

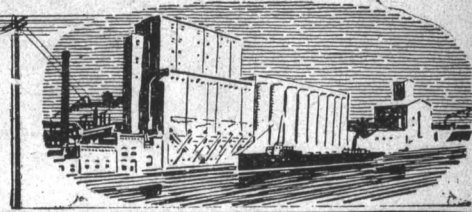
VOL. XIII, No. 6

NOVEMBER 21, 1925

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



"OH, BOY! WON'T HE MAKE A SWELL THANKSGIVING DINNER?"

Read: Over 2,000 Attend Top O' Michigan Potato Show—Problems Of A Milk Producers' Association

Ten Years of Success

Over 57,000 Members

The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, Howell, Michigan, was organized on August 30, 1915. It has had a rapid growth and had 12,000 policies in force one year from date of organization. It has followed the plan of issuing policies with one renewal payment each year. The following statement shows its growth:

	Policies in Force	Assets
Dec. 31, 1920	45,067	\$ 85,962.00
Dec. 31, 1921	40,268	\$113,857.00
Dec. 31, 1922	38,263	\$226,499.00
Dec. 31, 1923	46,050	\$375,946.00
Dec. 31, 1924	52,624	\$560,275.00
Aug. 31, 1925	57,086	\$698,901.61

For further information, write

William E. Robb, Secretary
Howell, Michigan

Current Agricultural News

MAKING PLANS FOR FARMERS' WEEK

MORE than 30 organizations meeting at the Michigan State College during Farmers' Week from February 1 to 5 are expected to be factors in drawing an attendance of several thousand farmers and their wives for the program planned for the week.

Plans are already being made at the college for the housing and entertainment of the visitors. Agricultural, horticultural, dairy, home economics, poultry, livestock, farm equipment and engineering exhibits are to be arranged for the entertainment and instruction of the crowds. As usual there will be a parade of the college livestock, tractors and other farm machinery, and the college military organization.

The various departments of the college will be opened for inspection. A program of speeches by leaders in agricultural work is also to be offered but as yet nothing definite as to who the speakers will be has been announced.

The organizations which will meet during the week are the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Michigan Crop Improvement Association, Michigan Breeders and Feeders association, Michigan Sheep Breeders and Feeders Association, Michigan Shorthorn Breeders Association, Michigan Hereford Breeders Association, Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Association, Michigan Red-Polled Cattle Club, Michigan Guernsey Breeders Association, Michigan Jersey Cattle Club, Michigan Brown Swiss Breeders Association, Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, Michigan Swine Breeders Association, Michigan Poland China Breeders Association, Michigan Hampshire Swine Breeders Association, Michigan Duroc Jersey Breeders Association, Michigan Spotted Poland China Breeders association, Michigan Chester White Swine Association, Michigan State O. I. C. Association, Michigan Horse Breeders Association, Michigan Soils Association, Michigan Muck Farmers Association, Michigan Poultry Improvement Association, Michigan Press Association, Michigan State Horticultural Society, Michigan Association of Nurserymen, Michigan Fine Wool Breeders Association, Y.

M. C. A. secretaries, Michigan Crop Reporters Association, Michigan State College Short Course Association, Michigan Country Life Association and conference of cow testers.

FORM STORAGE AND MARKET ASSOCIATION

THERE is considerable feeling throughout the state that bean prices should be higher than at present and more stable. Conditions are such as to warrant such conclusions. With this in mind Jas. N. McBride, well-known farmer living near Burton; A. B. Cook, Master of the State Grange, of Owosso, and Chas. B. Scully of Almont, have organized the Michigan Bean Storage and Market Association and hope to assist in maintaining the price. We have been informed that contracts have been made with leading elevators whereby the grower can receive fifty per cent of the market price of his beans and storage certificates for the remainder. These beans will go into a modern warehouse fully insured and sold at such time as will not break the market. These certificates are transferable and can be used for collateral advance. This plan is complementary to holding beans at home until the adequate price is reached and also provides an outlet for those who desire to sell their beans without lowering the market. Working arrangements are being made along these lines with New York, California and Idaho bean growers, so that prices may be maintained. It might be maintained.

"We are asking growers to insist on not less than \$5.00 per hundred weight for beans," declares Jas. McBride. "It is the opinion of the very best elevator operators that this price is reasonable and can be maintained. When beans are \$5.00 per hundred, market them up to the needs of the trade. When the market begins to sag below this price, hold beans back or make arrangements for storage under the plan outlined, with full details which can be found at local elevators. This seems to be the best advice and consensus of opinion among those which have the good of the interest at heart. Threshing should be delayed on damaged beans."

18 Michigan Breeders Produce Ton Litters

THE 1925 Michigan Ton Litter Contest is finished with Hugh Ward of Fowlerville in the lead. His litter of 13 O. I. C.'s weighed 3,025 pounds when they were 180 days old. He will win \$20 of the money offered by the O. I. C. Swine Breeders Association. W. R. Kirk of Fairgrove finished second with 12 Chester White pigs, weighing 2,880 pounds, and wins \$10 second prize plus the \$20 special prize offered for the heaviest litter of Chester Whites by the Chester White Swine Record Association. E. E. Cribbs of Three Rivers finished in the third place with 15 pure bred Hampshires weighing 2,825 pounds, and he wins the third prize of \$5 plus a \$15 special prize offered for the heaviest Hampshire or Tamworth litter by the Hammond Standish Packing Company of Detroit. The heaviest litters of 11, 10, 9, and 8 pigs each, will be awarded \$5 prizes, and are won by Harry Ward of McBain,

Cleveland Neal of Akron, Thomas Sanson of Silverwood, and Ira Hammond of Springport, respectively. Mr. Neal also wins the \$10 second prize offered by the Hammond Standish Packing Company, and Ed. Coupur of Marlette wins a third prize of \$5.00.

Special prizes for the heaviest litters sired by a Duroc Boar were offered by the National Duroc Record Association as follows: first prize, \$20 won by Perry Tift, Montgomery; second, \$15 won by William O'Brien, Constantine; third, \$10 won by M. J. Withington of Fremont, Indiana; fourth, \$5 won by George C. Gordan, Quincy. In addition to the cash prizes each ton litter producer will be awarded a gold medal that is highly valued by winners of previous contests. These awards will be made at the Michigan Swine Growers Association meeting at the College during Farmers' Week.

WINNERS AND BREEDING OF PIGS IN TON LITTER CONTEST

Owners	Address	No. in Litter	Breed	Dam	Weight
1st.	Hugh Ward, Fowlerville.....	13	O. I. C.	O. I. C.	3025
2nd.	W. R. Kirk, Fairgrove.....	12	C. W.	C. W.	2880
3rd.	E. E. Cribbs, Three Rivers.....	15	Hamp.	Hamp.	2825
4th.	Cleveland Neal, Akron.....	10	Hamp.	P. C.	2703 1/2
5th.	Harry Ward, McBain.....	11	O. I. C.	O. I. C. (Gr.)	2690
6th.	Perry Tift, Montgomery.....	11	D. J.	D. J. (Gr.)	2630
7th.	Wm. O'Brien, Constantine.....	10	P. C.	P. C.	2487
8th.	R. J. Davis, Tekonsha.....	12	P. C.	P. C.	2460
9th.	Jay Pinckney & Son, McBain.....	11	Berk.	P. C.	2436
10th.	M. J. Withington, Fremont, Ind.....	11	D. J.	D. J.	2300
11th.	Rank Wickham, Pottersville.....	10	O. I. C.	O. I. C. (Gr.)	2260
12th.	Seymour Hesche, Lowell.....	10	P. C.	D. J.-York (Gr.)	2214
13th.	Geo. C. Gordan, Quincy.....	11	D. J.	D. J. (Gr.)	2188
14th.	M. J. Withington, Fremont, Ind.....	10	D. J.	D. J.	2150
15th.	Thos. Sanson, Silverwood.....	9	Berk.	Berk. (Gr.)	2113
16th.	Francis J. Snell, Bad Axe.....	10	D. J.	C. W.	2070
17th.	Ed. Coupur, Marlette.....	11	Hamp.	Hamp.	2045
18th.	Ira Hammond, Springport.....	8	P. C.	P. C.	2030

2 BIG Bargains

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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Over 2,000 Attend Top O' Michigan Potato Show

Boys Run Their Dads Close Race For Prizes At Third Annual Exhibit At Gaylord

By E. J. LEENHOUTS

THE third annual Top O' Michigan Potato and Apple Show held at Gaylord's municipal auditorium, Nov. 4, 5 and 6 has passed into history as the greatest show ever held in Michigan.

The greatness of the show did not necessarily lie in the excessive number of entries, but it did excel in quality of exhibits, interest expressed by exhibitors and visitors and its educational features. Over 300 entries of potatoes and 185 entries of apples were made and the auditorium was crowded to capacity.

This was the first time that apples have been included in the contest and Northern Michigan once more surprised the world with her quality products of the farm and soil. To have fully appreciated the apple show one must have seen the displays which were banked upon the wide stretch of the auditorium stage and shown upon table around the main floor.

Attendance Over 2000

The attendance at the show in previous years was always considered excellent. However, this year, in spite of the fact that many of the farmers were busy with the harvesting of their crop which had been delayed by inclement weather, more than 2,000 people attended the Show, viewed the exhibits, attended the lectures, banquets and special meetings.

Kings of former years were dethroned and a new one crowned. By virtue of his wonderful entry of Rural Russets in the peck class, Mr. Frank Wyrwick from Cheboygan county was proclaimed "King of the Spud." Unbeatable in its own class, this entry was also awarded the sweepstakes of the Show. Mr. Wyrwick also won the blue ribbon in the 60-lb. seed class over 17 other varieties.

To select the "runner-up" for the championship is a more difficult task. It lies between Mr. Peter McVanel of Gaylord, who won three blue ribbons on his White Russets, his son, Edward, and Elmer Brudy, 14 year old boy from Wolverine, Cheboygan county. In fact, were it not for Messrs. Wyrwick and McVanel, the boys would have outclassed their adults completely. In the beginners class, six out of the first ten places were won by these youthful farmers and one of them, Elmer Burdy, even ventured into the so-called "professional" class and carried away second honors. What these boys will do to their elders next year is a plenty.

In the Apple Division, Antrim county growers were the outstanding winners, although the sweepstakes tray was won by Mr. M. Smiloski. F. H. Hemstreet and Sons were the most consistent winners but their entries would have been a credit to any apple show in the country.

Excellent education exhibits put on by the State College and the State Department of Agriculture attracted a great deal of attention and should prove of great benefit in spreading the gospel of "better and better potatoes". Mr. H. C. Moore was in charge of the College exhibit and Mr. E. C. Mandenberg was in charge of the State Department Exhibit.

There were many interesting classes and contests of all kinds to take care of everyone. A grading contest provided for by the State Department of Agriculture proved very educational. The baking potato class put on by the Bay City Times-Tribune brought forth a large number of excellent entries. The beginners class, open only to those who

never showed before, brought out 70 entries, while the regular peck class of Russet Russets had 74 contestants. An essay contest, fostered by the Bloom Company, Detroit, among the school children in northern Michigan was participated in by over 200 children and Miss Ethel Wixson of Crawford county was proclaimed the winner of the \$15 in gold. 320 slogans were submitted by growers and others for the slogan contest fostered by the Bloom Company. Judging contests among adults and children aroused a great deal of interest.

The crowning event of the show was the Club Day, when the winners, in the essay contest (three from each county) all the potato club members and many others of the coming generation were the guests of the Show Association. On that day the club contest, program, banquet, etc., took place and youthful optimism reigned supreme.

One of the outstanding features of the show, from a visitor's standpoint, was the participation of the Gaylord merchants. Every bit of window space was taken up with displays which informed the passer-by that these merchants were supporting to the limit anything that affected favorably their biggest industry—agriculture. All business places were closed Thursday and Friday forenoon and the merchants attended the show in a body. Hospitality was the keynote throughout.

Many interesting speeches were presented during the educational programs. Prof. E. V. Hardenberg of Cornell also serving as judge of the potato show, said "Propaganda will not make people eat more potatoes. Quality is the only factor that we can depend upon for better prices on the average. We are inclined toward handling potatoes too roughly but this roughness in handling is largely a factor in the price we receive on the consuming market."

"The potato is not an old show, it is a good product and its appearance is an item considered by the

buyer. Western apple growers have capitalized on "good looks" and they have even our editorial writers asking "why the difference?"

"My gleanings are simple: an increase in the yields per acre and to decrease the losses sustained through inferior grades." Professor Hardenberg concluded.

Our own Mr. H. C. Moore of the Michigan State College gave a thorough discussion on "hollow heart" and also on the "Justification of Certified Seed."

The leading speakers on the apple program which was held on Wednesday afternoon were Prof. H. A. Cardinell of the M. S. C. and Mr. R. W. Rees, horticulturist for the New York Central Lines. Mr. Rees, who has recently made a complete survey of all the important apple producing territories in the U. S. and Canada, very clearly and concisely outlined his opinions as to the possibilities for apple production in northern Michigan. He said in part, "Northern Michigan has a number of advantages over many other apple producing centers. First cheap land and comparatively low taxes; second, produces apples with good color, fine texture and splendid flavor; third a large and rapidly growing industrial territory within a very short shipping distance."

Awards

E. V. Hardenberg, professor of horticulture, Cornell University judging the exhibits announced the prize winners as follows: Individual exhibits of thirty-two potatoes, late varieties, Russet Russets, first F. W. Wyrwick, Alanson; second, Elmer Brudy, Wolverine; third, Milo Ring, Wolverine; fourth, Ray Warner, Gaylord; fifth, John Appel, Alba; sixth, John Allis, Gaylord, and seventh Joe Koscielniak, Gaylord. White Russets, first P. McVanel; second, Joe Czoinski, and third Peter McVanel, Jr., all of Gaylord. Green Mountain, all prizes to Theo. Habermahl, Alpena.

Individual thirty-two potatoes, early varieties, Irish Cobblers, first, Ray Warner, Gaylord; second, J. D.

Big Program For Horticulturists

A MOST interesting and instructive program has been arranged for the three day meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society which opens in Grand Rapids on December 1st. Both forenoon and afternoon of all three days will be occupied with fine talks and when one is not attending a meeting they can spend their time very profitably viewing the exposition of spraying machinery, nursery products, fertilizers, packages, etc., which will occupy considerable space in the Coliseum Annex Building in which all the meetings are to be held.

The complete program is as follows:

Tuesday morning—president's address; George Friday, Coloma, "The Follies of 1925" as told by fruit growers; "Side Worm or Sting" Prof. L. G. Gentner, Michigan State College. Afternoon—Questions for discussion; "The Outlook for the Fruit Grower of Canning Crops." M. C. Hutchinson, Fennville, president Michigan Cannners' Association; "Apples 500 feet Ahead." Frame C. Brown, Columbus, O.; "Why Is a Cull a Cull?" H. P. Gatson.

Wednesday morning—Students' apple judging contest; question

box in charge of Prof. W. C. Dutton, Michigan State College; "How Our Neighbors Are Advertising," Grace H. Hitchcock, Ludington; "Some Experiences with Orchard Heating," Frame C. Brown, Columbus, O.; student speaking contest; business meeting, election of officers.

Afternoon—"The Variety Problem of the Fruit Grower Producing for a Local Market," David H. Carter; "Michigan's Marketing Problems," F. L. Granger, sales-manager Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc.; "The Destiny of Dollars," R. R. Stotz.

Thursday morning—Question box in charge of Prof. H. A. Cardinell, Michigan State College; "Blackberry Growing—Location and Care in Relation to Profits," A. H. Teske; "Red Raspberries—Marketing the Onkama Crop," Currie J. Christensen, Onkama; "Strawberries—1,600 or 6,000 Quarts Per Acre," Prof. R. E. Loree, Michigan State College; "What Happens in the Dark," by one who knows. Afternoon—"Scab Control—When and How," H. W. Fitch; "Some Factors Influencing the Set of Fruit," M. J. Dorsey, chief pomologist, University of Illinois; "Fruit Marketing Observations," C. E. Durst, editor of American Fruit Grower.

Robinson, Levering, and third, Ernest Pettifer, Gaylord.

Beginners class prizes, Peter McVanel, Gaylord, first; second, Elmer Brudy, Wolverine; third Joe Koscielniak, Gaylord; fourth, Ray Warner, Gaylord; fifth, Sumner Allis, Gaylord.

Certified seed class, state wide competition, best sixty pound bag selected seed stock, Rural Russet, first, F. W. Wyrwick, Alanson; second Edward Sutton, Central Lake; third, J. C. Redmund, Levering; fourth, Chas. Herrin, Alpena county; White Russets, first, Peter McVanel, Gaylord; second, Mike Smilanski, Gaylord, and third Joe Czoinski, Gaylord. Irish Cobblers, first, J. D. Robinson, Levering.

County exhibits consisting of 12 samples, 32 samples each, first, Otsego county; second, Antrim county; third, Alpena county; fourth, Cheboygan county.

Boys' and Girls' Potato Club class, first, Cheboygan county; second, Hayes township, Otsego county; third, Alpena county.

Michigan Department of Agriculture growers' grading class, first, Clare Scott, Vanderbilt; second, Thos. Buell, Elmira; third, Dougherty Seed Co. Elmira.

Bay City Times-Tribune best bushels baking potatoes, first, Frank Shepherd, Alba; second, Ernest Pettifer, Gaylord.

Best potato exhibited, Joe Koscielniak, Gaylord.

Boys' and Girls' club champion, Elmer Burdy, Wolverine.

Apple Division, McIntosh, plates, L. W. Hoopfer, Boyne City, first; second, Mrs. W. P. Mosher, Elk Rapids; third, W. P. Mosher, Elk Rapids; Snobs, first, W. J. Hopfer, Boyne City; second, Theo. Smalzreid and Sons, Levering; third, H. J. Shubert, Alpena. Wolf Rivers, first, Mike Smiloski, Gaylord; second, J. Evans, Alpena; third, Jacob Winters, Alpena. Northern Spy, first, Homer Waring, Kewadin; second, F. H. Hemstreet, Central Lake; third, Jacob Winters, Alpena. Greenings, first, W. J. Hopfer, Boyne City; second, F. H. Hemstreet, Central Lake; third, H. L. Shubert, Alpena. W. J. Hoopfer won sweepstakes of the apple show, plate entries. Russets, first, John Rasmussen, Gaylord; second, C. J. Franks, Gaylord; third, C. W. Oatley, Kewadin. All other varieties, first, Homer Waring, second, H. F. Hemstreet; third, C. W. Oatley.

Trays: McIntosh, first, W. H. Houghton, Petoskey; Snobs, first, W. J. Hoopfer, second, F. H. Hemstreet; third, Will Severance, East Jordan. Wolf Rivers, first and sweepstakes, Mike Smiloski, Gaylord; second, Geo. Coultres, Gaylord; third, Chas. Krussel, Petoskey. Northern Spy, first, F. H. Hemstreet; second, D. H. Newbower; third, Will Severance, bushels, commercial pack, C. W. Oatley, first; second, Homer Waring; third, F. H. Hemstreet; Fancy Pack, C. W. Oatley, and F. H. Hoopfer. Bay City Time-Tribune special, first, Homer Waring; second, F. H. Hemstreet; third, L. W. Hoopfer.

Entrants in the boys' and girls' essay contest on the subject of "How I Would Grow and Market Potatoes or Apples" were guest of the show association. The winners were first, Ethel Wixson, Frederic; second, Ralph Herron, Alpena; third, Margaret J. Irvin, Gaylord; fourth, Louis Bennet, Alba; fifth, Doris Meyer, Hillman; sixth, Martha Battin, Markey. Among the guests were the state champions on potato club work who won honors at the Michigan State Fair in September.

Problems Of A Milk Producers' Association

Farmers' Representatives Give Valuable Information to Both Producer and Distributor

By PROF. J. T. HORNER

Head of Economics Work in Agriculture, Michigan State College

(This is the third article of a series by Prof. J. T. Horner on the marketing of milk appearing in THE BUSINESS FARMER. Prof. Horner is well prepared to discuss this question and invites you to send in your questions.)

A PREVIOUS article dealt with the problem of the relationship between the milk producer and the buyer of his product. It was shown that the development of the modern city and the changes in the methods of handling milk caused a wider separation between the producer of milk and the distributor. The necessity of going great distances for the milk supply and the large number of farmers who had to be dealt with made personal relationship and direct dealing impossible. This lack of contact between the two parties of the milk buying contract lead to misunderstanding and brought about the milk marketing problem which culminated in a most unfavorable relationship during the war. The outcome of this was the organization of cooperative milk producers' associations to look after the interests of the farmers and make deals with the distributors.

