

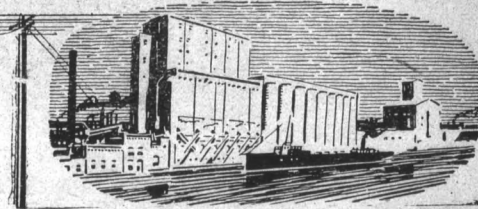
VOL. XIII, No. 7

DECEMBER 5, 1925

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



"I SHOULD WORRY ABOUT THE HIGH PRICE OF COAL"

*In this issue:—Agricultural Service Station for Counties—Michigan Hatcherymen Join to Protect
Interests of Baby Chick Buyers—Reasons For Surplus of Milk on Detroit Market*



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Current Agricultural News

FOOD FOR COOLIDGE TO COME DIRECT FROM PRODUCER CO-OPS

WHEN Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, sits down to lunch Monday, December 7, as the guest of the American Farm Bureau Federation, he will be sitting down to a practical application of co-operative marketing, for all of the food-stuffs for that luncheon are being furnished by co-operative marketing organizations.

And on Tuesday at noon, there will be given a co-operative luncheon to the entire convention.

Under the direction of the co-operative marketing department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, arrangements have been made for the supply of eggs by the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers Association and the Utah Poultry Producers. There will be chickens and turkeys furnished through the Utah Poultry Producers and the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers Association and others; bacon and ham by the National Livestock Producers Association; milk and cream by the Dairyman's League, the Stephenson, Illinois, Co-operative Milk Company and the Quincy Co-operative Producers; maple syrup by the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation; cheese by a Wisconsin co-operative; potatoes from the Idaho Producers Union; Land O' Lakes butter from Minnesota; nuts from the California Walnut Growers Association; citrus fruit from the Florida and California cooperatives and Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, and even the cigars at the end of the meal will be furnished by Kentucky tobacco co-operatives. The list is not yet completed.

FARM BUREAU USES WEED SEED TO HEAT WAREHOUSE

TONS of Michigan weed seeds that used to go back into the soil to harass the grower of good things are mixed with the coal that is used for stoking the furnace that heats the Michigan State Farm Bureau at Lansing.

They are obtained from the agricultural seeds which the bureau handles for its patrons.

The weed seeds burn with fierce, blue white flames. Mixed with soft coal they do a good share of the heating, thus serving a useful purpose instead of passing out again to continue their work of destruction.

RAILROAD PARTICIPATES IN COUNTY FAIRS

ONE of the interesting things seen at five of our county fairs in Michigan this fall was the educational exhibit put on by the Agricultural Department of the New York Central Lines. This exhibit is entitled "The New York Central Lines' 'Road to Success in Farming'." It is centered around a large oil painting, five by ten feet, which pictures a road passing through several counties which are named as follows: Equipment, Livestock, Forage, Cash Crop and Business Counties. These Counties are divided up into townships and the road is laid out through Good Equipment, Grade or purebred Livestock, Legume Forage, Certified (registered) Seed, and Farm Accounting Townships. It carefully avoids such townships as scrub livestock, timothy, ordinary markets, etc. The largest cities located on this road are Dairying, Alfalfa, and Cow Testing Association. A large river, Sour Soil River, flows through these counties and seems to prevent the road from getting into Legume Township. By means of Limestone Bridge, this obstacle is overcome and the road leads straight through the town of Alfalfa.

According to Mr. W. H. Hill, General Agricultural Agent, New York Central Lines, this exhibit is an attempt on the part of his department to encourage the county fairs in the struggle against the carnival idea. He said, "If we abolish the carnivals and midways from our county fairs we must substitute something else. We believe that the fairs were instituted for their inspirational and educational benefits and we are ready to do our part by helping those fairs that are trying to uphold these ideals."

The following fairs were favored with this Railroad exhibit this year: Tuscola, Washtenaw, Hillsdale, Otsego and Cheboygan.

MICHIGAN EXPERIMENT STATION AMONG LEADERS

THE Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, with branches at Grand Rapids, South Haven, Mancelona, and Chatham, ranks among the best in the United States in undertaking to solve the multitude of problems in agriculture.

The scope of the experimental work in the United States, according to station specialists, is revealed in a classified list of the different projects prepared by the office of experiment stations at Washington.

This shows that projects dealing with field crops lead in number, having a total of 1,817. Corn leads the field crops with 170 projects under study, wheat follows with 164, potatoes 162, cotton 99, alfalfa 82, oats 81, and soy beans 58.

Horticulture ranks second with 952 projects, of which 400 deal with orchard fruits. Apples lead in the orchard projects with 115 and peaches follow with 45. Small fruit experiments total 135. Vegetables comprise 275 projects, ornamentals, 65, and nuts 50.

The third largest group is animal production with 926 projects, including among others, poultry 205, dairy cattle 191, swine 189, sheep and goats 81, beef cattle 77, and horses and mules 12.

Plant pathology is another large group having 482 projects, of which 47 deal with potato diseases.

Projects in economic entomology number 472, of which 38 relate to bees and 22 to cotton insects.

LAWS RELATING TO FUR ANIMALS TO CONSERVE SUPPLY

"TAKING an unprime pelt is a deliberate waste of one of nature's most valuable and beautiful gifts, and not until trappers and raw-fur men learn to look upon it as such will the best use of our valuable resources in fur be realized." Speaking on the subject of necessity for careful fur conservation, Frank G. Ashbrook, in Farmer's Bulletin 1469, Laws Relating to Fur Animals for the Season 1925-26, points out that if the unprime animals now killed every year were left for breeding stock, the annual catch would probably not be decreased more than 5 per cent, while the supply of wild fur animals would without doubt be increased 50 per cent in five years.

Fur is in prime condition for harvesting at one brief season only. An open season of more than three months' duration is not justifiable anywhere in the United States. The average quality of pelts would be much higher if laws made seasons shorter and uniform for areas having the same climatic conditions. If the fur business is to maintain its position among the great industries of the country the continued source of supply must be assured.

The maintenance of the fur supply is primarily the business of the states. The United States Department of Agriculture administers the Lacey Act, regulating interstate commerce in wild animals, and supplements state legislation in efforts for conservation of fur animals. The attitude of the department is one of cooperation and not of Federal control.

This bulletin contains a complete list of all the laws in the various states and Canada relating to fur animals for the coming year. Regulations affecting the interstate shipment of pelts are explained, and the legislation enacted during the year is reviewed, with all important changes noted. A recommendation is made that trappers be required to turn in an annual report of furs of each species taken, from which an estimate could be made of the total number and value of the furs taken annually. The status of fur-farming in this country and Alaska is steadily improving, and is discussed in another section.

The bulletin may be obtained while the supply lasts by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture.

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Agricultural Service Station for Counties

Well Known Farmer Suggests Plan for Counties That Have Not Taken
Kindly to County Agricultural Agent System

By JAS. N. McBRIDE

SOME counties in Michigan have not taken to the county agent system and in some others the foothold was not maintained and the service suspended. These statements are not arguments against or criticisms of county agents, but a condition of facts with a suggested plan to meet the situation described. These counties are under existent conditions, not the beneficiaries of federal and state appropriations which for the next fiscal year would be \$1,800.00 per annum for counties having this service. In other words, these funds derived from national and state taxation are not paid in or to these counties and are paid in counties where the county farm agent system is in operation. Equity in service is fundamental in the U. S. and approximation of equality of opportunities under a democracy is one of the great tests of government.

The plan suggested to serve in their non-agent counties would be the division of a county into probably four districts while say four contiguous well-settled farm townships as a unit. In each district would be a resident farmer as the agricultural agent of that unit. This farmer, preferably a state college graduate or student at one time, but not as a legal necessity, to be selected by the respective extension director from a list of eligibles certified to by the respective supervisors of the townships making up the unit. These agents on their own farms would devote say a minimum of five acres to demonstration work of seeds, fertilizers, solutions, etc., as prescribed from the Michigan State College. In order to provide against duplication unnecessarily it would probably work out that one district agent be a pure seed enthusiast,

and others horticulture, poultry, dairying, and live stock feeding, in their special farm practices. The respective divisions of the Michigan State College like farm crops, soils, dairying and others would in this way have their own county representatives and demonstration centers. The certification of eligibles by the township supervisors is suggested as a happy medium of lodging responsibility locally and the final selection by the extension head in securing fitness for service. The expenditure of say four hundred dollars for such services would make the position comparable financially rather above that of the ordinary township official and we all know that the leading township offices rarely go begging. For this reason the agent of agriculture would be more or less sought after and the capacity for service would be the opportunity that would hold these agents at their best, like any other public official under close observance. New and improved seeds would be spread and tested state wide. New methods would be proven or disproven in actual practice.

Also Agents of State

These men should be in addition, agents of the State Commissioner of Agriculture also in the administration of sanitary regulation for live stock. Of the sum previously mentioned as might be made available for each county there would be left fifty dollars per district which might be profitably used for district and state wide conferences. New ideas both agricultural and economic

would be exchanged and exert a marked influence with a rapidity not now possible. An expression of agricultural viewpoint would come from these men as a body directly in contact with the farm yet with an educated background that today is not possible to summon or secure.

Have Working Model

There would be in the farm office of these agents a working model for the individual farm office. There would be the bulletins and special advices from the College. One could also assume that the leading farm papers would be there because up-to-date farmers are subscribers for and readers of agricultural journals.

I asked one progressive, wide-awake farmer how the place of agent with the possibilities of service would appeal to him. His answer was eminently practical for he said: "I use the best seed I can find, plant, and cultivate this land in the best way I know and think as well if not a little better than the average and discuss farm matters with my neighbors any way. I pay out around \$400.00 per season for hired help and I certainly would be glad to cooperate with the State College in any of their plans for improvement in all farm matters."

I want to enter a protest against referring to this proposed service as a bonus paid the farmer. If it is so called, then much of the present service rendered by demonstration agents might be referred to in a much more depreciatory manner. The theory of agriculture actually

applied by the man who has the theory and makes it an art is considered many fold more valuable than where theory is expressed only in words and its application left to others. St. Paul so firmly united faith and work in practice that I feel it would work well in agriculture. The direct service it would be to the State College would be the contact with its representation on the farm and among farmers. My impression is that rural community progress would find leadership among these agents in a manner not now provided for under existing organization.

Put Up Neat Sign

A neat sign on a neat appearing farm, for example "State College Service Station" or some similar expressive term, would become the center of inquiry and interest among farmers. A seasonal sign might announce one acre of Robust beans, one acre of Duncan's Michigan corn, one acre of grain with phosphate, one acre without, one-quarter acre certified seed potatoes planted, etc. The next year the seasonal sign would announce the yield or results.

The agent whose main vocation might be poultry for example would announce on his special bulletin board—a poultry house, Michigan or Missouri model, breed of fowls, average yield per hen of eggs, etc.

The ideal of all educational institutions is service which is brought about largely by contact of persons whose problems are sympathetically studied where they exist. He who talks with men does not get quite so close to them as he who talks and walks with them. The farmer agent of agriculture has possibilities well worth while to try out.

Michigan Hatcherymen Join to Protect Interests of Baby Chick Buyers

By J. A. HANNAH

MICHIGAN State Accredited Chicks are now assured for the coming season. For many years, there has been on the part of Michigan hatcherymen and the chick buying public of the State, a desire for an accredited chick approved by the State, thus assuring the chick customer that he was getting what he desired in the way of livability, purity of strain, and production ability in the chick's purchase. It is no secret that a few hatcherymen have exploited the public consistently, advertising high egg records, 300-egg strains, etc., and were actually wholesaling the chicks put out, buying them from other hatcheries, and re-selling them without any knowledge of the quality of the parent stock or of the conditions under which the chicks sold, were hatched. Most of the hatcherymen of this state have honestly endeavored to put out chicks of the highest quality at a reasonable price, and have been discouraged at the apparent ease with which a few exploiters of the buying public were selling chicks at an unreasonable price, considering the quality, and getting away with it.

To Establish Feeling of Security

To counteract the unfair advertising practices on the part of a few hatcheries, and to establish a feeling of security on the part of the chick buying public, and to insure a high quality chick, the hatcherymen of Michigan have banded together under the newly organized Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association, and have adopted plans for

their supervision that guarantee the chick buying public that chicks coming from accredited hatcheries will be well bred for production, true to type, hatched only in incubators that have been properly managed, and regularly disinfected, and that the advertised promises of the hatchery are truthful and will be lived up to to the letter.

Stocks Being Inspected

All of the flock owners furnishing eggs to accredited hatcheries must be members of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Their flocks are now being inspected by inspectors furnished by the Poultry Department of the Michigan State College, and these flocks are carefully gone over, and all birds showing any signs of weakness, immaturity, or disease, are removed. Birds that are off color or that are not true to type, are removed. Birds that are culled from a production standpoint, lacking the ability to lay economically, and to transmit that quality to their offspring, are removed, so that before that flock is passed, it is a flock of uniform pure bred birds free from standard disqualifications and having the ability to produce eggs economically, and to transmit that quality to the offspring. All of the male birds are individually handled by the State Inspector and each male bird that has been approved, is leg banded with a state sealed numbered band. The birds that are rejected, both males and females, have their tails clipped,

and must be disposed of within ten days after the time of inspection. One inspector spends his time visiting flocks that have already been inspected, to make certain that all rejected birds have been disposed of.

After the flock has been inspected, the rejected birds have been disposed of, and the required number of state approved, leg banded male birds are on the farm, that flock is accredited, and the owner is issued a certificate of accreditation. If the flock is of inferior quality, or the owner refuses to dispose of the rejected birds, the flock is rejected, and can not become accredited this season, nor can it sell eggs to any accredited hatchery.

Eggs from Accredited Flocks

Accredited hatcheries must hatch only eggs from accredited flocks, must disinfect their incubators regularly, must carefully inspect all chicks shipped, rejecting small and undesirable chicks, must ship all chicks within 36 hours after the time of hatching, must hatch no accredited chicks before February first or after July first, of any season, must keep an accurate record of all egg purchases, chick sales, etc., these records open to the inspector of the State Association at all times. The hatcheryman also agrees to live up to all the rules and regulations of the Association, to abide by the decision of the Accrediting Board and Board of Directors, to submit proof copy of all advertising circulars, pamphlets, catalogs, etc., to

the Secretary of the Association, before the publication of these advertisements or pamphlets, and all advertising must be approved before publication, by the secretary or other duly authorized person. He also agrees to live up to all of his advertised promises and guarantees, and should he fail, to abide by all the rules previously enacted, or any others that may be enacted, he has agreed to pay limited damages, to such an amount that makes it certain that no hatchery can afford to break the hatchery agreement.

Seventy-Two Hatcherymen Sign

Seventy-two Michigan hatcherymen with a hatching capacity of over 2,000,000 eggs at one setting have signed a hatchery agreement with the Association, and are now having their flocks inspected by the state inspectors. There are now six state inspectors in the field, working continuously in order that the 300,000 hens and 28,000 male birds may be seen and handled before the coming hatching season.

Michigan farmers are thus assured a better quality of chick, and of honest treatment by those hatcherymen that have become accredited and the words "Michigan State Accredited Chicks" or "Michigan State Accredited Hatchery" should instill confidence in the chick purchaser, in those chicks, or in that hatchery and the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association, with its one thousand members, made up of Michigan poultrymen, is prepared to stand behind "Michigan State Accredited Chicks."

Reasons For Surplus of Milk on Detroit Market

Are Farmers Receiving a Just Price For Excess of Receipts Over Fluid Milk Sales?

By PROF. J. T. HORNER

Head of Economics Work in Agriculture, Michigan State College

(In this article, the fourth of a series on the marketing of milk, Prof. Horner takes up the problem of surplus.)

THE relationship between the officers and members of a cooperative association is one of the most important problems. There should be organization such that the member could be informed about certain essentials of the business and the fundamentals of cooperation. There are certain principles of cooperation which must be followed if success is to result. There are, also, certain business principles which must not be neglected. The officials of the cooperative should know what these fundamentals are and see that the business is conducted in accordance with them. Members should be given a clear understanding of these same essentials. This is a big job but it is one which must be done in a thorough manner if success is to result.



Prof. J. T. Horner

There are many things which the members of a milk producers' sales association should understand about the marketing of milk. In future articles I am going to discuss some of these. It will be impossible, of course, for me to deal with every problem which confronts the market.

In dealing with some of these problems I am going to think of them and speak of them in terms used by the farmer. The phase of the market which is most misunderstood of all is, I think, that of surplus. Let us examine just what this term "surplus" means.

According to the method of buying milk in the whole milk markets of this country, surplus means that quantity of milk produced in a certain market area above the requirements of the market for fluid milk.

In any situation there is no use to make a fuss about things unless conditions can be changed.

Now the points in question are:

1. Is there a surplus?
2. Can it be eliminated?
3. If there is one and it can't be eliminated is the price received for milk just?

During the past ten years improvements in the methods of handling milk have made it possible to bring milk from great distances. Just how far milk can be profitably shipped to a market is difficult to tell. There seems to be no reason-

able limit to the distance from the standpoint of physical handling and keeping. A news item taken from November 6, 1925 issue of Hoard's Dairyman reads as follows: "Florida is reaching out for an essential food supply, to take care of its great influx in population, by drawing on Eastern and Central Pennsylvania. The distance which is bridged over in this unusual development is significant of the closeness with which production of milk is gauged to demand in this whole eastern territory. Although there are thriving dairy sections nearer Florida than the Pennsylvania counties which are now supplying this demand, it has been found there was not sufficient surplus to be economically assembled and shipped there from any point further south than the Pennsylvania line. The present carload shipments are going forward from Harrisburg and Lancaster, Pa., the milk being carefully selected and handled, shipped in cans in iced cars,

to Miami. The shipments are past the experimental stage, except as a matter of gauging the continued demand, and there are indications that the use of tank cars will soon be begun in this enterprise." In the November 13, 1925, issue of this same dairy paper there is a note to the effect that whole milk is being shipped from Iowa to the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets. These instances show that it is physically possible to ship milk hundreds of miles and if price conditions are favorable such shipments will be made.

Science has made it possible to ship milk long distances and keep it sweet for days. Milk may come from almost any producing section into the consuming market. The day when the farmer near to the market had a monopoly in that market is gone. Milk produced in any part of the middle west might come into the great city consuming markets.

Since milk may come from such

a wide section of territory, it is impossible to expect that there will not be more produced than can be sold as fluid milk. There must be sufficient production to provide us with manufactured dairy products. This quantity which goes into manufactured dairy products might come into the fluid milk market and it will come into these markets if the price is attractive.

The demands of the fluid milk market vary from day to day and if the milk distributor is going to meet the demands of his consumers every day, he must have more than sufficient milk. It is estimated that from 5 to 15 per cent more than fluid milk requirements are needed to be safe. This margin must necessarily be made into some manufactured product.

