best wishes," or something of the kind across the card. A married woman making a bridal gift naturally send the card she shares with her husband ("Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Atley") with the present.

5. There is no fixed rule as regards the retention or discarding of cards sent with bridal gifts when the latter are displayed. Attach the sender's cards or leave them off, as you choose.

6. If the bridegroom is an intimate personal friend of yours, you may be inclined to select a gift which is unmistakably a man's present, and belongs on the table of smoking den, or on a library desk. If you do this, it is more truly courteous to send with it another individual gift for the bride, addressing both to her.

7. Like almost every other social event, the display of wedding gifts may serve as an excuse for an afternoon tea.

8. If you intend to give the bridegroom some more intimate personal gift, one which excludes any idea of sharing with the bride, it is more courteous to give it to him personally than to send it.

9. Since all bridal gifts are accompanied by cards, the simplest way to be sure of acknowledgements will be duly made is to keep each individual card, writing on the back a few brief words describing the gift. If you intend to exchange the gift, note also the name of the shop from which it came. This method is more direct and simple than purchasing a stationer's "record book." As the gifts are acknowledged, you set down the date of the acknowledgement. When you have done with these duties a rubber band may be snapped about the cards, and they may be put away for reference or, if you prefer, they may be destroyed.

10. You are at liberty to exchange any but a very personal or intimate gift, and such a one would probably not come into consideration at all, since it probably would not be duplicated.

11. A bride should acknowledge every wedding gift as soon as possible after its receipt. A good plan is to write your notes of thanks day by day, as your gifts are received.

## The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Discretion shall watch over thee; understanding shall keep thee. Prov. 2:11. (E. B. V.)

Wisdom and understanding are the eyes of Faith—without them Faith is blind.



## Recipes

**Huckleberry Short Cake.**—Make the crust this way if possible. Sift  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour, 1 level teaspoon salt and 1 rounded teaspoon baking powder together. Into this stir  $\frac{2}{3}$  cup sour cream and  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup cold water in which  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda has been dissolved. Use enough more flour to make the dough just stiff enough to roll out. Fit on a pie pan, sprinkle top lightly with sugar and bake in a quick oven. Keep warm until ready to serve. Then split open and fill with well sweetened huckleberries either fresh or canned (I prefer the canned.) Serve at once.—B. O. R.

**Salt Rising Bread.**—Here is a recipe that never fails. I set my rising in a half gallon crock and cover it with a cloth at night, set it at four or five o'clock in the evening. Peel and slice four good sized potatoes, add two tablespoons of corn meal, one tablespoon of sugar, one tablespoon of salt, one-fourth teaspoon soda, one quart of boiling water. The next morning this should have a good foam on. Skim out the potatoes and put one tablespoon of sugar, one tablespoon of salt, one fourth teaspoon of soda, and flour enough for a sponge and let rise until the crock is full. Then take one quart of boiling water and pour in the flour, take half sweet milk and water hot just so you can put your hand in it. Mix the flour and when cool enough that it will not scald the rising put in and let the bread rise. When it is light work out in pans and let it rise. Keep it at the stove as it must be kept very warm. The heat is what will make it rise.—Mrs. McC., Moscow, Mich.

**Oiled Pickles.**—Small pickles 100,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ground mustard, 1 teaspoonful black pepper,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound whole mustard, 1 quart small onions, 1 pint olive oil, 2 ounces celery seed, and 2 quarts cider vinegar. Wash cucumbers and rub well with cloth, slice thin. Peel onions and slice thin. Put in one layer of cucumbers and then one layer of onions, then a good sprinkling of salt. Then another layer of cucumbers and another of onions and some salt, repeating until all is used. Place a weight on top and let stand over night.

In the morning drain. Put a teaspoonful of powdered alum in sufficient cold vinegar to cover the pickles and let them stand until afternoon. Drain again. Do not waste vinegar as it can be used for the other pickling. Put the cucumbers and onions into jars, then mix all the remaining ingredients together gradually adding the oil and vinegar and pour over them, and seal cans.—Mrs. O. E.

**Carrot Marmalade.**— $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of carrots,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of sugar, 2 lemons. Scrape and chop carrots, cook in water until tender, then drain. Wash and chop lemon, cook in double boiler until tender. Add carrots and sugar and cook until thick.—Mrs. O. E.

**Oil Pickles.**—I am sending cucumber oil pickles recipe requested also one other favorite recipe. Oil Pickles: 1 gallon sliced cucumbers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup salt. Mix and let stand 3 hours. Drain. Mix 1 oz. white mustard seed, 1 oz. black mustard seed, 1 oz. celery seed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint olive oil. Thoroughly mix and cover with vinegar. Let stand a day or so and mix occasionally. Seal in cans.—Mrs. W.

**Beet Salad.**—Chop fine, 1 qt. cabbage, 1 qt. beets, 1 large pepper sweet, 1 teaspoon salt,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups brown sugar, 1 cup grated horseradish. Cover with weakened vinegar and cook until done. Can as usual.—Mrs. W.

**Aunt Ada's Axioms:** Every help to Mother helps the whole household.

Home canners can save time, work, and trouble by using a wire frying basket for blanching fruit and vegetables.

Properly selected paint and wall paper will often do as much to brighten a room as the addition of another window.

Summer silks will not spot from water if, before the dress is made the material is covered with a damp cloth and pressed with a warm iron.

In cooperation the "co" and "operation" are equally important.

Mustard plants are weak individually but tough collectively. Go through the spring grain now and see that it's clean.

## AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

**5262. A Dainty Dress for House or Porch.**—Tub silk, linen, rep, or gingham could be used for this design. It is also good for wool or cotton crepe. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yard of 36 inch material with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard contrasting for collar, cuffs and belt. The width at the foot with plaits extended is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards.

**5251. A Good School Dress.**—Wool crepe or rep, or balbriggan would be very suitable for this model. As here shown it was developed in tan balbriggan with trimming of brown wool crepe. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yard of 54 inch material with  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard of contrasting material if made as illustrated in the large view.

**5264. A Practical Style.**—This design may be made of muslin, long cloth, batiste, crepe, crepe de chine or outing flannel. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36 inch material.

**5241-5069. A Stylish Two Piece Suit.**—Comprising a smart Jacket cut from Pattern 5241, and a straight line Skirt for which Pattern 5069 supplies the model. Velvet, tweed, wool mixtures or broad cloth could be used for this design. The Skirt Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches waist measure with accompanying hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The Jacket in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the suit for a medium size will require  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 54 inch material. The width of the Skirt at the lower edge is 56 inches.

**5241. A New and Stylish Model.**—This design may be developed as a sports jacket or as part of a two piece suit. The style of the collar is very smart. It may be rolled open as in the large view or closed high as in the small view. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 yards of 54 inch material.

**5245. A Simple Style of Rompers.**—Pongee, rep or linen with contrasting material for trimming would be good for this model. The inner leg seam edges are to be finished with buttons or snap fasteners, to provide a practical and convenient closing at this part. At the sides the back is buttoned over the front. This design is cut in 4 Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2, and 3 years. A one year size will require  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yard of 36 inch material with  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard of contrasting material for collar, sleeve facings and belt.

**5242. A Comfortable Coat and Cap for Tiny Tots.**—Kasha, flannel, corduroy or silk could be used for this Coat. The Cap may be of the same material or of velvet, silk, or fur fabrics. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2, and 4 years. A 4 year size requires  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yard of 54 inch material for the Coat and  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard for the Cap.

**5253. A Practical Convenient Garment.**—This model may be made of one material such as cambric, gingham or to match a dress or smock—or, the waist portions may be of cambric lawn or crepe, and the bloomers of serge, jersey, gingham or sateen. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yard of 36 inch material if made with "shaped shoulders." With cambric top  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yard is required. Bloomers alone require  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yard. Waist alone requires  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard.

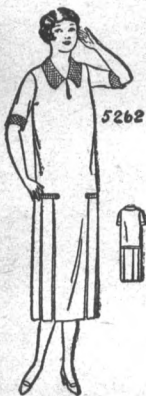
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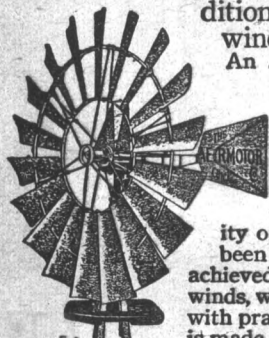
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Motto: DO YOUR BEST  
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys: After judging the letters in our fair contest I felt like rising, thrusting my right hand into my coat, Napoleon-like style, facing the piles of letters upon my desk and saying "Fellow citizens, I am pleased to see so many new faces tonight," just like a real politician would do. To me your letters are you, because I never even see a picture of most of you, and to you my letter in each issue must be me, each picturing in their own mind how she or he looks. Thus you can appreciate my feeling like talking to the letters like I would persons. But you would not hear me so I must write "I am glad to read so many letters from children who have not taken part in our previous contests." This is very true, and most of the winners are new ones. Neva Rice, or Hartford, received \$2 as first prize, while Margaret G. Beckwith, R. 2, Ovid, run off with the second prize, \$1. Each of them received one of our buttons, as did also the following: Maxine Cickler, Quincy; Marjorie Hurley, R. 1, Midland; Esther Bach, R. 3, Sebawaing; Alma Christie, Byron; Daisy Dennis, Durand; Osmond Beckwith, R. 2, Ovid; Naomi White, Boyne City; and Norma Rice, Hartford, Mich.