I want to emphasize that when market conditions became such that the farmer and distributor could not know one another personally and deal directly, the problems of the milk market became serious. In almost every case where a close relationship exists between the buyer and seller we find no dissatisfaction. It is common for distrust and dissatisfaction to arise whenever the two parties to a transaction do not know one another. This has been true in the milk market. One of the primary functions of the milk producers' association has been to bring about this acquaintanceship and close contact between the farmer and distributor group.

In every market with which I am familiar the officers of the farmers' organization have become acquainted with the problems of the market and understand the reasons for certain practices and conditions. They have gained the confidence of the distributors and let them know that, as a group, farmers are not desirous of hurting the business of milk dis-

tribution. Also the farmer representatives have learned that every milk distributor is not a rascal. They have learned that there is honesty in the milk business and that there is a justification for some of the practices which seem unjust to one who is not familiar with the business side of milk distribution and the factors which have a bearing upon the market. An intimate knowledge of market conditions and direct dealings between the distributors and the representatives have brought about a feeling of confidence between the two groups.

Suspicious of Distributor

In the earlier stages of the development of cooperative milk marketing, farmers were, as a general rule, of the opinion that the milk distributor was a scoundrel and that it was the duty of every farmer to abuse and berate him. The men who were selected to represent the farmers in dealings with the distributors usually held these views. It was not long, however, until these farmer representatives found out that more could be accomplished by dealing on a business basis with the men who were handling the distributive end of the milk business than by fighting and heaping abuse upon them. Those farmers who soon found out more about market conditions could see that there were many sides to the problem of marketing milk, and that they had been mistaken in some of their views.

While the farmer representatives found out some things about marketing milk which they never knew before and they soon learned to look

upon the milk distributor in a different light, cooperative organization has had a very marked influence upon the attitude of the milk distributor. There were some abuses which the middleman had been imposing upon the farmer. They had felt that they had the market all their own way. However, they soon learned of the power of organized farmers and were more ready to take action to see that the farmer got more nearly what he was entitled to.

Not All Satisfactory

I do not want to leave the impression that when the farmer began to take a hand in the matter of marketing milk he found everything just as it should be. He did find that some abuses existed and immediately set forth to eradicate the evils. However, the broad-minded farmer representative was equally ready to recognize that the milk producers had been mistaken in taking some of the views they had about the market.

A great many farmers have been very narrow in their attitude toward the whole problem of the milk market. As soon as their representatives began to learn about the market conditions and did not continually attack the distributors some farmer members charged these representatives with disloyalty. This charge of disloyalty usually had no other foundation than that the accused one did not eternally and forever condemn and abuse the distributor.

The history has been about the same in every market area. These men who charged their representa-

tives with disloyalty have been invited to come to the market and learn of conditions for themselves. In many cases they have done this and found out that they were mistaken. Then they, in their turn have been charged with selling out to the so-called milk combine.

Farmer organization has accomplished much and the future stability of the market depends upon the continuance of a strong organization to keep in touch with market conditions and continually look after the interest of the milk producer. But this will never be possible unless the members of these organizations have confidence in their own representatives and give up the childish practice of charging lack of loyalty whenever some one disagrees with their own prejudicial views.

Cooperation has brought about a relationship between the buyer of milk and the officers of the producers' organizations. These two groups are working on the problems of the market as they affect both the distributor and the producer. The producers representatives have learned about the problems of the market and see things in a different light than when they knew nothing of these conditions. The working relationship between organization officials and the distributor group is on a sound foundation of understanding and confidence. The big problem before these organization officials is to bring the information they have to every member of the association so there will be a well informed membership. This is the problem which is confronting every cooperative organization in the country today. A well informed membership is essential to cooperative success. Much though must be given to this problem of membership relationship because it is so vital and so difficult to handle.

The man who can come to the city market and become acquainted with the distributors and the problems of the market usually takes a sensible view of the situation. However, it is obviously impossible for every member to do this. Therefore, there must be some way in which those who do not get this viewpoint can send the message back to those who can not come. Until the mass of the membership is well informed about market problems and conditions, the cooperative organization which hopes to remain on a democratic basis will never survive.

(Continued on Page 18)



Prof. J. T. Horner



This quiet pastoral scene was snapped on the farm of F. A. Dodds, of Oak Grove, one of our subscribers. Mr. Dodds has a fine herd.

In Western Canada With Farm Paper Editors

By MILON GRINNELL

MIXED farming and live stock are very popular with the farmers of British Columbia, Canada's most westerly province, its wide valleys and plateau lands being suited to the various branches of farming. All kinds of fruit, except tropical, are grown here. Here the gospel of cooperation has been preached to the farmers and they are practicing it to a large degree.

The city of Vancouver was established in 1886, and now has a population of 245,000, which includes the suburbs. It is one of the three natural harbors in the world and fifty-four steamship lines give connection with other ports.

Shortly after our arrival we boarded the steamer Princess Kathleen for Victoria, reaching the island city nearly 80 miles away early in the afternoon. At Victoria we were shown about the city, the Dominion Experimental Farm and the Burchart Gardens, said to be the most beautiful gardens in the world. After dinner we were invited to bathe in the salt water swimming pool in the Crystal Gardens and at midnight we boarded our boat for the return trip to Vancouver. Arriving there the following morning we were taken in autos on a sightseeing trip about the city and out to Stanley Park where we were entertained at lunch. In the afternoon we were taken in hand by the harbor commission and given a ride up the Indian River. That night we left eastward bound over a dif-

ferent railroad, the Canadian National, the world's longest railroad.

We travelled all of the following day over the "Route of the Canyons" passing Mount Robson, highest point in the Canadian Rockies, crossing Yellowhead Pass into Jasper Park, and stopped at the town of Jasper. Here we found autos ready to take us up to Jasper Park Lodge, on the shore of Lac Beauvert, an Alpine chalet built for the accommodation of visitors to the park. This is another wonderful spot in the mountains and is very popular with tourists. The Lodge is built of logs and resembles a large log cabin and it is

here the meals are served followed by dancing or moving pictures in the evening. A huge fireplace in the main room with a fire burning brightly lends a friendliness to the atmosphere. It is about the most restful place I ever visited. The sleeping quarters are in smaller log cabins, containing four rooms and bath nearby.

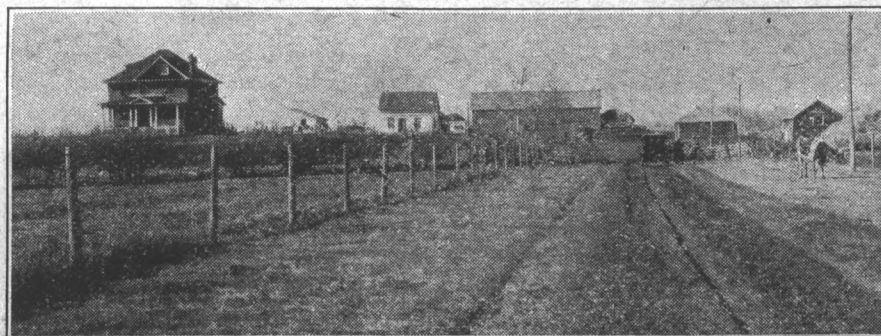
A "Wonderful" Ride

It was at Jasper Park Lodge that several of us got the idea that we wanted to get horses and take a ride into the mountains. I say "several of us" because after we returned I was unable to find one of the party

who was willing to admit the idea had been his or hers. Remembering how I used to ride the horses to pasture when a small boy I thought it would be a simple matter to ride one again. And, after watching how graceful the guides sat their mounts as they walked or trotted about, and was more than anxious to show my skill as an equestrian. There were several different trips that we could take, one of them being only eight miles but this was decided as being too short and one 10 miles long was chosen. It was sort of a "wonderful" trip—I wonder if I will ever get over it, and I wonder if the horse will ever get over it. Several others of the party had their "wonder" also. It seems that I had a horse that was not gaited like myself, so to speak, I invariably was coming down in the saddle when he was going up, and results were very unsatisfactory. I attempted to explain matters by telling various members of the party what a poor horse I have been given, and learned to my chagrin, that the guide had informed several that I had the best horse of the lot.

Being a driver of a flivver and having traversed many rough country roads I had thought I would carry off honors in a bronco busting contest but before we got back to Jasper Park Lodge my horse had fully convinced me that I had considerable to learn yet before I could

(Continued on Page 20)



This picture was taken on a farm in the province of Alberta, Canada. In the center you can see the little house built by the farmer when he first bought this farm. He prospered and a few years ago built the fine residence on the left. We saw many homesteads like this.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



"AUNT PATTIE AND BOB."—Daughter and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hashbarger, of Rhodes.



FIRST ONE TO FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.—When the deer season opened on November 15 this party from near Alma was on its way north. Vernord Wood, Alma, sent us the picture of the first one they got.



"LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOGS."—George E. Marshall, of Litchfield, sent this picture to us.



A NICE SOFT SEAT.—This is Evelyn C. Johnson, of L'Anse, with her pet pig. Apparently the pig has no objections to acting as a chair for Evelyn while she has her picture taken. Evelyn's mother, Mrs. Oscar Johnson, sent us the picture.



IRISH HILLS TOWERS.—These two towers are located in "a bit of old Ireland" near Clinton. It is worth traveling miles to get a view from one of these towers. Mrs. Albert Heminger, of Saline, took the picture for us.



"IS EVERYBODY READY?"—On Maple Grove Farm, near Charlevoix, everyone wore their most winning smile when the photographer asked them to "watch the birdie." In the picture are Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Shapton, owners of the farm.



"BILL" PROUDLY EXHIBITS HIS WORK.—"This is 'Bill' with his carpenter tools and two armchairs that he made," writes his father, Robert Scott, of Hubbard Lake.



GREAT PALS.—Warren, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Darby, Standish, with his kitty.



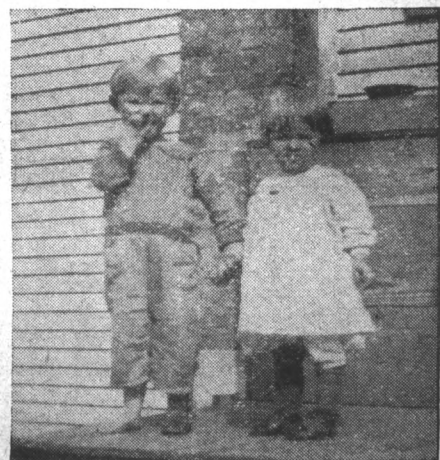
LEARNING THE HORSE LANGUAGE.—We suspect that is what Mrs. Kenneth Greenman, daughter of Mrs. Albert Balch, of Charlevoix, is doing here, sitting on the gate.



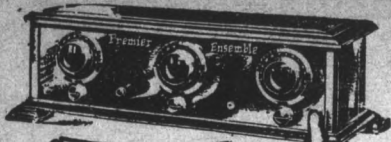
FEEDING WILD BEAR AN APPLE.—Cap. Shellenbarger, of Hale, is feeding a bear he caught in a trap along the Au Sable River. The picture was sent to us by Mrs. Robert Wilson, of Hale.



CARL HANDLES THE "IRON HORSE."—This is Carl DeWitt, of Wheeler, lifting beets on DeWitt's Brookside Farm, near Wheeler, in Gratiot county. We have published at various times other pictures of Carl's operations on his father's farm, which he is managing, and you may have noticed that he is a very successful farmer.



READY FOR A GOOD TIME.—"Two little tramps, Alvin and Roberta Wells, from River Bend Farm," writes their mother, Mrs. M. E. Wells, of Grand Rapids.



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FURNISHES ALL AND GETS TWO-THIRDS

I am renting a farm on shares. I am furnishing everything and giving them one-third. Now what I want to know is this, do I have to pay all the threshing bills, twine and fertilizer used on the grain, and does all the hay and grain that I feed go in the barn and is it fed out of my individual share for the year? My daughter and I live with them. There is only two in my family and three in his. Now if I furnish one-half of the living and fuel would this be right? I live with them and I help him to do his work and he helps me. If there is fodder and grain to buy to feed the stock during the year do I have to pay for it all? If there is anything more, tell me about it?—H. C., Bancroft, Mich.

THE common practice where the landlord furnishes everything (i. e., land, buildings, stock and tools) he will receive two-thirds of the income and the tenant one-third for his labor.

Such expenses as thresh bills, twine, fertilizer, purchased seeds, etc., are borne by both parties in the same proportion as income received.

Livestock owned in common that come under the provisions of the lease can be fed out of the undivided feed in a very satisfactory manner, thus avoiding many complications that might otherwise arise.

Relative to the household question I do not care to express my opinion, due to the fact that sufficient information is not at hand to warrant a just decision. Many things enter into such a problem as the preparation of the food, washing, etc.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant in Economics, Michigan State College.

LAW ON DOGS AT LARGE

Has a man any right to keep a female dog and let it run at large at all times? Has he any right to shoot any male dogs that run on his premises and are not doing any harm? A farmer hired a man to shoot a valuable dog; what steps can we take to make him pay for it? This man was seen when he shot the dog.—E. R., Bay County.

COMPILED Laws, 1922, Section 7284 (19) provides as follows: "Any dog that enters any field or enclosure, outside of an incorporated city, unaccompanied by his owner or his owner's agent shall constitute a private nuisance and the owner or tenant of such field or other enclosure, or his agent or servant, may kill such dog while it is in the field or enclosure without liability for such killing." This statute applies to female as well as male dogs.—Legal Editor.

BOARD BILL OUTLAWS IN SIX YEARS

Will you please tell me how long a board and lodging bill has to run before it outlaws?—Subscriber, Frankfort, Mich.

—A board bill would be outlawed in six years. A could garnishee B's wages to collect what B owed him.—Legal Editor.

RABBITS FOR MARKET

As I am thinking of raising a few rabbits would you please tell me if there is always a market for them in the city, outside of for breeding purposes, and about what do they bring? I was thinking of the Flemish Giants. How do they compare with other breeds?—W. P., Fairgrove, Mich.

THERE is a fair demand among the Belgian population of this city for rabbits, especially in the winter following the holidays. Then is when the best prices are obtained. In the height of their season rabbits will sell for as high as 27c a pound. There is always some demand, however, any time of the year. Flemish Giants, Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds, and other large varieties of rabbits are about

equal rank so far as market prices go. The trade prefers to have them at least four pounds in weight, and will take any weight above that readily at any time.—G. V. Branch, Director, Bureau of Markets, Detroit.

HUSKING CORN AND SHEARING SHEEP

As I am working a farm on share, I would like your advice on a few things. I have a contract with the first party and it reads, "First party to pay two-thirds of all thresh bills." Now, first party says that he will not pay any of the corn husking as he says that isn't threshing. Now I get one-half of the corn, but as long as my contract reads for first party to pay two-thirds of all

RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

BANK WOUND COUPLER

The Radio Department is what I read first in M. B. F. and it is altogether too short to suit me. I want to ask some questions. What is a bank wound coupler? What is the wave length of the Arlington station? Also the meaning of the dots that precede the dash in the time signals? Could a receiver be built so as to cover the broadcasting and Arlington wave bands? How are the elements of a vacuum tube put in and sealed up?—A. D., Beaverton, Mich.

A BANK wound coupler is one in which the wire is wound on the form in such a way as to conserve space. It is started by winding two turns of wire on a form. Call these turns 1 and two. Turn 3 now is wound between 1 and 2 but on top of them. Turn 4 now takes its position along side of turn 2. Turn 5 is wound along side of turn 3. Turn 6 is wound along side of turn 4 and so on. This particular example is two layer bank winding. The Arlington station broadcasts its time signals on a wavelength of 2500 meters. The dots represent seconds.

A receiving set could be built to do the work you mention. It would be much better, however, to use a "honeycomb coil" receiver. In such sets various cells are used for different bands of wavelengths.

The glass bulb is placed around the elements, sealed, and then the air is pumped out.

FARMERS LIKE RADIO COURSE

ALTHOUGH the courses being offered by the radio school of the Michigan State College through broadcasting station WKAR are not strictly agricultural and include such subjects as English, botany, forestry, history, sociology and zoology, the college is receiving numerous letters principally from farmers praising the course and the way it is being received from the recently improved college station. The course began Nov. 2 and will continue until Dec. 19.

In January it is planned to offer another course which will be strictly agricultural. Although non-farming subjects are being offered in the present work, lectures on agriculture dominate the program with especial attention being given to marketing, agricultural engineering. These subjects are discussed on Tuesday and Thursday evening.

Monday evenings the history, English and sociology departments have charge of the program. Wednesday zoology, entomology and forestry are taught, and Friday botany, English and forestry lessons are broadcast.

The entertainment features offered last year are being continued with a musical program Wednesday evening from 8 to 9 o'clock, entertainment features provided by departments of the state government Friday evening at the same time and the Pacific Coast dance program offered on Saturday mornings from 12:30 to 2:30 o'clock.

The lectures given in connection with the school are broadcast each evening except Saturday and Sunday from 7:15 to 8 o'clock.—McC.

threshing bills, can I hold him liable to it and is corn husking considered threshing or not? Now about sheep shearing? There was nothing said about sheep shearing in the contract and is it up to me to pay for all of the shearing as I only get one-third of the wool?—J. B., Davison, Mich.

SUCH items as threshing, silo-filling and corn-husking are generally stated separately in a lease; no one of them covering the entire group.

Threshing means threshing the small grains including beans. Thus husking corn would not come under thresh bill unless so stated and agreed upon by both parties.

There is no definite rule relative to sheep shearing, however, if the flock is of any size, it will require extra labor of a skilled nature and must be done at a definite time, thus coming under the same class of labor as a hired machine work.

Sheep shearing, silo filling, threshing, etc., should be agreed upon definitely at the outset avoiding trouble through misunderstanding.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant in Economics, M. S. C.

PRIVATE PRACTICE FOR THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Can a prosecuting attorney be a private attorney for any person within his jurisdiction as prosecutor? When a person is recorded in the Probate Court as insane and has a life estate, can the Judge of Probate give anyone the right to take them from their home, before they have a guardian?—G. J., Lapeer County.

THE statute does not prohibit a prosecuting attorney from representing clients in civil cases. The probate court could give anyone the right to take an insane person from their home if they were deemed in such a condition as to be a menace to society.—Legal Editor.

ADVICE FROM PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

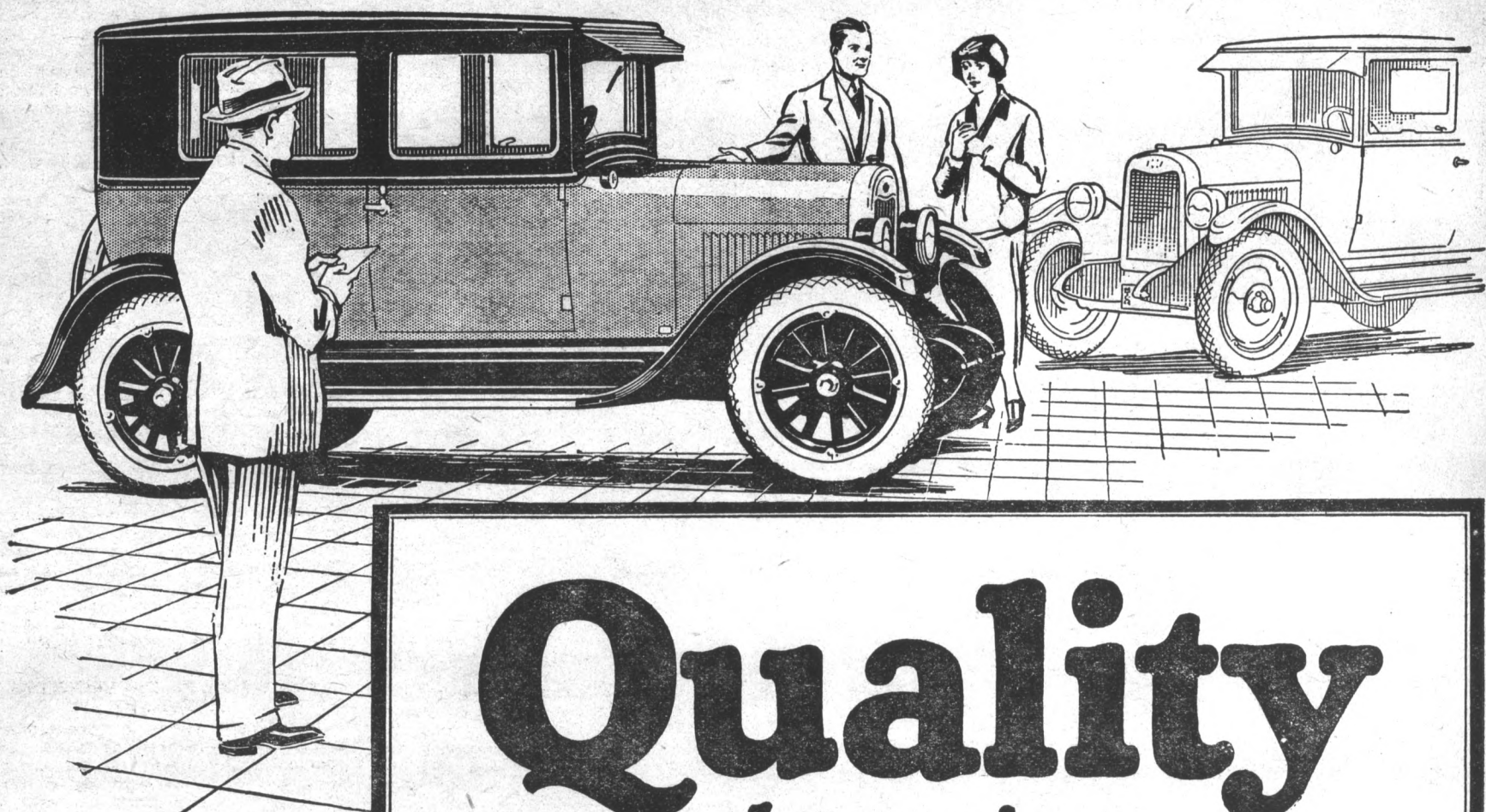
Is it the duty of the prosecuting attorney to give the township and school district officers of his county legal advice as to their duties free of charge?—F. S., Twining, Mich.