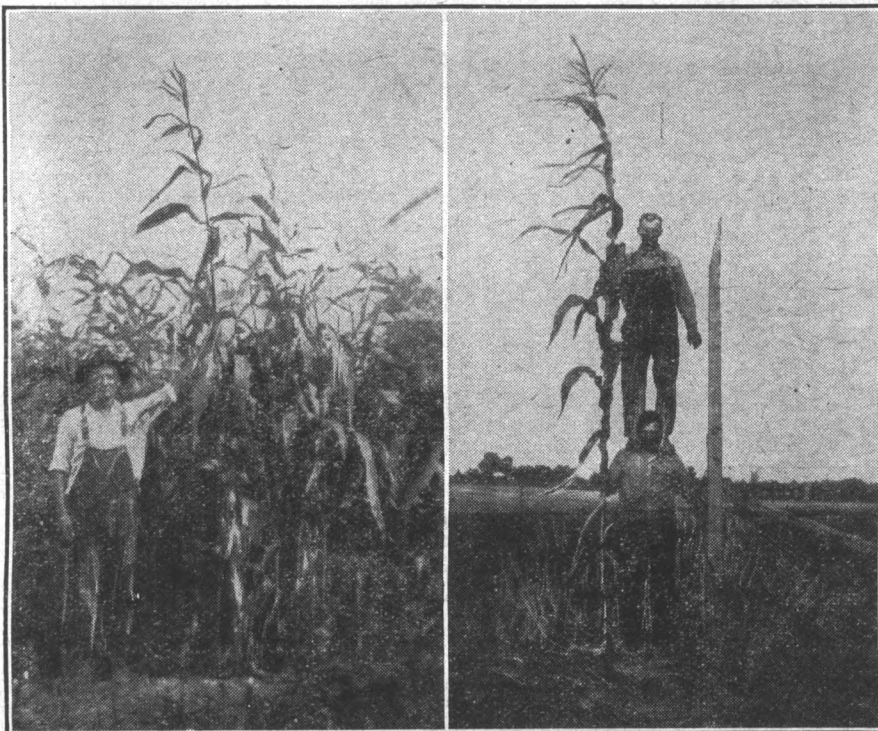
Out of the surplus, or the excess of receipts over fluid milk sales, must come sweet cream (unless it is purchased from other market areas) and milk for buttermilk, cottage cheese and other manufactured products. The time is never going to come when all milk which comes into the market will be sold as fluid milk. There will always be what farmers have been calling "surplus". There is no other way to eliminate this because there must be milk for these other purposes.

Farmers living near the city markets hope to keep the fluid milk market for themselves and let the milk for manufacturing purposes come from other sections. This is impossible because it is so easy to bring this milk from great distances. The Detroit milk market is not owned by the producers who are close in. There is no way that this market area can be restricted and producers some distance away kept out of the market. The market is going to attract the milk needed and the higher the fluid milk price the greater the distance from which milk will come. The only real advantage which close-in producers have over those living out some distance is the difference in transportation costs.

If we mean by surplus the excess of milk production over the requirements for fluid milk, we must recognize that there is a surplus in the Detroit milk area and there always will be for the area will keep expanding as rapidly as demand increases. There is no way in which this surplus can be done away with. It is necessary that we have more milk than needed as whole milk.

The next question about surplus milk is whether the price is just. The price of manufactured dairy products is made by world conditions. The butter market is not

(Continued on Page 20)



DID YOU RAISE TALLER CORN THAN THIS?

You are wrong! These pictures were not taken out in Iowa, they were taken right here in Michigan, and the corn was grown on Michigan farms. In the picture on the right is Joseph Young, of Owendale, standing beside what he considered some tall corn, grown on his farm. We too thought it was about the tallest we had ever seen in this state—until Anton Brassinger and son James, of Ardmore, sent in the picture shown on the right. This stalk of red cob, white dent silage corn was grown on their farm in Sanilac county and measures 14½ feet high. Can you beat that? If you can let us hear from you and send in a picture to prove it.

When Neighbors Get Together For Thanksgiving Dinner

By EVA HENDERSON DAVEY

HOW would you like to sit down to a dozen Thanksgiving dinners all at once? Just think of adding to your own good Thanksgiving dinner the good Thanksgiving dinners of a lot of your friends and neighbors! Some feed, as the children say. And then all sitting down together to enjoy the dainties that a whole neighborhood of cooks have prepared instead of just the ones always served in your own home. I think you'd enjoy it, just as we did here in the Carpenter Community in Wexford county.

Ever since we organized the Carpenter Community Meet in November 1921 we have been having all kinds of suppers; oyster suppers and game suppers and ice cream and cake suppers and pot luck suppers. But this time it was a dinner and instead of each family furnishing only one or two articles of food every family brought along a whole Thanksgiving dinner.

We had turkey and chicken and rabbit and braised beef; mashed potatoes and scalloped potatoes and potato salads; jellies, jams, preserves, fruit salads, pickles; pumpkin pies an dmince pies and berry pies and apple pies; fruit cakes and layer cakes and loaf cakes with fill-

ings and frostings of chocolate and jelly and coconut and goodness knows what else (I couldn't sample them all). And coffee and milk to drink.

Everything was ready at about 12:30 (P. M.) and we all sat down at the long tables except the children, who stood up. They didn't mind. No doubt they all knew they could eat more standing. (I stood too part of the time.)

Of course eating a dozen Thanksgiving dinners all at once takes quite a while. The smaller children had to be helped. Coffee and milk had to be poured, and then everybody insisted on passing everything all the time for fear someone would miss something. But finally dinner was over and the children ran off to play while the men sat around and visited and the women cleared the tables (placing the remaining food on one) and washed the dishes.

Then we had the program. It began with a prediction regarding what Thanksgiving Day in 1950 would be like, and included an account of the coming of the Pilgrim trust even in hardship and affliction,

a talk recalled from the Thanksgiving feasts of God's people in earlier times, the Passover, etc., when they gave thanks for care and protection and deliverance from their enemies, songs, recitations, and at last each one was asked to tell one thing for which he or she was thankful.

One woman, recently come from Kansas, was thankful she was here with us in Northern Michigan on that cold stormy day. Perhaps that indicates how warm hearted she is and also how responsive she has found us natives. At any rate I think she must have referred to the people rather than the place for few people find a cold climate ideal in winter. It made me think of a conversation I heard between two women in another state regarding Michigan. Said the first, speaking of the sand hills and waste cut over lands and cold winters: "Michigan, that's a poor place." Said the other, thinking of the delightful time she had there and the beautiful summer: "Michigan! I'm just homesick to go back to Michigan. The people are so warm hearted and friendly there."

A man who has spent nearly all of

a quite long life right here was thankful for always having had such good neighbors.

A girl sitting next to the food table was thankful she was near the food, proving that she still had space for more and wasn't like the little girl in the Thanksgiving story, mournful (more'n full).

One former resident, back for Thanksgiving, was thankful that the community spirit still lives in the Carpenter Community.

Quite a number (mostly boys) were thankful that they had stopped eating when they did.

One woman was thankful that she hadn't eaten as much as the man who sat opposite her, and it is probably just as well she didn't. Men can stand some things that women can't. But I am in a position to say that the man in the case probably did not eat any more than each of several others whom she could not see. A good healthy appetite is something to be thankful for.

Along toward evening the men began to think of chores and the women got the children together and gathered up their dishes and each family returned to the home fireside, having spent a happy, rather unusual Thanksgiving Day.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



FAIR ARMY TO BATTLE WEEDS.—These young ladies are, left to right, Ida, Emjlie, Emma and Pauline Golders, of Alpena, and they are sure death to weeds on the Golders farm. They were just starting out for the field when this was snapped.



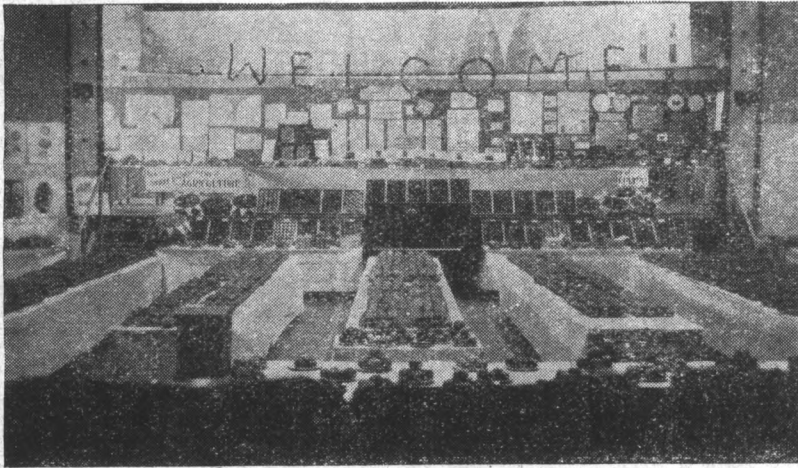
DONALD LIKES M. B. F.—Donald Smith is a grandson of Mrs. J. Olmstead, of Hastings. Grandma writes, "See how happy Donald is when The Business Farmer comes."



THREE GENERATIONS OF BASKET WEAVERS.—Grandmother, mother and daughter, all worked to make the baskets shown here. These Indians live in Isabella county. E. Curtis, of Shepherd, sent the picture to us.



GREAT FRIENDS.—This is Lucille Peterson, Maple City and her dog, Nero. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Peterson.



"WELCOME" TO THE TOP O' MICHIGAN POTATO SHOW.—A view of some of the exhibits at the third annual Top O' Michigan Potato Show, November 4, 5 and 6, at Gaylord.



"COME PLAY WITH ME!"—Helen Jean, small daughter of Mrs. Charles Metz, of Evart.



IN THE WINTERTIME.—Dolores Jane Donley, of Sandusky, is giving her brother, Verle Richard, a nice sleigh ride. They are children of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Donley, of Sandusky.



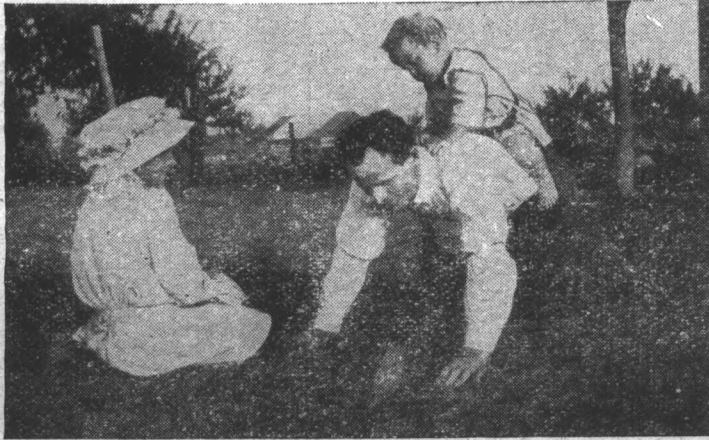
CAN YOU BEAT THIS?—At one year old this ram sheared 48½ pounds of wool. When 8 years old he sheared 45 pounds. He is owned by W. Meyers, Clark Lake.



IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME.—Harold and Lorraine Rhode, of Mt. Pleasant, think their dog, Jack, is just about the best dog in the world. They say he plays ball with them.



"JUST HOME FROM SCHOOL."—That is the title Vera Shank, of Ubly, gave this picture she sent to us. Everybody seems happy. Maybe Mother has just announced supper.



EVERYBODY HAVING A GOOD TIME.—The youngsters always have a good time when Dad will play with them, and we suspect that Dad enjoys the romp fully as much as the children. This picture was sent to us by Mrs. Estella Widdis, of Baroda.



"ONLY TWO DAYS OLD."—No wonder the colt looks so interested. A fine looking young lady as an escort is not a common thing. Sent in by Mrs. J. Fraley, of Lenox.

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Here are a few samples of our wonderful bargains

SEND NO MONEY Examine goods and if you are not convinced that you have more than your money's worth we will gladly return your money. Don't delay. Order now before the article you want is sold out. **PAY ON ARRIVAL**



Brand New Army O. D. Wool Coats \$1.69

Cost \$5.00 to make.

Special extraordinary bargain. A brand new government O. D. wool blouse or jacket, made of heavy all wool serge and melton materials, of the finest quality obtainable. Neatly tailored, with four pockets and lined with khaki sateen cloth. Could not be manufactured at four times our special bargain price. Sizes 32 to 40, \$1.69 plus postage. Sizes 42 to 44, \$1.98 plus postage. Size 44 only, \$2.39



Canvas Leggings Free

With Government O. D. Wool Breeches

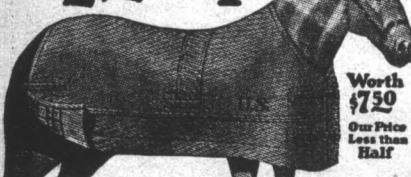
New Army Regulation all Wool O. D. Breeches. These are the best quality O. D. wool breeches you can buy no matter how much more you pay. They are made of the finest wool serge and melton materials with large double knee and have passed rigid inspection. Sizes 28 to 40.

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New army officers horse covers made of double filled khaki 10 oz. duck. Lined with gray wool blanketing. Heavy web front and rear fastener and suregrip. 76 inches long. They are the best waterproof stable covers on the market and have passed the government's rigid inspection. Really a \$7.50 value. Sale price, plus postage, \$2.49 Extra saving if you buy 2 for \$4.79.



ARMY O. D. WOOL GLOVES

Regulation army olive drab all wool heavy knitted gloves with extra long snug fitting wristlets and double cuffs. This is a tremendous bargain. Per pair, plus postage, 29c or 12 pairs for \$3.39, add postage.

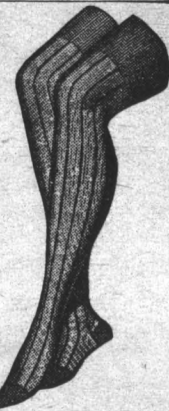
Pure Wool Worsted Heather Dropstitch

2 Hose Pairs for 98c

Worth \$2.50

For Women and Girls

Smart all worsted wool heather drop stitch stocking, combining warmth and fashion. Has reinforced toes and heel. Deep garter tops that are reinforced to resist garter strain. Brown heather only. Small sizes only, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9. Worth \$1.25 a pair. Special, plus postage, 98c 2 pairs for



Guaranteed 9 months wear U.S. Field Shoe \$1.98



U. S. Army Field Shoes. Made of the best leather obtainable; soft toe; bellows tongue; glove finish inside; solid leather counter. Three full super quality soles, almost impossible to wear them out. Sizes 9½ to 12. Special price \$1.98 Plus Postage.

Genuine 3 pair Goats Hair Socks 95c

A genuine army regulation pure wool worsted sock with knitted top and reinforced toe and heel. There is nothing that can equal them for warmth and wear combined. They are of medium heavy weight, and are easily worth \$1.00 a pair, special price 3 pair for 95c plus postage.



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Many things have been advertised to make hens lay, but W. B. Mack, the widely known poultry advisor, is the first to ever offer a premium for hens that won't lay satisfactorily after using his simple system.

Mr. Mack, whose advice has been followed successfully by thousands, recently made the following statement: "I believe that any poultry raiser can double or triple his egg yield within one week by following my simple system and adding certain elements to the feed or water. In fact I am so sure of it you can tell the public I will send full instructions and a package of ingredients, usually sufficient to get at least 600 eggs, to anyone who will write me."

Poultry raisers who want many times more eggs need not send any money but merely name and address to W. B. Mack, 338 Davidson Building, Kansas City, Mo. Full instructions and package of ingredients will be sent by return collect on delivery mail for only \$1 and postage. If at the end of one week you are not getting at least twice as many eggs, or if not satisfied for any reason, Mr. Mack will not only return the purchase price on request, but will also pay you an extra quarter for your trouble. Mr. Mack is absolutely reliable, and his sincerity is proved by his offer to actually pay a premium to anyone who is not more than satisfied. (Adv.)

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Farmers Service Bureau

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

SALT AS FERTILIZER

Some time ago I was talking with one of my neighbors about liming our soil to sweeten it. He said "why don't you use salt?" What I want to know is what effect does salt have on the crops? If it does have a good effect on the soil, how much would you apply to the acre? —H. A., Kingsley, Mich.

SALT has been used by investigators as a fertilizers. In some instances increases have been obtained—in other places the yields have been decreased. In Michigan we have tried out salt on sugar beets and found slight increases in yield, but none to compare with yields obtained by other fertilizers. In view of results obtained here in Michigan, and also by other investigators, we do not recommend applications of salt on the soil. Whether salt does any good or not, it will not correct the acidity of the soil. Some form of lime is the only material to use for this. —O. B. Price, Soils Specialist, M. S. C.

POSTING FARM

I would like to ask if a farm is posted with "No hunting allowed" signs does that prohibit the owner from hunting? If a notice is put in a paper that hunting is not allowed on a tract of land does that give the conservation department permission to turn that tract of land into a state game preserve? How are game wardens paid? Have hunters the right to hunt in the highway if the land is posted on one side, but not on the other? —F. P., Owosso, Mich.

THE posting of lands against hunting under the provisions of Section 3 of Act 366 of the Public Acts of 1925, does not prevent or prohibit the owner or person in possession thereof from hunting thereon during open seasons on the various kinds of game, in accordance with the provisions of the statute.

The publishing of a notice in a local paper stating that hunting is not allowed on any certain tract of land does not give the conservation department permission or authority to turn that tract of land into a game reserve. The machinery for dedication of lands as game refuges or reserves is provided through Act 360 of the Public Acts of 1913.

Under statutory provisions, game wardens are paid at a rate ranging from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per day with certain allowances for necessary expenses; however, district wardens are allowed \$1,800.00 per year. The fund from which they are paid accrues from the sale of hunting licenses and permits provided in accordance with the provisions of the statutes.

Relative to hunting on highways, it is our opinion that public highways are built and maintained for travel and traffic in the various forms between different points and not as a hunting ground, and while we find no cases covering this point, we are inclined to the opinion that hunting, shooting or fowling within the boundaries of highways, where the abutting lands have been posted against hunting, might be considered trespass. —D. R. Jones, Dept. of Conservation.

AGREEMENT WAS WITH FIRST PARTY

A leases land to B and is to receive one-third of the crop for his share, nothing being said about delivery. A takes his share of wheat and oats direct from the machine and draws it to his barn and does the same with the straw. B does nothing to the delivering except to lend A his horse, A having only one horse. This was all satisfactory to all parties, till before the corn was harvested. A sold out his farm to C. Now the corn is all husked and lies in the pile, each shock with its bundles tied and laid over it to protect it from the weather. Now then, C thinks B should stack the fodder and crib the corn. The division is made in the usual way,

husk one shock skip two, over the entire field. What is the correct thing to for B to do in this case, and what is the usual way when B furnishes and does the work? —Old Subscriber, Bangor, Mich.

B's agreement was with A and not C—thus he is only obligated to carry out the agreement as decided upon at the outset.

Relative to harvesting of crops the tenant is generally obligated up to the point of division of said crop. Said point of division depends on conditions of contract.

Generally when the landlord gets one-third of the crop, the tenant carries the harvesting to completion and bears all or two-thirds of the expense, such as twine, seed and machine hire. Thus, under such conditions, the tenant would be under obligations to draw the corn and fodder. —F. T. Riddell, Department of Economics, M. S. C.