Hallowe'en is but a few days off and I hope that you remember what I have said in the past about doing good deeds that night instead of bad tricks such as destroying property or causing other folks considerable trouble. Write and tell us about your Hallowe'en, will you?—UNCLE NED.

### OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—It has been two years since I wrote to you the last time, so you can imagine I have lots to tell you.

That last time I wrote, I mentioned the fact that my father was working at the Bamfield Dam. I received a letter from a certain Arline Kurtz, and she told me that her father knew mine. So of course we corresponded, although we'd never seen each other.

The next spring after I received Arline's letter, I went to my sister's in Pontiac, and remained with her, for six months. While I was still in Pontiac, my father and two younger sisters moved to Coline, where the Hadenpyl Dam was under construction. A year ago this last September, I went there too, to stay with the folks. One morning, upon entering the Sunday School room, I heard someone address a young lady, by the name, Miss Kurtz. We lost no time in getting acquainted, and it was no other than Arline Kurtz. We became fast friends, and had many good times together, the short time she remained there. I think it was in October that they left there, and they are now residing in Midland. You may be sure that we girls still correspond. Wasn't that an odd coincidence?

Perhaps I had better describe myself before going further. I am about 5 feet 4 inches tall, weigh between 115 and 120 lbs., have medium brown hair, real dark eyes and always rosy cheeks. I've had rosy cheeks from baby-hood, up. How old am I? Oh! I was 17 last May. I'm not too old to write, am I Uncle Ned? I'm only a child yet, with a few grown-up ideas.

Introductions over, I will proceed to tell you about the way we lived up at the dam. Did you, Uncle Ned, or any of the cousins, ever see one of those camps, while the dam is under construction? It is really very interesting. There were four rows of houses; twenty-six houses in each row, and each house just thirty-three feet from the next one. There was a road, with one row of houses facing it, then back of them the other row faced the opposite direction and also another row of houses facing them, with the main street between them. The fourth row of houses was the same as the first. The front facing a street, and the back, towards the back of the houses on the third row. Can you understand such explanations? It's hard to tell it, so you'll see what I mean. The houses were 18x22 feet, consisting of three rooms, were put up in sections, covered with tarpaper (over framework) and had roofing paper on the roofs, all of which was held in place by lath. Otherwise we had a very modern village; electric lights in every house, street lights, hydrant water a short distance from the back door, good sewerage system, a store, post office, garage, pool room, and barber shop, theater, hospital, with doctor and nurse, public bath house for ladies, and another for men. There were three bunk-houses for single men, and those who hadn't

their families with them. Another building, but it was the bunk-house for the head men that had no families. Then there were eighteen houses, having five rooms, for the head men, and their families. There was a large dining hall, where all the men from those bunk-houses took their meals. And to complete our village, on the south side, there were two long double garages, the rent of which was \$2.00 per month.

Now what do you think of it? For my part, I loved it. There isn't any prettier scenery in Michigan, than in the northern part. Such hills—and all were covered with brush and trees. Along that Manistee river I found the most beautiful Arbutus I ever saw.

I forgot to say that our camp boasted a 10th grade school, with three teachers.

I was in that camp, a little over eleven months, then we came home. My father is now working in one of the Fisher plants in Detroit. But we find it will be cheaper for us to live here while he works there. Rent isn't high in Detroit, is it? And then for my part I'd rather live in a small town, where I can get a breath of fresh air, than to live in a dirty, smoky place like Detroit. I've been there, and said from the first, that I'd never live there. But I'll admit that Belle Isle is wonderful.

Now please Mr. Waste Basket, go to sleep till my letter is safely printed. Will some of the boys and girls please write to me? Your niece.—Gladys Corbin, Stanwood, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—The surprise package was received, but as it came the day I went out in the country visiting I neglected writing before. I surely thank you for the nice pencils and pen, and the case is so nice that they came in. Our school began the 31st of August and I will take great pleasure in using them. I am four feet and six inches tall, have light brown hair and brown eyes. I go to town school. We enjoy the M. B. F. and noticed at one place where we visited near Alto they also took it. We spent most of our vacation riding horseback. Well, as my letter is getting long I must close. I would be glad to receive letters from any of the cousins. Many thanks for the button. I remain a cousin of the Children's Hour.—Miss Marion Snow, Nashville, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here I am, wishing to get into your merry circle, and I would be very pleased to see your letter in print. Well now, as all the cousins describe themselves, I will try too. I am four feet nine inches tall, weigh 94 pounds, a fair complexion and very jet black hair and am quite plump. Blue eyes (bobbed hair) and my age is between 10 and 15 years old, the one guessing correctly will receive a long, fat letter from me. I surely hope that old Mr. Waste Paper Basket is asleep when my letter arrives, as I will be so glad to see it in print. I hope to get a membership pin for the Children's Hour, as I love the colors I read about, and also the motto is correct. Well, I guess I will ring off quite short, hoping to see my letter in print. Good-bye. Your want-to-be niece,—Ruth Ricketts, R. 1, Box 16, Alma, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote once before and didn't see my letter in print, so I thought I would try again. From what I have heard about the waste basket it is a pig to eat so many letters.

We had a Bible School at the Brethren church beginning July 29th to July 31st. We had a picnic at the church in the basement the last day. We were going to go to National Park but we didn't. I am going to tell my age. I will be fourteen October 11th. I am in the seventh grade. I have about four miles to go to school but I am going in a school bus. I think I will close.—Orville Van Wie, R. 1, Woodland, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written before so thought I would write. I have been reading the Children's Hour and came across the riddle in Louis Raffe's letter and I think the answer is, "To hold his trousers up." The riddle was, "Why does Calvin Coolidge wear red, white and blue suspenders." I think Louis is about 12 years old. I hope I am right. Am I Louis? Good-bye, will write again some time. Hoping you will let me be your niece.—Florence Rossman, R. 3, Pontiac, Michigan.

### RIDDLES

If a Frenchman were to fall into a tub of tallow, in what word would he express his situation?—In-de-fat-i-gable. (Indefatigable).

Why is sympathy like blindman's buff?—Because it is a fellow feeling for a fellow creature.

Why is a dinner on board a steamboat like Easter Day?—Because it is a movable feast.

Why is a pig in the parlor like a house on fire?—Because the sooner it is put out the better.

What is the difference between a soldier and a bombshell?—One goes to war, the other to pieces.



## In Western Canada With Farm Paper Editors

(Continued from Page 4)

gary at 6 o'clock as we had been advised there was to be a banquet and dance that evening at which we were to be the guests. An agricultural editor can always eat and we certainly proved to the people of Canada that in this respect we were very good editors.

The city of Calgary was established 50 years ago and but a short time before we were there a huge celebration was held in connection with the Annual Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, commemorating the event, at which many of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who founded the city were present. The word "Calgary" means clear water, and the city is called "The Gateway to the Canadian Rockies." There are large oil and gas deposits just out of Calgary and several paying wells are in operation.

The next morning we found ourselves in the midst of the mountains at Banff and many of us experienced a new sensation as we stood in the warm sunlight very comfortable in our summer clothing and gazed at the tops of mountains on all sides, capped with snow and ice. We spent over a half day here and those who cared to had the opportunity to bathe in the warm sulphur water that flows from the many hot springs for which Banff is famous. There are five chief springs and they have a total flow of about a million gallons a day. The water issues from the ground the year around at a temperature of over 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Banff is headquarters for tourists from all over the world, and at the Banff Hotel I was approached by a guest who announced he was glad to see someone from so near his home town—Detroit.

About the middle of the afternoon we journeyed 40 miles still further to Lake Louise, one of the most beautiful spots in the world. From the little station we ascended over 600 feet into the mountains to the lake by gasoline railway with trees growing thick along each side of the track. The lake is situated in a cup at the foot of ancient glaciers, and at one end is the beautiful Chateau Lake Louise, property of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. One can sit on the wide veranda of this hotel and see mountains nearly two miles high with glaciers 500 feet thick on them, or, if you prefer, horses may be hired and you can follow the narrow paths up to Victoria Glacier or the upper lakes. Some rather walk as it is only ten miles round trip to the glacier and six miles round trip to the upper lakes.

### Sunday in the Mountains

The next day was Sunday and we left Lake Louise at 8 o'clock in the morning to travel a whole day and night, with only stops to change engines or take on fuel and water, and most of the way was through the mountains. An observation car had been added to our special train of four sleeping cars and a diner so that we might enjoy to the fullest extent the splendid scenery. Crossing the Great Divide we descended through the "Spiral Tunnels" to Fields, a little town at the foot of Mt. Stephens. Here we entered the Yoho National Park and traveled for some distance beside the charming Kicking Horse River descending the western slopes of the Rockies into the great Columbia River "trench". We left the Yoho Park near Mount Chancellor and ascended again, this time into the Selkirks, and into Glacier Park, passing through the famous Connaught Tunnel, which is nearly five miles long. The highest point in this part is Mount Sir Donald which is 10,808 feet above sea level. It is a huge pile of rock that towers to a height of a mile and a quarter above the railroad. From there we again descended steadily, following the rivers that issue from the mountains, passing through Rivelstoke Park, the town of Rivelstoke, Sicamous, and arriving in Kamloops shortly before dark. The trip through the great canyons of the Thompson and Fraser rivers had to be made during the night as time was short and we had much country yet, to see, so we arrived in Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, Monday morning.