SECTION 4099 of the Compiled Laws of 1915 provides that he shall advise the supervisor and treasurer. We believe that is all that is required of him by statute.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

CAUSED BY INJURY OR NEGLIGENCE?

A company bought a threshing machine. They got incorporated this spring. There were three men working on it. One man was hired to take care of the separator and just look after it, one man to run the engine and one to haul water. They were moving from one job to another and the clutch on the engine wasn't working so the man on the engine asked the separator man to come and put sand on it, and while he was putting it on and had his hand in the wheel the man on the engine started it and caught the separator man's hand in the wheel and hurt his arm. It didn't look bad, it didn't bleed hardly where it was cut. The next morning he got up and went right back to work, didn't go to see a doctor until Saturday, and he got hurt on Monday. The doctor examined his arm and put medicine on it and told him to keep perfectly quiet, but that same night he went to a dance, the next day he got in a Ford car and rode about nine miles over a rough road, and that afternoon his arm was so bad that they came home and went back to the doctor and he said he had blood poisoning and they took him to the hospital, where he is yet. Now does this company have to stand all expense? Please let me know all particulars as I am one of the company.—T. E., Nessen City, Mich.

IF the injury to the man's hand was due chiefly to his own negligence, I am of the opinion he would not be able to collect damages from the company for the blood poisoning. It is a question of fact whether the poisoning was caused by the injury or the man's negligence.—Legal Editor.

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References: Wayne County and Home Savings Bank, Bradstreet

Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

A New Experience

THE scarcity of help was the cause of our having a new experience in potato harvesting this year. A near-by neighbor, who never raises more than an acre or so



L. W. MEEKS

of potatoes, conceived the bright idea last spring that potatoes had been cheap long enough and that 1925 was the year to plant heavier than common, because most farmers wouldn't plant even their usual amount. He accordingly planted eight acres, and the wisdom of his reckoning is very much in evidence. He has considerable help of his own, but no potato machinery, so he suggested furnishing his help to harvest our crop and we could furnish the digger, crates, etc., to harvest his. This same proposition has been put up to us many times by farmers, generally having only one or two acres to harvest and we have had so many invitations we have had to decline them all—but this fall with everything shaped as it was, we concluded to try, for once, this changing of work in potato harvest, and it worked out quite satisfactorily. But such a time as we did have with rain, snow, and frozen ground. We averaged only about one day's digging during a week, so it took us some time to get both fields cleaned up, and November was well started when we had finished.

Potato Buyers

We have grown potatoes commercially for twenty years, and have had potato harvest seasons when scarcely any buyers put in appearance. Then, when high prices and crop shortage were chief topics of conversation, buyers were more or less numerous, but this fall is the limit. There have been four buyers here, where there is generally only one. And how interesting some of these buyers are. They can explain the potato situation as it exists all over the country, and strange as it may seem, prices are nearly always certain to be lower! They explain that a "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," how much the interest from the cash from the spud crop would be by next spring; they tell about the awful shrink, etc. I am often relieved when they accept my final "no" and hit the trail again.

No, not all buyers are this way. Many are quite the reverse. They are business men and meet a farmer as though he, too, was a business man and knew what he was doing. Some of these buyers have become our personal friends, and even though we have never sold them anything, they occasionally chance to be in our vicinity and take the time to call on us. Some of these telephone us from long distances to ask of the potato situation in our section, etc.

Rather Late

Never have we seen the weather so unfavorable for farm work as it has been the last six weeks. There was considerable clover cut for seed, and here is November well started, and none of it hulled. Yesterday a neighbor asked us to help him thresh his buckwheat today, as it had just become dry enough so they thought it would go through a separator. Well, it rained nearly all night and all this morning and the buckwheat has another soaking. A day or two ago a man came to engage our bean harvester to pull twelve acres of beans! He says he thinks they are worth harvesting yet!

If all the beans, that are reported to be, are ruined, it would seem

bean prices are too low. The writer expects to see choice beans sell for eight dollars a hundredweight before spring. They may not get that high, and they may go higher—certain it is, we should think twice before selling any choice stuff at present prices.

The Storage House

No, the potato storage house isn't done yet. The weather has been so sobby we couldn't work at cement work, and when by chance a fair day did get wedged in, we had to harvest spuds and pass up the building deal. It rained all this forenoon, but at noon it cleared off quite nicely. This gave us hope, and we got our carpenters and helpers to come this afternoon, and what a fine lot of work we have accomplished! Another day's time with eight men in the gang, and the cement work will be about done and that is the work requiring the most time. It's with this storage house as with many other things, a farmer has to do. He has often never done, nor built a similar thing before, and if he could do the work a few times he would learn some short cuts and labor saving ways. For instance, we drew a large amount of stone to put in the walls, unloading them on a clay soil. They have lain there several weeks, and it has rained so much they have settled more or less into the clay, and of course cannot be used in cement work. There was a bunch of weeds which were cut, and a fork full of them were covered up with stones. These stones are clean and nice, and I can easily see what a fine thing six or eight fork fulls of straw would have been on which to put the stone. This is one of the several little things a man finds out when it is too late.

A Sweet Clover Question

"In one of Mr. Meek's articles he mentioned sowing sweet clover at the last cultivation of the corn he intended to hog down. Did he think it was a success?—Young Ruralist."

No, the sweet clover seeding of which I wrote was not successful that year. Conditions were quite favorable for its germination and growth, and I was quite enthused with its prospect. The soil was loose and I believe this is one thing sweet clover doesn't like. It seems to want a firm, solid soil—an old roadside for instance. This sweet clover was fine when the hogs were turned into the field, but somehow it disappeared—slowly at first, then faster—only after a careful watch was the cause of its disappearance discovered. The soil was loose and the clover plants were quite strong and tough, and the hogs simply learned to pull the plant up, root and all. When the hogs were sold, there were very few sweet clover plants remaining. I am inclined to think we cultivated our corn too late that year. Next year we shall try sowing sweet clover in the corn earlier, and of course, necessarily stop cultivation earlier too. I sometimes think we cultivate our corn more than is profitable anyway. The experiment stations seem to be coming to the same conclusion, some of these tests showing only one cultivation. Just surface hoeing with a hand hoe, to remove the scattering weeds produced just as much or even more corn than the fields which were thoroughly cultivated seven or eight times. We are going to try cultivating our corn more before we plant it, and less afterwards. We did this on a field this year. It was plowed early and worked more than common before planting. It was only cultivated twice, and I believe it is the best crop we ever had. It isn't altogether how many times you cultivate a crop that counts, it's when and how you cultivate when you are at it. I am quite certain we do not work fields as much as we should before planting as I am that we cultivate too many times.

FRUIT and ORCHARD

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER

Did you ever set your ladder
On a tree that's full of apples
When a heavy one let loose up near the
top.
As you gazed up toward the sky
The apples came down on the fly
And it landed on your cranium ker-plop!

Then as you rub your bruised coco,
With anger you go loco,
And you say a lot of things that's not
polite.
As you stand there with a frown,
Another one comes down
And it picks the same darn spot on which
to light.

—Herbert Nafziger.

ANNUAL HORTICULTURAL MEETING

THE annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held December 1, 2 and 3 at the Coliseum Building, Grand Rapids Michigan. An exposition of



Herbert Nafziger

spray machinery, nursery products, spray materials, and packages will be held in connection with this meeting. This meeting is the great horticultural event of the year and every fruit grower who can use information and inspiration should be there. Growers will be there from all over the state to swap experiences and to listen to the valuable program which is being prepared. When the time comes take a profitable vacation in Grand Rapids regardless of whether you belong to the society or not. You won't regret it. So long. See you at the meeting.

MONEY IN BERRY PLANTS

We have a small fruit farm and would like to sell plants. Would you please give us information about selling them?—Mrs. W., Davison, Mich.

I KNOW of several cases where a very nice business in berry plants and grape plants was worked up from small beginnings and in each instance it was done by persistent advertising and by giving the customers good stuff for their money. The first thing to do is to put up a good legible sign in front of your place telling what you have to sell. Be sure the sign is easily read and neat in appearance. If there is a main road near your place put a sign on the corner with an arrow pointing towards the farm. If you have a fairly large quantity to sell, by all means advertise in the classified section of the local newspaper and in the farm papers. When you advertise remember "the more you tell the quicker you sell." Don't just say "For Sale—Berry plants." Such an ad is a waste of money. Try something like this—"For Sale—Cumberland Raspberry plants of finest quality. We aim to please." Another thing to remember is never to advertise poor stuff. If you have some poor stuff to get rid of sell it to someone who can come to the place and see what he is buying. Send only good stuff to people who answer your ads.

SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT

SEED RYE WITH TIMOTHY

Would rye sown this fall and seeded heavy with timothy at the time rye is sown make of good pasture for cows next summer?—H. A., Macomb County.

TIMOTHY sown in the rye at the time the rye is sown should produce some pasture next season. However, more pasturage might be secured if hairy vetch was included in the mixture or if sweet clover was seeded in the rye next spring.

In case pasturage for next summer is the primary object of the seeding, sweet clover seeded by the middle of August would likely be found to be much more satisfactory. —C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

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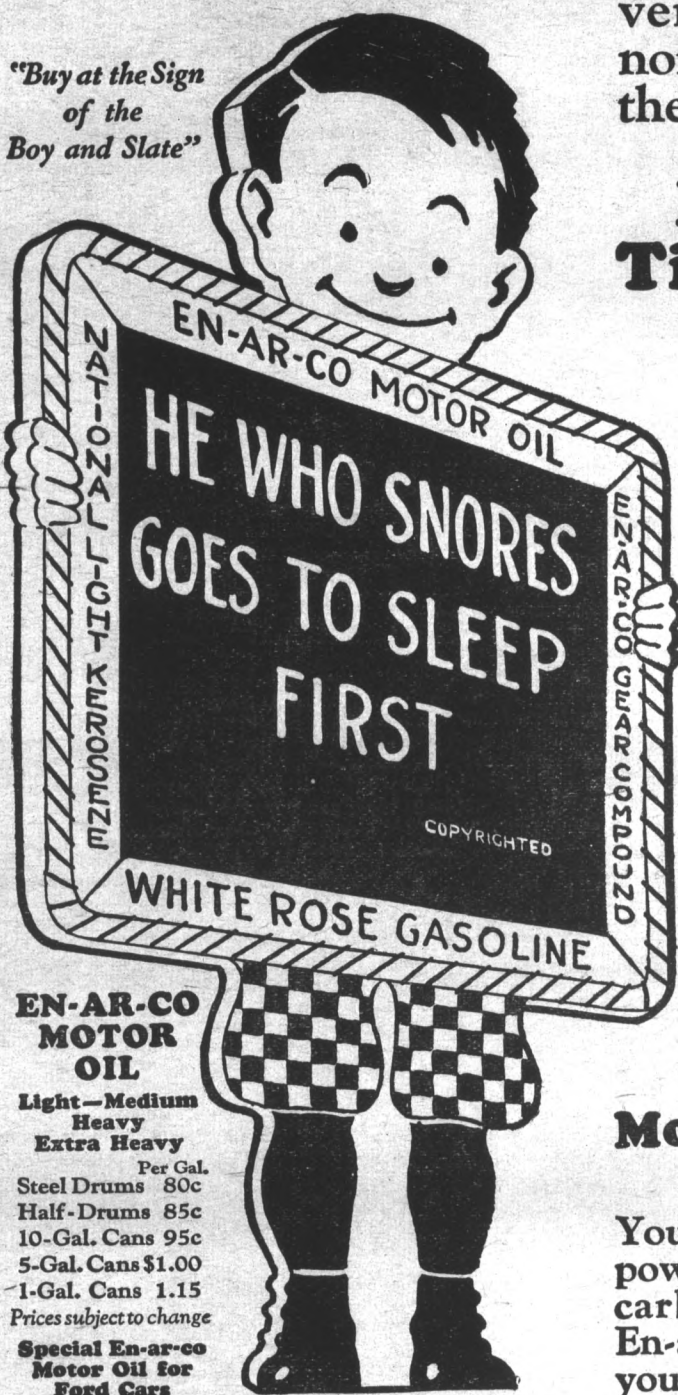
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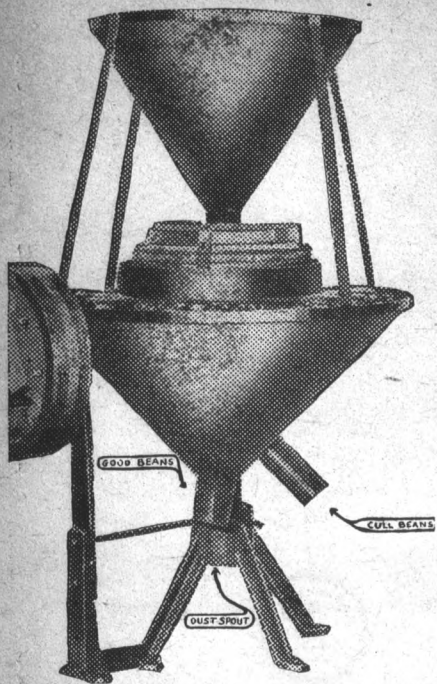
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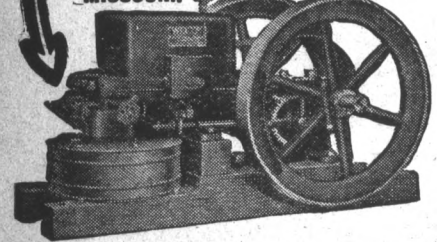
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The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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(Continued from November 7th issue.)
WHAT could have brought back that moment of recollection to Corvet, Alan wondered; the finding of the things which he had sent? What might bring another such moment? Would his seeing the Sherrills again—or Spearman—act to restore him?

For half an hour Alan paced steadily at the bow. The storm was increasing noticeably in fierceness; the wind-driven snowflakes had changed to hard pellets which like little bullets, cut and stung the face; and it was growing colder. From a cabin window came the blue flash of the wireless, which had been silent after notifying the shore stations of their departure. It had commenced again; this was unusual. Something still more unusual followed at once; the direction of the gale seemed slowly to shift, and with it the wash of the water; instead of the wind and the waves coming from dead ahead now, they moved to the port beam, and Number 25, still pitching with the thrust through the seas, also began to roll. This meant, of course, that the steamer had changed its course and was making almost due north. It seemed to Alan to force its engines faster; the deck vibrated more. Alan had not heard the orders for this change and could only speculate as to what it might mean.

His relief came after a few minutes more.

"Where are we heading?" Alan asked. "Radio," the relief announced. "The H. C. Richardson calling; she's up by the Manitous."

"What sort of trouble?"
"She's not in trouble; it's another ship."
"What ship?"
"No word as to that."

Alan, not delaying to question further, went back to the cabins. These stretched aft, behind the bridge, along the upper deck, some score on each side of the ship; they had accommodations for almost a hundred passengers; but on this crossing only a few were occupied. Alan had noticed some half dozen men—business men, no doubt, forced to make the crossing and, one of them, a Catholic priest, returning probably to some mission in the north; he had seen no women among them. A little group of passengers were gathered now in the door of or just outside the wireless cabin, which was one of the row on the starboard side. Stewards stood with them and the cabin maid; within, and bending over the table with the radio instrument, was the operator with the second officer beside him. The violet spark was rasping, and the operator, his receivers strapped over his ears, strained to listen. He got no reply, evidently, and he struck his key again; now, as he listened, he wrote slowly on a pad.

"You got 'em?" some one cried. "You got 'em now?"

The operator continued to write; the second mate, reading, shook his head. "It's only the Richardson again."

"What is it?" Alan asked the officer. "The Richardson heard four blasts of a steam whistle about an hour ago when she was opposite the Manitous. She answered with the whistle and turned toward the blasts. She couldn't find any ship." The officer's reply was interrupted by some of the others. "Then . . . that was a few minutes ago . . . they heard the four long again . . . They'd tried to pick up the other ship with radio before. . . . Yes; we got that here. . . . Tried again and got no answer. . . . But they heard the blasts for half an hour. . . . They said they seemed almost beside the ship once. . . . But they didn't see anything. Then the blasts stopped . . . sudden, cut off short in the middle as though something happened. . . . She was blowing distress all right. . . . The Richardson's searching again now. . . . Yes, she's searching for the boats."

"Any one else answered?" Alan asked. "Shore stations on both sides."
"Do they know what ship it is?"
"No."

"What ship might be there now?" The officer could not answer that. He had known where the Richardson must be; he knew of no other likely to be there at this season. The spray from the waves had frozen upon Alan; ice gleamed and glistened from the rail and from the deck. Alan's shoulders drew up in a spasm. The Richardson, they said, was looking for boats; how long could men live in little boats exposed to that gale and cold?

He turned back to the others about the radio cabin; the glow from within showed him faces as grey as his; it lighted a face on the opposite side of the door—a face haggard with dreadful fright. Old Burr jerked about as Alan spoke to him and moved away alone; Alan followed him and seized his arm.

"What's the matter?" Alan demanded, holding to him.

"The four blasts!" the wheelsman repeated. "They heard the four blasts!" He iterated it once more.

"Yes," Alan urged. "Why not?"
"But where no ship ought to be; so they couldn't find the ship—they couldn't find the ship!" Terror, of awful abjectness, came over the old man. He freed himself from Alan and went forward.

the crew, where night lunch for the men relieved from watch had been set out, and took a seat at the table opposite him. The louder echoing of the steel hull and the roll and pitching of the vessel, which set the table with its dishes swaying, showed that the sea was still increasing, and also they were now meeting heavier ice. At the table men computed that Number 25 had now made some twenty miles off its course, and must therefore be approaching the neighborhood where the distress signals had been heard; they speculated uselessly as to what ship could have been in that part of the lake and made the signals. Old Burr took no part in this conversation, but listened to it with frightened eyes and presently got up and went away, leaving his coffee unfinished.

Number 25 was blowing its steam whistle again at the end of every minute. Alan, after taking a second cup of coffee, went aft to the car deck. The roar and echoing tumult of the ice against the hull here drowned all other sounds. The thirty-two freight cars, in their four long lines, stood wedged and chained and blocked in place; they tipped and tilted, rolled and swayed like the stanchions and sides of the ship, fixed and secure. Jacks on the steel deck under the edges of the cars, kept them from rocking on their trucks. Men paced watchfully between the tracks, observing the movement of the cars. The cars creaked and groaned, as they worked a little this way and that; the men sprang with sledges and drove the blocks again or took an additional turn upon the jacks.

As Alan ascended and went forward to his duty, the increase in the severity of the gale was very evident; the thermometer, the wheelsman said, had dropped below zero. Ice was making rapidly on the hull of the ferry, where the spray, flying through the snow, was freezing as it struck. The deck was all ice now underfoot, and the rails were swollen to great gleaming slabs which joined and grew together; a parapet of ice had appeared on the bow; and all about the swirling snow screen shut off everything. A searchlight which had flared from the bridge while Alan was below, pierced that screen not a ship's length ahead, or on the beam, before the glare dimmed to a glow which served to show no more than the fine, flying pellets of the storm. Except for the noise of the wind and water, there had been no echo from beyond that screen since the shore signals were lost; now a low, far-away sound came down the wind; it maintained itself for a few seconds, ceased, and then came again, and continued at uneven intervals longer than the timed blasts of Number 25's whistle. It might be the horn of some struggling sailing vessel, which in spite of the storm and the closed season was braving the seas; at the end of each interval of silence, the horn blew twice now; the echo came abeam, passed astern, and was no longer to be heard. How far away its origin had been, Alan could only guess; probably the sailing vessel, away to windward, had not heard the whistle of Number 25 at all.