DIVIDING PROPERTY

Will you kindly inform me, what the laws of the state of Michigan are regarding property in the husband's name only. Where there is a widow and children left? What share can the widow hold of the personal property and also the real estate? —Reader.

UPON the death of the husband one-third of the real property would go to the widow and two-thirds to the children. The personal property would be divided the same way. —Legal Editor.

YELLOW OCHRE NOT FLOOR PAINT

Can you please tell me if yellow ochre can be used in painting inside floors, and if so, how to use it. —M. R. D., Grand Ledge, Mich.

YELLOW ochre is not a good paint for floors. White lead is the best pigment for floors or woodwork. For priming coat on new white pine, hemlock or any soft wood, use the following: 12 lbs. white lead, 8 lbs. red lead, 1 gallon raw linseed oil, 1½ pints turpentine, ½ pint Japan drier. Break the white lead and red lead with ½ gallon of oil and stir until thoroughly mixed, then add the other ½ gallon of oil and stir until thoroughly mixed; then add the turpentine and drier. This will make nearly two gallons of priming paint.

Have the floors thoroughly clean the brush the paint across the cracks in order to fill them. Then brush out smooth and evenly lengthwise of the boards. For boards such as yellow pine, we use less oil and more turpentine, say, ¾ gallon of raw oil and one gallon of turpentine.

For the second coat use as follows: 20 lbs. white lead, 1 gallon of raw linseed oil, ½ gallon turpentine, ¼ gallon good floor varnish, and 1 pint Japan drier. This amount will cover about 1,300 sq. feet. In tinting this to a stone color, use 1 lb. raw Sienna, ground in oil and a very little lamp black, gradually stirring in until you get the desired shade. The tinting colors should be added while the lead is in a paste, or before the turpentine is added.

If you do not care to purchase all these separate ingredients and mix them, we would advise you to procure ready mixed floor paint, the desired color and follow directions. As the pigments are all ground together, you will get a better paint and the cost is about the same as that of raw materials. —S. B. Howard, Foreman Painter, M. S. C.

HOGS GO THROUGH FENCE

A and B join farms for 160 rods. A has 80 rods of woven wire fence and B has 40 rods of woven wire fence and 40 rods with three barb wires only. B rents his farm to C for money rent. A plants a piece of corn that he wishes to hog down and the hogs go through the barb wire fence into C's corn. C orders A to shut his hogs up or he will

commence proceedings against him for damages and to keep his hogs off B's farm. Can C molest those hogs in any way as B does not build a suitable fence to turn the hogs?—W. F. S., Howell, Mich.

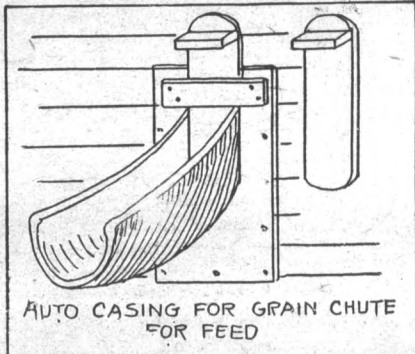
B IS only required to maintain a legal fence between his farm and his neighbor's. A legal fence is defined as a fence suitable to turn stock which are commonly raised in the community. As to whether this means hogs depends on the circumstances of the particular case. If a three wire fence would be considered a legal fence in your locality, A would not have a right to allow his hogs trespass on the farm of C.—Legal Editor.

HANDY HIRAM'S DEPARTMENT

AUTO CASING GRAIN CHEST

WHEN desiring to have some method for securing grain from a full bin for feed a 12-inch section cut from an old auto casing can be utilized for the spout very readily and but three other short pieces of boards are required to complete the arrangement.

A section of above length is cut at about a 45-degree angle with the face of the casing. A piece of one inch board is cut with a slot as wide as is the casing and about 10 inches deep. The casing is nailed to the inner surface of this slot with four or six penny nails. Another piece of board is cut with lower end curved to conform to the inner cross section of the casing, this to answer as the slide to shut off the flow of the

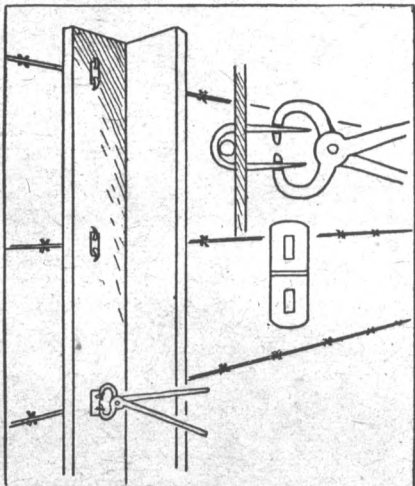


grain. This is held in place against the surface of the side of the bin by a piece nailed across the two upper parts of the board supporting the casing.

This makes a chute which will not be broken off should a wagon wheel hub strike it and one which will properly run the grain in any measure or sack.—McV.

STAPLE CLINCHER FOR STEEL POST

MOST steel posts are prepared with holes or slots for receiving staples for holding the line wires to place. It is necessary to insert the staple after placing it over the wire, then bending the ends so



For clinching staples on a steel post

as to clinch it and prevent it from pulling back through the slot or hole. A tool that will help one do this work alone is made from a pair of ordinary fence pinchers. A small slot is cut in each jaw of the pinchers so that the points of the staple will pass through them. The pincher handles are then simply pulled apart spreading the staple sufficiently so that it will not pass back through the hole in the post. A hammer can then be used if further clinching is necessary.—G. G. M. V.

This is the Mechanical Power Age

EVEN the airplane is now being experimented with to aid agriculture. Out west, the orange groves have been sprayed by the airplane. Down south, an airplane has successfully done the work of many ground dusting machines in applying arsenate to kill the boll weevil in cotton.

These are extreme signs of the times. They are not everyday farming methods, but they serve to remind us of the *tremendous changes that are coming about in agriculture and that affect the prosperity of every man on his farm.*

The mechanical power age is here. The owners of close to a million farms are letting brains and power farming equipment take over the work of hired hands, horses, and limited horse-drawn tools. They are seeing to it that one man doubles and triples his day's work. As a result, the Department of Agriculture shows that there were 109,000 fewer hired men on the farms in 1925 than in 1924. Millions are saved to the farmers in wages; yet production is greater than ever before. Producing costs are reduced and extra profits are the reward of farmers who have become power farmers.

McCormick-Deering machines seek always to be ahead of the times. It is the business of **International Harvester** inventors and engineers, trained in the field and helped by the experience of 94 years of farm equipment progress, to equip the farmer with time-and-labor-saving, yield-increasing, money-making farm machines.

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These wonderful machines are made for tractor power. **McCormick-Deering** tractors have opened the way to great developments in modern farming. They are not only perfected for drawbar and belt work but they have shown the way to power take-off operation by which the tractor engine runs the mechanism of field machines, relieving the bull wheel of its heavy load, doing away with slipping and clogging, and increasing efficiency. **McCormick-Deering** machines and power make the combination for profit. Together they will lead the way to prosperity during the new year, 1926.

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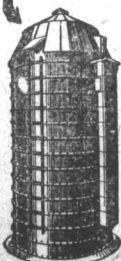
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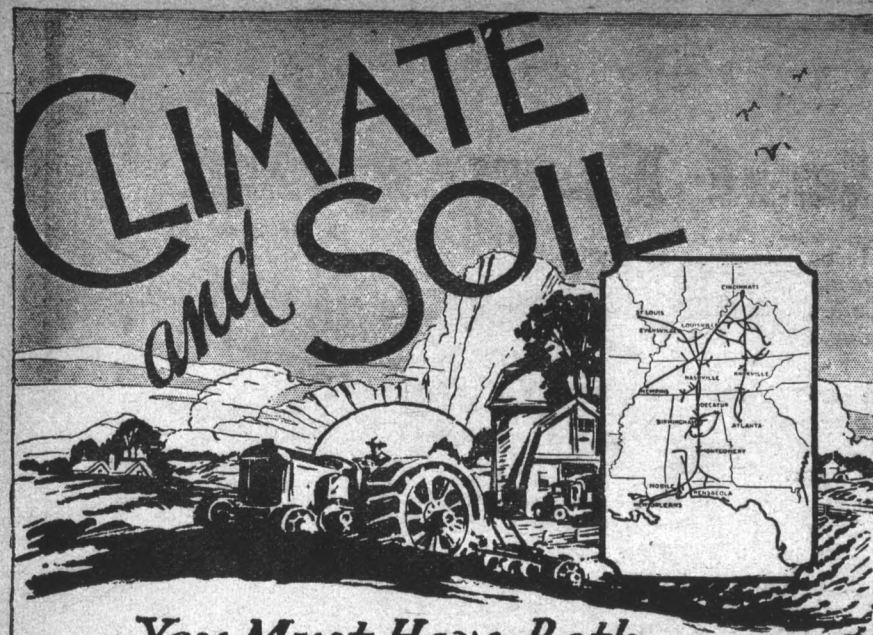
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Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

Sure It Is!

READERS of these columns will remember an article in one of the September issues wherein the writer was lamenting because summer was nearly gone, and the fall season was waiting just around the corner, very soon to make itself evident. It was stated that if summer really had to go, what a blessing it was to have the beautiful fall season to enjoy before winter set in; and "What a calamity it would be if winter time followed directly the summer with no fall season between" and this is just what has happened! There has been no fall season and it sure is a calamity. There never was so much work undone on Thanksgiving day as this year. Southern Michigan never had a better corn crop than this year and there was so little husked and so few stalks drawn at the approach of winter, as there are this year. It seems most all the farmers had planned to shred some of their crop, and I only know of two or three who have done it. It simply has been out of the question, as there have been only two or three days in the last eight weeks when corn was dry enough to shred. Among many other things for which we are thankful is the fact that corn is not perishable in low temperatures as are potatoes or apples. Corn, when well matured, as it is this year, will stand a great amount of rain, and be nearly as good as ever. Notwithstanding all this, I would give considerable if our corn was all in the crib and the stalks in the stack! Our corn in the fields was all cut with a binder, and is tied in bundles. This is quite an advantage if it must be drawn before it is husked and this seems to be the program this year.

L. W. MEEKS

Excuse Me
The storage house is not yet completed and several hundred bushels of potatoes are stored in an improvised room in the large tool shed. We have an oil heater in this room and also a brooder stove. The oil heater answers the purpose of keeping the mercury high enough in the tube on ordinary cold days, but tonight there is prospect of penetrating cold, as the wind is quite brisk, and I must go and start a fire in the brooder stove.

Letter from Vicksburg

A communication from Vicksburg has just reached me and this friend wants a little more quack grass discussion, and, while a discussion of the merits of this or that kind of a snow plow and the why and why not of wide tread bobs would seem to be more appropriate at this writing, I always like to be neighborly and talk on the subject the other fellow has brought up.

There is, perhaps, no better way to inform this Vicksburg friend about the ways of quack grass, to him, than to tell of the introduction of quack grass into Southern Michigan, or, perhaps I should say, which as he says is something new into Michigan.

For several years we lived on a farm only half a mile from the farm on which quack grass is said to have been introduced. The story, as it has several times been related to me, is substantially as follows: About the time Michigan was admitted to the Union as a state, an Englishman came to the United States. After a short sojourn in New York State, he "Went out west to Michigan," and became the owner of a good sized tract of land, part of which is the farm above mentioned, and it was on this farm he built his first house and barn. It seems there

was a scarcity of hay, owing to unfavorable weather conditions at seeding time and these conditions continued for two or three years. During these poor hay years he longed for a meadow of quack grass, such as he had seen in Old England. He well knew a quack grass meadow would need no reseeding, like clover, and that dry weather did not hinder its growth as much. So when he learned that a friend in England was planning to come to America, and would surely find him about the first thing after his arrival, he wrote and told this friend to be sure and bring him some quack grass seed, as there was none in America that he knew of, and he wanted to start a meadow. In due time the friend and the quack grass seed arrived, and to the farmer I suppose it was a day of great importance when he sowed that seed. It surely was a day never to be forgotten by all of Southern Michigan at least.

The quack grass grew fine, and almost before he knew it he had his quack grass meadow, and what a success it was! Neighbors were enthusiastic about it, and many came from some distance to procure roots with which to start a similar meadow on their farms.

It seemingly was quite evident to them, at that time, that quack grass would not produce a seed crop of fertile seed and transplanting of the roots was the method used to start new areas, and I'll say it was a successful method, too. I am inclined to think it was far too successful and, yet, a man who owned one of the original quack grass farms (and it is now one solid mass of quack) told me he would not have the quack eradicated from his farm for considerable money. I cut the grain on this farm for several years and never knew a real poor crop to be grown. I have cut wheat there which yielded twenty-five bushels to the acre, and there was at least half as much quack grass in the field as there was wheat. It grew as tall as the wheat, and the straw stacks from the wheat crops were eagerly devoured by the stock, and good feed it was, too.

I have known this farmer to plow up oat stubble for a wheat seeding, and there would be so many great long quack grass roots dragged out, that it was quite impossible to prepare the wheat ground without removing these roots. A hay rake was used to bunch them and they were drawn on to fields intended for corn the next spring. Some manure, eh? This farm always had good corn crops. There surely was always something to plow under!

This farmer was quite determined quack could not be eradicated once it got a good start. Said he had tried it on small areas, just to see; but he never tried it the correct way. His method was to plow it early and deep and drag until time to sow wheat. This would kill most troublesome weeds and grass but not quack grass! To kill quack grass you must plow very shallow and not early in the season. Wait until it is all headed out, and begins to lose its robust green color. At this time it has put all its life into the crop above ground, and the root system is in a very weakened condition. Shallow plowing then will put most of the roots on top, and will put all of them where a disk or spring tooth harrow will, if used often enough, completely discourage their growth. The grass may be pastured or cut for hay before plowing and it is much better to do this or burn the piece over. There will be roots enough to jostle without the hay crop being added!

This Vicksburg correspondent says quack is new in his vicinity. This being the case no doubt it has not become a solid mat over a very large territory. Small patches, say a rod or two square, may be killed out by smothering it under tarred paper. I have killed out many small areas this way. Put the paper on, lapping three or four inches, cov-

er at least a foot farther than the quack shows. Now throw dirt over the paper so the paper is tight on the ground. If this is carefully done the quack will disappear.

Being a new ailment, quack grass naturally causes a farmer much worry and uneasiness, but admitting it is bad, it might be worse. Supposing, for instance, nothing would eat it?

FRUIT and ORCHARD

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER

THE RABBIT AND MOUSE PEST
ONE day last spring a neighbor came to the barn where I was doing chores and said, "Say, Herb, come here, I want to show you something." The tone of grief



Herbert Nafziger

and anger in which it was said caused me to immediately climb down from the hay-mow to see what was wrong. When I reached the barn floor he said not a word but simply held out a three year old apple tree which he had just cut off. One look at that tree showed me that words of explanation were unnecessary. Every particle of bark had been gnawed from the trunk and lower branches by rabbits. In some places holes had been gnawed into the wood and some of the smaller branches had been completely cut off. The tree was ruined beyond repair. "And that isn't all," he snapped out. "There are about 40 trees just like it out there and a lot of others considerably damaged." Can you blame him for feeling bad about it? Can you blame him if he says, "Rabbits are one of the worst pests we've got and the thought that they are actually protected by law makes me sick."

Many a promising young orchard has been ruined by rabbits and mice and even old trees are sometimes severely damaged. Contrary to prevailing ideas rabbits not only damage trees during the winter but also sometimes attack trees in the summer, when other feed is plentiful. On our own place, during the past summer, a number of newly planted trees were ruined by these pests during the months of July and August. The rabbits seem to acquire a taste for apple bark that is insatiable, and where they are plentiful the trees need protection the entire year.

Mouse injury is usually confined to the winter months but is often very severe. The only effective protection seems to be the use of fine mesh woven wire protectors around the trees coupled with an energetic campaign of extermination against the rabbits. Protection of the natural enemies of the mice is also helpful. Crows, snakes, owls and hawks are great mouse destroyers and could well be protected by the fruit grower.

The use of repellant washes against mice has been tried and found wanting. During the winter of 1918 the experiment station at East Lansing made thorough tests of a number of these washes. The following were tested. 1. Concentrated commercial lime-sulphur. 2. Concentrated commercial lime-sulphur with slaked lime to make it thick. 3. Concentrated commercial lime-sulphur and lead arsenate. 4. Sulphocide. 5. White wash. 6. Whitewash and lead arsenate. 7. Strong Bordeaux mixture. These materials were made extra strong and thickly painted on the trees but gave little or no protection.

The wire protectors should be made of 1/4-inch mesh galvanized wire netting. Sink them several inches into the ground and let the ends overlap some to allow for growth of the tree. These guards are also a protection against sunscald. Tramping the snow down around the trunks is helpful as it destroys the hiding places of the mice.

When properly put on the wire guards are very good protection against mice but when the snow is deep rabbits will sometimes reach up and gnaw the lower branches above the wire. To guard against

(Continued on Page 20)

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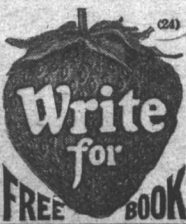


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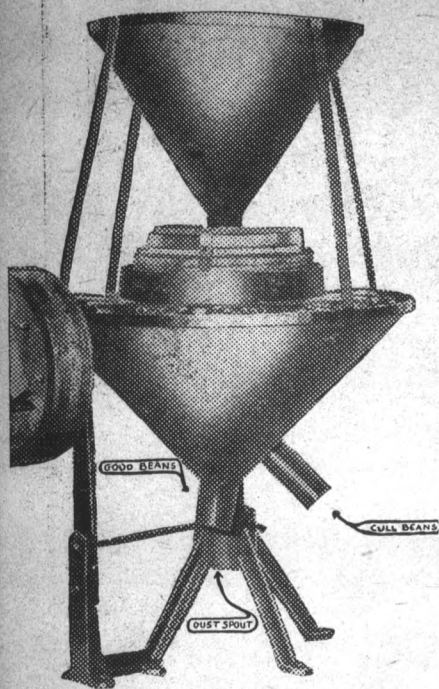
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The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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(Continued from Nov. 21st issue)

SHIP!" he hailed. "Ahead! Dead ahead, sir! Ship!"

The shout of quick commands echoed to him from the bridge. Underfoot he could feel a new tumult of the deck; the engines, instantly stopped, were being set full speed astern. But Number 25, instead of sheering off to right or to left to avoid the collision, steered straight on.

The struggle of the engines against the momentum of the ferry told that others had seen the gleaming ship or, at least, had heard the hail. The skipper's instant decision had been to put to starboard; he had bawled that to the wheelsman, "Hard over!" But, though the screws turned full astern, Number 25 steered straight on. The flurry was blowing before the bow again; back through the snow the ice-shrouded shimmer ahead retreated. Alan leaped away and up to the wheelhouse.