As Sunday was the first day we had spent on the train we had our first

real opportunity to get acquainted with our hosts: A. B. Calder and James Colley of the Canadian Pacific Railway who had charge of us from Chicago to Victoria on our way westward, and from Winnipeg to Chicago on the way back; H. F. Tilley and W. E. Watson, of the Canadian National Railway who took charge of us the rest of the time; and Robert J. C. Stead, famous Canadian author, represented the Dominion Government. Up to this time they had all been so busy keeping everything working smoothly that we only caught passing glimpses of them. They were certainly wonderful hosts and more than did their part to make our trip a most enjoyable one.

### WIDE OR NARROW SLEIGH

(Continued from Page 8)

had not been hired. But the plan that the M. B. F. helped to get through is now to make the men that use these improved roads pay for them in a gas tax which is all right with few complaints.

The M. B. F. is doing the right thing by having a man at Lansing to report what is going on in the legislature because there has been too many laws passed that favor other classes at our expense.

If we do not look out for our interests we cannot expect that others will look out for them for us as they are too busy looking after their own interests. We have not looked after our interests very well in the past so a number of laws have been passed that were unfair to us.—Francis G. Smith, Isabella County.

### KILLING BIRDS

DEAR EDITOR: In a few days the slaughter of our feathered innocents will commence. It is a crime to shoot partridge and woodcock in lower Michigan, yet, the open season for these birds is almost here. We have fine covers for these birds on our farm, but, our friends are gone. Farmers, generally, are opposed to the open season, but the city gun clubs seem to have the "hobby." This open season for English pheasants is absolutely premature, as this bird is just being introduced. "It is to laugh" to say that only male birds shall be shot. Every pot-hunter will put the males in his game bag, and the females in his hip pocket. As I see it, the farmer is too harassed with the slavery of fall farm work to go and drive the poacher off the premises.—Geo. J. Barrie, Huron Co.

### MICHIGAN'S 1925 CROP IS LARGEST ON RECORD

(Continued from Page 2)

dition of 67 per cent, is 149,000 bushels.

Sugar beets are attaining good size and quality, with a prospective yield somewhat above the average.

Apples: The total apple crop averages 60 per cent of a normal one, or 10,756,000 bushels of which 1,864,000 barrels is rated as commercial. This includes all summer, fall and winter varieties. As the winter varieties represent 54 per cent of the commercial crop, according to the reports of growers, they amount to 1,007,000 barrels.

Peaches: The peach crop amount of a full production as compared to 592,000 bushels or 37 per cent with 464,000 bushels in 1924. The crop was greatly reduced by heavy freezes last May. The quality is rated at 85 per cent.

Pears: The pear crop is 37 per cent of normal which is equivalent to a production of 503,000 bushels, a much smaller crop than last year's which amounted to 810,000 bushels.

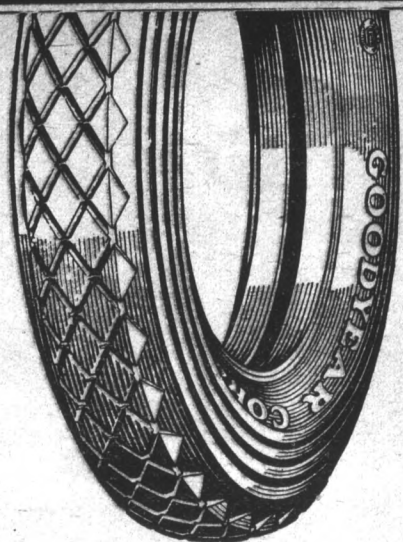
Grapes: Grapes were disappointing in yield, amounting to only 28 per cent of a crop, or 23,157 tons. They matured and were harvested much earlier than in 1924, the crop being very light in Berrien and Van Buren, the two principal commercial counties.

Melons: The melon crop is estimated at 75 per cent of normal. The quality and size was good.

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# DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

## BETTER DAIRYING

RECENTLY a survey of 50 Michigan Cow Testing Associations was completed by the Association cow testers. Out of 12,761 cows under test in the 50 Associations surveyed, 4,025 or 31.5 per cent were purebred and 8,736 or 69.5 per cent were grade dairy cows. A comparison with a similar survey made in 1923 on 62 Associations shows that 29.9 per cent of Michigan Cow Testing Association cows were purebred. Evidently purebred cows are on the increase in Michigan Cow Testing herds.

Very few Cow Testing Association members are using other than purebred sires. 92.5 per cent of the 1,232 members reported in the above survey use only purebred sires. Eight hundred thirty-two members or 67.5 per cent of the 1,232 C. T. A. members own a purebred sire. There are 464 or 55.7 per cent purebred Holstein; 191 or 22.9 per cent purebred Guernsey; 131 or 15.7 per cent purebred Jersey; 30 purebred Shorthorn; 9 purebred Brown Swiss and 7 purebred Ayrshire sires in the total of 832 sires owned by the C. T. A. members.

One hundred and eight or 13 per cent of the 832 purebred sires are owned cooperatively as Bull Association sires. This point would indicate that many C. T. A. members are long time and that they realize the great value of proving a bull by getting the purebred sire for a long records on his daughters.

Michigan dairymen are keen for alfalfa hay. The acreage of alfalfa increased from 8,174 acres in 1924 to 10,524 acres in 1925 on the 1,232 farms reported owning 12,761 cows. This means .82 acres of alfalfa for each dairy cow in C. T. A. work reported in 50 associations. This acreage is an increase of 12.8 per cent alfalfa seeding on the farms of Cow Testing Association members in one year.

Seven of the members reported had alfalfa seedings previous to 1910; 263 farmers had alfalfa seedings before 1920 and 554 have seeded alfalfa since 1920. L. C. Gardner, Stockbridge, member of the Livingston No. 2 C. T. A.; and D. J. Miller and Sons, Eaton Rapids, members of the Eaton-South C. T. A. are the alfalfa growers of longest standing. Gardner started with two acres in 1892 and has twelve acres of alfalfa today, while Miller made his first seeding in 1895. He has 39 acres of alfalfa at present. Both breed purebred Holstein cattle.

Sweet clover also received much attention by Michigan dairymen during 1924 and 1925. The acreage of sweet clover increased from 1,519 acres in 1924 to 3,459 acres in 1925 or 127.7 per cent in one year with Michigan C. T. A. members. These figures are based on the reports of 50 C. T. A.'s totaling 1,232 members.

Cow Testing Association members are also making use of soy beans. They have 520 acres seeded to this good legume crop.

Dairymen all over Michigan are firm believers in using silage for succulence. 1,262 silos are owned and used by the 1,232 dairy farmers represented in this census.

Drinking cups are installed on many C. T. A. members farms—but not on all dairy farms. Out of 1,232

farms reported only 321 have barns equipped with drinking cups. Radio receiving sets are owned on 217 out of the 1,232 farms reported.—A. C. Baltzer, Dairy Extension, Michigan State College.

## CHARGES FOR PASTURING

Will you tell me the price charged for pasturing horses cows and sheep?—P. W., Jerome, Mich.

THE price charged for pasturing the different farm animals varies a great deal in different parts of the state. The charge made for pasturing horses and cattle ranges from twenty-five to fifty cents per head per week. It would be my opinion that a good average charge for these two classes of livestock would be fifty cents per week for horses and thirty-five cents per week for cattle. The charge for sheep would be four to five cents a head. In other words, it is figured that about eight sheep will pasture where one cow will pasture.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

## VALUE OF SILAGE

Please advise me the value of good corn silage per ton in silo according to the price of hay per ton.—A. E., Grindstone City, Mich.