Alan saw old Burr who, on his way to the wheelhouse, had halted to listen too. For several minutes the old man stood motionless; he came on again and stopped to listen. There had been no sound for quite five minutes now.

"You hear 'em?" Burr's voice quavered in Alan's ear. "You hear 'em?"

"What?" Alan asked.

"The four blasts! You hear 'em now? The four blasts!"

Burr was straining as he listened, and Alan stood still too; no sound came to him but the noise of the storm. "No," he replied. "I don't hear anything. Do you hear them now?"

Burr stood beside him without making reply; the searchlight, which had been pointed abeam, shot its glare forward,

and Alan could see Burr's face in the dancing reflection of the flare. The man had never more plainly resembled the picture of Benjamin Corvet; that which had been in the picture, that strange sensation of something haunting him, was upon this man's face, a thousand times intensified; but instead of distorting the features away from all likeness to the picture, it made it grotesquely identical.

And Burr was hearing something—something distinct and terrifying; but he seemed not surprised, but rather satisfied that Alan had not heard. He nodded his head at Alan's denial, and, without reply to Alan's demand, he stood listening. Something bent him forward; he straightened; again the something came; again he straightened. Four times Alan counted the motions. Burr was hearing again the four long blasts of distress! But there was no noise but the gale. "The four blasts!" He recalled old Burr's terror outside the radio cabin. The old man was hearing blasts which were not blown!

He moved on and took the wheel. He was a good wheelsman; the vessel seemed to be steadier on her course and, somehow, to steam easier when the old man steered. His illness of hearing could do no harm, Alan considered; they were of concern only to Burr and to him.

Alan, relieving the lookout at the bow, stood on watch again. The ferry thrust on alone; in the wireless cabin the flame played steadily. They had been able to get the shore stations again on both sides of the lake and also the Richardson. As the ferry had worked northward, the Richardson had been working north too, evidently under the impression that the vessel in distress, if it had headway, was moving in that direction. By its position, which the Richardson gave, the steamers were about twenty miles apart.

Alan fought to keep his thought all to his duty; they must be now very nearly at the position where the Richardson last had heard the four long blasts; searching for a ship or for boats, in that snow, was almost hopeless. With sight even the searchlight's beam shortened to a few hundred yards, only accident could bring Number 25 up for rescue, only chance could carry the ship where the shouts—or the blasts of distress if the wreck still floated and had steam—would be heard.

Half numbed by the cold, Alan stamped and beat his arms about his body; the swing of the searchlight in the circle about the ship had become long ago monotonous, purely mechanical, like the blowing of the whistle; Alan stared patiently along the beam as it turned through the sector where he watched. They were meeting frequent and heavy flocks, and gave warning of these by hails to the bridge; the bridge answered and when possible the steamer avoided the flocks; when it could not do that, it cut through them. The windrowed ice beating and crushing under the bows took strange, distorted, glistening shapes. Now another such shape appeared before them where the glare dissipated to a bare glow in the swirling snow, he saw a vague shadow. The man moving the searchlight failed to see it, for he swung the beam on. The shadow was so dim, so ghostly, that Alan sought for it again before he hailed; he could see nothing now, yet he was surer somehow, that he had seen.

"Something dead ahead sir!" he shouted back to the bridge.

The bridge answered the hail as the searchlight pointed forward again. A gust carried the snow in a fierce flurry which the light failed to pierce; from the flurry suddenly, silently, spar by spar, a shadow emerged—the shadow of a ship. It was a steamer, Alan saw, a long, low-lying old vessel without lights and without smoke from the funnel suanting up just forward of the after deckhouse; it rolled in the trough of the sea. The sides and all the lower works gleamed in ghostly phosphorescence, it was refraction of the searchlight beam from the ice sheathing all the ship, Alan's brain told him; but the sight of that soundless shimmering ship materializing from behind the screen of snow struck a tremor through him.

(Continued in December 5th issue.)

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



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Balancing Life's Account

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David E. Warner

TEXT: "For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance: But from him that hath not, even that which he hath shall be taken away." Matt. 25:29.

OUR text is found in an impressive setting. Get your Bible and ponder it. The application is apparent. Our Master has gone into another "country". Before he went he gave each one of us a part of "his goods." "After a long time" he returns and "maketh a reckoning" with us. To the one who has been faithful in the use of his apportioned capital, he gives in abundance. But, from the unfaithful, he takes away even that which he had given him. Verily, some day, when all the transactions of life are in, the books will be balanced in favor of the diligent and faithful use of talents given. "For Jehovah knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the wicked shall perish."

First, then, every one has been natively endowed. Every one has natural powers and capacities that constitute his stock-in-trade. This equipment is to be used day by day to spiritual ends, for we live and move and have our being in God. How much capital have you to use, Well, the Heavenly ledger says that some have been given five talents, some two, and some but one. Now, how eminently fair was our Lord! There is no unjust and arbitrary division here. He knew I would flounder around and dismally fail with but one talent. He gave you more. Yes, it is clear now, that God settles his benefits upon us according to our ability. You have seen folks with a nature large enough to contain a lot of the working power of God; and others have not so much. And then, with our capacity power, we are given a corresponding absorbing power. That is, if we do not have the fulness of the spirit of God in our lives, we have not surrendered; we would not receive him. John had great native capacity for a scientific farmer, but he would not surrender to this gift of nature. He wanted to be a doctor. He felt life's glory lay in this direction. So he buried his natural talent. Today he is a misfit, a square peg trying to fit in a round hole. But no use. He is bound for no earthly distinction. He lives in your community and is a sad example of atrophied power through lack of use.

But the principle holds in spiritual gifts. In this realm we may climb to great eminence. Some day all distinctions will be made, not on a natural, but on a spiritual basis. And though one has been an occupational misfit here, one may yet come into distinctive glory in the final reckoning of life. Thanks be to God for his encompassing mercy!

This parable would have us give heed to our spiritual vocation. The talents were given us not to selfishly possess, but to unselfishly use to the general benefit of all. In this we are to find our own joy and blessing. We all receive, but not for ourselves. The receipts entered in the ledger of life must be wisely expended to make for us a passing balance in that day. Any other aim in life is unmoral. Of course, there are times to eat, drink and be merry; but to purpose these things is to make false entries in the book of life which will give us no end of trouble at the balancing time. We live to moral ends. The gage of battle is on and every one on the side lines is a shirker in humanity's struggle upward.

This parable makes life celestial; an opportunity to accumulate imperishable possessions. Do we act that way? We have a certain kind of admiration for the big man in industry, or for the man who has succeeded in adding something to the world's material wealth. But the "Well done" is for the man who has faithfully done his part in increasing the spiritual riches of earth. And does not the material depend on the spiritual? Destroy the ideals and moralities of life and the material will decay. Destroy the material in

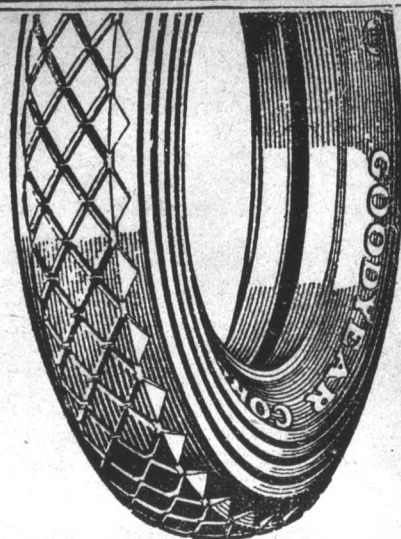
life and the creative forces of man will rebuild it. The capital of your community is not in its big farms and fine herds, but its soul. How big is its soul? Look at your school houses and churches. Behold the color of your politics. Observe the character of your young people. There is no self-redemptive spirit in material wealth.

But the teaching of the parable has in view the final reckoning time. Then, "unto every one that hath shall be given." Both the five talent and two-talent servant come with rejoicing to tell their lord that they had increased his capital. We may have a like joy when the balance of life is struck. Our Lord does not care about our different capacities. He judges us on the basis of our life's purpose. Have we been diligent in using our powers in promoting the highest good in life? How much hardship and sacrifice have we endured for the general good of all? The Great Assessor measures not according to the sum of our activities. Most folks feel they have failed in quantity of deeds. Character is to be reckoned on the basis of motive. That you have been "successful" or "popular" will not count. How often have we seen a selfish striving after these things throw our moral system into chaos! But have you been faithful in using your natural and accumulated benefits to the profit of all? Then we are to hear praise and promotion from our Lord's lips. "Well done, good and faithful servant." What high value placed upon even little things faithfully done! "I will set thee over many things." Everfaithful is lifted up into high position. "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Unbroken fellowship in the City of God. Some day, when the world is rightly organized, the gold of faithfulness in little things is to be recognized as the standard coin of the realm.

But not yet. We have many indolent servants. Talents are hidden and spoiling. And these servants are finally reckoned with. On what basis? Motive. Then they must answer for their life. They are under irresistible necessity to uncover their motives. And what shall they say? One man, in his desperation said that he was afraid he could not be good enough to suit his Lord. He profaned God by telling him he was not a fair judge. This was the reason given for not improving his talent. What will be your reason? God gave you power to bear fruit. He lavished gifts upon us all that we might scatter for him. How do we know? Ah, we know it through his self-revelation in the Cross. Can we say anymore it is not more blessed to give than to receive? Do you reject this high-calling? You shall know some day how this slothfulness has been charged against you. You have lost. The talent is taken from you because you would not use it, and given to him who has shown himself willing to use it. Your fate will leave you naked, but more. "Cast ye out the unprofitable servant into the outer darkness." What does that mean? Nobody knows. But it is sad knowledge of black doom that awaits the slacker in life.

Each one must invest wisely one's own allotment of capital, else the account of life will be balanced against one. Was there ever a greater slacker than he who refuses to add his bit to the spiritual forces of the world? He evades Christian duty and repudiates Christian principles. The benefits of Christianity accrue even to his own selfish advancement, to the protection of his property, and to the culture of his children, yet he will carry no moral or financial responsibility for the maintaining of a Christian program.

Do most men belong to this class? Then when will "Thy will be done on earth?" But there must be an answer to this prayer. And it will be found when we consider life a trust account to be faithfully administered against the day of reckoning.



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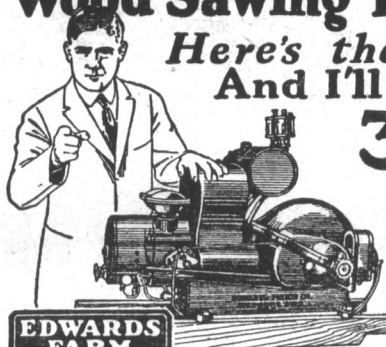
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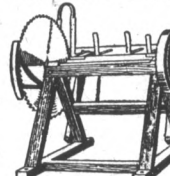
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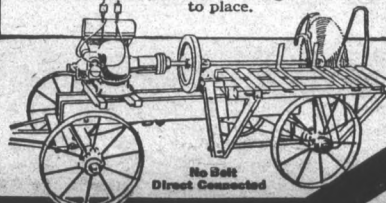
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1925

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HATS OFF TO THE POTATO GROWERS!

If you want to sell something there is nothing that will help you more than advertising—providing that something is as good or a little better than what the other fellow has for sale. The farmer realizes this more and more as time goes on, and he sees examples right near home. Michigan has a mighty fine example in the potato growers of this state. During the last week in October there was held at Greenville the West Michigan Potato Show and the entire state was represented in the entries. Then during the first week in November there was the third annual Top O' Michigan Potato Show at Gaylord, with over 300 entries and an attendance of over 2,000. Last week the third show within as many consecutive weeks was held at Mayville, in the Thumb district, and here too were found entries from all sections. On top of this comes the announcement from the Michigan State College that a committee composed of men representing all the potato growing sections of this state has been appointed to have charge of a potato show to be held in connection with Farmers' Week at the College next February. As quality production and not quantity production is the idea back of these shows and in the leading talks is it any wonder that potatoes from Michigan are shipped into nearly every state in the Union? Just as competition at the county and state fairs encourages farmers to produce crops or animals that are better than their neighbor, so do these shows benefit the potato industry of Michigan.

Our hats are off to the potato growers of Michigan.

MORE ABOUT BEAN ADVERTISING FUND

ONE of our friends, an elevator man in the central part of Michigan, read our editorial about the farmers having refunded to them the money they contributed to the Michigan bean advertising fund that fell through and has written us to the effect that the farmers should not be obliged to ask for a refund of the money they contributed. He states that as soon as the advertising money was returned to his company they mailed to all of the farmers who sold them beans, checks covering the amount they contributed to the fund without any deduction or any expense of any nature. We quite agree with our friend. No farmer should be obliged to ask for a return of his money. It should be returned to him just as soon as possible after the elevator man received it and we hope that in no case will any of our readers be obliged to ask their elevator man for their money.

THE INTERNATIONAL AT CHICAGO

THE greatest live stock show held in the United States annually, the International, opens at Chicago November 28 and continues until December 5. As in years past this "Supreme Court of the Live Stock Industry" will be crowded with the choicest animals of the land, to be exhibited from individually up to carload lots. Live stock from every section meets here in competition and our own state, through individual breeders and its agricultural college, always brings home a liberal number of the awards in many classes. In the Hay and Grain show, held in connection with the Live Stock Exposition,

farmers from Michigan have an enviable record for getting the blue ribbons. Last year a Michigan man was crowned "Hay King" winning sweepstakes for the third consecutive year, as well as several other prizes, while other farmers from our state succeeded in securing most of the other awards in the hay classes. Our showings in the soft red winter wheat, oats, rye, field beans, and soy beans classes were unbeatable in many instances and much of the prize money came to Michigan. This year our farmers who exhibit annually at Chicago declare they are going to do better than ever and we hope you are planning on attending the International to see their exhibits. There isn't a state in the union or a province in Canada that produces better live stock or better hay or grain than Michigan, and it is at the International that one gets a chance to see how it looks in competition with that from other states or Canada. If you attend this year you will return feeling more than ever that we have the best state in the Union. Remember the dates, November 28 to December 5, and see your railroad agent about reduced rates.

CROP REPORT ON POTATOES AND BEANS

ACCORDING to Verne H. Church, in his crop report of November 11, the loss on Michigan's potato crop caused by freezing will amount to about 10 per cent of the total crop of 26,300,000 bushels. Also there was still nearly a third of the crop in the field. From the reports we receive we are inclined to believe the estimate of damage is rather low.

The damage to the bean crop in this state may reach 20 per cent, according to the report, while the amount of beans still in the field is estimated at 30 per cent. The Michigan Agricultural Economics Committee, after a careful study of reports and personal experiences, declared the loss would be about 25 per cent and we are of the opinion that his figure is not too high. If there is 30 per cent of the crop still in the fields it would seem that the percentage of loss would be at least this high because the farmer has had no opportunity to harvest these beans and by this time a large per cent of them are not worth the time it would require to get them stored and threshed. And it must be remembered that many acres of beans that are now stored were in poor condition when hauled and may pick heavily.

STATE FAIR BELONGS TO AGRICULTURE

HEW to the line, let the chips fall where they may," that seems to be the policy of Governor Groesbeck in regard to the Michigan State Fair. He has heeded criticism that the State Fair is no longer an agricultural exposition, or caters to the farmers of our state, and he apparently is leaving no stone unturned to again establish this annual exposition on a proper basis. The newspapers have it that he dropped a man from the fair board who had been his closest friend and, according to the statements published, they have now become the bitterest enemies, political and otherwise.

The suggestion that the state fair grounds be utilized for some good purpose of benefit to the citizens of this state has been listened to and the grounds are now under the care of the Michigan State Police and open to the public. It is planned that a tourist camp shall be established on the grounds next summer so that visitors to our state and Michigan's metropolis will have a place where they can pitch their tents and spend the night in safety without any expense to them.

At one time the Michigan State Fair was considered one of the leading annual expositions in the United States, and proper steps should be taken to again establish it among the leaders. Frankly, we believe that Michigan can have a state exposition that is second to none and we hope the new officials will share this view with us.

HAVE YOU PUT AWAY THE MACHINERY?

HAVE you put away the machinery for the winter yet? The piece of machinery that stands in the field or under a tree all winter will not operate efficiently next season when every minute counts. One winter in the open, exposed to the rain and snow, is harder on a tool than years of wear, as has been proven in thousands of instances. If you have no tool shed build one, even if you have to borrow the money, because it will be a profitable investment, and get your valuable machinery under cover. Many tools a farmer owns tie up considerable capital and are used only a short period of time in the year. They will prove rather expensive in the long run if left for rust to get in its work, but with proper housing and care will last years to pay for themselves many times over. When putting machinery away for the winter a liberal use of grease, oils and paints, is also money profitably spent.

LOWERING TAXES

WE hear much nowadays about tax reduction, and we read many suggestions on which taxes should be cut or abandoned. Taxes are foremost in the minds of the people at present and without question will occupy the attention of Congress when it convenes next month. Of the many plans advanced all have merits and by picking the best from each one there is no question but a good program of reduction can be worked out. One part of most plans that we are not in favor of is to lower the income tax and exempt incomes of \$5,000 or less. There are millions of people in the United States who would not be paying one per cent of what they should towards the support of the government if it was not for the income tax. It is not fair to expect the property owners to supply all of the money and the others share the same benefits. And the man who contributes toward the support of his government feels a certain amount of responsibility as to the proper functioning of that government, he is interested in voting for the best officials and in the observance of the laws of his country. It is an unusual hired man that takes a real interest in a farmer's business, but if he becomes a partner, perhaps only in a small way, his outlook and feeling toward it change. Once it becomes partly his own business he feels a certain amount of responsibility as to its success or failure. The same is true in the business of government in our estimation, and we believe the income tax should stand, while any reductions should apply to taxes that bear heavily on the property holder who many times can not make enough money on his investment to provide an income to pay a tax on.

WHAT NEXT?

RECENTLY we received a little booklet and across the first page was "Farming by Wireless". Reading into the booklet we found that it was not what it had first seemed, being the radio program of an agricultural college, but it set us to thinking if the statement, "Farming by Wireless", would ever happen in our time, or was it possible. Sounds impossible at first but let us consider what has been done with radio within the last two or three years. Aeroplanes went into the air pilotless, flew about and returned to the earth, and all the time they were directed by a man with a radio who remained on the ground. Not long ago there appeared in the daily press a story about a driverless automobile traveling the streets of New York City, during a time of heavy traffic, and it was controlled by a man with a radio in another automobile following at some distance in the rear. Experiments have proven that radio can be used to stop motors of aeroplanes in the air and cause them to crash to earth. Right here in Michigan a test was conducted recently to prove that a train can be operated by radio and the test was very successful, the train being under perfect control at all times. Most of you have seen pictures in the daily press that were sent by radio, and it was recently stated that motion pictures had been sent for some distance and it would not be long before the owner of a radio receiving set could sit in his favorite chair in his own home and enjoy a moving picture with the characters speaking their parts. Who dare say that we may not farm by wireless some day?

THANKSGIVING

AGAIN Thanksgiving is but a few days off, and we have visions of the bountiful feed that most of us will sit down to on that day. We will not whet your appetite by naming over the many dishes that Mother will serve, but it is suffice to say that most of us menfolks will be in a stupor all of the rest of the day. We will marvel at the capacity of our stomach and express regret that we can not eat more, all in one breath. But let us not forget the purpose of Thanksgiving Day and its feast, and let us kneel down and thank our Heavenly Father for this year of prosperity and plenty.

WISE SPENDERS

A government bulletin which relates the story of the organization and management of 160-acre farms in a typical Corn-Belt section says, "Financially successful 160-acre farmers are generally wise spenders." They have comfortable homes with modern conveniences, efficient machinery for housekeeping as well as for raising crops. The tendency is to regard money spent for such improvements as an investment rather than an indulgence in personal comfort. It raises the standard of living and shows the children that farming is more than raising and selling crops. Not only does the farm family deserve the comforts and conveniences that make life more agreeable, but it is good business to take advantage of the things science and invention have created for the betterment of farm life.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

LAHONTAN VALLEY SUGAR COMPANY

"In 1921 some men came here selling stock in the Lahontan Valley Sugar Company, of Nevada, and as it looked like a good proposition my folks bought about \$1,500 worth. For a while they received letters but for a long time now they have been unable to find out anything about the company. Can you tell us anything about the company?"

THE Lahontan Valley Sugar Company is a defunct company having failed to pay its 1923-24 license tax and in accordance with the law, its charter has been temporarily revoked. So it cannot legally carry on business within the state of Nevada. The company may be reinstated by paying its back taxes and penalties.