Men were struggling there—the skipper, a mate, and old Burr, who had held the wheel. He clung to it yet, as one in a trance, fixed, staring ahead; his arms, stiff, had been holding Number 25 to her course. The skipper struck him and beat him away, while the mate tugged at the wheel. Burr was torn from the wheel now, and he made no resistance to the skipper's blows; but the skipper, in his frenzy, struck him again and knocked him to the deck.

Slowly, steadily, Number 25 was responding to her helm. The bow pointed away, and the beam of the ferry came beside the beam of the silent steamer; they were very close now, so close that the searchlight, which had turned to keep on the other vessel, shot above its shimmering deck and lighted only the spars; and, as the water rose and fell between them, the ships sucked closer. Number 25 shook with an effort; it seemed opposing with all the power of its screws some force fatally drawing it on—opposing with the last resistance before giving way. Then, as the water fell again, the ferry seemed to slip and be drawn toward the other vessel; they mounted, side by side . . . crashed . . . recoiled . . . and crashed again. That second crash threw all who had nothing to hold by, flat upon the deck, then Number 25 moved by; astern her now the silent steamer vanished in the snow.

Gongs boomed below; through the new confusion and the cries of men, orders began to become audible. Alan, scrambling to his knees, put an arm under old Burr, half raising him; the form encircled by his arm struggled up. The skipper, who had knocked Burr away from the wheel, ignored him now. The old man, dragging himself up and holding to Alan, was staring with terror at the snow screen behind which the vessel had disappeared. His lips moved.

"It was a ship!" he said; he seemed speaking more to himself than to Alan. "Yes!" Alan said. "It was a ship; and you thought—"

"It wasn't there!" the wheelsman cried. "It's—it's been there all the time all night, and I'd—I'd steered through it ten times, twenty times, every few minutes; and then—that time it was a ship!"

Alan's excitement grew greater; he seized the old man again. "You thought it was the Miwaka!" Alan exclaimed. "The Miwaka! And you tried to steer through it again!"

"The Miwaka!" old Burr's lips reiterated the word. "Yes; yes—the Miwaka!"

He struggled, writhing with some agony not physical. Alan tried to hold him, but now the old man was beside himself with dismay. He broke away and started aft. The captain's voice recalled Alan to himself, as he was about to follow, and he turned back to the wheelhouse.

The mate was at the wheel. He shouted to the captain about following the other ship; neither of them had seen sign of any one aboard it. "Derelict!" the skipper thought. The mate was swinging Number 25 about to follow and look at the ship again; and the searchlight beam swept back and forth through the snow; the blasts of the steam whistle, which had ceased after the collision, burst out again. As before, no response came from behind the snow. The searchlight picked up the silent ship again; it had settled down deeper now by the bow, Alan saw; the blow from Number 25 had robbed it of its last buoyancy; it was sinking. It dove down, then rose a little—sounds came from it now—sudden, explosive sounds; air pressure within hurled up a hatch; the tops of the cabins blew off, and the stem of the ship slipped down deep again, stopped, then dove without halt or recovery this time, and the stern, upraised with the screw motionless, met the high wash of a wave, and went down with it and disappeared.

No man had shown himself; no shout had been heard; no little boat was seen or signalled.

The second officer who had gone below to ascertain the damage done to the ferry, came up to report. Two of the compartments, those which had taken the crush of the collision, had flooded instantly; the bulkheads were holding—only leaking a little, the officer declared,

Water was coming into a third compartment, that at the stern; the pumps were fighting this water. The shock had sprung elsewhere; but if the after compartment did not fill, the pumps might handle the rest.

Suddenness already was coming into the response of Number 25 to the lift of the waves; the ferry rolled less to the right as she came about, beam to the waves, and she dropped away more dully and deeply to the left; the ship was listing to port and the lift of the ice-heaped bow told of settling by the stern. Slowly Number 25 circled about, her engines holding bare headway; the radio, Alan heard, was sending to the Richardson and to the shore stations word of the finding and sinking of the ship and of the damage done to Number 25; whether that damage yet was described in the dispatches as disaster, Alan did not know. The steam whistle, which continued to roar, maintained the single, separated blasts of a ship still seaworthy and able to steer and even to give assistance. Alan was at the bow again on lookout duty, ordered to listen and to look for the little boats.

He gave to that duty all his conscious attention; but through his thought, whether he willed it or not, ran a riotous exultation. As he paced from side to side and hailed and answered hails from the bridge, and while he strained for sight and hearing through the gale-swept snow, the leaping pulse within repeated, "I've found him! I've found him!" Alan held no longer possibility of doubt of old Burr's identity with Benjamin Corvet, since the old man had made plain to him that he was haunted by the Miwaka. Since that night in the house on Astor Street, when Spearman shouted to Alan that name, everything having to do with the secret of Benjamin Corvet's life had led, so far as Alan could follow it, to the Miwaka; all the change, which Sherrill described but could not account for, Alan had laid to that. Corvet only could have been so haunted by that ghostly ship, and there had been guilt of some awful sort in the old man's cry. Alan had found the man who had sent him away to Kansas when he was a child, who had supported him there and then, at last, sent for him; who had disappeared at his coming and left him all his possessions and his heritage of disgrace, who had paid blackmail to Luke, and who had sent, last, Captain Stafford's watch and the ring which came with it—the wedding ring.

Alan pulled his hand from his glove and felt in his pocket for the little band of gold. What would that mean to him now; what of that was he to learn? And, as he thought of that, Constance Sherrill came more insistently before him. What was he to learn for her, for his friends and Benjamin Corvet's friends, whom he, Uncle Benny, had warned not to care for Henry Spearman, and then had gone away to leave her to marry him? For she was to marry him, Alan had read.

It was with this that cold terror suddenly closed over him. Would he learn anything now from Benjamin Corvet, though he had found him? Only for an instant—a fleeting instant—had Benjamin Corvet's brain become clear as to the cause of this hallucination; consternation had overwhelmed him then, and he struggled free to attempt to mend the damage he had done.

More serious damage than first reported! The pumps certainly must be losing their fight with the water in the port compartment aft; for the bow steadily was lifting, the stern sinking. The starboard rail too was raised, and the list had become so sharp that water washed the deck abaft the forecabin to port. And the ferry was pointed straight into the gale now; long ago she had ceased to circle and steam slowly in search for boats; she struggled with all her power against the wind and the seas,

a desperate insistence throbbing in the thrusts of the engines; for Number 25 was fleeing—fleeing for the western shore. She dared not turn to the nearer eastern shore to expose that shattered stern to the seas.

Four bells beat behind Alan; it was two o'clock. Relief should have come long before; but no one came. He was numbed now; ice from the spray crackled upon his clothing when he moved, and it fell in flakes upon the deck. The stark figure on the bridge was that of the second officer; so the thing which was happening below—the thing which was sending strange, violent wanton tremors through the ship—was serious enough to call the skipper below, to make him abandon the bridge at this time! The tremors, quite distinct from the steady tremble of the engines and the thudding of the pumps, came again. Alan, feeling them, jerked up and stamped and beat his arms to regain sensation. Some one stumbled toward him from the cabins now, he saw as she hailed him—the cabin maid.

"I'm taking your place!" she shouted to Alan. "You're wanted—every one's wanted on the car deck! The cars—" The gale and her fright stopped her voice as she struggled for speech. "The cars—the cars are loose!"

CHAPTER XVII

"He Killed Your Father"

Allen ran aft along the starboard side, catching at the rail as the deck tilted; the sounds within the hull and the tremors following each sound came to him more distinctly as he advanced. Taking the shortest way to the car deck, he turned into the cabins to reach the passengers' companionway. The noises from the car deck, no longer muffled by the cabins, clanged and resounded in terrible tumult; with the clang and rumble of metal, rose shouts and roars of men.

To liberate and throw overboard heavily loaded cars from an endangered ship was so desperate an undertaking and so certain to cost life that men attempted it only in final extremities, when the ship must be lightened at any cost. Alan had never seen the effect of such an attempt, but he had heard of it as the fear which sat always on the hearts of the men who navigate the ferries—the car loose on a rolling, lurching ship! He was going to that now. Two figures appeared before him, one half supporting, half dragging the other. Alan sprang and offered aid; but the injured man called to him to go on; others needed him. Alan went past them and down the steps to the car deck. Half-way down, the priest whom he had noticed among the passengers stood staring aft, a tense, black figure; beside him other passengers were clinging to the handrail and staring down in awestruck fascination. The lowest steps had been crushed back and half upturned; some monstrous, inanimate thing was battering about below; but the space at the foot of the steps was clear at that moment. Alan leaped over the ruin of the steps and down upon the car deck.

A giant iron casting six feet high and yards across and tons in weight, tumbled and ground before him; it was this which had swept away the steps; he had seen it, with two others like it, upon a flat car which had been shunted upon one of the tracks on the starboard side of the ferry, one of the tracks on his left now as he faced the stern. He leaped upon and over the great casting, which turned and spun with the motion of the ship as he vaulted it. The car deck was a pitching swaying slope; the cars nearest him were still upon their tracks, but they tilted and swayed uglily from side to side; the jacks were gone from under them; the next cars already were hurled from the rails, their wheels screaming on the steel deck, clanging and thudding together in their couplings.

Alan ran aft between them. All the crew who could be called from deck and engine room and firehold were struggling at the fantail, under the direction of the captain, to throw off the cars. The mate was working as one of the men, and with him was Benjamin Corvet. The crew already must have loosened and thrown over the stern three cars from the two tracks on the port side; for there was a space vacant; and as the train charged into that space and the men threw themselves upon it, Alan leaped with them.

(Continued in December 19th 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.



WHERE JOSEPH TAYLOR AND WIFE, OF BENTLEY, LIVE

These buildings are located on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Taylor, in Bay county, near Bentley.



God Consciousness

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David F. Warner

TEXT: "And thou shalt remember all the way which Jehovah thy God hath led thee these forty years in the wilderness, that he might humble thee to prove thee, to know what was in thy heart." Deut. 8:12.

STOP that man, just the average man, and attach a thought discernor to his brow. What does it say? Money, possession, comfort. Our elders these days are doing a good job at showing youth how to keep self and a comfortable end in mind. Society that is living off the bounty of a Personal Providence too seldom looks up to say, "Father, I thank thee." Let us examine a text that asks us to face a God "in whom we live, move, and have our being."

"Remember all the way which Jehovah thy God hath led thee." Of all the reminiscences of Israel, the Wilderness experience is most constantly present in the Hebrew mind. The Exodus, with its following pilgrimage, seems to be the most impressive of Israel's history. The inspired author brings it up as evidence of the love and care of God that his children might hold him in conscious nearness.

But this is typical of the journeyings of all men and movements and of the physical and moral agencies that promote progress. We hold God as the cause of our hunger but also as the one who supplies our feed. He gave manna regularly in the wilderness. The regularity of God's laws and his providences are great reason to remember him in gratitude. "The weather is so dry. Has God forgotten us?" But that man is more conscious of self than of God. Whoever has known the sun to rise so irregularly or the seasons to act so capriciously as to deprive us of food and all sustenance? It's the part of reason and faith to see in these things the presence and goodness of God. The streams in the desert flowed so constantly, the manna came so regularly, and the pillar of guidance was so unchanging, that those things excited little wonder in the Israelitish mind. How about the gifts left every morning at our door,—the dews from heaven, the bright sunshine, and the refreshing rains? Ought they not to fill our hearts with thoughts of a Personal Caretaker who gives us this day our daily bread?

But homes, schools, and churches are also the outgrowth of the life of God in the world. Are these agencies succeeding in making us conscious of their Giver? And is our familiarity with the dollar making us more conscious of "In God We Trust?" It is to be regretted that commercial fervor and industrial tension have so invaded the home as to make its atmosphere too unfriendly to a Kind Providence. Almost gone are the memories, customs, and altars of other days that brought us close to God. Why is home-life banishing such old-time friends? We are living in a modern today but we do well to treasure the moral regards of an old-fashioned yesterday. To forget God in the home is to secularize its life and initiate a general downward trend of society toward an inferno. Godly homes make safe schools for our hopefuls and friendly churches for all.

"That he might prove thee to humble thee." This is the purpose of God's leading all the way. Our humility consists in recognizing that we do not live by bread alone. Israel was dependent. Her people were living from hand-to-mouth. "God held the key to her cupboard." That should humble the proudest heart. But how about this generation? We yet live by bread plus. But our slowness in comprehending this is evidence that Moses was far advanced in God-consciousness.

"To prove thee." Israel was put under a testing discipline. God was supplying her daily needs and he jealously asks for recognition. The Feast of Tabernacles was set for this definite thing. Recognition was made in increased offerings and sa-

crifices. And here it was impressed that all support for both inner and outer life came from God; that a Kind Spirit was back of all material benefits. And here gathered the strangers, fatherless, and widows, and hospitality flowed freely.

But what ingratitude yet remains! How strange to have men and nations refuse an acknowledgment of God and assume to live by bread alone! This is a dreadful creed and makes for a worship of things and a life centered in surface comforts. What folly in such careering! Getting happiness by any means, fair or foul, is the goal of multitudes. But too late did they learn that Happiness is a shy and elusive maiden. She must be more seriously wooed. And history records the sad and crushed fate of nations that would not hear the Divine Voice. "The mills of God grind slowly but they grind exceedingly small." Wisdom has always been standing at the parting of the ways to cry aloud this truth which is as relentless as the cycle of the seasons. Men live, nations live, by leaning on the breast of the Eternal.

We are to continue our harvest festivals and invite in the stranger, fatherless, and widows. God is asking us to recognize him through being hospitable to our neighbor. The social challenge is marked since the day that Jesus ate with sinners and ordered dinners for the outcasts. Do we care to see God in social need? Do we mean to live by the name of Jesus? But this preacher is sure that we cannot catch his convictions and understand his purposes until we take more time to sit at his feet.

The world is being devastated thru poverty and disease. Christ's high calling is to lave off the vain pursuit of trifles and pour out hospitality into these social depressions. Of course, some folks have not because of sloth. They refuse to learn from the ant "to provide bread in the summer." But the crying want of the earth is here, for the most part, because of a competitive and selfish philosophy of life. This is true beyond cavil. And then, there is the blight of disease. Dr. Foulkes says, "Half the human race has never had a physician. Ninety per cent of the women of the race have never had medical attention." So, unless we be depraved, we will face these grim realities in the name of a God who is proving us thru his bounty.

"To know what is in thy heart." It was the inner life of Israel that was on trial. What is in your heart? What is your view of life? A letter came in my mail the other day from a farmer who said that his rule of life is "The Golden Rule." The contribution such a man makes to society is distinctive in its practical recognition of God. One can walk by this rule only thru impulses disciplined by God. How foolish the man who forsakes this rule of othering and sets his heart only on attaining the promised land of "milk and honey!" His only hope for the future is to eat to the full. This is madness and death. Long, long, ago, God gave his people a beautiful secret. And though Jesus came to reveal it, yet it is hid from masses of men. Bread for animals is enuf; but humans need inbreathings of God's spirit to keep from pining away. History and experience have taught us that even physical life travels in bondage without God. The end of life will have no happy retrospect outside of a getting back to God. "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof."

BIBLE THOUGHTS

HE WILL SWALLOW UP DEATH in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces; and the rebuke of his people shall he take away from off all the earth: for the Lord hath spoken it.—Isaiah 25:8.

O LORD, REVIVE THY WORK IN THE MIDST OF THE YEARS.—Habakkuk 3:2.



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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1925

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

WANTED—BIG MAN TO MANAGE FAIR

IT is but a few days before the annual meeting of the Michigan State board when it is expected a new manager for the State Fair will be appointed. Who this man will be can only be surmised, and the political forecasters are making wild guesses as to his identity. Some have it that the job is going to be made a political football and the man that gets it will be one to whom the administration is indebted. By all means let us hope not!

The State Fair is first of all an agricultural exposition and the man directing it should thoroughly understand agriculture and be able to work with the farmers' organizations in this state.

To make the fair a success agriculturally the manager will need to work with the state departments, our agricultural college, our live stock associations, our associations promoting better seeds, better crops and better markets, the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Gleaners. All of these organizations should play an important part in and exhibit at the annual exposition. The manager must also be able to work with the manufacturers and city dealers who are, or should be, prominent among the exhibitors each year. There is room for both the rural and city exhibitors and they both should be there with the farmer in the majority. The farmer is interested in the progress made in the industrial world, the city man is interested in what his country brother is doing, and the farmer is out to show the world that he has produced something better than his neighbor. It is at the fair that we note the progress of our state for the past year.

The manager of the State Fair should also be the best salesman in Michigan because it will be up to him to stage a fair that will sell our own folks on Michigan more than ever, and will prove to the visitor what a wonderful state we have here.

The man who directs the Michigan State Fair should be a big man in more ways than one because he has a big job before him. We urge that the qualification of each candidate be subjected to the most careful analysis and only the man who comes up to these requirements be appointed.

MODERN GIRLS AND COLLEGE TRAINING

FOR years we have watched with great interest the masculine trend of the courses in our colleges taken by young women. We have read about and heard women leaders of our country and others urging the girls to prepare themselves to be capable of earning their own living. Very able men have applauded this view. It was talked that it was not for women's best interest to be dependent upon marriage for financial support, and her chances for a really happy marriage are increased if she is able to make her own living.

We have always endorsed these views to a certain degree, but felt that hand in hand with this training there should be something on home economics, care of the sick and child psychology, and it was with pleasure that we recently learned that Dr. Clarence Cook Little, president of the University of Michigan, is advocating this.

The years have proven the fear that girls with business training would not marry are ground-

less, she is the same woman at heart as her sister who prepared herself for making a home, but when she marries her training does not help her much in the business of keeping house. Most men love a good home and are most happy with a woman who understands how to make home attractive and prepare meals that are appetizing. It is only natural. Since the days of Adam and Eve it has been so and it will continue to the end of the world.

The training in the ways of earning a living is fine for our young women. Every day we hear of young married men suddenly dying and leaving their young widows with perhaps several children to support, and many of these widows have no profession aside from house-keeping so they must secure work in a factory or store, remaining away from their children all day, in an effort to keep their family together. If they had received a business training during their school days they would have been spared much suffering and worry, because they could secure a profitable position in some suffering and worry, because they could secure a profitable position in some business with opportunities for advancement. We believe every girl should receive this training, but she should also know about making a home and the care of children. We hope the heads and instructors of our schools and colleges will encourage a union of the two different branches of learning for our girls.

CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS

IN every profession there are individuals and concerns out to get all they can with little thought as to what they give their customers. Not only do they hurt themselves but they make it difficult for the conscientious firms to succeed because they cause people to be suspicious of the whole profession. This has been true in the hatchery business, just the same as any other line, and the hatcherymen of this state are banding together into the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association to protect the purchaser of Michigan baby chicks from unfair dealings. As stated on page 3 of this issue "Michigan State Accredited Chicks" are assured for the coming season, and they are backed by the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association with its one thousand members, so the purchaser can place his order with the confidence that his interests will be looked after.