THE usual rule in figuring the value of silage is that one ton of hay is equal to three tons of silage. This value is also borne out by the content of digestible nutrients. One hundred pounds of corn silage made from well matured corn contains 17.7 pounds of digestible nutrients, one hundred pounds of alfalfa hay 51.6 pounds of digestible nutrients, one hundred pounds of red clover hay 50.9 pounds of digestible nutrients and one cwt. of timothy hay contains 48.5 pounds of digestible nutrients. In clover and alfalfa hay there is more protein and less carbohydrates and fat than there is in timothy hay and corn silage.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

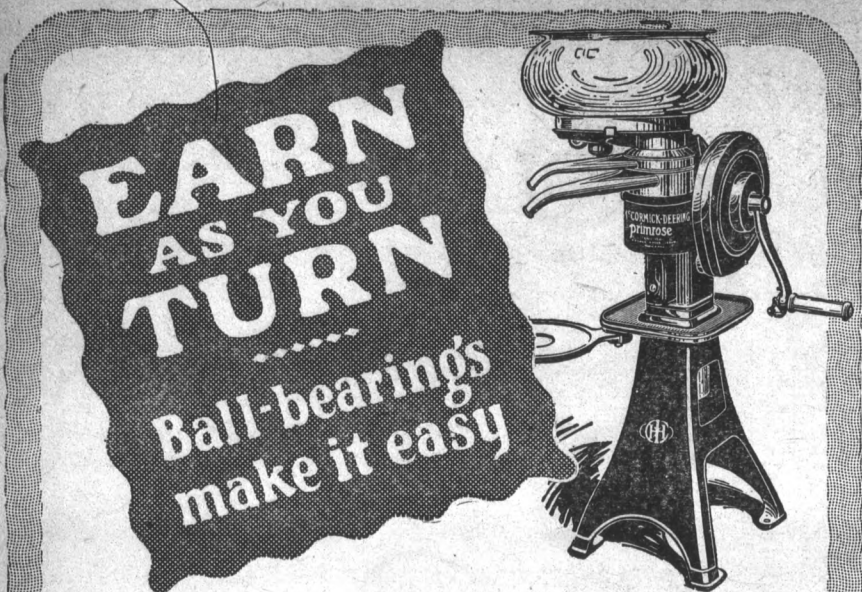
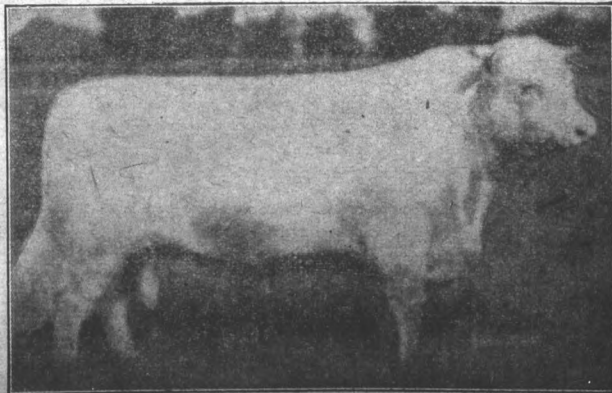
## PROTEIN-RICH FEEDS FOR DAIRY SUCCESS

MANY farmers fail to get the profits they should from their dairy herds. Some of these men do not have cows which are good dairy animals and efficient producers of milk and butterfat. Others feel that protein-rich feeds, like linseed meal, cost too much, and therefore they fail to feed a balanced ration which provides enough protein for a high yield of milk. Milk is very rich in protein, and the ration of a good cow must therefore contain plenty of protein for the cow to use as a raw material in making the protein in her milk.

Still others do not appreciate the fact that a good cow must be fed liberally to make the most profit. Even the best cow needs a large part of all the feed she can eat to maintain her own body. From the feed thus used up the dairyman gets nothing in but the society of the cow and her manure. His profits come only from the amount of food a cow eats in addition to her maintenance needs. Therefore, if you have the right kind of cows, be liberal with them and be sure you supply them with the right kind of feeds.

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This fine young herd sire, Maxwellton Waverly, is at the head of the herd of Shorthorns owned by John C. Clark and Son, of Harbor Beach. He has been a winner at both state and county fairs, taking fourth place at Detroit one year and the blue ribbon regularly at county fairs. The Clark herd averages from 30 to 40 head of pure-breds.



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Also many other bunches. Dehorned, deep reds and in good grass flesh. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch.  
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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS. Call or write. CLARK HAIRE RANCH, West Branch, Michigan. Charles Post, Manager.

(Continued on Page 23)

## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

## SPRING HALT

I have a 12-year-old mare in good health and lively. When I turned her out to pasture she was O. K. Today when I went after her she seemed to have the spring-halt, or something similar, when walking or running will draw right hind leg almost to belly. Will this hurt her to work? Is there any help for her, and if it leaves her will it come back and always bother her?—L. F., Fife Lake, Mich.

AS a general thing there is no help for a spring halted horse and most owners let them alone when once affected. Have known horses to work for years with this condition with no apparent injury to themselves; this affects them worse during cold weather. Since this has just come upon this mare at her age which is somewhat unusual you might try the following treatment which will do her no injury and since you can begin it early it might help her. Feed her laxative feed and not too heavily. Get three ounces of potassium iodide dissolved in one quart of water. Of this solution give her one tablespoonful each night and morning on some wheat bran or ground feed. If this seem to help you can discontinue after the first quart is gone for three or four days and then you can give a second treatment just like the first one.

## COW WITH COUGH

I have a cow that has been troubling me for the last year. She stands and grunts by spells and then she will appear alright for a while, and she has a slight cough. Please advise me what to do.—R. P., Howard City, Mich.

AS far as the grunting is concerned you need not worry about that as this cow is probably just a hearty eater and overloads her stomach. Have frequently observed cows that grunt considerably when lying down. As to the cough if it is at all serious you might get the following for her: 2 drams of potassium dichromate dissolved in 1 pint of water; of this mixture give this cow 1/2 tablespoonful on some bran or ground feed night and morning.

## SOUNDS LIKE COW POX

My cows have sore teats. First comes a blister like filled with water, then turns to yellow matter. It seems to be spread from one cow to another. Sore as can be from the way the cow acts. It is not confined to teats but will come on the udder. Please answer through Veterinary Department. I know of other herds that are bothered with the same infection.—C. M., Bellevue, Mich.

THIS sounds just exactly like cow pox. The only treatment that will be satisfactory will be that of using an antiseptic on the udders and then wash the hands between each milking. Would suggest that you use an antiseptic that will not taint the milk and such ones as sterilac or zonite will be good. Make warm solution of enough to wash all the udders and dry them with a soft cloth. Between the milking of each cow if it is done by hand, wash the hands in the same solution and dry them. This is carried from one cow to another when milking. After milking treat the affected teats with tincture of benzoin compound; this can be painted over the ulcers with a small camel's hair brush. Once or twice each week if they do not heal as rapidly as you think they should touch them up with tincture of iodine.

## From X to O

A colored mammy came into the office of the estate for which she worked to receive her monthly wages. As she could not write, she always made her mark on the receipt—the usual cross. But on this occasion she made a circle. "What's the matter, Linda?" the man in charge asked. "Why don't you make a cross as usual?" "Why, Linda explained earnestly, "Ah done got married yesterday an' changed mah name."—Dry Goods Economist.



## Clinch Profits with that extra twist

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A Poultry Specialist states: "Linseed Meal is widely recommended as an excellent feed during the molting period."

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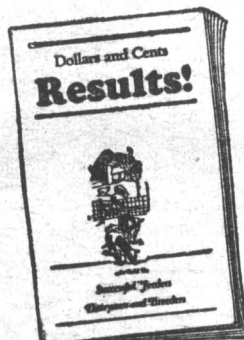
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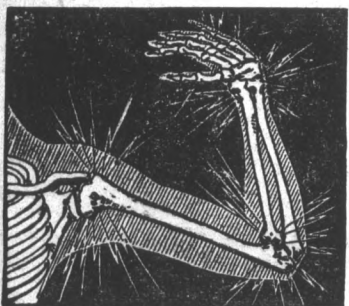
Send us \$5 and we will send you prepaid a big roll, 45 ft. long and 35 ins. wide (will cover scratch shed 9 x 15 feet). Use it for ten days and if you do not find the results better than glass or any glass substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Catalog on request.

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



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

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

Mark H. Jackson, 86-M Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible, above statement true.

## Poultry Department

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

### MICHIGAN POULTRYMEN MEET OCTOBER 29-30

THE newly organized Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association will hold its first annual convention at the Michigan State College, October 29th and 30th. We expect between three hundred and four hundred of Michigan's most prominent poultrymen at this meeting.

An excellent program has been arranged, with Doctor M. A. Jull, Senior Poultryman, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as principal speaker, who will speak at the banquet being held Thursday evening, October 29th, and give his principal address the morning of the 30th, discussing the importance of poultry certification and accreditation, from a national standpoint.

Prof. W. R. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., the foremost poultryman on the continent, will be present for the two days, discussing on the afternoon of the 29th, "Ontario's Poultry Industry" and on the morning of the 30th, "The Future of the Poultry Industry, as I See It."

On Friday afternoon, October 30th, will be held a business session, election of officers, and a discussion of the plans for accrediting and certifying of poultry flocks and hatcheries, as now being use.

The poultry flock and hatchery certification work is progressing nicely with some 3,000,000 egg hatching capacity in commercial hatcheries, signed up for State inspection and accreditation for the first year. The first flock inspections have been made and the rest of the poultrymen are getting their flocks into shape for the final state inspection. Contracts binding the hatcherymen have been mailed, and many of Michigan's farm leaders have told us that they consider the poultry flock certification and inspection the most important agricultural movement taking place in Michigan for the past several years.

Mr. Glen Campbell of the Campbell Advertising Service, Toledo, Ohio, will deliver an address on the afternoon of the 29th, on "Efficient Advertising for the Sale of Poultry Products."

Thursday evening, October 29th, a banquet will be served in the ball room of the Union Memorial Building, for all the visiting poultrymen. The Newton Incubator Company of Harrisonburg, Virginia, being hosts, and donating the banquet meal. Several other feed companies and incubator companies are contributing to the entertainment of those in attendance.

All Michigan poultrymen are invited.—J. A. Hannah.