CROOKED AGENT

It is human nature to be selfish but wouldn't this be a most uninteresting old world if everybody took no thought as to the welfare of the other fellow. If our only interest in life was self, with no thought of love or sacrifice for your neighbor, we would have a world most undesirable. It is the little sacrifices people make for us or we make for other folks that makes life worth living. During the past week we received a letter from a subscriber who was victimized by a shyster magazine agent and he wrote to us giving the whole story, asking that we publish it so that other readers might learn about this agent thus preventing their losing money. That is a real sacrifice, because many of us are victimized at some time but pride prevents most of us telling anyone about it.

Our subscriber was approached by a young man claiming to represent the "Home Comfort Magazine of Birmingham, Alabama" and was urged to subscribe to that publication. As an extra inducement the agent carried a box of toilet goods and a sample sauce dish offering each one who subscribed the choice of a 26-piece set of dishes or the toilet goods—to be delivered within a few days. The magazine and premium cost the victim \$1.50 right on the spot and he received a receipt from the agent showing he had "paid in full" for "Home Comfort Magazine" for one year and was to get a premium of "28-piece set dishes." Sounded like a real bargain to our subscriber so he handed over \$1.50, got his receipt and then awaited delivery of the dishes within a few days—but none showed up. Then he wrote to "Home Comfort Magazine of Birmingham, Alabama," giving a complete history of his deal with their agent, and a few days later his letter was returned to him and across the front the post office department had stamped "Not in Directory." So watch out for this fellow or any other who wants to sell you "Home Comfort Magazine of Birmingham, Alabama."

CHAIN SELLING

WE recently read a short article in the Indiana Farmers' Guide on chain selling of silk (?) hosiery that we believe is worth passing on to our readers. It may be that some of you have been solicited.

"There has recently come to our attention a plan of selling silk hos-

tery that reader would do well to accept with caution. It is a chain scheme, a woman buying a ticket for \$1.00 and then selling three more tickets to other women, and for the \$4.00 thus remitted to the company, five pairs of silk hose, said to be worth \$5.00, are obtained. A few years ago we knew of a firm selling silk petticoats by this method and the postoffice authorities stopped it.

"Chain selling is nothing new. It has been tried out a number of times with different articles. In theory it may appear legitimate but there are always some investors who will lose, for the success of the plan will depend upon everyone carrying out his part of the agreement even though the articles sold are worth the money. To those who have asked for our advice, we say we can not recommend the chain selling method."

REFUSE ADVERTISING

A MATEUR "eye doctors", who have had no experience or the proper training for testing eyes and fitting glasses, are today selling glasses to farm folks all over the country. There are companies that make cheap spectacles and employ agents to sell them at a nice profit. Only last week we received an advertising order from one of these companies. The advertisement read: "Agents: No competition selling spectacles, guaranteed to satisfy. Only \$3.98. Pay daily. We deliver collect. Nearly everybody buys. \$10.00-\$25.00 daily easily." We have no space in our columns for advertising of this type, so back it went in the next mail.

It is absurd to think that glasses can be fitted by any person who has not had the proper training or has not the proper equipment. Nine chances out of ten the spectacles you purchase from one of these agents are just the same as the ones your neighbor got from him. They are ground so that they magnify, and when things look larger and plainer through the glasses than with the naked eye one is apt to conclude that their eyes have been fitted properly. It is not true. There are many reasons for eye trouble and no two cases require exactly the same kind of glasses if the trouble is to be eliminated. Do not trust an agent with your eyesight; go to a qualified and established optometrist with the latest scientific instruments and be properly fitted.

GIVES US CREDIT

"Today I received \$4.50 from the of Chicago and I thank you for your help as I never would have received a refund if it had not been for you."—Mrs. C. L., Montcalm County, Mich.

ABOUT the middle of September we received a letter from Mrs. L. regarding a deal she had with a Chicago company, purchasing a self-heating iron which arrived with the handle broken. She advised the company returning the handle and they sent her another but it would not fit, so she returned it and received still another that failed to fit. Needing an iron real badly she went to town and purchased one, then returned the one she had purchased from the Chicago company requesting that they refund her money. They refused to do this, so she wrote us and we got in touch with them. The above letter speaks for itself.

MONEY WAS REFUNDED

"I received a check for \$3.95 from the — last Saturday. Thanking you for your services, I am, as ever a subscriber,"—Mrs. E. D., Berrien County, Mich.

MRS. D. ordered a crystal gazing ball from a Chicago company thinking that it would be an amusement at a party. When she received it she found it was not what she had supposed it to be, according to the catalog, so she returned it requesting they send her a dress as a substitute. "The crystal ball is not returnable" they replied. We wrote them for her and a few days later we received the above letter.

The Collection Box

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

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

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

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

Report ending November 13, 1925
Total number of claims filed..... 2738
Amount involved..... \$28,033.22
Total number of claims settled..... 2,377
Amount secured..... \$25,661.51

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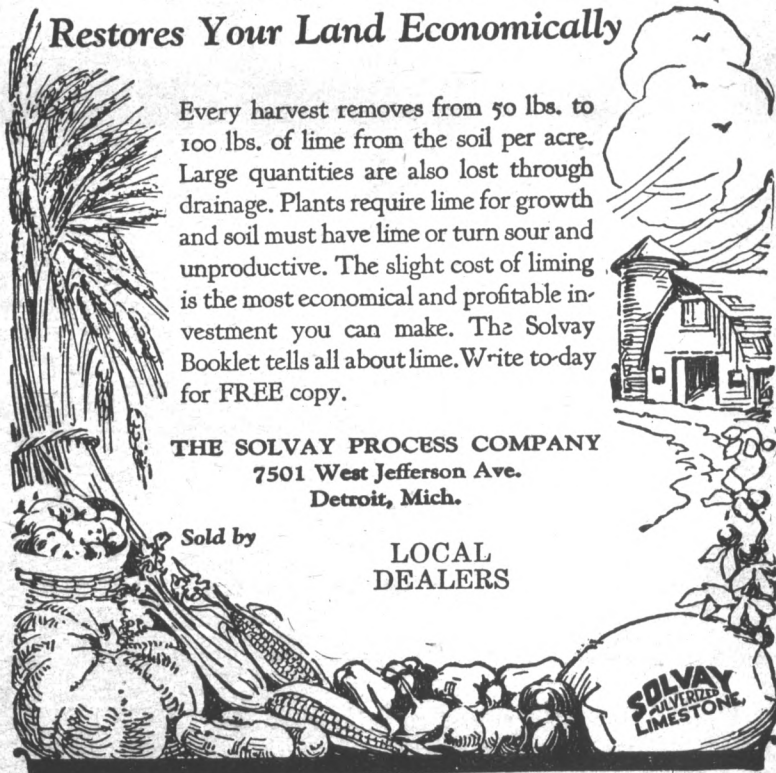
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NEW IDEAS FOR THANKSGIVING DINNER

ADD to your old standbys a few different dishes and also a few frills and you will give your Thanksgiving dinner a new note of up-to-dateness that is desirable.

If you stuff your Thanksgiving bird, use a new kind of stuffing for a change. Or perhaps it would be best not to stuff it at all and have the meat retain all its savory juices. Serve the turkey then with croquettes, such as sweet-potato, oyster or nut croquettes. Stuffed and baked vegetables are also nice to serve with the roast if stuffing or dressing has not been used in the bird.

Serve the cranberries in a salad, ice, spiced or as dessert cranberry Bavarian instead of the jelly or sauce. If you prefer the jelly, serve it in some novel form. Candy some cranberries. They are nice to garnish with and to serve with grapefruit as the first course. Add a tablespoon of the thick cranberry syrup to each grapefruit half and garnish the top with the candied cranberries.

Use them in an apple appetizer. Cut large tart apples into slivers the length of the apple; to a pint of these add a half-cup of sweet cider or bottled grape-juice and one-half cup of sweetened cranberry-juice; the juice of an orange or two or a little pineapple-juice may be added also if desired. Let the apple stand in this juice for a while and serve in sherbet-glasses with a candied cranberry or two on the top.

If pumpkin pie is served, why not add a few frills to it such as bits of preserved ginger added to whipped cream and piped around the edge of the pie before serving, or cream cheese whipped in with cream and piped in roses over the pie, or perhaps just a little shredded coconut sprinkled over it?

Try a butterscotch pie in place of a plain apple pie, or some fruit tarts. Mince pielets are nice if a special mince is used of candied fruits mixed with apples and nut-meats. Moisten with fruit-syrup or jelly. Top these pielets with a meringue or marshmallows melted if you like and you have something different.

Here is something new in the way of entrees or salads. Instead of the usual mashed and creamed vegetables add a baked stuffed vegetable of some sort. Boiled turnips formed into cups will hold buttered peas, beans or creamed corn. Boiled beets may be formed into cups which hold pickled walnuts or prunes—these to be served with the roast.

Stuffed onions and tomatoes are always nice, and also stuffed eggplant. Diced carrots, potatoes and turnips combined with a few peas are nice baked en casserole, moistened with a cream sauce or stock.

For a heavy meal nothing is nicer for dessert than a frozen fruit ice or a Bavarian cream made of fruit, especially if the dinner has commenced with soup or canapes instead of a fruit appetizer. If you have a fruit appetizer at the beginning of the meal and a fruit salad or cranberries, it would be all right to have for dessert a heavier pudding with a sauce.

The fish is stuffed with a mixture made of boiled blanched chestnuts, sliced sweet potato, onion and one apple combined. Just before removing this from the oven, cover with slices of tomato or lemon, sweet red and green peppers, and minced parsley. Have the oven very slow and let remain until these vegetables are tender. You can use the broiler for this.

The celery salad may be made by combining the apple or part of the apple that has been removed with a finely chopped celery and some chopped nut meats, and dress with mayonnaise before filling into the apple cups. Choose large red apples if you can obtain them, and leave the skins on to give color to the table.

WHY SHUT THEM UP?

WHY bother to shut in a cupboard the pots and pans and other kitchen utensils that are frequently used? The extra effort needed to open and shut cupboard doors can well be put to other uses. A row of hooks on the wall near the stove will take care of the sauce pans and skillets often needed. Egg-beaters, mixing spoons, paring knives

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: In 1621 the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth celebrated the first Thanksgiving Day to mark the end of a successful harvest, and it was often repeated during the next two centuries, but not until 1863 was the last Thursday of November in each year declared the official date. Annually since that year the Presidents of our country have issued proclamations announcing the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day, and this year it falls on the 26th of this month. When one stops to consider, what a lot they have to be thankful for. Think of the hardships endured by our Pilgrim Fathers who gathered around to partake of a feast and give thanks that day in 1621, then consider the life that we live today. We all live a life of ease compared to how our forefathers lived, and yet many of us are prone to complain. Sometimes I think the more we have the more we complain. Doesn't it seem that way to you? If we but stop and take a brief inventory we are often surprised at how many things we have to feel thankful for. And I do not think this should be only an annual event, it should be daily. Each evening before we go to sleep we ought to take a few moments to kneel down and thank God for the many things we have to be thankful for, then on Thanksgiving Day we can be extra appreciative for the entire year. May you have a most thankful Thanksgiving Day is the sincere desire of

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

measuring cups, and scissors might just as well hang within reach from the work table or the kitchen cabinet. Dish mops, scouring mitts, dish scrapers, and sink brushes may have small metal rings or screw eyes attached so that they may be hung conveniently by the sink, where they can be reached easily. A kitchen is woman's workshop, and the most convenient arrangement of her tools makes her tasks lighter. Use cupboards for the pots and pans less frequently needed, but keep the others close at hand.

SELECT COLORS SUITED TO TYPE

WOMEN are often tempted to wear colors unsuited to their type because of the popularity of those colors. Extension specialists in clothing suggest these combinations for various types:

1. Black or dark brown hair, brown, gray or blue eyes can usually wear blue of all shades, cream, ivory, golden and tan in browns, dark red, blue gray, all other shades of gray and mustard and amber yellow.

2. Olive skin, brown or black hair, blue or gray eyes: black, only when worn with cream collar or a touch of color; chestnut and golden brown, navy blue, warm shades of gray, crimson, old rose.

3. Dark sallow type. She must wear the dark and dull shades with touches of bright colored trimming, as rose, flame, orange.

4. Auburn hair with blue or brown eyes takes black, especially in thin materials, rich shades of brown, dull and dark greens, violet, pearl and dove gray, navy, peacock or dark blue.

5. Sallow blondes must be careful in choosing their colors, but they can wear soft gray combined with rich tones, as rose or burnt orange; dark red, navy blue, creamy white, rose.

6. Black hair, brown eyes and dark skin takes golden brown, black with touches of color, dark green, pale or dark blue, clear red or crimson, coral, pale or old rose, any yellow.

7. The golden haired girl with fair skin and blue eyes wears black, white, very dark brown, all shades of blue, delicate yellow, pale pink or old rose, warm shades of gray and green.

8. The elderly woman with gray hair should choose for her colors, black, if trimmed in color, creamy white, dark blue and violet.

The fleshy figure ought to wear "retiring" colors, as blue greens, blue, brown, gray and black, while thin figures need the "advancing" colors, red, yellow, orange, rose and bright blues to increase the size.

AN HOUR FOR LITTLE THINGS

SQUEAKY doors, windows that stick, a missing castor, drawers that won't pull out—any number of little things about the house need just a moment or so of attention, yet no one seems to have any time to give it. The squeak annoys everyone, each time the door opens, but who gets the oil can and puts a few drops of oil on the hinge? An hour probably would be time enough to take care of every one of these small sources of annoyance. Get a small supply of castors, an oil can, a bar of hard yellow soap—for drawers and windows that stick—a hammer and some nails for the bit of

A Farm Thanksgiving

AIN'T it great to be a farm wife when th' mornin's crisp an' cool, An' it's hurry-scurry here an' there t' get th' kids t' school? When th' air's so brisk an' racy, seems 'most good enough to eat, An' th' frosted fodder crackles underneath th' good man's feet; Apron over head, we linger out about th' feedin' pens, Throwin' out th' balanced rations t' th' chickens, ducks, an' hens; An' we wonder if that turkey cock that struts so proud an' gay Will be fat enough t' feed us all on glad Thanksgivin' Day?

An' when noontime brings th' hungry men a-troopin' in to eat, An' John says to th' hired man—"This cornbread can't be beat!" An' the air is warm an' sunny, an' full of promise; too, Of all the bounteous blessin's that th' season brings t' you; Oh, it's great t' be a farm wife, greatest blessin' God can give; Just to let us fill our mission an' as simple farm folks live; An' we look across th' table, an' we count th' hours away Till th' children will be home again with us Thanksgivin' Day.

Oh, it's great to be a farm wife, when th' evening chores are done, An' th' day has slipped by into night with th' settin' of th' sun; Th' evenin' meal all cleared away, th' stock an' poultry fed, Th' tired little school kids snugly tucked away in bed; An' we sit an' muse an' dream a bit about our next day's plan, While John is talkin' politics—he an' th' hired man. An' in fancy we can see them—the children far away. But who'll be troopin' back to us on the glad Thanksgivin' Day.

molding that has pulled loose; and some paste and a clean dust cloth for mending the torn piece of wall paper. All these in a box or basket or on a tray, with perhaps a few other little supplies for remedying other little lacks, constitute the travelling equipment for a tour of the house. Visit every room and note anything which cannot be taken care of by your tray. The relief from having all the little things fixed comes from the nerve-soothing effort of quiet doors, and smoothly working household machinery.

Personal Column

Remove Grease Stains from Felt.—Can you tell me how to take grease stains out of felt?—Mrs. T.

—We would recommend the use of absorbent substances—blotting paper, fuller's earth, brown paper, French chalk, powdered magnesia, or white talcum powder for felt or fine materials; corn meal or salt may be used for carpets, rugs, and other coarse materials.

The use of absorbents generally is effective only on spots of grease or oil unmixed with particles of dirt or metal. The advantage of using them are that the fabric is not wet and there is no danger of leaving a ring, as in the case of grease solvents. In using unglazed brown paper, lay it on each side of the stain and apply a warm iron. The grease is melted and is absorbed by the paper. To use the absorbent powders, lay the stained fabric upon a flat surface and spread a layer of the absorbent over the stain and work it around gently so as not to pull the fibers. As soon as it becomes gummy, shake or brush it off and repeat the process until the bulk of the stain is removed. Then apply another layer of the absorbent and allow it to remain over night, or longer if necessary. This removes all traces of the stain, and in case of slight stains the preliminary treatment is unnecessary. Then dust or brush off the absorbent thoroughly. If it is not convenient to let the stain stand over night, place a layer of cloth or brown paper over the absorbent and apply a warm (not hot) iron for several minutes. In the case of stains made by solid fats, which must be melted before they can be absorbed, the use of the warm iron is necessary.—Carrie L. Williams, Clothing Specialist, In Charge, Michigan State College.

Wants Recipes.—Will someone send a recipe for grape pie and one for a cooked frosting made with the yolks of eggs? Also one for frosting made with marshmallows? I guess everyone knows how to make angel food with two egg whites and a cup of hot milk, but can anyone send a recipe for a cake made with the hot milk only using two whole eggs? It is very light and will be yellow. I am anxious for the recipes as I know they are nice. Thank you.—Mrs. E.

—if you are well bred!

Types of Weddings.—Simple Weddings.—The simplest wedding is that in which bride and bridegroom, nearest relatives and a few intimate friends take part. Of this type is:

1. The "Dawn Wedding," a very personal innovation which brings together the members of the wedding party just before sunrise at some spot of great natural beauty, to be united just as the dawn touches the hills with its rosy fingers. The thought of nature thus irradiating the first day of the new life with the golden light of promise is a very charming one.

2. Simple garden weddings or spring weddings in a blossoming orchard are variations of the "nature" wedding already described.

3. The simple house or church wedding, with only members of the family, few or no guests present and decorations, etc., reduced to a minimum.

Weddings Between Elaborate and Simple.—This type of wedding includes every one of the many variations in which simplicity in some respects is combined with elaborations in others. The weddings which represent a medium between extreme simplicity and the lavish are in the great majority.

Elaborate Weddings.—1. The formal church wedding which unites hundreds of guests, and every possible elaboration in the way of clergy, ritual, costume, music, and attendance (bridesmaids, maid-of-honor, ushers, pages, etc.)

2. The formal house wedding where the solemnity of a parallel church function is secured by special decoration (the use of wooden standards with bouquets and white ribbon to make the bride's path to the altar, an actual temporary altar with altar-cloth, music, etc.) and a great number of guests.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Submit yourselves, therefore, to God.—James 4:7
Desire only that His will be done. He knows—and you do not—what is best. His grace is sufficient for you, no matter what comes.

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Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle. Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

5¢ RUB-NO-MORE 5¢

For milk bottles,
Cans and dairy urns,
Use Rub-No-More,
It routs the germs.

WASHING POWDER 5¢

Recipes

Salt Rising Bread.—At noon set the rising as follows: One cup mashed potatoes, four level tablespoons corn meal, two level tablespoons sugar, one teaspoon salt, one quart boiling water. Place where it will keep warm (this is very essential) in the morning pour off the liquid only and blend with it one pint of sweet milk heated and cooled to luke warm, add one and one-half teaspoons salt, two tablespoons shortening and enough flour to make a soft batter a trifle thicker than cake batter. Stir lightly, do not beat. Set in warm place to get light about one and one-half hours. When risen to double in bulk stir in warm flour to make a dough that can be kneaded. Knead fifteen to twenty minutes then mold into loaves at once. Let rise to double in bulk and bake in quick oven. If flour browns in five minutes in the oven it is all right to bake. Remember warmth is necessary. I have tested this many times, it never fails.—Mrs. P. H., North Branch, Mich.

Carrots and Peas.—Wash, scrape and cut young carrots into cubes. Cook in salt water until done. Drain, add an equal quantity of cooked croon peas. Season with butter salt and pepper, or serve with white sauce.

Olive and Egg Filling.—Chop very fine six hard-boiled eggs and a dozen olives, and then add a chopped sweet pepper or some paprika, and enough boiled dressing to make of the right consistency to spread.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

131.—Over 50 kinds of seeds for seeds, hardy plants or bulbs. Must write first.—Mrs. Floyd Erskin, Vestaburg, R2, Michigan.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

5278. A Stylish Youthful Model.—Crepé satin or kasha would be smart for this design, or one could have broadcloth with velvet, or satin with velvet. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 3 1/2 yards of one material 40 inches wide and 1 yard of contrasting material 40 inches wide, if made as illustrated in the large view. Width of dress at lower edge is 52 inches.

5271. Comfortable, Stylish Dress for Mature Figure with Slender Hips.—Crepé and figured silk are here combined. This model is also attractive in kasha or charmeuse. The Pattern is cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. To make as illustrated in the large view for a 46 inch size, will require 6 1/2 yards of plain material 40 inches wide and 1/2 yard of figured material. Also 1 1/2 yard of lining for the underbody 36 inches wide. If made with short sleeves 6 1/2 yards of plain material is required. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yard.