NO MICHIGAN CORN AT INTERNATIONAL

THE European Corn Borer was again brought prominently to the attention of Michigan corn growers when shortly before the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago, it was announced that no entries from this state would be accepted. This bar also affected all other sections where the borer is known to exist. A generous share of the awards on corn have come to Michigan in the past and our growers were planning a better show than ever for this year's International. Of course, it will not be lifted until we eliminate the borer from our cornfields, which is another reason that we must fight, and fight hard. Our winnings at the International proved that Michigan produced some of the finest corn grown any place in the country and increased the demand for seed from this state. Now it is branded as unclean, and we must battle the borer to death to again establish our reputation for good corn.

WHAT IS A FRIEND?

WHAT is a friend? Have you ever stopped to ask yourself that question? No doubt you never gave such a question even a thought. You have friends, plenty of them, but you never stopped to think why they were your friends, or why you considered them as friends. The other day we read a short editorial on this subject that we feel sure you will read with interest and we are publishing it.

"What is a friend? I will tell you. It is a person with whom you dare to be yourself. Your soul can go naked with him. He seems to ask of you to put on nothing, only to be what you are. He does not want you to be better or worse. When you are with him you feel as a prisoner feels who has been declared innocent. You do not have to be on your guard. You can say what you think, so long as it is genuinely you. He understands those contradictions in your nature that lead others to misjudge you. With him you breathe free. You can avow your little vanities and hates and vicious sparks, your meanness and absurdities, and in opening them up to him they are lost, dissolved on the white ocean of his loyalty. He understands. You do not have to be careful. You can abuse him, neglect him, tolerate him. Best of all you can keep still with him. It makes no matter. He likes you. He is like fire that purges all you do. He is like water that cleanses all that you say. He is like wine that warms you to the bone. He understands. You can weep with him, laugh with him,

sin with him, pray with him. Through and underneath it all he sees, knows and loves you. A friend, I repeat, is one with whom you dare to be yourself."

Isn't that a fine definition of a friend? With your friend you feel at ease, you say and do as you wish knowing that he will understand; in other words, you are yourself when with your friend. The writer put into words what many feel but cannot define.

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

BY the time you read this no doubt all of you will have received a letter from the Michigan Tuberculosis Association urging you to purchase the Christmas Seals enclosed. In the same letter they told you about a few of the things that they are doing, how they use your pennies to carry on their fight against tuberculosis. During the year ending November 1, 1925, they examined over 2,000 people and discovered 500 new cases. Perhaps most all of the people found to be tubercular would never have been examined if it had not been for this organization, or at least a large percentage of them would have delayed going to their physician for examination until the disease was in the advanced stages. In other words, your dollar and our dollar helped to save the lives of over 500 people in Michigan within the last year. A large percentage of the people examined free at the clinics were farm folks, but in spite of the fact much of their time is spent out in the open air, many were found to be suffering from the disease.

The largest amount of money that the Association asks you to contribute is small but if you cannot spare it give what you can, because they need every cent that can be spared to continue the noble work they are doing.

BETTER FARMING

ALL over the country there is a growing demand that agricultural colleges minimize training in professions and do more training of students in real farming. There will always be a percentage of young people from the farms entering the professions, but it should not be the business of the farmer colleges to train them in that direction.

Norway has 42 agricultural colleges besides high schools and training schools to teach farming, all confining themselves to producing better tillers of the soil.

Ohio is providing training schools to fit young farmers for doing all the repairing of machinery and building work of every description on the farm. Farm colleges in our country will have to make a better record in this direction.

NOT NECESSARY

FOR many years the tendency has been toward fewer associations for recording purebred livestock. In some cases, where two or more associations were recording animals of the same breed, they have consolidated. This is true especially of sheep and swine associations. The breeders believe that one strong organization is better than two or more not so strong. They are right. The principle of one association for each breed is correct. In defiance of this principle a few men have organized a new record or registry association for Holstein cattle and we are asked whether breeders should support it. They should not support it or any other insurgent Holstein association. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America is the organization which is recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture, by foreign countries and by the breeders of this country. It is a very competent organization in promoting the breed, helping the breeder and protecting the public. The wise breeder, big or little, will stick to it.

WHAT IS IT?

WHAT is a fresh egg? That question hobs up every year, usually about this time, when somebody is prosecuted for selling cold storage eggs as fresh. If memory is correct a French judge decided some months ago that no egg over ten days old could be called fresh, but there is no generally accepted definition. The storage men contend that the word "fresh" means the condition or state of the egg, not the age of it, and that good cold storage eggs are really fresh eggs. The law does not agree with their definition, nor is it likely to; but consumers are slowly learning that cold storage products are usually good and the prejudice against them is waning. There never was any sound reason for such prejudice; nor is there any reason why eggs of any kind should not sell for what they really are. All this reminds us that we admired very much the good taste of an English farmer on whose gatepost we saw the sign "Recent Eggs", a classification that might be nearer than the "strictly fresh" in many cases.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

POINTS FOR INVESTOR

"HOW to Avoid Bad Investments" is the title of a chapter in a pamphlet issued by the United States government, and we are here publishing ten points given that all should study. At least one of these points will apply to nearly every investment offered you.

1. **Mining Stock.** The best looking mine in the world may prove a "white elephant." Mining is a very expensive undertaking and the risks are unusually great. There is a saying that "a mine is a hole where fools dump in their money."

2. **Oil Stock.** Drilling for oil is costly. The hazards are great. Oil investments are speculative and in a class with mining investments.

3. **After every important discovery or invention there comes a host of schemes, "airplanes", "radio", "wireless."** The promoters of these may have only the best of intentions but frequently their enthusiasm is about all they have to sell. Look before you leap.

4. **An investment in real estate in some distant place is sometimes as dangerous as mining stock.** People have been known to buy swamps advertised as "sea-shore frontage." Know what you are buying before you invest.

5. **"Land development" schemes frequently do not pan out.** At best it is a long time before any money comes in from sales. Investment in new companies that are going to "sell by mail" should generally be avoided.

6. **Patent rights and processes.** It is rarely the patentee who makes the money.

7. **"New manufacturing methods"** should always be closely checked and investigated.

8. **An investment requiring a quick decision is often a fake.** If there isn't sufficient time to "sleep over it", something is probably wrong.

9. **"Special inducements" in cash discounts or stock bonuses urging you to be one of the first to invest are suspicious symptoms.**

10. **"Tips" alleged to land you "on the ground floor" are rarely to be taken.** Those who are "on the ground floor" will monopolize the opportunity.

SUCCESS SEWING SYSTEM

WHEN the average person thinks of fraudulent companies their first thoughts are of oil stock, but we doubt if promoters of wild-cat oil wells get as many victims as the "work-at-home" schemes of the fly-by-night companies all over this country. Dealing in stocks requires the transferring of large sums of money while a deal with the fly-by-night companies with their "work-at-home" schemes involves only a few dollars. There are a number of agencies doing everything they can to put these companies out of business and the operators behind the bars but in spite of this they seem to be on the increase.

The latest company to feel the hand of the post office department is the Success Sewing Machine System of New Jersey. This company had a glove sewing scheme, and the victim was required to send in three dollars with the application. The company said this was "to protect ourselves against those that would have us teach them this remarkable little industry and then after learning how to make a living at home

leave us to bear all the expense of packages, the gloves, etc., to say nothing of the cost of letter writing, instruction booklets, transportation charges, etc." Pretty fine to have the customers finance your business and take all the risk. No wonder such companies can go out of business over night.

STATE HOLDING STOCK OF MINING COMPANY

THE petition of the Golden Age Junior Mining Company of Boise, Idaho, and Lansing, Michigan, for the release of \$135,000 worth of escrowed stock was recently refused by the Michigan Securities Commission. The commission has been holding this stock pending the submission of proof that the company has claims which will yield gold-bearing ore of commercial value, and refused to release, declaring that the company's liabilities amount to more than the sum which would be realized from the sale of the stock. It is stated that the company is keeping between 15 and 20 miners on its payroll because the law of Idaho is that an employee may not be discharged until he is paid in full and there are no funds to pay these men. It seems that the miners are not taking out ore at present as the shaft house on the company's property recently burned and was not insured.

The company was organized in 1915 by people in and near Lansing and we are not sure whether any of our readers are financially interested or not. The commission gave the organizers permission to issue 1,000,000 shares of common stock, of which 250,000 shares went to the incorporators and 600,000 shares were placed in escrow, leaving 150,000 shares to go on the open market. On three different occasions the commission authorized the release of blocks of this escrowed stock, which accounts for the difference in the number of shares turned over to the commission and the number now held.

GETS HIS \$20 BACK

"I received the check for \$20 and wish to express many thanks. I never expected to recover this money and never would have only for you. Your Publisher's Desk is certainly productive in keeping the unwary out of traps as well as getting them out after they are caught. Again I thank you."—F. P., Gratiot County, Mich.

THIS subscriber signed up with a correspondence school in Indiana to take a course in short story writing, with the understanding that if he was not satisfied with his course he could get his money back. The course cost him \$20. He completes the course in about three months, and, deciding that he had not received the benefit he should for this sum of money, he wrote the school demanding a refund. He received a letter from them to the effect that he was not entitled to a refund because he had completed the course in such short time. Most of their students required in the neighborhood of a year to complete it, they declared. There was considerable correspondence and Mr. P. found he was no nearer to getting his money than he was when he wrote his first letter so he asked us to do what we could for him. After several letters back and forth we finally got the check for \$20 from the school and sent it to our subscriber.

THANK YOU

"I have received a letter from of Detroit, enclosing a check for \$3.60, the amount of my claim for three egg crates lost, and return express charges. I thank you most heartily for your assistance in this matter, without it we never have accomplished anything."—Mrs. N. C., Benzie County, Mich.

I enjoy reading your paper, and I would not be without it. Receive many helpful things from it. I wish you good luck.—Mrs. J. Weber, Crawford County.

Allow me to say you print a good farm paper.—Laurence L. Logan, Lenawee County.

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 27, 1925

Total number of claims filed	2745
Amount involved	\$28,128.78
Total number of claims settled	2240
Amount secured	\$25,718.21

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IT COULDN'T BE DONE

By Edgar A. Guest

Somebody said it couldn't be done.
But he with a chuckle replied
That "Maybe it couldn't," but he would
be one
Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried.
So he buckled right in with the trace of
a grin
On his face. If he worried, he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do
that;
At least no one ever had done it,"
But he took off his coat and he took off
his hat,
And the first thing we knew he'd begun
it.

With a lift of his chin and a bit of a grin,
Without any doubting or quiddit,
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he done it.

There are thousands to tell you it can-
not be done,
There are thousands to prophesy fail-
ure;
There are thousands to point out to you
one by one
The dangers that wait to assail you.
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
Just take off your coat and go to it;
Just start to sing as you tackle the thing
That "cannot be done," and you'll do it.

SEVEN STOCKING TOP CHRIST-
MAS GIFTS

LAST Christmas no gift which came to our house called to mind the donor more often, or more gratefully than a set of three pot lifters made of seven inch circles of black cotton stocking, quilted, with eyes, nose, and mouth outlined in appropriate colors. A braid of the stocking material looped at the top represents hair and serves as a hanger for the holders.

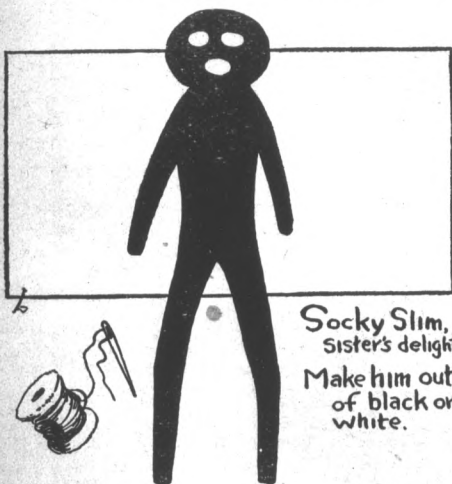
The same woman made rag dolls for her grandchildren out of cotton stocking tops, using a home made pattern and stuffing the shape with cotton. Black, white or brown stockings were used for these, and they were dressed out of the piece bag.

A most realistic monekey was made out of a brown cotton stocking. Gray would do as well. His exceedingly long tail was braided.

Socky's daughter is a cover for a hot water bottle for a child to take to bed. It is made double, of four pieces of stocking material, padded lightly and sewed together so as to make a lined bag with an opening at the mouth.

The mouth is large enough to admit a tall bottle with a fitted cork which can be fastened securely. With button eyes, realistic yarn hair, and hot water in the bottle inside her, Socky's daughter makes a nice warm bed fellow.

Four wool stocking legs from which the feet had been hopelessly worn, cut open and pieced together,



Socky Slim,
Sister's delight
Make him out
of black or
white.

the seams catstitched, and the lower edge crocheted, made a serviceable petticoat for the bottom of a little girl's Christmas stocking.

The tops of a pair of bright colored wool socks were cut open, laid flat and sewed together with an opening at the top for neck, and at top of each side for armholes. When a shell edge was crocheted around neck, arm-holes and bottom with bright wool, the resulting slip-on sweater delighted a small boy.

Six absorbent wash-cloths were made out of as many legs of white cotton stockings, cut open and crocheted around with colored crochet cotton.—L. Gracia Potter.

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: It does seem like everyone is suffering with a cold these days, and only a few are doing anything to cure themselves. People, as a rule, do not consider a cold as seriously as they should, and, as a result, they often fall an easy prey to pneumonia, or even tuberculosis. Plenty of sunshine, fresh air, sleep, rest and easily digested food are the best preventatives of colds. One should drink plenty of milk and eat eggs, vegetables and fruits to help the body build up good resistance. Sweets are taboo. Children with a cold should be kept out of school, not only to recover more quickly from the disease, but also to prevent others from contracting it. Let the children play out of doors for an hour before the noon meal to stimulate the body and create an appetite for food, then rest followed by more play and sunshine, supper and then off to bed to get at least 12 hours of sleep. If the patient needs medicine call a reputable doctor. Eat easily digested foods at regular hours, get out into the sunlight and fresh air a part of each day, and get plenty of sleep and you will not often contract a cold, but if you do you will soon throw it off.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

KEEP A HEALTH BUDGET

THERE is no question but that the Federal budget works. We see and hear favorable comments about its efficiency published or spoken nearly every day. There is no question but that a health budget works, also.

In keeping the health budget a man or woman is putting by a nest egg for the rainy day without which any money budget, however carefully followed, will be useless.

In planning the health budget you will center everything about the

air the better will be the physical service rendered in later years.

Play is also necessary, for this is stimulating when taken at the proper time and is of the right kind. Play, moreover, is mental relaxation. Anything that is of mental benefit is pretty sure to be of physical help, too, for a happy contented mind can often buoy up a tired out body.

These are a few of the main items in the health budget. They will practically guarantee happiness for later years and for that reason if for no other they are closely linked with the money budget. As one works toward a goal in money so can one work toward a goal in health. Prevention is far better than cure, just as a nest egg is better than poverty.

The National Tuberculosis Association and affiliated associations believe that prevention of tuberculosis through the education of men, wo-



Socky's daughter
Put hot water
Down inside her;
How you'll love her
When you've
tried her.

body home. First you must know just what sort of a home your body is. Can it give the proper amount of service? Can it compete with other homes about it? The best way to find out about its condition is to have a thorough overhauling of your body by a good doctor.

Then as you allow so much of the money budget for lighting heat and fuel so must you put thought into planning the fuel for the body. Food is the fuel that keeps it running. Eat the right foods as conscientiously as you buy the best wood or coal. Plenty of leafy vegetables; more meat if you are doing hard physical labor than if you have work that keeps you confined to a desk; fruit to keep the digestive apparatus functioning properly; milk; bran or wholewheat breads; well-cooked cereals and enough sweets to add variety but not too much, to make you flabby.

Fresh air is a big part of the health budget. That is indirectly associated with practically every other item. Fresh air day and night helps to keep every part of the body working well. Fresh air is a sickness preventative and is cheaper than any other medicine. Especially at night in the bedrooms should windows be opened wide to allow the outdoor air to do its work.

Rest is also essential. Everybody needs rest to keep his body engine running. Edison who claims he can live on but a few hours' sleep at night often rests on a couch at intervals during the day. When there has been a strain either mental or physical the body needs more rest.

Exercise should be in the health budget. Exercise keeps every muscle in good working order and, if only a mile walk a day is possible, that is better than nothing. The more exercise in the sunshine and fresh



Helpful miss
Lizzie Tasker
Lifts hot pans
When you ask her.

men and children has been a great cause for more than cutting in half the death rate from this disease during the past twenty years. Their work is financed by the annual sale of Christmas seals. You can help them in December by buying seals. You can help them all through the year by keeping a health budget.

LINOLEUM TOP FOR TABLE

HOW about your working surfaces? Are you satisfied with your bare board table tops or your oilcloth? When the boards splinter or the odor of an onion clings too long or the oilcloth gets cut up or cracked discouragingly often, try linoleum, advises the state college of home economics. Frequently remnants of inlaid linoleum can be found at furniture stores at very reasonable prices and in just about the size needed. Linoleum may be cemented to the table top with water proof glue or cement, and cut flush with the table. A binding may around the edges makes it look better. To prepare the top for use, melt paraffin and with a soft cloth or brush wipe a little over the surface. Then with a warm iron press in all the surface will absorb and wipe off the excess. When it is cooled, go over it with a coat of spar varnish which will not spot with water. The

linoleum top saves the dishes; hot or wet pans may be set on it without injury and it can be used as a bread and pastry board. A well chosen pattern will make the table a pleasant addition to the room, and the smooth surface needs only an occasional renewing of the varnish.

CAN RENOVATE YOUR RUG
WITHOUT SPOILING FLOOR

THAT soiled, faded deep-pile rug need give you no further concern; you can clean and dye it right on your floor and the money and effort costs will surprise you by their smallness.

Place the rug on a clean floor and scrub it with warm water and mild soap. By working carefully and not using much water, the grease spots can be removed without saturating the rug. Each section as it is scrubbed, must then be wiped free of all soap by using a clean cloth, wrung out of clean warm water. The rinse water must be changed frequently. Keep the windows open, and the rug, though on the floor, will dry quickly. If the color of the rug, a light blue for example, is out of harmony with all of the other furnishings in the living room, a much deeper shade may be desirable. In that event dye, should be bought, and prepared just as the package directs. Because the dye is to be scrubbed into the nap with a stiff scrubbing brush, plenty of newspapers must be spread under the rug in order to protect the floor from any possible stain.

A heavy knitted cloth is then used for testing the color while water is being added to the original mixture. By dipping one corner of the cloth into the dye at a time and wringing it out, one can easily determine when the desired shade is reached.

The vessel of dye should be left over a very low gas flame while a small amount of the hot dye is carried into the room and scrubbed into the rug. After going over the entire surface of the rug with the dye, the windows must again be opened and the rug left to dry. Ordinarily the driving will take a day.