### MAKE READY FOR WINTER

A CRUCIAL period in the life of the pullet is almost at hand. It is the period of a few days when it is necessary to deprive the birds of whatever range has been available and put them into the laying house for a long winter of hard work. The pullet that has had free range during her growing and developing months will be the best one for egg production this winter, but she will have to go through a brief time of tribulation getting accustomed to the confinement of the laying house.

Laying hens, especially the lighter breeds like the Leghorns, are inclined to be nervous. Some are more so than others. Sudden changes of any kind affect them adversely, even though the change be one that will ultimately be for the better. It is therefore highly advisable that great care be exercised in changing the condition under which they are living. To go to the range house after dark and collect the pullets and take them bodily to the laying house is bad business. It will excite them. They will not rest much that night. The next day they will do a lot of worrying, wishing that they were out on the range and trying to get there. The result is likely to be a disorganized system, followed by an unnatural molt and a general delay in getting down to business.

The effect of it is likely to run on throughout the entire laying year.

Where it is possible, it is desirable to allow the pullets to enter the laying house at will and get acquainted with it before the time comes for shutting them up in it. If they can have access to it and receive a little food in it, much of its terrors will be removed and they will be less likely to feel disturbed when they find themselves tolled into it as a flock and the doors closed behind them.

The judicious poultryman is careful never to frighten his birds. He is especially cautious when they are first installed in the laying house. They are well acquainted with him as he appears on the range but he is entirely different creature to them when he enters the house where they are confined. A quick motion or rapid gait is sure to throw some of them into a fit, and when one of them jumps and flutters and squawks most of the rest do likewise and real damage is done to their morale. Hence it is desirable that the person entering the house do so quietly and in a way to develop confidence rather than fear on the part of the pullets. It is not a bad idea to throw them a little feed each time he enters for the first few days, for this is sure to create a spirit of friendliness.

A point that should never be overlooked is the necessity for adequate ventilation. Chickens always need much fresh air. There is no domestic animal that requires pure air more than does the hen. If she has just been brought in from practically open air quarters, it is especially desirable that the laying house be so constructed and so controlled as to afford plenty of ventilation. Drafts are undesirable, but even a draft is better at first than close, stuffy, hot quarters.

The laying house should have been cleaned scrupulously before the pullets were brought in. Every trace of filth, pest or vermin should have been eliminated. If there is the slightest doubt about the pullets being free from pests, a sodium fluoride or other suitable treatment upon first introduction to the winter quarters is desirable. It is never as easy to destroy pests as it is to prevent them, and unless the birds are free from them when first put into the house, the louse and mite population is sure to increase with corresponding losses in egg production.

### DON'T BE DECEIVED

By Samuel Smith, Montcalm County.

Good people, good people now don't be deceived, Political tricksters should not be believed. They are aiming for something though high it may be. They are as apt to deceive you as the fruit of a tree. That in the springtime gives promise with flowers so fair, To cover the ground with a fruit that's most rare. Then in summer they wither and fall to the ground, In autumn no trace of its fruit can be found.

## NEW INVENTION SAVES MILLIONS

### A Lamp that Burns 94% Air.

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, J. G. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 day's FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today 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.)

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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."

R. FRICKE, 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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# RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

## ECONOMY IN RADIO OPERATION

THE other day I chanced upon a booklet compiled by a prominent battery manufacturer and read the following:

"To avoid disappointment, you should realize at the start, that a radio is not like a phonograph. It is not always ready to bring in any station you want, for weather conditions, local buildings, hills and other obstructions exercise a marked effect on the operation of all radio sets."

There is more truth than poetry in these words and when the layman begins to realize the limitations of his set, he also begins to enjoy radio all the more. Taken on the whole, these limitations are far from drastic and it is a mighty poor receiving set that will not permit its user to enjoy programs from more than one source during an evening.

The beginner in radio goes shopping. He invests a tidy little sum in a radio set and after a few months use, he discovers to his sorrow that the cost of operating his set is extremely high. Naturally he is provoked to exasperation and blames it on the set. Is this just. Let us see. Upon being questioned, the real causes for his trouble are instantly apparent. While trying to run his set on the smallest number of batteries possible he is adopting a method most expensive. His batteries do not last nearly as long and he naturally buys more often. In this little story now I am going to show you how to use batteries more economically and in the final analysis you will realize that though the initial expenditure is big you will ultimately save on the expense of upkeep.

Radio batteries are of three classes called "A", "B" and "C" batteries. As all of you know these batteries are but designations showing to which part of the radio circuit the battery belongs.

Radio "A" batteries are found in two types, wet and dry. The wet is the familiar storage battery such as required for the economical operation of all vacuum tubes using more than 1/4 ampere of current for heating their filaments. Such tubes are the UV 201, C 301, UV 200 and C 300. The advantage that the storage battery has is the fact that it can withstand the heavy current without losing much in voltage efficiency. They also have their objections, the main of which is the fact that they must constantly be recharged. One other objection is that they employ acid which is very corrosive.

The dry cell radio "A" batteries are light, low in initial cost and if properly used almost as economical as the storage battery. Unlike the storage battery they require no attention until they are exhausted.

Now the purpose of the "A" battery is to light the filament of the tube, heating it to a point where it will expel sufficient electrons to permit the "B" battery to function. For most economical operation they should be grouped in certain definite ways in order to obtain the best results. This grouping will now be discussed.

Let us begin with tubes of the 1 1/2 volt class. These tubes are classed such as WD-11, WD-12, WX-12, C-12 and others. The best arrangement is to employ 2 dry cells for each tube of this class in the set. This is due to the fact that the dry cell should be limited to 1/8 ampere draw at all times. If the set then, has three tubes, you will need 3 dry cells

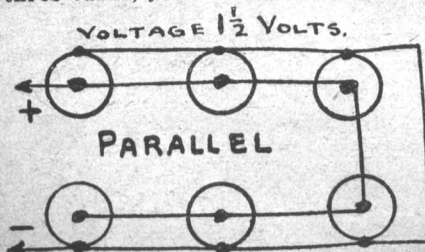


FIG. 1.

for economical operation. These should be connected as shown in Figure 1. The method of connection is termed "parallel".

Now for tubes drawing less than 1/4 ampere such as UV-199, UX-199, C-

299 and others whose voltage does not exceed 3 volts 1 cell per tube is satisfactory in cases where no more than 3 tubes are used. These should be connected in series as in "A" Figure 2. If more than 3 tubes are

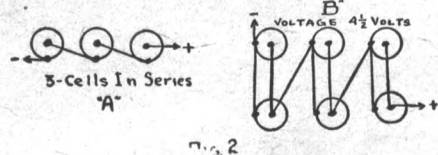


FIG. 2

used it is best to use 6 cells connected as shown in "B" in Figure 2. This method is known as parallel.

The five volt tubes of the UV-201-A and C301-A class may be operated from dry cells but such operation is

not to be recommended where more than two tubes are employed because the number of batteries required for successful operation would be extremely awkward to install. To obtain the five volts it is necessary to

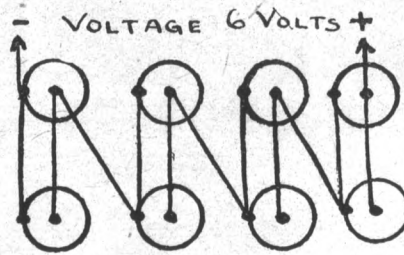


FIG. 3.

connect four cells in series and using two cells per tube would require eight cells connected in series parallel to operate two tubes of this type. This method of connection is shown in Figure 3.

The center post of the dry cell is

always positive while the side post is negative. To connect a group of cells in parallel, connect all the positive posts together and then all the negative posts. To connect a group in series connect the positive of one, to the negative of the next and so on. The series parallel connection is merely a combination of the group.

The "B" and "C" Batteries will be discussed at another date. Those of you desiring information on the subject of "A" batteries should write Technical Department THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

If you are having trouble with your set, write in and ask for the "Trouble Questionnaire". Answering the questions given on this questionnaire will go a long way toward helping you solve your difficulty.

When my subscription runs out I will renew, as it is a good paper. I take seven farm papers and it is the best in the whole bunch. Wish it would come every week instead of every other week.—Millard F. White, Arenac County.

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If member dies before instrument is paid for, the factory agrees to cancel all unpaid balance and give member's family a receipt in full for the entire amount of the purchase. Another unusual Club feature.

### 5. Full Credit Within Year on Exchange

Should the member decide within a year to exchange the instrument for another model, the factory gives member full credit on first instrument. Exchange is made without a penny's loss to the member.

### 8. Long Time Warranty Against Defects

Club member is protected by long time warranty against defects of materials and workmanship. This warranty is backed by \$8,000,000 resources of the great Cable Piano Company—a 45-year-old concern which enjoys an indisputable reputation for honesty and fair dealing.