5282. A Charming Suit for the "Small Boy."—This design will develop well in seersucker or linen, or in velvet, flannel or jersey cloth. The sleeves may be in wrist or elbow length. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. If made of one material a 4 year size will require 2 1/2 yards of material. If made as illustrated in the large view 2 1/2 yards of one material are required and 1/4 yard of contrasting material for collar, cuffs, pocket and belt.

5279. A Dainty Frook for a Little Girl.—Dimity, challie, China silk, crepe or rep could be used for this design. It may be finished with short or long sleeves. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. To make the model as illustrated in the large view for a 6 year size will require 2 1/4 yards of one material and 1/4 yard of contrasting material 36 inches wide for pockets, cuffs and collar facings.



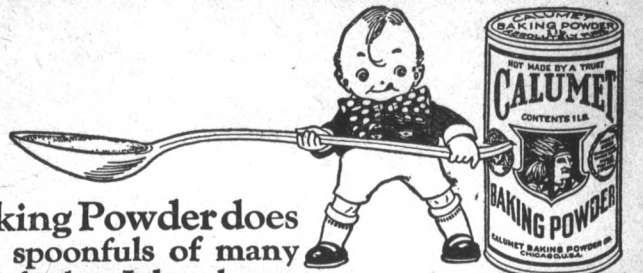
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The Children's Hour

Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

THANKSGIVING AT GRANDMA'S

THERE'S turkey, of course, on the table, With cranberry sauce standing near; One can eat just as much as he's able Without hearing, "You'll be sick, dear."

For Grandma believes at Thanksgiving One can eat lots of turkey and cake; She don't make one tired of living By hinting one's stomach will ache.

I can't see the reason of roasting And making things spicy and sweet, If, when they are done, folks keep boasting They're too rich for people to eat.

My Grandma is sure when she's cooking The things that she cooks can be "et," She isn't a woman that's looking For trouble from good things, you bet.

She says that our stomachs, like rubber, Can stretch to a wonderful size; So she's never stingy with "grub"—ner Don't stint folks in cookies and pies.

So she makes Thanksgiving just splendid— There's plum pudding, turkey and cake, Nuts, apples and mince pies, all blended, Till there isn't room left for an ache.

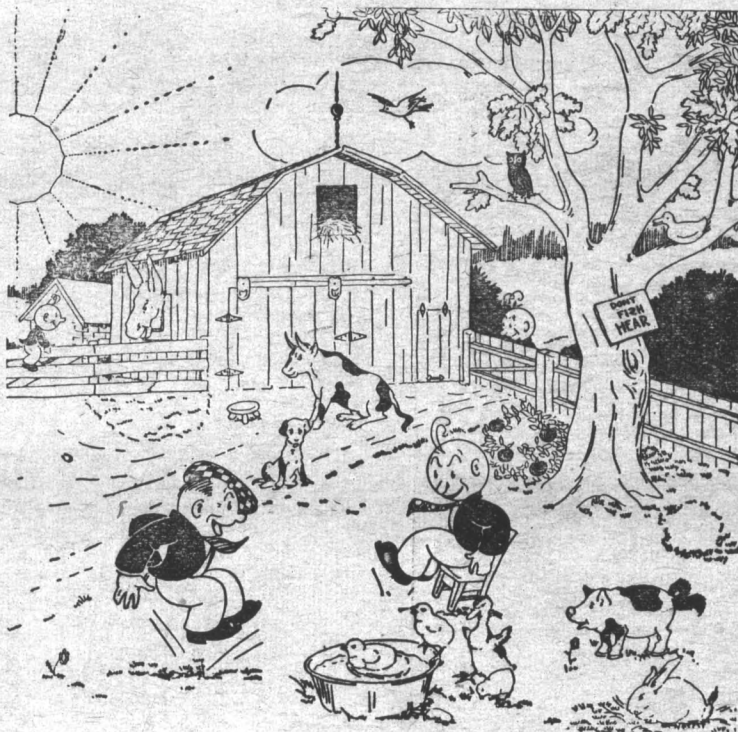
Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written before so thought I would write and see if Mr. Waste Basket is awake when my letter arrives. I have read the M. B. F. for a long time and love the Children's Hour. I guess I had better de-

scribe myself now. I am about five feet tall. I have dark brown hair and dark brown eyes. I will be twelve years old the second of November. I am in the seventh grade. I go to a country school. I have to walk one mile. I do not mind the walk in spring and fall. In the winter my brother takes me. I have one sister and two brothers. My father died when I was six years old. I live on a hundred and twenty acre farm. My brothers do all the farm work. I have an Uncle living with us. I hope that my letter will be in print. I am hoping that you will let me be your niece.—Gladys Shippy, Route 1, Fife Lake, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written before, but would like to enter your merry circle. I live on a two hundred and forty acre farm. I have a brother that goes to high school and a sister who is in the fifth grade, I am in the eighth grade and like school very much. I have a lame knee and so can not go to school just now. I am eleven years old. My birthday will be January 21st. I have a little over a mile to go to school. We live three and one-half miles from the nearest town. I have brown hair (not dark brown) and brown eyes. We take THE BUSINESS FARMER and like it very much. I hope that some of the cousins will write to me. Your niece.—Ruth Breitenwisher, R2, Manchester, Michigan.

Because a man never knows when fortune will smile at him or misfortune break into his house, is no reason why he should not always be ready to embrace one or to fight the other.

What's Wrong in This Picture?



ANOTHER CONTEST

DEAR girls and boys: Recently a city artist came into our office to see the editor about making some drawings for the paper. The editor wanted some good drawings but he was afraid that the artist, having been born and raised in the city, might not be able to draw true pictures of farm life, so he suggested that he submit something along that line for consideration. The above is the drawing he brought in. After one glance at it the editor hurriedly excused himself and stepped into my office where he burst out laughing. I asked for an explanation and he placed the drawing in front of me saying "Isn't that a wonderful and true picture of barnyard life?" For a moment I was puzzled to know just what he meant, and then I began to notice the several mistakes in the picture. We both had a hearty laugh and then began to count the errors we could find. Guess how many we found. I suggested that he let me use the picture on the boys' and girls' page to see how many of you could find the mistakes and he consented. To make this extra interesting to you I am going to make it a regular contest and offer prizes. The first one to find all of the mistakes and send me a letter telling just what these mistakes are will receive a cash prize of \$2; the one who is second will receive a fountain pen; third prize will consist of a box of paints. And the first ten to find the mistakes and send in letters will each receive one of our new buttons printed in blue and gold with our motto, "Do Your Best" right across the center, providing they have not already received one. The contest closes December 1st at 1 o'clock in the afternoon but I suggest you get your letter in early.—UNCLE NED.

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WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

MURDERED BY MOBS

DEAR EDITOR: The recent instances in two of our southern states in which men of the negro race were murdered by mobs of the white race demands more than a passing notice.

In the first place a negro who had attacked a white woman was taken from the officers who had arrested him and burned at the stake by a mob. In the second instance an insane negro who had killed one of the female attendants in the Asylum where he was confined was taken by a mob and chained to a tree and then beaten to death.

In the first instance the negro did not have murder in his heart while those who took his life did have murder in their hearts and in the second case the insane negro was not responsible for killing the woman while those who killed him in a cruel manner were responsible and it would appear that our national government has a duty to do in this matter, the constitution requiring that no person shall be deprived of his life or liberty without due process of law.

The writer of these lines was early taught that the color of the skin does not and cannot determine the character of the person and it may be right to call the attention of those murderers of those negroes to the fact that in the days of African slavery it was members of the white race who cohabited with their female slaves and later sold the product of their lust on the auction block. And it was the official act of the lamented, noble President Abraham Lincoln who freed the slaves and prevented the repetition of such crimes.—J. T. Daniells, Clinton County.

MORE ABOUT PLANTING "IN THE MOON"

DEAR EDITOR: In reply to Mr. Standish, Mason county, in regards as to why we planted our corn in the Full Moon; we aim to do so three days ere the Full, if right sign for quick strong germination. We had to take April 28th, fruitful sign, in first quarter of New Moon, less strength, longer germination, but the fruitful sign gave the required quick germination to mature in this northern climate ere frost, with Mars (planet) ruling of slow growth and draughty.

Alfalfa and sweet clover, July 14th, last quarter 12th, new moon 20th. We caught the strong sign for sturdy root strength to resist winter freezing, good strong roots will grow tops. It came right up through heat, draught and moisture receding.

Potatoes planted April 23rd. New moon 22nd. As the moon's influences were ascending for top growth we caught the big, strong semi-fruitful sign, if not so large a crop more goes over the screen than a huge crop of smaller sizes.

We had to take this sign as the other signs from full moon were all of slow growth and barren. Planets influences likewise. We aim to plant right after full moon if fruitful sign for all root-crops growth under ground where the decreasing moon's influences give strength for the expansion of seed germination, not to lie there and rot. Our potatoes were harvested and in market two weeks before snow, stocks dead, potatoes well matured, also corn all would have been harvested earlier, but were busy with other work.

"And the signs shall be for the days and for the seasons."

The moon's influence on the earth is marvelous when the apparent manifestations are the phenomena of the rising and falling of the tide. The earth under the moon's influences, acts as though breathing, expanding and contracting. If it were not for the effect of the moon's influences, coal and other minerals, metals would not develop and change in size, weight, color and appearances.

Does not the moon act as a reflector, not alone for the sun, but for all the other planets, and produce on the earth, the human, mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms according to the nature of the ruling planet?—Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Brown, Antrim County.



Go slow, men

when you pay out good money for feed

Before you buy more of the feed you are now using, find out how many pounds of that feed you use to get 100 lbs. of milk.

If it is 40 to 50 lbs.—go slow in buying.

Look around. Investigate. Do some figuring and thinking.

It takes only 25 to 30 lbs. of Unicorn to produce 100 lbs. of milk.

Figure out on paper what that much saving in feed is worth to you—and then make Unicorn prove it.

Buy a month's supply and give Unicorn a trial in your own barn.

Unicorn will save from 10 to 50 cents on every 100 lbs. of milk your cows produce.

Unicorn can be fed straight or mixed in any proportion from 75 Unicorn and 25 your own grain, down to 50-50 with good clover or alfalfa.



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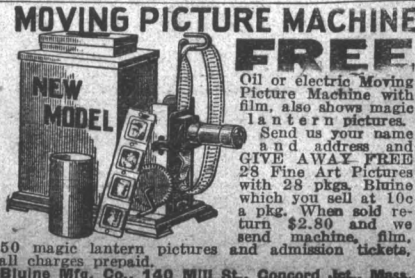
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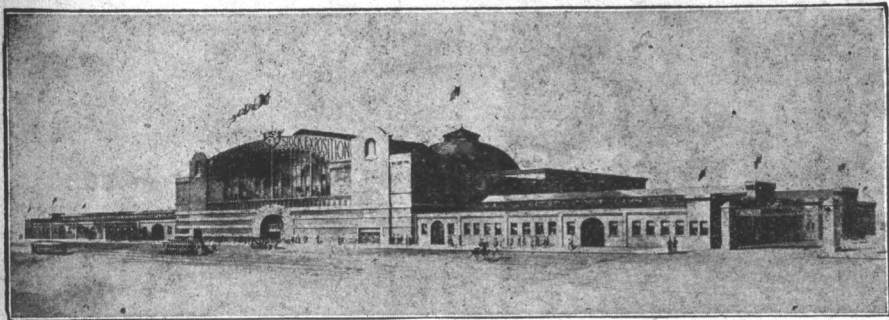
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ABERDEEN-ANGUS: Wednesday, December 2, 1:00 P. M. For information write W. H. Tomhave, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

HEREFORD: Friday, December 4, 1:00 P. M. For information write R. J. Kinzer, 300 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

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J. C. HUTZELL
DRUGGIST

PROBLEMS OF A MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

(Continued from Page 4)

All of this does not mean that the membership should not always be alert to see that their officials do not betray the interests with which they have been intrusted. This is a duty of the member just as it is the duty of the citizen to know about the honesty of his public officers. But distrust should not be founded upon ignorance nor upon hearsay. There are sources of authoritative information and the membership of any cooperative should go to the place where reliable information can be secured.

Two Sides to Question

There are two sides to this membership relationship question. It is surely, the duty of the officials to inform the members of the activities of the association. On the other hand, it is the duty of the member to go to the proper sources for information about the activities. Not long ago, I learned that in a certain section of the country some members of a cooperative milk marketing organization charged that its officers held stock in one of the large distributing companies which was buying their milk. These rumors, I am informed, spread broadcast over the territory and did much to cause some of the farmers to lose confidence in their officials. The member in this instance failed to do their duty to the organization to which they were obligated—through virtue of their membership—by permitting these false reports to go unanswered. It is not difficult to find out who owns stock in any corporation.

Another report which I knew to be circulated was that the vice-president of another association was drawing a salary of \$15,000.00 a year. As a matter of fact, this man was paid only for the actual days which he worked for the association and this pay was very nominal. This rumor could have been stopped—and it was the duty of the membership to stop it—if a letter of inquiry had been written to the secretary of the association asking for information on the matter. Or, if the secretary could not be trusted to give the facts, a demand could have been made to inspect the records.

The officials of any cooperative have a big job to perform the duties with which they are charged and keep the membership informed about the things which are happening and about market conditions. The members should be very diligent in studying the market problems and what the officials are actually doing in their interests. Every member should remember that there are certain persons who are interested in breaking up farmers' cooperative organizations and that in most instances rumors about the disloyalty of officers, enormous expenses, and exorbitant salaries are spread by those who have an axe of their own to grind.

In going back over the history of farmers' organization we shall find, I think, that in most instances it is best to take the word of the farmers' own representatives rather than that of some self-appointed benefactor. If, after a fair investigation, these officials are found to be dishonest, inefficient, or not working in the interest of those they represent, they should be replaced without delay.

DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

RATIO BETWEEN MUSCLE AND BONE GROWTH

MUSCLE has a tendency to grow faster than bone; for this reason we often find a small, chuffy pig that is very fat; this was more common a few years ago, when our hogs were of the lard type, than it is now; there is still a tendency for the ordinary methods of feeding to produce too rapid growth of muscle without a corresponding growth of bones. This is brought about by supplementing the rations of the pig with feeds that are rich in proteins and carbohydrates, but most rations are usually lacking in sufficient mineral content to produce as rapid growth in the skeleton as is taking place in the muscular tissues. Drylot fed pigs will suffer more from this deficiency than those that have access

Extra quarts
from every cow
by stopping
feed waste

AFTER the change from pasturage to the heavier, drier winter feeds four cows out of five fail to fully digest and assimilate all of the milk-making values in the food they consume.

You can stop this waste and add extra quarts daily to the production of your cows by giving them the aid of Kow-Kare in their regular diet. This all-medicine invigorator has a wonderful stimulating and building-up effect on the entire set of milk-making organs. Kow Kare rescues many feed dollars that otherwise would be wasted.

Do not confuse Kow-Kare with highly stimulating concentrates and so-called stock feeds. It is not a food, and provides none of the elements of forced feeding. It is a medicine that the average cow's system urgently needs to convert nature's foods into a paying volume of milk, especially in winter.

A tablespoonful in the feed at intervals, governed by conditions, puts more milk in the pails—and all the while it is building sturdy health into your cows.

FREE BOOK
On Cow Diseases

For cows "Off Feed" or suffering from such ailments as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc., Kow-Kare is the safe and sure corrective. Used by thousands of dairymen for thirty years. Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor," filled with dairy information, free on request.

Kow-Kare comes in two sizes, \$1.25 and 65c—at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Sent by mail, postpaid, if your dealer is not supplied.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
Dept. 12, Lyndonville, Vt.

Always
in this
Can
Two
Sizes



A
Money Making Pack-
age for Your Dairy



Dewberry Plants

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

MARSHALL VINEYARD, Paw Paw, Michigan.

WHEN WRITING TO
ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER

to legumes or other good pasture. When the muscles grow faster than the skeleton, the pigs quite generally show external evidence of it in broken down pastures, as indicated by their walking on their dewclaws, and by their breaking down in the back; either of these troubles is very common in fat hogs and particularly in show animals that are forced for rapid growth and a heavy weight. If the animal had had a ration that furnished the proper amount of bone-building materials there is not a single reason why the skeleton should not be strong enough to enable the animal to walk up straight on its toes, and to carry a straight top line.—Dr. George H. Conn.

VICTORIA HOGS

Can you tell me where we could buy some "Victory" hogs? They were white, short nose, straight ears, a small hog but great running on pasture.—J. B., Tawas City, Mich.

I HAVE never heard of the breed of hogs known as the Victory. Several years ago there were a number of herds known as the Victoria hogs but I have not seen one of these hogs for several years, however, and know of no herd in the State at the present time. Neither can I find a name of any organization which is registering the Victoria hogs and therefore, safely assume that they are not being bred to any extent.

The Victoria hogs very closely resemble the small Yorkshire. The small Yorkshire is now registered by the Improved Small Yorkshire Club of America, of which Mr. F. B. Stewart, of Espyville, Pennsylvania, is secretary.

I might add that the hogs of the short thick type, which the Victoria represented have not been popular with swine growers for a great many years.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor in Animal Husbandry, Michigan State College.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

COW SLOBBERS

I have a cow which slobbers bad. When standing in the barn over night will slobber about two gallons. She is worst in rainy weather. The cow is in good health in all other ways.—F. S., Wheeler, Mich.

YOU would likely find what the trouble is with your cow if you would have some one hold her mouth open while you made an inspection of it. It is due to one of two things most likely and they are a split tooth or to a wooden tongue or lumpy jaw. If it is due to the last named her tongue will be large and stiff and she will have difficulty in handling it. If you will examine her and then let us know which it is we will send you information as to how best to handle it to the best advantage. If it is due to a bad tooth then you must have it removed by a veterinarian. It is not often that such a condition is due to other causes such as an inflammation of the saliva producing glands, hence our asking you for more information. There are however other causes of slobbering but they would not last any length of time and would no doubt be easily recognized.

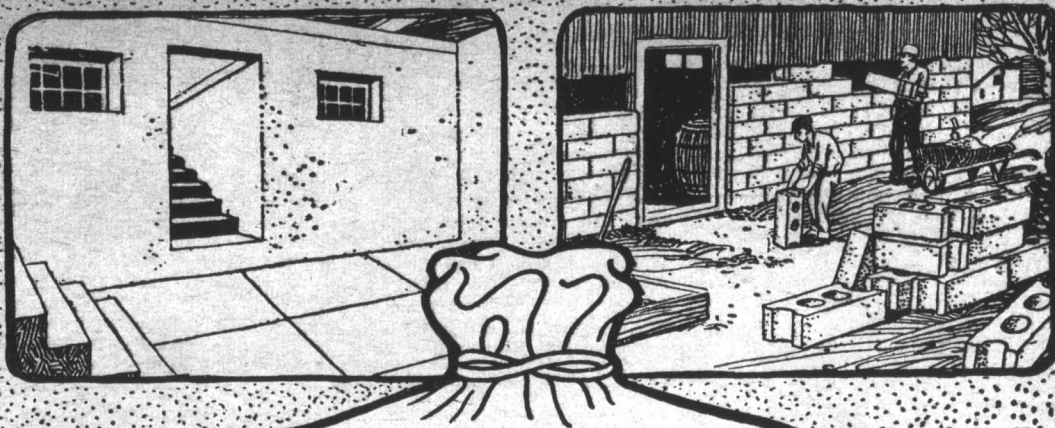
Efficient dairy cows will return a profit on grain feed even when the pasture is good. A small quantity of summer grain keeps up the milk flow and builds up the cow for the winter. A light mixture of medium protein content is good.

Uncle Ab says that folks who can make decisions don't need to waste time in conferences.

The tractor has come to stay, but the draft horse will be here for a long time, because tractors cannot wholly replace him.

CANCER—FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

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



Make those improvements during the cold months

ALPHA CEMENT

can be handled simply and easily during cold weather. Use good sand and stone, or gravel, and follow directions given in the helpful 112-page, illustrated handbook, "Alpha Cement—How to Use It," free from the ALPHA dealer in your community.

Thousands of progressive farm-owners build floors, foundations, steps, small bases, troughs, posts, blocks, etc. during fall and winter when they and their helpers have more time.

Make your plans for building fire-proof, rot-proof, rat-proof, rust-proof ALPHA CEMENT improvements in the months ahead. The local ALPHA dealer is ready with high-quality cement and service.

Alpha Portland Cement Company

CHICAGO, ILL. EASTON, PA. Pittsburgh
Battle Creek, Mich. Ironton, Ohio St. Louis Baltimore
Philadelphia Boston New York

The ALPHA Dealer is the Cement-Service man of your community—
"Call on him"

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

November 27, 1925.—Holsteins, G. V. Ripley, Dr. Barker, Chas. Whipple, Bellevue, Mich.