Personal Column

Man Not Overgrown Boy.—Some folks say man is just an overgrown boy. Don't believe it. When a male is old enough to be a father he is no longer a child. Should a male be a boy any more than a female should be a girl? Who ever says a woman is an overgrown girl? I admit lots of men act like boys and ought to be punished, same as a child, but where is one that is?—Mrs. Edith Childs.

—if you are well bred!

What The Bride Should Wear.—1. A formal church or house wedding formerly always implied that the traditional white satin, silk or velvet gown and a veil were worn. Now, however, so long as gown and veil are white, or white in combination with another youthful color, the bride is at liberty to select the material which she personally prefers. The only other color usually introduced in a bridal costume is green (usually in the forms of ribbons, or roses, or embroidery). Lace in some form is usually regarded as essential to a wedding gown, but there is no law which compels its use. 2. At an evening wedding the wedding gown may be particularly elaborate.

1. Informal wedding dress implies the substitution of some more delicate silk, or organdie or other dress goods for heavy satins. 2. A quiet, dark traveling suit of some kind when the bride is "going away" after the ceremony. 3. A gown of some light and becoming color



Grandpa Monk
So bewitching;
One brown sock,
Little stitching.

with a hat to harmonize, if it be the bride's second wedding. 4. There is practically no limitation save that of good taste to what the bride may wear by way of an informal wedding dress. She should conform, however, to the mode of the moment as regards all details of style—if they may be applied advantageously.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

At destruction and death thou shalt laugh; neither shalt thou be afraid of the beasts of the earth. For thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field; and the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee. And thou shalt know that thy tent is in peace.—Job 5:22-24. (E. R. V.)

To him, who follows after God, who keeps the commandments, and who possesses understanding, it appears that everything extends the offer of help, whether animate or inanimate, friend or foe. He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him. (Prov. 16:7.)

RECIPES

Amber Marmalade.—Peel 8 oranges, removing peel in quarters; cut the pulp in slices. Scrape white membrane from the skin and cut the yellow rind in strips. Prepare 4 lemons by the same method. Add 16 cups cold water to the fruit and rind and let stand overnight. Cook slowly for two hours. Add 10 cups sugar and let stand overnight. Cook again for one hour and turn into sterilized glasses or jars. If you like marmalade with a rather bitter taste this is excellent.

Salt Rising Bread.—Having seen a request for the repetition of a salt rising bread recipe using corn meal and potatoes, I'm sending mine, which I sent in to the paper several years ago.

2 large potatoes (pared and sliced), 2 tablespoons cornmeal (must be fresh), 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 teaspoon salt. Pour over this two cups boiling water, cover and keep warm. In the morning there should be tiny flecks of foam formed on the mixture and if it has this appearance, add 4 cups of water (lukewarm), 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt thickened as for any bread sponge, when light and foamy add flour, kneading stiff, putting immediately into loaves as soon as this last process is completed. Keep warm and when light bake.—Reader.

Queen of Mincemeats.—The following is mother's favorite recipe for mincemeat and the family think it is the best ever: Two lbs. meat weighed after boiling (It will take about 5 lbs. of raw meat to make this quantity), 4½ lbs. finely chopped apple, ¾ lb. suet, 3 lbs. raisins, 3 level tablespoons of powdered cinnamon, 2 level full of powdered cloves, and 3 of salt, ¾ lbs. brown sugar, 1 cup sweet pickle vinegar, 1 glass grape jelly and 3 nutmegs, grated. Boil the raisins until tender. Chop

the meat, apple and suet very fine, put together with the sugar, salt, spices and raisins. Add ½ cup of the meat liquor, the water in which the raisins were cooked and the pickle vinegar. If not moist enough, add more meat liquor and vinegar. Cook together until all is boiling hot, add the jelly, stir thoroughly, let come to a boil again, then pack in sterilized fruit jars and seal. If made during cold weather, it will keep for some time in an open jar.—L. A. C.

HOMESPUN YARN

The quickest generosity is the best.—Arabian proverb.

Good looks are insurance against nerves as well as against burglars.

Add a pair of gloves to the cleaning equipment if you would keep your hands looking and feeling well.

Cold meat goes farther and looks much more appetizing if cut in very thin slices.

A sheen is given to table linen by ironing with a heavy hot iron while the linen is still damp.

When making apricot jam put in a few of the centers of the pits for a different and delicious flavor.

"Wash after every wearing" is a good program for making silk undergarments and stockings wear longer.

Cinnamon toast is made easily if the cinnamon, sugar and butter are creamed together and spread on the toast.

How much milk do you use? A quart a day for children and a pint a day for adults is recommended by health authorities.

A good vacuum cleaner prolongs the life of a rug because it removes the embedded dirt which cuts the fibers of the rug and wears it out.

Aunt Ada's axioms: More good looks come from good food, fresh air, and exercise than from all the cosmetics and beauty doctors.

Save the surface and you save all applies to complexions as well as to porch floors. The only difference is that with complexions one should start work from the inside.

Small bits of soap make a soap jelly which is good for fine laundering. Melt them together with an equal bulk of boiling water and one teaspoonful of borax to every pint of the mixture.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: A woman may figure the cost of providing her family with a cook, house manager, and seamstress, but she can't put a price on the love and thought that make a home.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

5233. A Neat and Pleasing Play Frock.—Printed voile and organdie are here combined. This design could also be made of tub silk, rep or pongee. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material. If collar and band cuffs are made of contrasting material ¾ yard is required.

5217. A Pretty Frock for Mother's Girl.—Brown linen with yoke of white would be attractive for this model. It is good also for tub silk, gingham and rep. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 1½ yard of 32 inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting material for yoke and cuff portions.

5250. A Popular Style for a School Frock.—Striped flannel was used in this instance. One could have wash materials, or tub silk or wool rep. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2½ yards of 32 inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting material for collar, cuffs and pocket facings if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 2½ yards will be required.

5240-5239. A Very Attractive Blouse "Ensemble."—Wool crepe was used in this instance with trimming of dotted silk in matched colors. The Blouse 5240 is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The Skirt 5239 is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1½ yard (with plaits extended). To make this "suit" for a 38 inch size will require 3½ yards of 64 inch material, with ¾ yard of contrasting material for collar and cuffs.

5274. Ladies' House Dress.—Cut in 8 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4½ yards of 36 inch material if made with long sleeves, with short sleeves 4½ yards will be required.

5280-5267. Ladies' Costume.—Blouse 5280 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 5267 cut in 7 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. To make as illustrated requires 4 yards of 40 inch crepe and 1½ yards of plaid, for a 38 inch size. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2½ yards. TWO separate patterns.

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THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.



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Wapakoneta,

Ohio

THE BUSINESS FARMER

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Pans and pots,
Just use me dry,
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Cuticura Soap
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THE BUSINESS FARMER



Motto: DO YOUR BEST

Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

AUTUMN

The leaves are falling from the trees,
The grass is turning brown,
Jack Frost has visited lately
And gave the leaves some pretty gowns.

The air is very cold and keen,
Frost upon the windows is seen,
And pretty pictures there he makes
And flowers that grow by pretty lakes.

Here is a house, there is a tree,
And pretty mountains by a sea,
And the cold—He does not fear,
And every night is safely here.
—Mildred Darby, Standish, Mich.

DEAR girls and boys: Each and every one of you know our motto and I am sure you practice it every day. "Do Your Best" in everything and every way. I am now going to tell you about an opportunity to "do your best" to make someone very happy. Jeanette Olson, Box 47, Northport, has never been able to walk; the joy of playing tag, dog and deer, baseball, or the many other games of this kind, has been denied her. In a letter appearing in this issue she tells us that she is paralyzed from the hips down and must sit still the whole day long. We who have good health fail to appreciate it until we read about someone like Jeanette, and then we realize how thankful we should be that we are not handicapped in any way. Jeanette likes to read and would enjoy hearing from all of you, so why not write her a letter. In her letter she promises to answer all letters she receives and I hope so many write her that it will keep her busy a month reading and answering them. Take advantage of this opportunity to "Do Your Best".

Contest Winners

Judging from the letters I received in our Hallowe'en letter contest every boy and girl was pretty busy that night. The prizes have been awarded as follows: First prize of \$1 goes to Elizabeth Moes, R. 4, Lake Odessa; second prize, a fountain pen, to Marie Minor, R. 3, Manchester; third prize, a leatherette pencil case outfit, to Ruth Halsey, R. 4, Olivet.

Our "What's Wrong with This Picture?" contest is coming along very nicely, every mail bringing in just loads of letters. We are going to have more contests soon.—UNCLE NED.

OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am writing this letter to become better acquainted with the boys and girls of our Michigan. It is impossible to learn to know everyone personally, but we can learn a great deal by reading. We ought to read much so that we may glean ideas from others.

I am seventeen years of age. I have blue eyes, brown hair, and a very fair complexion. Boys and girls you have so much to be thankful for when you are in a good physical condition. I have been handicapped since birth for I haven't been able to walk, therefore, I couldn't attend school. One never realizes what it means to receive an education, to become cultured, except when one hasn't had the opportunity.

I haven't the use of my lower limbs. I am paralyzed from my hips down, so I have to sit still the whole day through.

It surely is lonesome when one has to stay inside from one day to the other, the whole year through. I, of course, can knit, sew, crochet, etc., which passes away some time. I also have learned to read and write, so I do a lot of that. I enjoy reading very much and love to write to my friends.

I have seven brothers and sisters and two of my brothers are dead. My brother Stanley died two years ago. He would have been twenty-five years old this fall. My brother Arthur died seven years ago and he would now be thirty-two years old. My sister Thelma, nineteen years old, will be going to school at Ypsilanti after Christmas. After she goes there will just be two of us at home—my mother and I.

I have read many letters from the southern part of the state, but there very seldom are any from this section. We live on a peninsula which extends northward into Lake Michigan. Lake Michigan is on the west and north sides and Grand Traverse Bay bounds the eastern side of the peninsula. The peninsula is not very wide, a few miles, but about thirty-five miles long. We live six miles from the extreme point. This section is famous for its summer resorts, which are built

mostly along the bay and around other interior lakes. Northport Point resort is the most famous one around here. The resort has two beautiful club houses and fine golf grounds. There are many beautiful trees around the cottages of which the cedar is the most abundant. The hotel is called "Cedar Lodge" because of the great number of cedar trees.

There are still quite a few Indians living around here. That may be of interest to you because they are rapidly dying off. Some of them have become Americanized, but some have the old Indian customs and habits. They live in one-room houses and it is very difficult to teach them hygiene. Don't you think, Uncle Ned, you would like to live in the northern part of the state?

I would like to have every boy and girl in Michigan to visit me in the summer. We would have too much to say to one another.

Dear Uncle Ned, I would be very happy if you would spare enough space in THE BUSINESS FARMER for my letter. I would like to hear from every reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER and I shall answer everyone, you may be sure.—Jeanette Olson, Box 47, Northport, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As you asked us to write of our good deeds on Hallowe'en, I am writing to see if I can earn a pin, or see my letter in print. I stayed at home all day and did the work so my sister could make her dress to go to a party that night, and the day before I carried some pails of water for an old lady who is very nice. I sent in a poem once before and saw it in print, so I will try again, but it was before you gave the lovely prize of pins away. I will give a description of myself. I am fourteen years old, five feet one inch tall, have light hair, blue eyes and a blond complexion. I hope the waste basket just had its dinner. Your niece.—Idah V. Coon, Paris, Michigan.

—Your Hallowe'en deeds were very good, Idah, and I am sure you made at least two people very happy. You are a real poetess and we will publish your verses in an early issue.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As my father has taken THE BUSINESS FARMER for several years, I have read the letters in the children's Hour and like it very much. I thought I would like to be in your club with the rest of the girls and boys. I also would like to see some of my letters in print if they are good enough. I am thirteen years old. I go to school and am in the eighth grade. My birthday is June 19th. I like the Children's Hour and can hardly wait until a new paper comes. I have a mother and father, seven brothers and one sister. I also had another little brother that died when fifteen months old. I am the youngest in the family since the death of my little brother. I help my mother with her work, and I am glad that I am able to help her. I have my hair cut. My hair is brown and my eyes are brown. I am about five feet tall. I will close for this time. Your friend, —Irene Olmstead, Route 5, Bellevue, Mich. —Come right in, Irene, "the more the merrier" is our motto. I'm glad you like our page and hope you find it better in each issue.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have not written to the Children's Hour for a long time, so thought I would write to you. I am writing this in school so please excuse this paper as I have nothing else to write on. I am thirteen years old and am taking seventh and eighth grades this year. I have just received my history test paper. I got 96. I do not like history. Did you Uncle Ned? I hope my letter and poem will be in print. Your loving niece.—Mildred Darby, Standish, Michigan.

—Glad to hear from you again, and we are printing your excellent poem. Come again.

OUR PUZZLE



A PROVERB

You are to change the order of the words in the sentence on the blackboard, and then change one letter in each word, and have a well known saying.

What the Neighbors Say

Contributions Invited

MANUFACTURER AT FAULT

DEAR EDITOR: In a recent editorial (August 29) you intimate that because of the high cost of labor woolen manufacturers are almost as hard up as farmers and really can't afford to pay much for wool. Did you dig out the facts for yourself or were they kindly furnished by some benevolent "bureau of economics"?

Labor, in its issue of July 11, presents some interesting figures which it claims to have dug out of a report on "growth of manufacturing in the United States" issued by the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce. It doesn't specially mention woolen textiles, but the cotton mills of South Carolina paid, in 1921, an average of \$645 to each worker employed and in 1923 an average of \$652. While their labor bill was increasing seven dollars a year per worker the selling price of their product (wholesale price at factory made an average increase of \$1,055 a year for each worker employed. In other words, for every dollar of increase in their labor bill they charged an extra \$150 for the product of that labor.

May be, of course, the woolen manufacturer never profiteers. The steel trust added only about \$6.50 to its sale price for each dollar of increase in wages during that time, and the average manufacturer, in all industries, increased his sale price only about eight times as much as he increased wages.

I believe a protective tariff will be necessary to American industrial prosperity until we have evolved a system so fair to all concerned that other nations are willing to adopt it. But a protective tariff only enables the manufacturer to pay fair wages. It doesn't compel him to do so. With just enough exceptions to

prove the rule every American manufacturer today stands with one foot on the price of labor and the other on the price of raw materials, boosting with both hands the price of his own product. What we need is efficient, democratic, industrial government, to define and suppress profiteering and maintain some equitable relation between commodity prices and the wages of capital and labor.—Stacey Brown, Ionia County.

NARROW SLEIGHS BEST

DEAR EDITOR: My subscription to THE BUSINESS FARMER will expire shortly and in order to keep the wheels moving, I am renewing my subscription by sending you \$1 for two more years.

I do not agree with those that advocate wide sleighs. They are all right in the woods or separate tracks on the highway, but on gravel roads where autos are running you would kill a team in a short time. The chains on the auto dig up the gravel so that an empty sleigh would run hard. With a narrow sleigh you can break a track along side and haul a load, most of the time. Late years sleighing has been poor on account of drifting.

I approve of the stand the Grange took relative to heaters for schools. A great many districts here have paid dearly for this experiment. There is some talk of bringing suit for damages on this account.

I am pleased that we have at least one farm paper that is trying to help its readers as much as it can, in legal as well as other questions brought to its attention. The space devoted to "What the Neighbors Say" brings out problems for general consideration.—G. A., Traverse City, Michigan.

SOILS AND CROPS

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

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

DOES IT PAY TO IMPROVE SOIL?

IN the past I have spoken of rebuilding the soil of our farms, and have pointed out ways it could be done, and, no doubt, some of the readers have believed it and some have doubted it and some have deemed it too costly to try.

But whatever the viewpoint, this fact remains that each year we are getting less off the land we are working unless we have done something of this sort, and with each lowered crop yield there still remains just as much plowing, harrowing, and fitting, and as much time used to sow as when we got larger crops. This condition will never change, and you can expect just as much work and more worry as the years come and go if you stay in the rut and follow the way the majority of us are doing now.

New ideas that cost something to put them in operation are passed up by the majority of us. Ten or twelve years ago when we first began to hire in order to grow clover we were ridiculed by our neighbors and relatives and talked about in a confidential sort of way as having a burr or two loose, but on the whole we were harmless. But today we see those who had our welfare first in their hearts are doing the same thing whenever their pride will let them. This was to be expected as there were no movements worth while, but what had their martyrs, and all wise but loving friends that were so much interested in one's welfare that if they could keep us from doing things, they believed they were rendering us a worth while service. Remember when Columbus said the world was round he was called coo-coo and yet his conviction carried out and made possible that we are enjoying the things we do today in U. S. A.

When Ben Franklin said that land plaster was good to use he was laughed at and even when he sowed it on his hillside field and when the crops grew and people could see

the words spelled by the growing crop "This is Land Plaster" they still scoffed, but on the soils of Washington and Oregon and the western land it is a fact, that they need land plaster, as they are low in sulphur, but on Michigan soils calcium carbonate or lime or marl or oyster shells is the better form of lime to use.

In Pennsylvania lime has been used for centuries and Lancaster county is the leading agricultural county in the world.

Yet you have heard groups of men argue that if you used lime or fertilizer once you had to keep it up and after a few years of their use the soil would become hard and worthless. This is about the same kind of argument as they used in 1600 or thereabouts when they burned people at the stake because they were witches. Superstitions have been one of the greatest drawbacks of the progress of the world, and 99 per cent of all farmers in the world, or men in any other profession, have their pet superstitions that while they will not admit it, it has a niche in their make-up while it sheds its influencing rays along their pathways.

Some plant their potatoes in the moon and cut their hay by the signs, plant their trees, shear their sheep and many other things according to old family customs and traditions.

It costs money to bring up land to where it is profitable to farm, but it can be done within reason and the farm will pay for it while being done if managed right. If you will pardon me for referring to a personal incident where this has been done, I will tell you what I did with a farm of one hundred acres that had been share rented for over thirty years and everything sold off that way. Hay and grain and clover was practically unknown on this farm for twenty years or more. I used the landlord's entire share from this land to buy lime and fertilizer and

(Continued on Page 20)

the Healthy Cow the Hungry Cow is the Business Cow

Every cow in your herd can be put in milking trim with a course of

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

A Cow Tonic and Regulator

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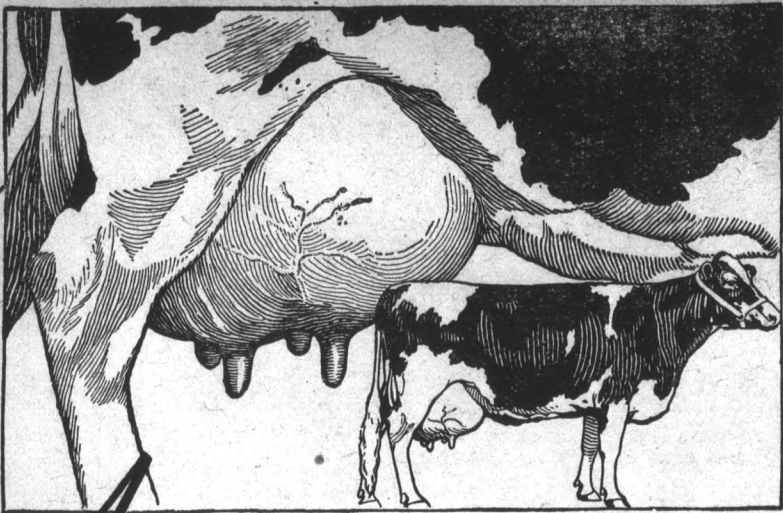
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YOU can avoid the winter milk slump and equal the summer production scale only if you fortify your cows against the sudden change to dry, rough feeds. When milk-making organs are vigorous and active, profits are sure. Losses pile up only when there is failure to fully utilize expensive feed to produce the maximum volume of milk.