### 9. Factory Prices--- Save \$90 to \$140

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# MARKET FLASHES

## Wheat Expected To Bring Good Prices

Good Demand for Choice Cattle but Lower Prices on Other Grades

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

It is getting late in the year, and lots of work remains to be done before winter sets in, the most important things being corn husking and winter wheat seeding. The latter promises to get under way shortly in districts where it has been delayed by wet ground, and it is generally thought that the acreage will be larger than usual. Wheat is a big staple crop in the State of Michigan, as our readers know, and probably will continue to hold its high position. The Department of Agriculture in its October report places the winter wheat crop of the country at 416,000,000 bushels, compared with 590,000,000 bushels harvested in 1924, while the spring wheat crop is reported at 282,000,000 bushels, comparing with 283,000,000 bushels grown last year. First in importance in the size of the five grain crops stands corn, and so much is grown that it is essential that most of it be converted into beef, pork, lard and mutton to return profits to the farmers who raise it. It is reported this year as aggregating 2,918,000,000 bushels, comparing with 2,437,000,000 bushels raised last year. Farmers have grown 1,470,000,000 bushels of oats or within 72,000,000 bushels of the big yield last year, and 142,000,000 bushels above the last five year average. The aggregate yield of the five crops amounts to 6,365,000,000 bushels, being 1,036,000,000 bushels in excess of 1924. On the other hand, the hay crop is down to 98,100,000 tons owing to the dry summer, or 14,000,000 tons less than last year. There is a marked butter shortage, as well as a big potato shortage and butter has had a boom, retailing as high as 62 cents in Chicago the same price as fresh eggs. Probably, most of our Michigan farmers raise the greater part of what their families consume on their farms, but they also market a great deal of wheat and other foods, and a great question is whether to sell now or at a later date. Unquestionably a great deal of corn will be stored in the hope of better prices at a later time. The Chicago Tribune says it would not surprise some of the closest students of conditions if the "hold back your corn movement" in Iowa resulted in a great deal of grain being stored under the farm warehouse act. Official reports say approximately half the counties in the state are in a position to take advantage of this law, which provides a form of collateral which can be discounted readily. Forty-seven of the counties in Iowa are organized under the warehouse act and have local boards to supervise the work. State officials are preparing to register other counties as rapidly as the local organizations may be completed.

### Great Butter Shortage

The Department of Agriculture reports that the release of the cold storage report for the entire country on Tuesday, Oct. 13th was of considerable influence on the markets. This report showed holdings of butter on Oct. 1st amounting to 114,167,000 pounds as compared with 153,494,000 pounds on Oct. 1, 1924 and 109,958,000 as an Oct. 1st five year average. These figures were of a bullish tendency inasmuch as the trade had variously estimated holdings considerably heavier than those shown in the final report.

### Sheep at International

A new departure in the sheep carload show at the International Live Stock exposition, to be held November 28 to December 5, will be a contest for carloads of lambs out of grade range ewes by registered rams of any one distinct breed.

"The ewes must have grazed in 1924, west of the 98th degree of longitude, but the lambs can be fed anywhere and without any restriction as to feeds," reads the announcement. "They must have been dropped on or after February 1,

1925. Prizes of \$250, \$100, \$75, \$50, and \$25 will be awarded to the five best carloads exhibited in this new class. President John Clay of the International will again offer a special prize of \$250 for the grand champion carload of sheep or lambs of the entire show. Armour, Swift and Wilson companies will each donate \$50 to be divided \$75, \$50, and \$25 between the three next best carloads as special awards."

### Will Wheat Go Higher?

Lower corn prices have checked farmers' deliveries of old corn as well as sales of new corn for future deliveries. Corn is certainly low with recent sales on the Chicago Board of Trade for December delivery at 75 cents, comparing with \$1.10 a year ago. Any improvement in wheat prices is slow at best, and the demand is not very large as yet. There were late sales for December delivery of old wheat at \$1.43, being six cents lower than a year ago. Oats for December delivery sell around 40 cents, comparing with 54 cents a year ago; while rye for the same delivery sells at 81 cents, comparing with \$1.34 a year ago. Most of the leading traders are not looking for any immediate pronounced advance in grain prices. The recent statement of the United States visible grain supplies follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Wheat	49,878,000	49,371,000	83,571,000
Corn	3,897,000	5,470,000	7,820,000
Oats	65,326,000	65,818,000	58,178,000
Rye	9,392,000	8,726,000	12,945,000
Barley	6,169,000	6,027,000	5,583,000

### Choice Cattle Sell High

As the season advances there are substantial gains in the Chicago receipts, as well as elsewhere, and the tendency is for prices to go lower for the rank and file of the offerings. But the market is very firm for the few choice offerings, and they continue to bring a generous premium. The range of prices for steers is extremely wide, and while the cheaper light weights are purchased for \$7 to \$9 per 100 pounds, the best class of long-fed steers go at \$15 to \$16. Prime yearlings are taken at \$14 to \$15.25, and no good steers sell under \$10.75. The bulk of the steers sold recently at \$8.25 to \$14.50. A year ago steers were selling at \$16.75 to \$12.60, while ten years ago they brought \$4.50 to \$10.60. Butchering lots of cows and heifers are selling at \$3.85 to \$13, calves at \$5 to \$12 and stockers and feeders at

\$4.50 to \$9, mainly at \$6.75 to \$7.75.

"Somewhat reduced shipments of stocker and feeder cattle were made into the corn belt during the three months of July, August and September, 1925, as compared with those made during the same period in 1924," according to the regular report of the United States department of agriculture.

"Compared with the same period in 1923 and 1922 a very large decrease is shown. During the same period the receipts of cattle at leading markets were larger than last year, due to the heavy movement in July and August, the September receipts being much smaller than last year.

"The total shipments of stocker and feeder cattle from the twelve leading markets into all states were only 898,000 for the three months' period this year, compared to 986,000 last year, 1,369,000 two years ago and 1,373,000 three years ago.

"These reduced shipments occurred in the face of the highest fat cattle market in five years and despite the prospects for a corn crop much larger and of much better feeding quality than that of last year in the corn belt, and despite the fact that old corn sold at generally lower prices during the three months' period this year than during the same time last year," says the report.

"The explanation of the decrease is probably found in the general shortage of pasture that has existed all summer in most of the important cattle feeding states. This has made it impossible for farmers in many areas to buy cattle which would be needed later to consume roughage and for winter feeding. As a consequence, feeder cattle prices in July and August were but little, if any, higher than a year ago.

"General rains over the corn belt during September, however, renewed pastures and produced an abundant supply of roughage. The good corn crop prospects materialized and the demand for stocker and feeder cattle greatly expanded with a resulting sharp increase in prices. In view of the heavy early marketings of western cattle, the generally improved feeling in western cattle regions and the greatly improved feed situation during recent weeks in the southwest, a continuing strong market for feeder cattle seems highly probable.

"In spite of the demand for heavy feeders for a short feed, induced by high fat cattle prices this summer the actual shipments of such cattle were smaller than last year, shipments of calves were also smaller.

Despite the continued large receipts of hogs in the Chicago market recently, better buying by western

shippers helped to bring about a rally in prices, and sales were made at \$9.35 to \$12.10, with prime light weights at the top. Heavy hogs went at a big discount from prices paid for pigs. A year ago hogs sold at \$9 to \$11.25 and two years ago at \$6 to \$7.50.

### WHEAT

Prices in the wheat market have advanced considerably during the two weeks and a strong tone prevails at present but most of the large dealers are selling out their stocks at present prices there being much feeling that lower prices are not far off. Export demand has been small this year owing to the fact that bankers have been slow to extend credit for purchases outside of their own country. It is hoped and expected that Europe will soon have to come to America for wheat, the home supply being reported as about used up.

### CORN

Corn has advanced some in price although reports of a bumper crop have been trying to bear the market. Corn is firm because of small receipts, farmers not taking the time to do much marketing at present.

### OATS

Following the trend of the other grains oats advanced slightly during the last fortnight. Feeding demand seems fairly active and export demand better than a year ago.

### RYE

Light receipts is helping to keep prices up in the rye market. Export demand is dull.

### BEANS

The latest government estimate of the Michigan bean crop is 7,356,000 bushels compared with 5,848,000 last year, and the average yield per acre is about 12 bushels. The pick will average about 8.5 per cent according to estimates. Not much change in price is expected in the near future.

### POTATOES

Potato growers are feeling pretty good these days, with a short crop and good demand prices are very satisfactory. If growers will market their potatoes orderly it is believed they may expect satisfactory returns for the entire crop.

### WOOL

The wool market seems to be slightly improved and trading in general has been more regular. Everyone seems to have more confidence in the market.

### BUTTER AND EGGS

DETROIT—Butter, No. 1 creamery, in tubs, 45¢ @ 48¢ per lb. Eggs, fresh, 38¢ @ 42¢ per doz.

### POULTRY

Detroit—Live poultry—Best Plymouth Rock spring chickens, 4 lbs. and up, 24¢; mixed, 4 lbs. and up, 23¢; medium, 22¢; Leghorns, 20¢; best hens, 5 lbs., 25¢; medium hens, 24¢; Leghorns and small, 16¢; stags and old roosters, 16¢; geese, 18¢ @ 19¢; large white ducks, 23¢ @ 24¢; small ducks, 20¢ @ 23¢; young turkeys, 8 lbs. or better, 30¢ @ 32¢ per lb.

New York—Live Poultry—Quiet; chickens, by freight, 18¢ @ 28¢; do by express, 18¢ @ 25¢; fowls, by express, 15¢ @ 30¢; roosters, by freight, 17¢.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh, 26¢ @ 42¢; do frozen, 23¢ @ 26¢; fowls, 19¢ @ 36¢; old roosters, 15¢ @ 23¢; turkeys, frozen, 30¢ @ 46¢; do fresh spring, 35¢ @ 55¢; fresh, old 20¢ @ 30¢.