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

CATTLE

GUERNSEYS

MAY—GUERNSEYS—ROSE

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED Bull calves out of Dams up to 877 pounds fat. Sired by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. The homes of bulls: Shuttlewick May Rose Sequel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbeck's Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011.18 fat, 772 fat and 810 fat. GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE J. HICKS, Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL, Seven mo. old. Large type Poland China Swine, both sex. ARTHUR J. WOOD, Dryden, Mich.

FOR THE BEST GUERNSEY DAIRY CALVES. Seven weeks old at \$20 each, will ship C. O. D. Write L. TERWILLIGER, Rt. 1, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD STEERS

70 Wt. Around 1080 lbs. 90 Wt. Around 800 lbs.
82 Wt. Around 720 lbs. 87 Wt. Around 800 lbs.
98 Wt. Around 500 lbs. 98 Wt. Around 450 lbs.
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.

V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co. Iowa.

HEREFORDS—OLDEST HERD IN U.S.
We have some good bulls for sale. Farmers prices. CRAPO FARMS, Swartz Creek, Mich.

JERSEYS

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

SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORN BULL 18 Mo. Old, Red Duchess of Gloster, a real red-herder. Also other bulls, red white and roan; cows; Heifers and Shropshire rams for sale. W. E. Morrish and Sons, Flint, R5, Mich.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—ABOUT 75 HEAD OF FEEDING lambs at \$14.00 per hundred. To be delivered the first part of November. E. RUHSERT, Guster, Michigan.

SHROPSHIRE

Registered Shropshires

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

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

HAMPSHIRE

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

SWINE

HAMPSHIRE

SPRING BOARS NOW READY TO SHIP. Bred Gilts later for spring farrow. JOHN W. SNYDER, R4, St. Johns, Mich.

PET STOCK

RABBITS

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

DOGS

REGISTERED MALE AND FEMALE AIRDALE puppies. Three months old, \$10 each. E. L. PERINE, Rt. 1, Box 29, Maple Rapids, Mich.

(POULTRY ADS WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 28)

In Western Canada With Farm Paper Editors

(Continued from Page 4)

boast of my ability as a horseman. The trip into the mountains was up hill and I managed it fairly well, except when the horse trotted. Returning it was all down hill and my horse knew it was nearly time to eat, making a bad combination because he insisted on keeping up a stiff-legged trot the entire five miles. It was a trip that shall linger long in my memory because I was so strongly impressed with it, both physically and mentally.

After dinner that evening a dance was held for our special benefit and some danced while others tried to. The ones who "tried" to dance were the folks who had gone on the ride. We had to be brave and pretend we enjoyed the dance, or we never would have heard the last of it. Late that night we returned to our train

to continue our return trip, the next stop to be Edmonton, the farthest point north we visited.

It was raining when we arrived in Edmonton the next morning and the roads were so muddy that we could not take the long ride into the farming sections the citizens of that city had planned for us. However, luncheon was to be served at Fort Saskatchewan so our special train was moved to that station where we were met with autos and transported to the hall where a bountiful spread greeted our eyes. Several speeches were made and the president of the editors' association, C. A. Cobb, from Georgia, made about the best one of the entire trip. Mr. Cobb declared it was because his favorite dish, fried chicken, was served. It was relished (I mean

the chicken) by all, I can assure you. Although roads were very slippery several of us were determined to see some of the farms about here so citizens took us out in their cars for an hour's drive. On this drive we saw wheat that when threshed this fall no doubt yielded 50 bushels to the acre. We talked with one farmer whose wheat last year went 48 bushels to the acre and he declared he was sure it would do considerably better this year as the heads were much larger.

Our party returned to Edmonton in the afternoon and was taken on a tour of inspection of the Alberta University Agricultural College farm and a visit to the Parliament Building. We were entertained at dinner that evening by the board of trade. Edmonton is the capital of the province of Alberta and has a population of about 65,000. The farming land around this city is declared to be some of the finest that can be

found in western Canada and we were sorry that the weather prevented our making a tour of some length.

Buffalo National Park is located at Wainwright, our next stop, and we arrived there the next morning to stay for three hours to give all an opportunity to visit the park. The Buffalo National Park comprises in the neighborhood of 100,000 acres, is the largest wild animal enclosure and contains the largest pure-bred buffalo herd in the world. There are nearly 8,000 head of buffalo within the 9-foot fence that surrounds the park. Other animals living in the park include about three hundred elk, 1000 mule deer, a small herd of yak, and several head of moose and antelopes.

We continued our way eastward, arriving in Saskatoon, in the province of Saskatchewan, about the middle of the afternoon. From the depot we were taken in cars for a ride about the city and out to the University of Saskatchewan where we heard interesting talks on agriculture in the province and saw some of the livestock owned by the University. Green feed is very popular with the farmers in this province and their favorite silage is sunflowers.

Saskatoon has a population of about 26,000 and is an educational center as it possesses the University of Saskatchewan and its Agricultural College, a provincial Normal School, Collegiate Institution, two Theological Colleges, and a dozen large schools costing from \$120,000 to \$150,000 each.

The citizens committee entertained us with a fine dinner after which we again boarded our train and were off for Winnipeg. It was nearly noon when we pulled into the station and we had until 4 o'clock in the afternoon before we left for the border and the United States, and the majority of us spent the time sightseeing. We again changed railroads when we left Winnipeg going back to the Canadian Pacific which carried us safely to the border and the Soo Line, over which we travelled to Minneapolis and St. Paul in Minnesota, where some members of our party left us, and then on to Chicago where the remaining members went their several ways, but all arriving at the same place—home.

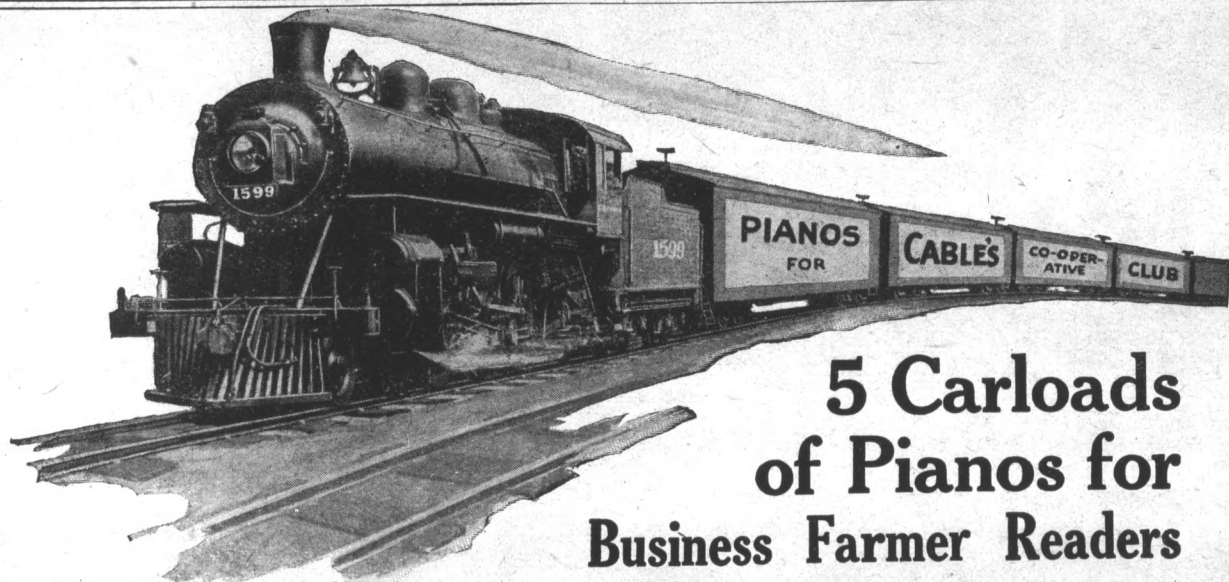
It was a wonderful trip to me, this tour of western Canada, and I have enjoyed immensely writing about it because I went back in memory and took the trip over again when putting it down on paper. It is a trip that I shall always remember and recall often because of pleasant memories connected with it. It gave us an opportunity to learn that the border between our countries is only an imaginary line and our cousins on the other side of this line have the same problems that we have. And we found that many of our own countrymen have migrated to Canada because of its opportunities, while men from Canada have come to the United States to make their home. The fine way we were all treated by our hosts, the Dominion Government, the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways, as well as the wonderful hospitality extended to us on every hand, can not be forgotten. Yes, it was a wonderful trip.

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.)



5 Carloads of Pianos for Business Farmer Readers

FIVE solid carloads of fine Pianos for readers of this paper! Five carloads of Pianos to be distributed to homes who took advantage of our co-operative Club Plan recently organized through the efforts of this paper and the co-operation of the Greta Cable Piano Factories. Grands, Uprights and Player-Pianos—all the very latest models—all instruments of superior quality. Through our special Club Plan our members deal direct with this great factory. This means a big saving in cost for every member. It means direct factory responsibility—a direct factory guarantee of satisfaction—easier terms of payment—smaller initial deposit—greater satisfaction all around. If you missed out on the earlier announcements of this great co-operative Club Plan, act now and get your reservation in for the next shipment. Now is the time, before it is too late.

If you do not care to buy now a small deposit will hold your Piano for Christmas or later delivery.

DON'T MISS OUT ON THESE CLUB PLAN BENEFITS

1. You receive the Piano for Free Trial in your own home, and a guarantee of full and final satisfaction.
2. You are allowed a special plan of easy time payments, with a small initial payment that any home can afford.
3. You are not charged for freight—factory delivers to your home, all charges prepaid.
4. You have the privilege of a Free Course in Music Lessons for any member of your family.
5. You are given unrestricted exchange privilege within a year, with full credit for what you have previously paid.
6. You are allowed the choice of the very latest models in Grand, Upright or Player—all highest quality guaranteed instruments.
7. You receive a binding, long-time warranty, insuring your absolute satisfaction.
8. Your family is relieved of any further payments if member dies.
9. You deal direct with the world's greatest Piano Factories, saving you \$90 to \$140 on a highest quality

THREE BEAUTIFUL MODELS AVAILABLE UNDER THE CLUB PLAN AT SAVINGS OF \$90 TO \$140



Baby Grand—Very newest design, elegantly finished. Deep, rich tone, full-volume. Finest construction throughout.



Latest Model Upright—Staunch construction assures lifetime of good service. Perfect, lasting tone; beautifully finished casework.



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Send for FREE Booklet describing instruments fully, details of Club Plan Offer, Special Club Prices and Terms. It costs you nothing to investigate this wonderful opportunity. New Club now forming. Send coupon today!

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Michigan Business Farmer Piano Club Dept.
Cable Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Please send full details of the Piano Club without obligation to me.
I am interested in ☐ Upright ☐ Player ☐ Grand
Name _____ Street _____ City _____

Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk Becomes More Valuable Daily

Below is quoted an extract from an article by a well versed poultry expert—its message is of prime importance to all poultry raisers.

"Things have changed since father was a boy. We do not take so much for granted now but we investigate and find out just what effect certain foods have on poultry and of late years we have learned that milk is a great food for poultry, old or young. Our own experience has led us to believe that much of the bowel trouble in chicks can be prevented by the use of milk. We have satisfied ourselves on this score. We also believe that growing chicks make more rapid growth when milk is included in their bill-of-fare. As for laying hens we like to use milk to increase production. We realize that you will begin to say that it looks as if milk was a great food and we believe just that.

"One reason for this delay of recognition of the value of milk has been due to the difficulty in its use. Milk may easily cause digestive disturbances unless the dishes are kept sanitary. With the introduction of dried buttermilk this objection is overcome as the dried milk is simply mixed with the mash. Poultrymen have no excuse now for not using milk. It is so easy to use that we predict a far greater use in the future than in the past and if you knew how greatly it was being used right now you might be surprised."

—From The Poultry Keeper, Sept. 1925.

Write for circulars and complete data on buttermilk feeding.

Collis Products Company
Dept. 560 CLINTON, IOWA
Shipments made from either St. Paul, Minn. or Omaha, Neb.

EASY TO MAKE HENS LAY

Says Poultry Expert

Simple Method Often Doubles and Triples Egg Production During Moulting and Winter Months

Mr. W. B. Mack, the widely known poultry specialist, says: "There is no reason why poultry raisers should not get two or three times as many eggs during the moulting and winter as they do."

Mr. Mack says, "the reason hens loaf during the moulting and winter is because certain elements are missing in the feed at this time of year which are needed to keep the generative organs in a healthy laying condition."

Last winter more than fifty thousand poultry raisers proved that Mr. Mack is right in asserting that the missing elements can be supplied by simply adding certain mineral elements to the fowl's drinking water, thus insuring a plentiful supply of eggs at highest prices. Many who used Mr. Mack's system reported getting two and three times as many eggs as ever before. For instance, Mrs. F. Gaston, well known Texas poultry raiser, writes, "Mr. Mack's system and secret mineral compound sure makes them lay. Instead of getting no eggs I now get 17 to 20 eggs a day from 24 hens."

Mr. Mack is glad to help all poultry raisers and will send any reader of this paper full instructions for using his system and two regular \$1 packages of his secret mineral compound for only \$1 and postage by collect on delivery mail, on 10 days' free trial.

Don't send any money, but just your name and address, and the two packages will be mailed at once. You can sell one package to a neighbor and get your own free, as one package should be sufficient for your flock. Furthermore, after using my system 10 days if your hens aren't livelier, healthier and laying at least twice as many eggs simply send back the unused part of the mineral compound and your money will be returned. This offer is fully guaranteed and should be accepted at once by every progressive poultry raiser. W. B. Mack, 241 Davidson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.—(Adv.)

CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in feed mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus more capacity, lighter draft, longer life.

"For 14 years have used a Bowsher Mill, grinding many thousands of sacks of feed for both myself and neighbors. It answers me good as ever."
M. S. Swartz, Glasgow, Mo.

10 sizes, \$5 to \$40. H. P. Write for free catalogue.
A. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

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

Poultry Department

FEEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION

THE problems of poultry feeding require good judgment and keen observation. Hens fed for egg production should have rations high in food elements, which are found in eggs. A balanced ration for laying hens is a combination of food stuffs into the proper proportion to produce the desired results. While grains form a large proportion of the hen's diet, it should be remembered that one of the first principles of poultry feeding is that the hen can not do well if fed on a strictly grain ration.

Corn is the most popular and important grain. On farms where corn is raised, it is probably best to feed it whole, and shelled from the cob. If your corn crop did not mature sufficiently to make it possible to shell, use it with caution.

Mash is a mixture of finely ground feeds made largely from mill by-products and animal by-products. It carries the bulk of the protein of the ration, provides for the rebuilding of worn out body tissues, and the white of the egg. It is not as palatable as the grain, and if fed dry, is seldom over eaten. This permits it to be fed in an open hopper available to the fowls at all times.

Mash
20 per cent corn meal, 20 per cent ground oats, 20 per cent bran, 20 per cent middlings, 20 per cent meat scrap.

In addition, we would recommend adding one pound of salt, and three pounds of calcium carbonate in the form of ground lime stone rock or precipitated chalk, per hundred pounds of mash.

If milk, in some form, is available at all times decrease the amount of meat scrap to ten per cent.

Mineral Feed

Grit is not a feed, as it should be so hard that the birds can not digest it, but can grind feed with it. It is in reality, a sort of "hen's teeth".

Oyster Shell

Oyster shell is a feed and supplies some calcium carbonate for egg shell, but not a sufficient amount to insure the best shell.

Green Feeds

Green feeds act as a tonic, aid digestion, furnish vitamins, act as an appetizer, and as a laxative. Sprouted oats probably prove most satisfactory, for this type of feed. The oats should be soaked in water for 24 hours, and then spread out about two inches deep, in trays or boxes. They should be kept in a warm place near the stove or furnace for six or seven days. During this time, they should be kept slightly moistened. Feed at the rate of one square inch per bird per day.

Water

Water is a feed, and composes about 65 per cent of the hen's egg and fowl's body. It must be available in abundance from early morning till late evening. The drinking vessel must be kept scrupulously clean as water is an excellent means of carrying disease organisms from one bird to another.—Prof. C. G. Card, Department of Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.

CHICKEN CANNOT STAND ON FEET

Can you give me a remedy or cause why chickens 8 months old can't stand on feet, toes turn under and flounder on floor? They eat and drink if its held in front of them. I have killed several that have been affected that way. Would like to know cause if you can help me.—M. D., Swartz Creek, Mich.

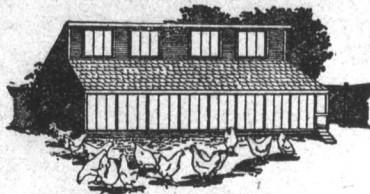
THERE are several diseases that produce these symptoms, namely: polyneuritis, progressive paralysis and rickets. The rickets and polyneuritis is often produced by lack of certain vitamins in the food and the feeding of cod liver oil may be of value in these diseases.

The cause of progressive paralysis in chickens at this age has never been determined and therefore it is impossible to say very much in regard to treatment of these birds.—Dr. J. F. Olney, Division of Veterinary Science, M. S. C.

Culling poultry is one of the best-paying jobs on the farm.

GLASS CLOTH

Lets Violet Rays Through
Ideal for scratch sheds, poultry and brooder houses, hot beds, etc.



More Eggs At Top Prices

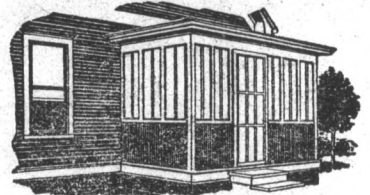
Eggs bring top prices in winter and GLASS CLOTH brings more eggs. Your hens will lay all the time, give you more eggs than you've ever had before. GLASS-CLOTH is the greatest invention ever offered for poultrymen.

"I made over \$300 more last winter by using GLASS-CLOTH," writes one Iowa farmer. "Paid its cost ten times over," writes another.

Best for Baby Chicks Too

They thrive amazingly when protected by GLASS-CLOTH. They get the ultra violet sun rays and grow faster, healthier and feather out into plump, frying size several weeks before the regular season.

GLASS-CLOTH holds the warmth, too, far better than glass, another big advantage for baby chicks. Try it and see how quickly they grow under its protection. You'll be amazed.



Enclosing Porches

Use GLASS-CLOTH to enclose your porch for winter protection or to build a Health Room where you can lounge, read or work in comfort while taking pleasant, health-producing violet ray sun baths. Especially valuable for treating rickets, tuberculosis and other diseases.

TURNER BROS.

Dept. 522

Bladen, Nebraska



Don't Pay For 4 Months

We will send a genuine Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness to you and you don't pay us a cent for 4 months. Free Trial. Returnable at our expense if not satisfactory. You should know about this improved metal-to-metal harness construction. Metal wherever there is wear or strain. No old-fashioned buckles.

Write for FREE Book
Ask for free harness book giving free story of tanning, pictures of latest harness models and all about the real old fashioned Olde Tan leather.

BABSON BROS., Dept. 98-88
19th St. and Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



BETTER LIGHT at Less Expenses with brilliant carbide light.

Think of the convenience of turning a key and having a brilliant light that floods the farthest corner of your home and barn. What a pleasure and comfort to read by a good light in the long winter evenings. Used for cooking and ironing also. Cuts the drudgery out of meal getting. The clean, hot, steady flame of carbide gas removes the big troubles of cooking with wood, coal, or oil, insuring a real kitchen comfort.

Our plant installed outside the house in the ground requires attention only three or four times each year. It is simple and fully guaranteed. Ask why it is brighter than electricity and cheaper than kerosene. Our "Two-in-One" folder tells all. It is free. Get it today with our latest catalogues.

THE ABNER MFG. CO.
Wapakoneta, Ohio

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

Ultra-Violet RAYS PASS THRU FLEX-O-GLASS

Weatherproof—Transparent—Unbreakable

1/8 Cost of Glass AND BETTER New Wonder Material



Makes hens lay all winter. Build this scratch shed for your hens quickly and cheaply. Give poultry the soft sunlight full of Ultra-Violet rays indoors during winter months that they must have to produce eggs. (Glass stops these rays.) A FLEX-O-GLASS covered scratch shed keeps hens comfortable and healthy in all kinds of weather. Sunlight is the only heat and health producer nature offers. Why not use it? Let your hens scratch and feed in comfort and they will lay the eggs. This new scratch shed will pay for itself in a short time. Makes ideal sunroom for early hatched chicks.

Fine for Enclosing Screened Porches

Protect against cold wintry weather. Save on your fuel bill. Enclose screened porches and cover storm doors with Flex-O-Glass during winter. It makes a bright, sunlit room that can be put to a thousand better uses than the snow trap it will be if not enclosed. Just cut Flex-O-Glass with shears and tack on over screen. It may be removed and stored away during summer.