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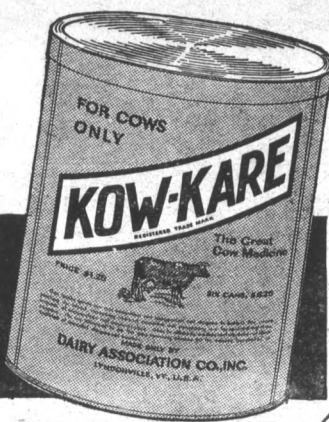
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Famous-Conditioner
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Can You Doubt?

Read how other cow owners increase dairy profits with Kow-Kare.

From F. P. La Chausse, Carthage, N. Y. — March 30, 1925: "Having fed Kow-Kare for ten years more or less to cows off feed and for various disorders that affect the health of the dairy cow, it was not until January 10th, 1924, that I began a series of experiments with it in regard to milk production. After carefully weighing the milk and feed of two heavy producers for two weeks I commenced feeding one tablespoonful to them once per day and after the third day, the results were at once apparent in increased milk production, there being no changes in ration, and at the end of two weeks I stopped the Kow-Kare and they fell back to their former mess of milk for the two weeks and upon resuming its use again they came back up to their former records, and since then I feed one tablespoonful once a day to all milkers and the results are gratifying."



PLENTY OF "ALL WOOL" SUITS HERE
Frank Lennemans, of Eagle, owns this flock of sheep and lambs.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

COW TESTERS GIVE FEED HELPS

AMONG the many activities that go on in a Cow Testing Association some of the biggest benefits that are returned to the members are the feed helps given by the cow tester.

The definite value of getting a record on each cow and having a complete record on the herd, has proved immensely valuable to many cow owners. Further, many dairymen have been able to get a new vision of the value of good sires through the Cow Testing Association work. In addition to these points however, the feed help obtained through the tester has possibly returned the biggest money values to many Michigan dairymen. The present membership of nearly 3,000 dairymen in the 112 Associations operating in Michigan realize the great benefit that feeding brings to the pocketbook. The single illustration from a member's herd brings out this point strongly. The tester found in September that each cow in a herd of ten cows was being fed four pounds of ground oats daily. The member was feeding each cow equally. No adjustment was being made to the actual milk and butterfat production of each cow. The tester, Oscar Dowd, of Hillsdale county, checked up on the requirements of each cow and found that one cow producing 50 pounds of butterfat during the month was being very sadly neglected. He recommended that this cow be fed at least ten pounds of grain and another cow that was producing around 35 pounds butterfat for the month, that she should receive eight pounds of grain. In this way Mr. Dowd distributed the pounds of feed more properly to the individuals in the herd. At the end of the month the herd owner found that he had fed a little larger amount than he had been accustomed to feeding. The additional expense involved in this larger feed amount was \$7.36. The Cow Testing Association Herd Book revealed to him, however, that this small additional expenditure had made him an increased return over feed cost of \$18.70.

Making the feed fill the needs of the individual cow is a problem in itself and the help that the cow tester can give on this point is money saved to the member. For winter feeding conditions all Michigan dairymen should consider the needs and requirements of the individual animals in the herds. Treating them all alike is bound to cause mistreatment and under-feeding or over-feeding in some instances. In other words the best results are not obtained from the feed that is being put before the cows. Good roughage, especially alfalfa and a succulent feed such as silage, is the basis for best results. In addition a mixture of grains fed in the proportion of one pound of grain daily to each pound of fat produced in a week will usually supply the proper amounts of nutrients to the dairy cow.—Dairy Extension, M. S. C.

BUTTER IN GALLON OF CREAM

How much butter will a gallon of cream produce from common cows, and are purebred cows any better?—M. A. B., Vermontville, Mich.

THE exact amount of butter that can be churned out of a gallon of cream will depend entirely upon what your cream tests. A gallon of cream that tests 20 per cent butterfat will weight 8.11 pounds.

Calculating the amount of butter fat in this gallon of cream I find that there is 1.69 pounds of butterfat. Legal butter contains 80 per cent butterfat. Therefore, there could be made from this one gallon of 20 per cent cream 2.01 pounds of butter.

The comparison of a gallon of milk produced by a common cow and a gallon of milk produced by a purebred cow will depend entirely upon the butterfat test. But this is no way to compare the ability of a grade with a purebred. The best method of comparing cows is on the basis of total pounds of butterfat produced by a cow for one year or a sufficient length of time to make a fair comparison. There is more difference between a poor pure bred and a good grade than between good grades and likewise between a good pure bred and a poor grade than between good pure breeds. The only way to judge a cow's merit is to weigh the milk and test for a year. This is best done by weighing the milk each day and testing once a month. The most satisfactory method to carry this out is to join a cow testing association and have a cow tester do this work for you. Any one having at least six cows should be a member of a cow testing association. It is only through such a system as this that you can put your herd on a real businesslike basis. A cow testing association can do this more effectively and cheaply than the owner can do it himself. There are now three cow testing associations in Eaton county and there certainly would be an opportunity for you to put your herd in one of these associations by getting in touch with Mr. Clair Taylor, your county agent.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. S. C.

MILK COWS MUST HAVE MINERALS

MILK cows undoubtedly suffer more from the lack of sufficient minerals than do most any other type of farm animals. The reason for my making this statement is this: the cow required minerals for her own body maintenance, for milk production and for the production of her young. Since from 4 to 6 per cent of the animal's body is composed of minerals, and, further since each and every part of the body requires minerals for proper functioning it is evident that cows (especially dairy animals) must have large amounts of minerals in their feed to make any larger herds are limited in milk production solely for the reason that they do not have sufficient minerals in their body, or do not secure enough thru their feed to make and larger amounts of milk. In a thousand pounds of milk there is about seven pounds of minerals of which one-sixth is calcium or lime, and since but a small percentage of the animal's body is made up of minerals the cow will give off in every 6,000 pounds of milk providing she weighs 1,000 pounds, a volume of minerals equal to that found in her body.—Dr. George H. Conn.

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.)



ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves

If they are, you are losing money!
You can stop this loss yourself
AT SMALL COST

Write for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about this trouble in cows.

Let us tell you how to get the "Practical Home Veterinarian," a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice FREE. Write us tonight about your live stock ailments. A postal will do.

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FOR SALE?
AN AD IN M. B. F.
WILL SELL IT.

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.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid connecting 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.

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: Shuttleworth May Rose Sequel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbeck's Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011.18 fat, 772 fat and 610 fat.
GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE J. HICKS, Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.

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, R1, Wauwatosa, Wis.

PRACTICALLY PURE BRED GUERNSEY DAIRY calves, \$20.00 each. Shipped C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wis.

HEREFORDS

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

JERSEYS

FLYING FOX JERSEYS

for sale. Two bulls of serviceable age and five calves two weeks to eight months of age. These bulls are from old selected Dams and are priced so the beginner can buy. Our herd of 27 cows had an average test of 6.8 for the past month.
L. RUMSTORFER & SON, Kawkawlin, Michigan

REG. JERSEYS, POGIS 98th 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

SHROPSHIRE

Registered Shropshires
Bred ewes of exceptional quality, also ewe and ram lambs. C. LEMON & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

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

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.

POULTRY

FERRIS WHITE PULLETS
Thousands now at low prices. Trapped, COCKERELS pedigreed. Egg contest winners for years. Pay after you see them. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for special sale bulletin and big free catalog.
GEO. B. FERRIS, 942 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich. HENS EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTES—MY CHOICE BREEDING cockerels are now ready for shipment. Their quality will please you. Fred Berlin, Allen, Mich.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS.
Standard color and shape. Bred from heavy producers. Write for prices.
W. C. Coffman, Route 3, Benton Harbor, Mich.

TURKEYS

TURKEYS—M. BRONZE, B. RED, NARRAGANSETT, White Holland Hens, Toms, Pairs and trios no skin. Highest quality at lowest prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

Edgewood Giant Bronze Turkeys. Thoroughbred best strains. Vigorous and large. Toms \$12. Hens \$8. Mrs. Edgar Case, R2, Benzonia, Mich.

BIG SAVINGS On Your Magazines

The Business Farmer, 1 yr.....\$.60
People's Home Journal, 1 yr..... 1.00
Total cost.....\$1.60

Both magazines with all renewal subscriptions to The Business Farmer.....\$1

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

BLOODY MILK

We have a cow that gives bloody milk from one teat. Came fresh about 2 weeks ago. Will you kindly advise what to do?—Mrs. P., Bendon, Mich.

BLOODY milk is caused by hemorrhages in the udder and these in most cases are the result of failure to milk the cow out before calving or else due to improper feeding. Would feed this cow rather lightly for a time and see if the udder would not get healed up and strong again. This will naturally decrease the milk flow for a time but it will increase again later. You might get the following tonic and use for a couple of weeks, powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces, powdered gentian 2 ounces, powdered licorice root 4 ounces, powdered sulphate 4 ounces, powdered iron sulphate 4 ounces and powdered calamus root 4 ounces. Give one tablespoonful on ground feed night and morning.

STEAMED BONE MEAL OR GROUND FEED

We have a registered Jersey cow four years old that comes in heat regular but fails to get in calf. Is there anything we could do to help her?—F. P., Melvin, Mich.

THE best recommendation I could make for the cow that doesn't calf is to give her 1/3 of a pound of steamed bone meal on some ground feed each day. Give alfalfa or clover hay and feed a balanced ration. Keep this animal in the sunlight as much as possible.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

HOW TO RENEW TUBES

RADIO tubes like some of the older humans, eventually lose their "pep" under the strain of constant work and require a rest or need to be rejuvenated. This rejuvenating process, as applied to vacuum tubes, is not as serious an operation, however, as the one some humans undergo in the search for youth.

It is known as "reactivation" and is said by the Bureau of Standards radio experts to renew the sensitivity of electron tubes of the thoriated tungsten filament type.

The thoriated filament was developed by the General Electric Co., which has also developed the methods of reactivating tubes of this type. The Bureau of Standards has found that the reactivation process is quite successful, and frequently makes a wonderful difference in the results obtained with a receiving set. The process is essentially the operation of the filament for a very brief interval at a specified high voltage called "flashing", followed by a lower voltage for a longer time (called "aging"), all of this with no grid or plate voltage. The flashing reduces some of the thorium and the aging forms the required surface layer. The following schedule of these operations is the result of extensive experience of the Radio Corporation of America, and is published here by courtesy of that company.

FLASHING

Radiotron	Filament voltage	Time
UX and UV 199.....	10 volts	30 sec.
UX and UV 201-A.....	15 volts	1 min.
UX-120	10 volts	1 min.

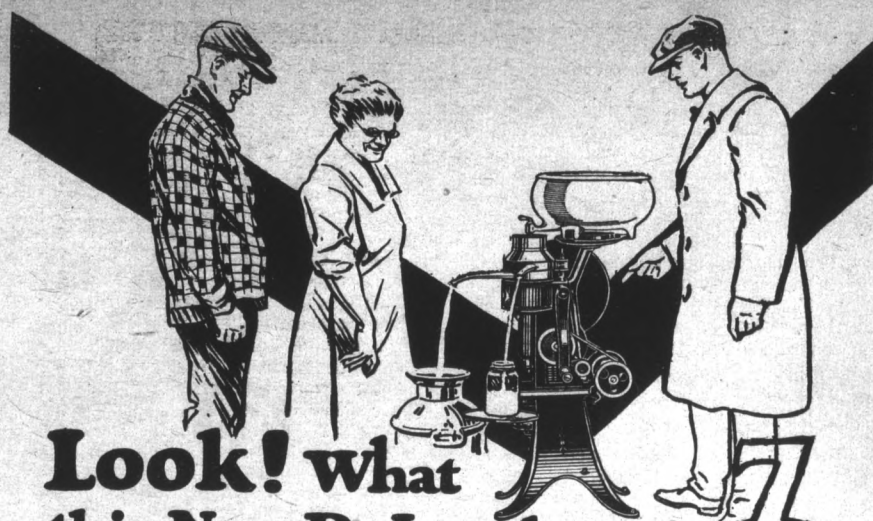
AGING

Radiotron	Filament voltage	Time
UX and UV 199.....	4.5 volts	10 min.
UX and UV 201-A.....	7.5 volts	10 min.
UX-120	4.5 volts	10 min.

Exactly the same procedures apply for C and CX tubes as for the UX tubes of corresponding number. Thus, C and CX-299 correspond to U and UX-199, C and CX-301-A to U and UX-201-A and CX-220 to UX 120. The WD-11 and WD-12 types of tubes cannot be reactivated.

In carrying out this schedule it is absolutely essential to have a voltmeter of a good degree of accuracy and to use a watch. No grid or plate voltages are used.

(Continued on Page 21)



Look! what this New De Laval got out of our skimmilk!

SIZES
Hand-Electric-Belt
660 to 1430 DOWN
Balance in 15
Easy Monthly
Payments

THESE people were surprised to see a new De Laval Separator skim a quart of rich cream from a can of their skim-milk. They thought their old separator was doing good work, but the new De Laval proved it wasn't. Satisfy yourself that you are not losing cream in this way. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this simple test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested. Then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made. It is the crowning achievement of 48 years of cream separator manufacture.

Guaranteed to skim cleaner

The new De Laval has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.

Send coupon below for name of your De Laval Agent and free catalog.

SEE and TRY the New De Laval
TRADE in your old Separator

The De Laval Milker

If you milk five or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 35,000 in use giving wonderful satisfaction. Send for complete information.

See Your
De Laval
Agent

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 4531
New York, 165 Broadway
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street
Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name _____ Town _____ State _____ No. Cows _____

The World's Greatest Radio Story

Ward's New Radio Catalogue is Now Ready

Are you interested in seeing what is new in Radio—What is best and what has been approved?

And do you wish to know the lowest prices on tested sets, prices made without the usual "Radio profits?"

This Catalogue is a Complete Guide to Radio

Ward's is headquarters for Radio, with probably the largest retail radio department in the whole world.

This new 52 page Radio Catalogue shows everything in parts, batteries, cabinets, contains a list of stations, a radio log for recording stations. It

shows the best of the new sets. One tube sets that give amazing results. Five tube sets with a single dial to turn. Think of tuning in one station after another by turning a single dial!

Every price quoted means a big saving to you. Everything offered is tested by our own Radio Experts. In fact, the best experts compiled this Catalogue for you.

Write for this 52 Page Book. It is yours free.

Our 53 year old Policy

For 53 years we have sold only quality merchandise under a Golden Rule Policy. You can rely absolutely upon the quality of everything shown in this Radio Catalogue.

Write to the house nearest you for your free copy of Ward's new Radio Catalogue. Address Dept. 5-R

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Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive
Baltimore Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Ft. Worth

Reasons For Surplus of Milk On Market

(Continued from page 4)

based alone upon the supply of milk in any one area or the demand of a particular consuming market. Conditions throughout the world determine the price for the manufactured products. Every market dealing in whole milk bases the price of the surplus upon world manufactured markets. The methods of doing this vary in different sections of the country. In some markets special classes are designated for milk used for sweet cream, ice cream, cheese, butter, condensed, evaporated, and other purposes. In the Detroit market there is one class for milk sold as fluid milk and one class for that used for all other purposes.

There seems to be advantages of many classes over two. One advantage of two classes is the simplicity of the system. It is just one step

removed from a flat price for all milk. Many farmers believe that the flat price is the best basis on which to sell milk. I shall discuss this point in a future article.

In summary it may be said that there is a surplus in the Detroit market and there always will be. The price which is paid for this surplus is based upon the dairy products manufactured market which is beyond the control of any locality. If there is anything wrong with the return which farmers receive for their surplus milk, it is due to the fact that all surplus milk is placed in one class and paid for at one price rather than in several classes depending upon whether it is used as sweet cream, ice cream, condensed, evaporated, cheese or otherwise. This matter of several classes is

one which should be given much careful study.

Milk producers of the Detroit area should not forget that the prices which prevail in this market compare very favorably with those in other parts of the country and that the return to dairymen is such that milk production is being encouraged rather than discouraged. Producers of any commodity in any market with conditions as favorable as they are in the Detroit area at this time should be very hesitant about making changes in their methods of marketing until they are sure they have a plan which will bring about a better permanent market.

THE RABBIT AND MOUSE PEST

(Continued from Page 9)

this write to the State Game Warden for permission to use a ferret. Then after each fresh snowfall track the rabbits to their holes and clean them out with the good old method

of ferret plus shot-gun. Another helpful idea is to prune the trees early and leave the prunings on the ground. I have known rabbits to invade an orchard only to eat the prunings and leave the trees alone.

Small or newly planted trees which have been girdled had best be pulled out and new trees planted in their places. Large or fair-sized trees, however, can often be saved by bridge-grafting. This is done by cutting scions slightly longer than the width of the injury. One end of the scion is set under the bark above the injury and the other end below the injury. The scions should be set about 2 inches apart around the trunk and should be bowed slightly so as to give a little spring to hold them in place. The ends of the scions are then nailed down with small brads and covered with grafting wax.

DOES IT PAY TO IMPROVE SOIL?

(Continued from Page 17)

in eight years time clover was growing in every field on the farm.

The wheat crop increased from 8-10 bushel in 1917 to 31 bushel in 1924 and the corn this year will go fifty bushel per acre where fifteen years ago you would get a peck to a half bushel of nubbins out of a shock of corn eight hills square.

A record of the expenses has been kept and it may be interesting to note that in eight years the taxes have been about \$1100.00, the fence bill for eight years has been \$900.00 and the lime and fertilizer bill for eight years has been \$800.00, or \$1.25 per acre per year for the 80 acres of plow land on the farm, and this increase has been due to the use of lime and acid phosphate as there was fourteen loads of manure in 1917 and one hundred and forty loads in 1924. The fields have had from one and one-fourth tons of lime per acre to five tons per acre, but the general application has been two and one-half to three tons; from three hundred to six hundred pounds of acid phosphate has been used per acre on the fields. Some of the clover crops were seeded alone in the corn stubble in the spring when the land was too poor to raise two crops at once and in three fields there has been the clover crops turned under. All the straw was used on the farm either as manure or spread on sod ground in the fall and plowed under in the spring for corn. We have had several entire failures of getting clover to catch in rye even after the ground had been limed with three tons per acre, but we had faith and patience and tried again. This farm has increased production three fold in eight years and the cost of the material used amounted to \$1.00 per acre per year for the land under the plow.