Chicago—Unsettled; receipts, 11 cars; fowls, 15¢ @ 22½¢; springs, 20¢; roosters, 16¢ turkeys, 25¢; ducks, 19¢; geese, 19¢.

### SEEDS

Toledo—Clover seed, \$17.40½ al-sike, \$15; timothy, \$3.80.

Detroit—Clover seed, \$17.40; al-sike, \$15; timothy, \$3.80.

Chicago—Timothy seed, \$6.75 @ 7.50; clover seed, \$20.75 @ 29.25.

## THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit Oct. 19	Chicago Oct. 19	Detroit Oct. 6	Detroit 1 yr. ago
<b>WHEAT—</b>				
No. 2 Red	\$1.68		\$1.53	\$1.53
No. 2 White	1.69		1.54	1.55
No. 2 Mixed	1.68		1.53	1.54
<b>CORN—</b>				
No. 2 Yellow	.88	.84 @ .85½	.85	1.15
No. 3 Yellow	.87		.84	
<b>OATS (old)—</b>				
No. 2 White	.44½	.40 @ .41½	.49	.54½
No. 3 White	.42½	.39½ @ .40	.46	.52½
<b>RYE—</b>				
Cash No. 2	.87		.87	1.32
<b>BEANS—</b>				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.55		4.60 @ 4.65	5.40 @ 5.45
<b>POTATOES—</b>				
New, Per Cwt.	2.20 @ 2.23	1.63 @ 2.17	2.00 @ 2.10	1.00
<b>HAY—</b>				
No. 1 Tim.	23.50 @ 24	27 @ 29	23.50 @ 24	19 @ 20
No. 2 Tim.	21 @ 23	24 @ 26	21 @ 22	16 @ 17
No. 1 Clover	18 @ 19	23 @ 25	18 @ 19	15 @ 16
Light Mixed	23 @ 23.50	26 @ 27	22 @ 23.50	17 @ 19

Monday, October 19.—Wheat and corn steady. Oats unchanged. Bean market quiet. Potatoes firm. Poultry in demand.



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Mansfield, Ohio



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George W. Smith of West Alexandria, Ohio, did it—in 8 weeks. He came to me right off the farm. Read this: "Dear Mac: I am clearing more than \$300 a month. I'll tell the world McSweeney training put me over."  
Signed George W. Smith.

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McSweeney training put C. E. Gillespie in a big job in charge of a fleet of trucks and tractors with the State Highway Commission.

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Write today—the Auto, Tractor and Electrical Business is booming—18 million cars—one million tractors. I get calls every day from Garages, Battery Stations, Auto Repair Shops and other successful concerns for McSweeney men. McSweeney men are shop-trained—that's why they are in demand, why they get BIG pay quickly—they are at home in the biggest shops. They know the auto, tractor and electrical business better than the old man knows the way home.

Started as Manager at \$300 a Month D.M. Collins, Williamsport, W. Va., writes me: "After finishing McSweeney training, I started in as manager of a garage at \$300 per month. He had 8 weeks training."

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Here's the big secret—scientific tool training. You use the latest equipment that cost me thousands of dollars. You follow the latest engineering standards. You rub elbows with real shop jobs. You know a motor like a brother. If you want to succeed like Smith and Collins and the rest—qualify the same way. They did it in 8 short weeks.

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## LIVESTOCK MARKETS

**CHICAGO.**—Cattle—Fat steers unevenly steady; best matured steers offered \$13; bulk short fed, \$9@10.50; odd lots western grassers, \$7.25@8.50; she stock, steady to weak; bulls and vealers fully steady. Hogs—Active, 10 to 15c higher; light weights and packing sows showing full advance; bulk good and choice, 100 to 325 pound weights, \$11.60@11.90; 140-pound averages topped at \$12.10; bulk packing sows, \$9.50@10.10. Sheep—Best fat lambs steady; others weak to 25c lower; top range lambs, \$15.40; natives upward to \$15.15; desirable feeders, \$15@15.75; bulk desirable fat native ewes, \$6.50@7.50.

**EAST BUFFALO.**—Cattle—Slow and easy; shipping steers, \$9@12; butchers, \$5.85@8.75; yearlings, \$9@14; heifers, \$4.50@8.50; fair to choice, cows, \$3@6.50; canners and cutters, \$2.25@3.25; bulls, \$3.25@6; stockers and feeders, \$4@7.50; fresh cows and springers, active and steady, \$40@120. Calves—Slow and steady; choice, \$14.50@15; fair to good, \$13@14; culls, \$8@12.50; a few at \$13; heavy, \$6@9; grassers, \$5@6. Hogs—Slow, steady to 10c higher; heavy, \$12.25@12.40; mixed, \$12.40@12.50; yorkers and light yorkers, \$12.50; pigs, \$12.50@12.60; roughs, \$10.25@10.50; stags, \$7@9. Sheep and Lambs—Slow, lambs, \$9@15.25; yearlings, \$8@12; wethers, \$8.50@9; ewes, \$2@8; mixed sheep, \$8@8.50.

### A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

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

For week ending October 14.

EVERY time of rising prices has its setbacks and slumps. Usually they do not last long unless the underlying conditions have changed. During the first half of October there was considerable backing and filling in the markets, often with no reason except that previous high prices had attracted heavy supplies or had checked the buying a little. Once a decline starts for any reason, it goes on for awhile because many dealers hold off in hopes of buying lower down. This kind of a decline was perhaps mainly responsible in whatever dips and drops have occurred in butter, cheese, hay, tobacco, flax, livestock and some fruits and vegetables. Back of these commodities is light production and good public buying based on prosperous business conditions, and such a backing would tend to prevent lasting periods of low prices.

With cotton and the grain products the market had to adjust itself to a rather large but still uncertain low production and demand. For these the proper level of prices is still unsettled although there seems little permanent cause for the severe decline in some of the feeding grains, for instance, in view of the active demand likely to prevail and the opportunity for profitable use of all feeding material in the livestock industry.

The wheat market at the moment has recovered somewhat from the early October slump, owing to scarcity of desirable milling grades because of severe weather and perhaps some unwillingness to sell at the lower prices. But sales for future delivery continue at a comparatively low level and foreign markets are weak because large supplies present and expected. Many wheat regions over there have first-rate crops. Even Russia threatens to place a fairly large surplus on sale at rather low prices. The result of the foreign market depression from such causes may be to force some Canadian wheat over our own tariff fences. Our crop of spring wheat turns out to be about the same as last year, with nearly ¼ Durum wheat.

Corn markets still feel the effect of a large and early maturing crop, nearly 3 billion bushels with light export trade and the feeding demand not yet fully developed. While cash prices hold well, lately, the prices for future delivery suggest downward trend, when the new crop supply increases, unless farmers continue the present disposition to feed corn liberally rather than to sell at unsatisfactory terms out of proportion to probable producing value of corn. Present market receipts of corn are comparatively light.

The same causes and conditions may save the oats situation. Feeding demand, so far, is active and trade better than a year ago. The new crop and the stock held over brings the available supply to about last year's total. The price holds well at the lower level reached. Barley also maintains its recent price fairly well and demand is active for brewing barley but not so good for feeding grades. Rye shows a disposition to advance because of light receipts, but there is little demand for export. Flax advanced rather sharply on sales for future delivery.

Demand for stock feeds is improving, but the supply is heavy and prices share somewhat the recent weakness of the grain markets. Cottonseed is still a bargain feature in concentrated feeds. It sells at much above \$40 a ton in the Northern cities. Linseed is relatively high and in some demand for export. Gluten and other feeds are in rather light demand, with the market in buyers' favor. Current supplies of wheat feed are reported very moderate and prices have been moving up a little with the various rallies in the wheat market.

Timothy grass seed still sells at an average of \$6.75 per 100 pounds in producing sections; at least \$1 higher than last year and about the same price average as in 1923. The extremes were \$6.10 in Northwestern Missouri and \$7.40 in Northern Ohio. Fully 4/5 of the crop

has left the growers' hands. Some has gone to export trade.

Hog prices slumped badly from the high point above \$14 reached early in October and touched lowest prices reached since spring. Fairly heavy receipts of hogs were the chief cause of the price decline. Many of the hogs now coming to market are young light-weights, thus improving the relative market position of heavy hogs. Apparently a longer wait and more corn would have been advisable in some cases. Feeder pigs of 130 pounds or less are in great demand and they may help solve the problem of the corn and feed markets. Feeder steers also find ready sale and have held their price level much better than fat stock. Marketing of range cattle has been going on at nearly double the rate of a year ago. Sheep and lambs recovered somewhat from the slump of early October. Western feeding lambs sold at \$16.00 per 100 pounds in Chicago.



Week of October 25

TEMPERATURES during the first half of the week in Michigan will average high for the season with the probable exception of about Monday. This condition will be due to a series of storms expected to cross over or near Michigan during the first few days of this week.

The rainfall during this period will not be general nor heavy but confined more to local storms and late thunder showers. We look for more than the usual amount of fog on lakes, rivers and low lands, also.