What This New Wonder Material Is

Flex-O-Glass is a strong, durable cloth base sheeting coated with a newly discovered preparation, making a transparent substitute for glass at 1/8 the cost, yet better as it lets the healthful Ultra-Violet rays of the sun thru (glass doesn't) and holds heat better. Absolutely waterproof, airtight and unbreakable. Keeps out cold, rain, snow and storm. Admits only warm diffused sunlight. Easily installed. Just cut with shears and tack on. Used for scratchsheds,

enclosing porches, storm doors and windows, barnyard windows, hot beds, cold frames, greenhouses, etc. Shipped postpaid in a roll 36 1/2 inches wide, direct from factory to user—thus lowest possible prices.

Use Flex-O-Glass at Our Risk

Order your supply today. Use it 10 days. If then you do not find results better than if glass were used or if you are not more than satisfied return the Flex-O-Glass to us and we will refund your money without question. That's fair, isn't it?

PRICES—All Postage Prepaid

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MARKET FLASHES



Export Demand in Grain Market Light

Heavy Receipts of Cattle Are Causing Prices to Decline

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

WE are nearing the winter season, and before we know it we will begin another new year. Farmers are getting their crops stored away, and preparations are being made for carrying live stock along for the long period that will not terminate until the spring opens in earnest, so that planting can be started. Most of our Michigan farmers have steered clear of depending upon one or two crops, realizing the great importance of diversifying their productions, and by this means they are generally coming out very well. The growing small flocks of hardy breeds of sheep shows that Michigan farmers are awake to the substantial profits derived from mutton and wool, and high as prices for good breeding ewes have been, they are in much greater demand than supply, and in all probability in another year they will sell in as large numbers as can be supplied. As for feeding range lambs it is reported that the industry is on a smaller scale than usual, and whenever prices go lower the country demand becomes lively. Michigan farmers are well provided with feed, and, unlike too many farmers, most of them are avoiding the serious blunder of returning the lambs to market after a short feed, which usually means loss of money on the "come-backs." The hog question is not so easily answered, for the country is large, and taking a reliable census is difficult, if not impossible. However, it seems to be advisable to keep back healthy pigs and young hogs that are doing well on feed, and corn may be counted upon to sell too low in price to prove profitable unless used for feeding live stock. Fortunately, thin cattle on the stocker and feeder order can still be purchased at low enough prices to make conservative investments. Short hay and potato crops are hard on the farmers who have partial crops, but fine for those whose yields are normal, good advances in prices having taken place. Potato prices, nearly doubled lately because of damage from bad weather, have resulted in bringing in Canadian potatoes to the Chicago market, despite the duty of 50c per hundred pounds. A short time ago two cars of these potatoes brought \$3.50 per 100 pounds. Butter, poultry and eggs are selling at very high prices, and high prices for turkeys are assured.

November Corn Crop Report

A corn crop of 3,013,000,000 bushels for the United States is estimated by the department of agriculture in its report given out late yesterday. It is the fifth crop in excess of the 3,000,000,000 bushel mark this country has raised. It is 95,000,000 bushels larger than the October returns and is based on husking reports. It is 576,000,000 bushels above last year's final returns and 78,000,000 bushels more than the five year average.

In the nine surplus corn states, which raised more than two-thirds of the crop, there are 2,052,000,000 bushels, a gain of 510,000,000 bushels over last year, which is nearly equal to an average quantity that leaves the farm annually. There is also an increase of 214,000,000 bushels over the five year average.

An outstanding feature in the corn crop returns is the big showing in Iowa, 477,000,000 bushels or 172,000,000 bushels over last year's short crop, and 45,000,000 bushels above the average. Illinois, the second largest corn state, increased its yield 90,000,000 bushels over last year, having 395,000,000 bushels, or 82,000,000 bushels above the average. Indiana has the largest crop in twenty-five years, 95,000,000 bushels more than last year, and 42,000,000 bushels above the average. Minnesota and Nebraska have large crops and South Dakota a short one, owing to drought. The Texas crop

is the shortest in years, and practically a failure in some sections.

Total available supply of corn for the 1925-26 season, as suggested by the government's preliminary estimate on the yield, is 3,076,000,000 bushels, including a carry-over of 60,952,000 and the visible supply of 2,000,000 bushels. Last year there was a total available of 2,546,000,000 bushels, including a carry-over on farms of 102,000,000 bushels and a visible supply of 7,000,000 bushels.

The short crop of corn in 1924 was used up more thoroughly than in a majority of years, as reserves on the farms Nov. 1 were only 60,952,000 bushels, the smallest since 1917, when there were 34,448,000 bushels, compared with 102,000,000 bushels last year.

The flax seed crop is 22,332,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly 10,000,000 bushels from last year, and an increase of 5,000,000 bushels over the preceding year. Estimates on the potato crop were increased 2,000,000 bushels last month despite the early freeze, and the total is 346,503,000 bushel, against 455,000,000 bushel harvested last year.

Potato Imports Restricted

The department of agriculture announces that there is no basis whatever for the rather persistent rumor that it intends to remove or modify the restrictions on the entry of potatoes from countries invaded by the potato wart disease. The department has no such intention. The potato wart is widespread in Europe and has always been recognized as one of the most dangerous of potato diseases.

The existing regulations restricting the entry of foreign potatoes on account of this disease provide for entry of potatoes from any country which has been determined by field inspection satisfactory to the department to be free from potato wart and other injurious potato diseases and insect pests new to or not widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, under the further condition that such country has an effective quarantine to prevent the entry from other countries of such diseases and pests.

The department has no information which makes it appear that any European country can comply with the conditions of freedom from wart and maintenance of quarantine pre-

scribed in the regulations. Under these regulations potatoes may now be imported into the United States from Canada, Bermuda, Cuba and certain states of Mexico.

Small Export Demand for Grain

The restricted European import demand for wheat and other grains from the United States and other exporting countries continues to be a depressing factor in the grain markets, with wheat showing the most underlying firmness, and late sales of old wheat for December delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade around \$1.55, comparing with \$1.55 a year ago. The prevailing opinion is that wheat is actually worth as high as it has been selling, if not more. Sales for December delivery have been made of corn around 76 cents, comparing with \$1.14 a year ago; oats at 39 cents comparing with 54 cents a year ago; and rye at 81 cents, comparing with \$1.40 a year ago. Hardly any rye is being exported, and the milling demand is restricted. A year ago speculation in rye was active, and there was a good export demand. Within a short time rye has sold about 69 cents below wheat, while a year ago the difference was only 16 cents. A little more than two years ago wheat was sold for December delivery not much over \$1.

Excessive Cattle Receipts

So long as this great rush to get cattle to market is kept up in the western packing points there will be a poor show for maintaining prices for the main part of the offerings. During the latter part of last week good and choice beef steers sold in the Chicago market at the lowest prices paid since last June, the better grades showing a loss of from \$1 to \$1.50 since Monday, while the cheaper grades valued at \$8 and lower were fairly active and firm. Steers sold during the week largely at a range of \$8 to \$12.75, the best lots selling early at \$12 to \$14, and the closing best prices being \$12 to \$13.50, long yearlings selling highest. The commoner light steers sold at \$7 and \$8 and good steers at \$9.25 and over, and sales of steers worth \$9 and upward were slow late in the week. A year ago common to prime steers sold at \$6 to \$13, ten years ago at \$4.25 to \$10.55 and fourteen years ago at \$4.50 to \$9.20. Butcher cows and heifers have been selling at \$4.10 to \$10.75, canner and cutter cows at \$3 to \$4, bulls at \$3.50 to \$7.25 and calves at \$5 to \$12. Stockers and feeders had a fair sale at \$5.50 to \$8, going

mainly at \$6.25 to \$7. Stock and feeder cows and heifers sold at \$3.75 to \$5.75. Butcher cows and heifers advanced while steers declined.

Hogs Sell Irregularly

Depending mainly on the volume of the offerings, prices have fluctuated up and down in the Chicago hog market for still another week, with too many received some days, although the total receipts for the week continued to run greatly below one and two years ago. For the year to late date the combined receipts in seven leading western packing points amount to only 21,802,000 hogs, comparing with 25,912,000 one year ago and 26,810,000 two years ago. A good eastern shipping demand has been quite a help in checking declines in prices. Recent Chicago receipts have averaged in weight 241 pounds, the lightest in nearly four months, but 11 pounds above the five-year average. Late sales were made of hogs at \$9.35 to \$11.80 or nearly the same as a week earlier. A year ago hogs sold at \$7.75 to \$9.70 and two years ago at \$5.60 to \$6.95.

WHEAT

Buyers were real plentiful in the wheat market last week, although most of the news was bearish. Millers especially seemed to want all they could get but receipts did not increase. A short time ago reports were that Russia would be able to supply most of Europe with wheat, but since then contracts have been cancelled and buyers have had to look elsewhere. A report from Argentine indicates that government will have over 150 millions of bushels for export this year.

CORN

A steady market for corn with receipts small encouraged higher prices last week. Dealers report their stocks very low and the weather has delayed delivery from the farms. Old corn is pretty well cleaned up all over the country, while a lot of the new crop contains considerable moisture.

OATS

Oats have held firm in spite of the fact that there are heavy stocks in commercial channels. One feature about the present market is the smallness of receipts, being considerable below a year ago.

RYE

This grain has followed the trend of wheat and as a result the price is higher.

BEANS

Everyone was set for a bumper crop of beans last August but rainy weather came along and changed the outlook entirely. Only about 60 or 70 per cent of the crop has been put up to date and it is still storming sufficient to prevent any harvest work. Conditions are such that the price should be as high today as it was a year ago, at least. The Michigan Elevator Exchange predicts that during the winter months the price will go to from 50 cents to \$1.00 above what it is today. This would indicate that if your beans are dry and you can hold them it would be profitable to market a couple of months from now instead of at present.

POTATOES

It seems that potatoes hit the high point the first week in November and turned downward. Speculators sent the price to an unreasonably high level and it has now reacted. Farmers are holding back their marketing, not wanting to sell at the lower prices. Prices at the present time are from three to four times last seasons corresponding figures.

HAY

Receipts are light and there is a good demand for best grades while poor grades are slow.

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit Nov. 17	Chicago Nov. 17	Detroit Nov. 3	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.74	\$1.62	\$1.72	\$1.63
No. 2 White	1.75		1.73	1.64
No. 2 Mixed	1.74		1.72	1.63
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.95	.90 @ .91 1/2	.89	1.19
No. 3 Yellow	.94		.88	
OATS (old)—				
No. 2 White	.44	.40 1/4 @ .41	.44	.54 1/2
No. 3 White	.43	.39 3/4 @ .40 1/4	.42	.53 1/2
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	.87		.85	1.31
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.05 @ 5.10		4.95 @ 5.00	5.25 @ 5.30
POTATOES—				
New, Per Cwt.	3.30 @ 3.65	3.00 @ 3.25	4.00 @ 4.35	.93
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	24.50 @ 25	25 @ 27	23.50 @ 24	18 @ 19
No. 2 Tim.	21 @ 22	21 @ 24	21 @ 23	16 @ 17
No. 1 Clover	20 @ 21	22 @ 24	18 @ 19	15 @ 16
Light Mixed	23 @ 23.50	25 @ 26	23 @ 23.50	17 @ 18

Tuesday, November 17.—All grains are unchanged. Bean market steady. Potatoes easy. Poultry in demand. Cattle and eggs steady.

WOOL

The Boston wool market closed Saturday of last week broad and active. Reports come in of some states holding their clip for higher prices.

POULTRY

DETROIT—Live poultry: Best Plymouth Rock spring chickens, 4 lbs and up, 24@25c; mixed colors, 24c; medium chicks, 23c; Leghorns and small, 20c; best hens, 5 lbs, 26c; medium hens, 24c; Leghorn and small, 15c; stags and old roosters, 16c; geese, 19@20c; large white ducks, 25@26c; small ducks, 23@24c; young turkeys, 8 lbs or better, 33@35c per lb.

BUTTER AND EGGS

DETROIT—Butter, best creamery in tubs, 44@46c per lb. Eggs, fresh current receipts, 48@53c per doz.

SEEDS

Toledo—Clover seed, \$18.25, alsike, \$15.60; timothy, \$3.45.
 Detroit—Clover seed, \$18.25, alsike, \$15.60; timothy, \$3.45.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT, Nov. 17.—Cattle—Market steady; good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$10@11.75; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$9@10.25; best handy weight butcher steers, \$7.25@8.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$5.75@6.75; light butchers, \$3.75@4.50; best cows, \$4.75@5.50; butcher cows, \$3.50@4.25; common cows, \$2.75@3.25; canners, \$2.25@3.50; choice light bulls, \$5@6; heavy bulls, \$2.50@5.50; stock bulls, \$3.50@4.50; feeders, \$6@7.25; stockers, \$5@6; milkers and springers, \$45@85. Veal Calves—Market steady; best, \$14.50@15; others, \$4@6. Sheep and Lambs—Market steady; best lambs, \$15@15.25; fair lambs, \$12.50@13.25; light to common lambs, \$8.25@11; buck lambs, \$8@14; fair to good sheep, \$7@7.50; culls and common, \$2.50@5. Hogs—Market prospects: mixed hogs, \$11.90@12.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Killing quality generally very plain, no better grade beef steers offered; bulk lower grade kind, \$7@9; strong to 25c higher; best yearlings offered, \$11.50; odd lots western grassers upward to \$8.25; stockers, and feeders showing good clearance for the week; she stock strong; lower grades getting best action; bulls unchanged; vealers steady to 25c lower, mostly steady. Hogs—Slaughter pigs, 25@50c higher; bulk better 140 to 325 pound averages, \$11.50@11.75; top, \$11.80; packing sows

largely, \$9.85@10.40; bulk desirable killing pigs, \$11.50@12; shippers took 10,000; estimated hold-over, 7,000. Sheep—All classes and grades generally steady; few loads choice fat lambs, \$15.75@15.85; bulk to packers, \$14@14.50; most cull lambs, \$11@11.50; few weighty kinds, \$12; fat Texas wethers, \$9.75; best fat ewes, on shipping account, \$8.50; bulk, \$7.50@8; few medium feeding lambs, \$14.25@14.50.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Butcher cattle slow, 25c lower; sows and bulls strong. Calves—Active, 25c higher; choice, \$14.50@15; others unchanged. Hogs—Active, 10@15c lower; heavy, \$12@12.15; mixed, \$12.15@12.30; Yorkers, \$12.35@12.40; light Yorkers and pigs, \$12.40@12.50; roughs, \$9.75@10; stags, \$6@8. Sheep and lambs—Slow; lambs, 50c lower \$8.50@15.50; others unchanged.

COMMITTEE GIVES OUT ADVICE ON BEAN CROP

THERE was convened at Lansing on November 2nd, a body of men representative of agriculture in this state to organize the Michigan Agricultural Economics Committee to consider agricultural needs. At this meeting the committee, composed of A. B. Cook of Owosso, M. L. Noon of Jackson, Clarence Diehl of Lansing, Jas. McBride of Burton, Prof. J. T. Turner of East Lansing, Chas. B. Scully of Almont, R. Waterbury of Detroit, Rep. Bird Vincent of Saginaw, Mrs. Dora Stockman of Lansing, C. H. Bramble of Lansing and Milton Grinnell of Mount Clemens, studied the critical condition of the 1925 bean crop. The report they gave out was that there would be about the same amount of marketable pea beans this year as there were last, owing to heavy damage by rain during the last month. Although the government report of October 1st indicated a larger crop the damage had been very serious since that date, the loss being estimated at about 25 per cent. Reports they had from other states indicated there would be about as many marketable pea beans in other sections as last year.



Week of November 22

THIS week in Michigan is expected to open with the skies generally clear and temperatures rising. About Monday cloudiness will increase and more or less general rains will fall in many parts of the state. There is a possibility of rains turning to snow in sections of the state about Tuesday.

During the middle part of the week temperatures will be low and the skies generally clear. This weather will last until about Friday.

On Friday will begin in Michigan another general storm period with rain or snow in most all counties. This storminess will last over Saturday. A change to much lower temperatures will follow.

Week of November 29

The general storminess that will have started during the latter days of last week will run over into this week. With the changing temperatures the rains, that will be more or less general during early part of this week with possible exception of Sunday will probably turn to snow not later than Tuesday, December 1st.

During Tuesday and Wednesday the precipitation will be locally heavy but not as general as on previous days. Rains will give way to probable snow and some sleet and wind.

Temperatures will range generally below normal for a day or two but at the end of that time another storm influence is expected to cross the state. As a result the weather will become warmer, more unsettled and with scattered rain or snow storms during end of this week.

Average December Weather

With moderate precipitation during first part of the month and a slight increase during last part and with temperatures averaging normal to a little below, we believe December this year will run about an average.

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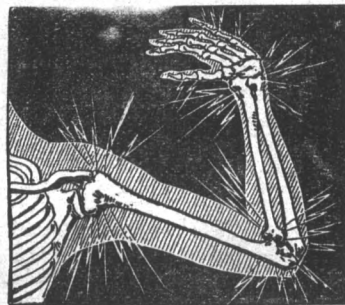
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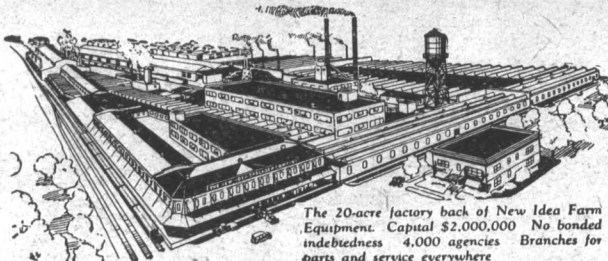
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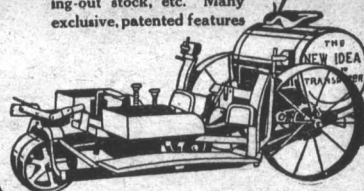
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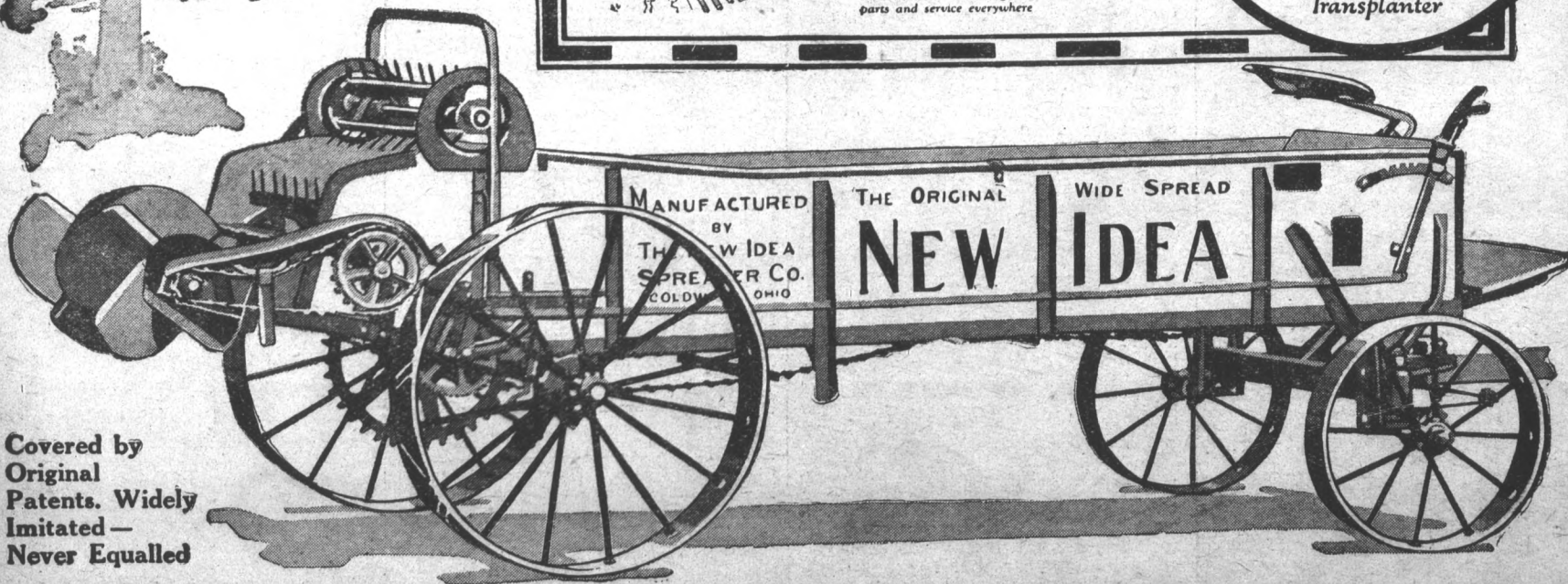


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parts and service everywhere

Adapted to all kinds of
transplanting. Handles per-
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ing-out stock, etc. Many
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