By the middle of the week temperatures will have made a sudden drop. But with a very few exceptions we figure that from this date on through November the general trend of the temperature will be downward with a notable activity in this direction immediately after the middle of the coming month.

With the probable exception of Thursday and Friday of this week, we are expecting the last half to be generally fair and cool. During the two above mentioned days the weather will be threatening to rainy or probable snow flurries. Halloween will be mostly fair and cool.

## Week of November 1

Moderately cool weather for the season marks the greater share of this week in Michigan. Precipitation is also expected to be lighter than usual. The most active period for showers will occur from Sunday to Wednesday after which time the weather is expected to be generally fair and cool.

## November Warm and Dry

The greater share of November in Michigan will lack general precipitation. Temperatures will average above the seasonal normal in the state as a whole.

## LIVE STOCK ADS

(Continued from page 23.)

## SWINE

## HAMPSHIRE

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

**HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE—SPRING AND**  
fall pigs, both sex.  
S. W. TEED, Mesick, R3, Michigan.

## DOGS

**FOR SALE—ENGLISH POMERANIAN DOGS.**  
Male and females, color chocolate brown, white  
Sable. MAUDE WHALEY, Cadillac, R1, Mich.

## RABBITS

**FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS \$2.00 AND UP.**  
Special Bucks \$2.00. Am selling out.  
OSCAR EICHER, Elkton, Michigan.

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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, 82M 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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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 3 1/2 years to pay balance 5 1/2 per cent interest. These lands have been cultivated for past 20 years and last year produced per acre: 3 tons alfalfa, 10 tons beets, 48 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 farrowing 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 hands of good 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.

**A WELL IMPROVED 140 ACRE FARM, 1 MILE**  
to market. An ideal home. For particulars write, Randolph Hasler, Sandusky, Mich., R. R. 4.

## DAIRY CATTLE

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

## SWINE

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SPRING AND FALL**  
boar pigs from prize winning stock. Oscar Voelker, Pigeon, Michigan.

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**THOROUGH-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS,**  
all of Kentucky breeding. Hens \$5.00 each. Gobblers \$6.00. 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.

**A FEW PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE**  
turkeys. Toms \$7.00; Hens \$6.00. Also a few White Wyandotte cockerels \$1.75 each. Samuel Putnam, Caro, Mich., R. No. 5.

## PET STOCK

**HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. TRAIL, DIXIE**  
Kennels, X2, Herrick, Ill.

**HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. FUR**  
finders. Catalogue. Kaskaskennels, Herrick, Ill.

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**THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE. YEARLING**  
females the mother ferret special rat catchers \$5.00 each. Young stock females \$4.00; males \$3.50. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction Book Free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

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**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 pound, 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.

**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.

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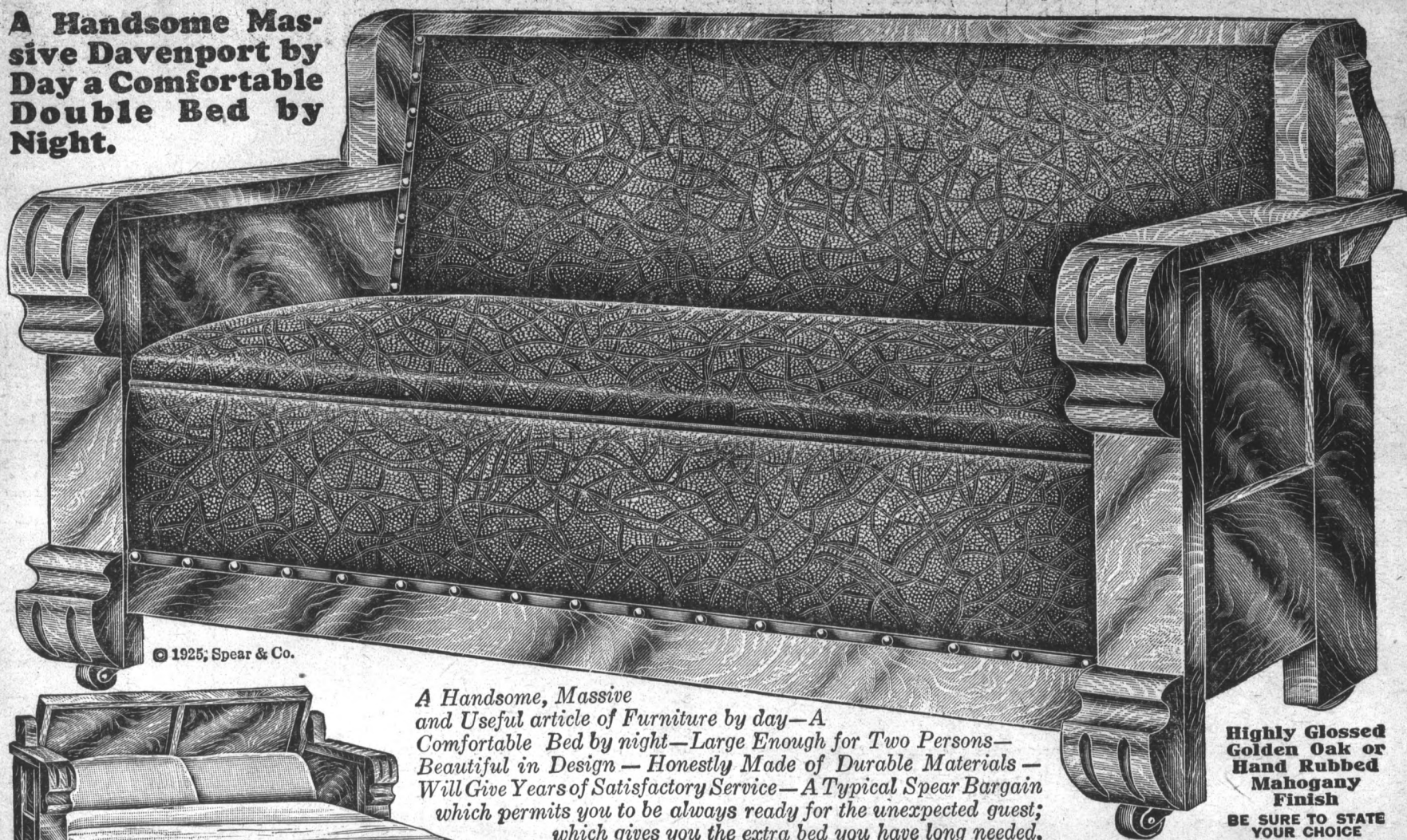
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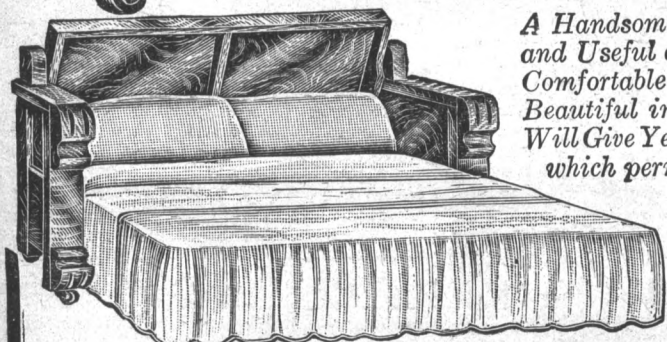
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**A Handsome Massive Davenport by Day a Comfortable Double Bed by Night.**



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*A Handsome, Massive and Useful article of Furniture by day—A Comfortable Bed by night—Large Enough for Two Persons—Beautiful in Design—Honestly Made of Durable Materials—Will Give Years of Satisfactory Service—A Typical Spear Bargain which permits you to be always ready for the unexpected guest; which gives you the extra bed you have long needed.*

**Highly Glossed Golden Oak or Hand Rubbed Mahogany Finish**  
**BE SURE TO STATE YOUR CHOICE**

**This picture shows Bed Davenport open—ready for use as a bed. Bed Section is 72 x 48 inches—large enough for two persons. It is easy to operate; opens with one simple motion.**

**D**AVENPORT Requires Little Wall Space—Easy to Operate—This Davenport is especially desirable for Medium sized homes. When closed it takes up only 57 inches wall space; yet when open it makes a very comfortable bed for two people. It is easy to operate—opens with one simple motion. You do not sleep on the upholstery, but on a separate and comfortable bed-spring built into the Davenport; there are 2 sets of springs, one in the seat, the other in the bed section. When Davenport is closed, bedding remains inside; out of the way. The advantages of the Bed Davenport are many: you are always ready for the unexpected guest. You can now have friends stay overnight whom you could not accommodate before. Or, here is the extra bed that the family has long needed.

\* \* \* \*

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**Home Furnishers for the People of America**



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**I** WANT this handsome and exceedingly useful Bed Davenport to be its own salesman. I want to send it to you at my risk entirely, on 30 Days' Free Trial. I want you to use it every day and every night as if it were your own. I want you to know from actual experience, its attractiveness by day, its comfort (as a bed) by night. I want you to learn how easily it is operated and how its simple mechanism cannot get out of order. Then if your satisfaction is not complete, I want you to return the Davenport. I will refund your first payment and all freight charges. The trial will not cost you a penny. I will trust you gladly no matter where you live.

**Only \$3.00 Monthly. Sale Price \$34.95**

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**\$1**  
**WITH ORDER**

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