We just took a test on a check of corn in favor of the lime applied seven years ago and found seven and one-half bushel of corn in favor of the lime and 78 pounds of hard corn against 41 pounds of hard in the unlimed. This shows the corn in this check ran nearly twice as much hard corn in favor of the lime and 7½ bushel increase per acre. This same check the corn crop previous showed 17½ bushels increase per acre. The check had exactly the same treatment as the rest of the field with the exception that it did not have 2½ tons of lime in 1918.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

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



"..... and we saved \$135 on this piano through the Michigan Business Farmer Piano Club!"

HOW beautifully Dorothy plays. She's improved wonderfully in the last six months. How do you account for it, Mary?"

"It's the new piano, Auntie," nine-year-old Dorothy spoke up, blushing with pride at Aunt Emma's compliment. "There's such a difference practicing on this nice new piano and on that old tinny thing we used to have. My practice hour is gone before I know it now."

"Yes," her Mother added, "Dorothy used to grumble and watch the clock whenever she had to practice. She seemed to be losing interest in her music. One day I had a long talk with her teacher. She was very frank with me—said she thought a new Piano was all that was needed. You know, Emma, the old piano was pretty well played out. Forty years of the kind of usage that piano got would wear out any instrument."

"I quite agree with you, Mary," Aunt Emma replied. "The last time you mentioned it you said you wanted a new piano but you were afraid you couldn't afford it."

"That was the whole trouble, Emma. We're paying for our home and I didn't want to get a piano until I could afford a really good one—one that would last the rest of our lives."

"But you couldn't ask for a finer piano than this one—it has a wonderful tone and I know the splendid reputation of Cable Pianos. One of my friends bought a Cable Piano years ago—I remember clearly, for it was just after Jackie was born. Honestly, Mary, that piano is as good today as it was the day she got it."

"Yes, this is a very fine piano. We had it here for thirty days' free trial. I had Dot's teacher come in and try it. She praised it highly—said it would make a lot of difference in Dot's progress. And it has."

"Then you changed your mind about being able to afford a good piano?" Aunt Emma queried.

"Yes and no. You see it was this way," Mother explained, "I happened to be looking through THE BUSINESS FARMER and noticed an ad about a new Piano Club which was being formed to help the readers save money in buying a good piano. I sent in the coupon and in a few days received a complete description of the whole plan. I realized immediately what an opportunity it was and took advantage of it at once."

"What is this Club Plan, Mary?"

"Well briefly, it's this," Mother explained further. "The Cable Piano Company gets a hundred BUSINESS FARMER readers who want to buy pianos and enrolls them in the Michigan Business Farmer Piano Club. Naturally the Club gets a special price on so large an order. We saved \$135 over the regular retail price of this piano."

"You were certainly lucky," Aunt Emma interrupted.

"But that's not all," Mother went on. "We were allowed special easy terms of payment. We paid only a little down and the piano came to us by prepaid freight for thirty days' free trial. We had the privilege of returning it with a full return of our deposit if it was not entirely satisfactory. But, of course, we are elated over the piano and now we're paying for it on small monthly payments which the Club arranged for us. I never dreamed we could buy a high-grade piano on such easy terms. We don't miss the money at all."

"Were you allowed to make your own selection or did you have to take this particular model?"

"Oh, no. We could have had either an upright or a baby grand. This is a player piano. By pulling this little knob the pedals come out and the music records go right in here." She laid aside Dot's practice book and pushed open the sliding doors of the roll compartment.

"That's wonderful! I thought it was a regular upright piano. I'd never have discovered it was a player piano if you hadn't told me."

"Daddy's crazy about it," spoke up little Dorothy. "He plays it every night—and you should hear him sing. We have several song records with the words printed right on them."

"Yes," Mother said, "Jim wanted a player piano. I was partial to a baby grand but I gave in. You see under the Club Plan we can exchange this one any time within one year and get full credit for all we have paid in. We wouldn't lose a penny if we decided to exchange it for a baby grand, or any other model. And we've a written guarantee that will protect us in years to come. If any defect

show up, the Cable Piano Company agrees to repair it or give us a new piano. They're a forty-five-year-old concern and one of the biggest manufacturers in the industry. I know they're perfectly reliable and will do as they say."

"Yes, there is no doubt of that. You certainly were fortunate, Mary, in being able to deal direct with such a big factory. That's unusual—I never heard of it before."

"This is the first time it's ever been done, they tell me."

"Do you think I could get a new piano through THE BUSINESS FARMER Piano Club?"

"Yes, indeed!" replied Mother, reaching for a recent copy of THE BUSINESS FARMER. "See, here is another ad—the first Club was so successful they're forming another one. Here, mail this coupon right away and you can probably get in on this Club. I don't suppose it's all filled up yet because this issue just came yesterday. They'll send you all the necessary information and the blanks to fill out."

"I'll do it today, Mary," Aunt Emma responded. "I'm not going to let an opportunity like this slip by. Where is your pen and ink? I'll mail it at once."

IF YOU are contemplating the purchase of a piano, either a grand, upright or player, by all means investigate the benefits and savings of the Michigan Business Farmer Piano Club. Any reader may become a member—no fees, no dues. A new Club is now forming. Mail the coupon today for full particulars. Address: Manager, Michigan Business Farmer Piano Club, Care of Cable Piano Co., Cable Building, Chicago, Illinois.

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TEAR OFF AND MAIL

Manager, Michigan Business Farmer Piano Club,
Cable Piano Co., Cable Bldg.,
Wabash and Jackson, Chicago.

Please send full details of the Piano Club without obligation to me.

I am interested in () Upright () Player () Grand

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

WITTE LOG & Saw

Cuts down trees and saws them up FAST—one man does the work of ten—saws 10 to 25 cords a day. Makes ties. A one-man outfit. Easy to run and trouble-proof. Thousands in use. Powerful engine runs on other farm machinery. Uses Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas-Oil. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly wheels.

Pay only a few dollars down and take a year for balance of low price. Make your own terms. One-profit—sold direct from factory to you.

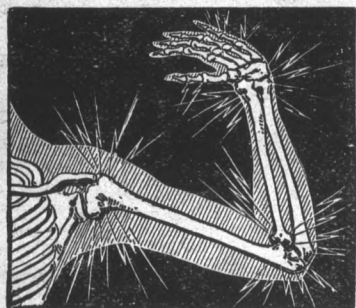
FREE Just send name for full details, pictures and low prices. No obligation by writing. Or, if interested, ask for our Engine, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs. All Free. **Witte Engine Works** 7757 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 7757 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

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



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

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

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

Mr. Jackson is responsible, above statement true.

HERE'S THE WAY TO HEAL RUPTURE

A Marvelous Self-Home-Treatment That Anyone Can Use on Any Rupture, Large or Small

Costs Nothing to Try

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple Method for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable Rupture System is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured men, women and children. It is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered, and makes the use of trusses or supports unnecessary.

No matter how bad the rupture, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold; no matter how many kinds of trusses you have worn, let nothing prevent you from getting this FREE TREATMENT. Whether you think you are past help or have a rupture as large as your fists, this marvelous System will so control it and keep it up inside as to surprise you with its magic influence. It will so help you restore the parts where the rupture comes through that soon you will be as free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured.

You can have a free trial of this wonderful strengthening preparation by merely sending your name and address to W. A. COLLINGS, Inc., 347 C Collings Building, Watertown, N. Y. Send no money. The trial is free. Write now—today. It may save the wearing of a truss the rest of your life.—(Adv.)

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

Poultry Department

FEEDING IN WINTER

Please tell me what to feed for ninety laying hens and ten roosters this winter. So many people say they get so many eggs during the winter. How much grain should I feed and what kind? Is it better to feed them at noon as well as in the morning? Should I let chickens run all winter around the barnyard, or is it better to shut them up in a house? I have heard people say they had theirs shut up for three months. What kind of feed should I feed in the feed hopper, I always feed beef scraps.—Mrs. A. H., Ann Arbor, Mich.

TO obtain a maximum winter production from a flock of 90 hens, I suggest that you feed your hens dry mash in open hoppers all the time. This mash, either prepared by a good commercial feed concern or mixed at home, made up as follows: equal parts corn meal, wheat middlings, bran, ground oats, and meat scrap, and one per cent salt and two per cent ground limestone or dry marl by weight. In addition to the dry mash, the birds should be fed scratch grain of equal parts corn and whole wheat, fed twice a day, the heavier grain being given at evening, and in a deep litter of straw, so that the birds will be induced to exercise.

Ninety birds should eat about ten and a half pounds of both scratch feed and of dry mash per day. It is advisable to enclose the birds after the advent of snowy weather, either keeping them confined all winter, or providing them a good house, and allowing them to run out doors all they wish all winter.—J. A. Hannah, Extension Specialist in Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.

RICKETS

We are troubled with some of our hens getting lame. Sometimes starts in one leg getting worse until they get entirely paralyzed and finally die. Just seems to be in the Ancona hens, never had any Leghorns bothered in this way as we keep both kinds. It just started last winter and since this time have lost six or seven. Sometimes they are taken lame all over and sit and flop around and finally die the same as the others.—H. S., North Branch, Mich.

THIS condition is likely rickets; there is a possibility that there may be a tubercular infection also. I rather favor the rickets; clean up and disinfect to make sure that there is no danger from infection. Then feed as follows—use yellow corn and middlings in the ration and 5 per cent of bone meal (poultry bone) and the same amount of grits in the ration; that will be 5 pounds to the 100 pounds. Some green feed is also desirable. Keep the flock in the sunlight as much as possible. It would be a wise thing to give them some whole milk for a while.—Dr. Conn.

HOW TO RENEW TUBES

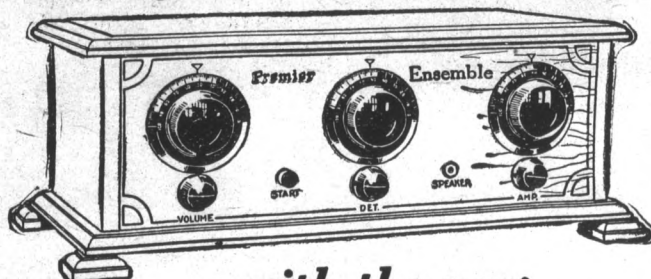
(Continued from Page 19)

Either alternating or direct current may be used for heating the filaments.

The apparatus necessary for carrying out the process is simple. The filament is connected to the necessary source of voltage, nothing being connected to the grid and plate. A voltmeter is connected across the filament terminals. If alternating current is available the source of voltage can be a small transformer, such as those for running doorbells or electric toys. The voltage tap nearest the voltage specified should be selected and a rheostat in series with the filament used to adjust to the exact voltage. The voltmeter must be one for alternating current.

If alternating current and a transformer are not available, dry batteries or storage batteries may be used as a source of voltage. A single dry cell when new will furnish approximately 1.5 volts. A rheostat should be connected in series to give the exact filament terminal voltage as indicated on a direct-current voltmeter.

Radio reception that holds you spellbound!



with the new

Premier Ensemble

TRADE MARK

Criss-cross the country with the Premier Ensemble! Performance plus! Selectivity that will astonish you—just one station after another! An amplifying unit that brings in distant stations loud and clear as a bell. Reception that holds you spellbound! All this the Premier Ensemble has in store for the radio enthusiast. And at \$35. The most amazing radio offer ever announced. What possible excuse could anyone now have for investing \$125 or \$150 in a radio set?

Panels of genuine Bakelite, beautiful dark walnut grained. All parts already attached to panels. No drilling, tapping or machine work necessary. And by the new Premier copyrighted six-color chart method, one hour's wiring completes the set. Anyone can easily do it.

Every part a genuine Premier part. Quality through and through! Pay three times the Ensemble price, if you wish, but you cannot excel Premier quality—or Premier performance. And with a Premier Ensemble, a cabinet is really unnecessary, but should you prefer one, remember the Ensemble is of standard size, designed to fit any style cabinet to meet your individual taste.



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See your dealer at once. Know why this new development has lifted the high price out of radio. Find out why the Premier Ensemble is today's unmatched radio value! If no nearby dealer can supply you, write direct to us. Interesting information.

Premier Electric Company, 1800 Grace St., Chicago, Ill.

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The Lacey Company, 45 Cherry Street, Grand Rapids
Commercial Electric Supply Company, 132 E. Congress Street, Detroit
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Dealers: The Ensemble franchise means big sales for you. Write or wire at once for complete details.

5 TUBE GUARANTEED RADIO

Get Special Offer

FACTORY PRICES—SAVE 1/3 TO 1/2

Smaller Sets \$13.75 up, retail. FREE Literature on latest 5 tube models. Agents new low prices and (Dealers) SPECIAL OFFER! Write! MIDWEST RADIO CORPORATION Pioneer Builders of Sets 520 -B-E 8th St., Cincinnati, Ohio

BIG POWERFUL MIRACO ultra 5

Users everywhere report it gets programs coast to coast, Canada to Gulf, loud and clear on speaker: outperforms \$100 to \$250 sets. Many \$59.50 value. Let users' testimony convince you. Retail

MIRACO RADIO GETS 'EM COAST TO COAST

RADIO AT HALF THE USUAL COST

Don't buy a Radio until you get our prices and full particulars on our UNITO—5 tube, coast to coast Radio Outfit. Our prices save you about half. Every set guaranteed. Everything complete—no extras to buy. Beautiful cabinet—wonderful tone—extra loud volume. Owners getting music, concerts, lectures, markets, from ocean to ocean. Write for FREE Radio Book.

UNITED FACTORIES CO., 112 Marion Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Have You LIVE POULTRY For Sale? An Ad in THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER Will Sell It!

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED Free Proof To You



All I want is your name and address so I can send you a free trial treatment. I want you just to try this treatment—that's all—just try it. That's my only argument.

I've been in the Retail Drug Business for 20 years. I served four years as a member of the Indiana State Board of Pharmacy and five years as President of the Retail Druggists' Association. Nearly everyone in Fort Wayne knows me and knows about my successful treatment. Over Thirty-Five Thousand Men, Women and Children outside of Fort Wayne, have, according to their own statements, been cured by this treatment since I first made this offer public.

If you have Eczema, Itch, Salt Rheum, Tetter—never mind how bad—my treatment has cured the worst cases I ever saw—give me a chance to prove my claim. Send me your name and address on the coupon below and get the trial treatment I want to send you FREE. The wonders accomplished in your own case will be proof.

CUT AND MAIL TODAY
J. C. HUTZELL, Druggist, No. 5023 West Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Please send without cost or obligation to me your Free Proof Treatment

Name _____ Age _____
Post Office _____ State _____
Street and No. _____

MARKET FLASHES

How High Will Price of Wheat Go?

Cattle and Hogs Sell High—Predict Advance in Lamb Prices

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

ONCE more old winter is with us and farmers have more leisure, although there are lots of chores to attend to, with cows to milk, hens to feed, as well as cattle, hogs and sheep to look after. It is assumed that farmers have wood lots and that they cut down trees for fuel, which means cords of wood to saw and split, but it seems unfortunate that so many farms families deprive themselves of the great happiness of the beautiful old-fashioned big fireplaces in the living room, we used to call the sitting room. These fire-places are capable of burning nearly all sizes of wood, and are cheap for furnishing warmth and comfort, besides making a wonderful picture as the fire lights up the room. In the long winter evenings the farmer and his family have time to talk over the needed farm improvements for the coming year, and it may be stated here that the better times have already been reflected in most farming districts by the large use of paint, something that always pays richly in brightening up the house and barns. Then there are in numerous instances new farmhouses to be built and the progressive farmer will realize the importance of buying a first class book showing designs of houses, these books costing very little and showing how a handsome home costs little or no more, than a cheap and ugly one. In progressive agricultural districts farm houses are going up that add materially to the actual value of the farms, and in one very noticeable respect larger windows and outside green blinds make the home extremely attractive. The year has proved a good one for most farm products, and it is especially pleasing to our Michigan farmers that at last prices for wheat have had such a good advance. The soaring of potato prices is likely to encourage farmers to plan a big acreage of potatoes for next spring. This would be very likely to bring about lower prices.

The Advance in Wheat

Wheat is one of the leading staples grown in Michigan, and the sharp advances which have taken place during recent weeks mean a great deal to our farmers. The rise in prices has come as a genuine surprise to many farmers who had become so accustomed to the repeated declines following advances that it was hard to have faith in the future market. However, the old law of supply and demand still governs ultimately in wheat as in other commodities, and not only is our supply of wheat small for the season and growing very slowly, but reliable advices are that the wheat crop of Argentina, our powerful competitor, is much reduced, and this is adding to the bullish sentiment. Meanwhile, the visible wheat stocks in the United States are down to 37,670,000 bushels, comparing with 96,926,000 bushels a year ago. A Melbourne cable says harvesting of wheat in Australia has commenced, and the exportable surplus is still estimated at only 56,000,000 bushels. How high wheat will go is uncertain. Weeks ago the popular opinion was that it would sell around \$1.50, but of late leading traders have fixed on a considerably better price, with sales recently around \$1.64 a bushel. Declines take place at times on selling by speculative owners, but recoveries follow in good buying by the "shorts" and cash buyers. Exporters who are in the habit of buying extensively in our markets have expressed regrets that they failed to buy weeks ago when prices were from 20 to 30 cents lower. Wheat has been selling a little higher than a year ago, while a little more than two years ago it sold close to \$1. Corn still sells far lower than a year ago, but recent quotations were much like those of two years ago.

Husking is going on actively, and husking bees are taking place here and there. Much corn is going into cribs, and many farmers have a good surplus for marketing. Late sales were made on the Chicago market of December wheat at \$1.66½, comparing with \$1.55 a year ago; December corn at 75 cents, comparing with \$1.14 a year ago; December oats at 39 cents, comparing with 53 cents a year ago; and December rye at 93 cents, comparing with \$1.35 last year.

Iowa Farmers Dissatisfied

"The agricultural situation has improved since 1921, but it is apparent that many Iowa farmers still labor under the handicaps of large debts, high operating expenses, high taxes, high interest rates on short term loans, and also widely fluctuating and often unsatisfactory prices for their products."

This is the conclusion on a report made to Secretary of Agriculture Jardine today by Nils A. Olsen, assistant chief of the bureau of agricultural economies, and Albert C. Williams, member of the federal farm loan board, who were dispatched to survey what was regarded by the administration as an unsatisfactory economic situation in Iowa.

"The question of credit to aid the orderly marketing of Iowa corn has been brought into prominence by the recent severe drop in prices," says the report.

"It should be remembered, of course, that the new corn sells at a discount because of its high moisture content. The decline of corn prices is viewed with concern by the people of the state, and especially by farmers who sell for cash a large part of their crop."

"The recent break in prices is a result, primarily, of the large corn crop produced this year. Recent estimates place the crop at 3,013,000,000 bushels, and for Iowa at 477,386,000 bushels, which is the largest yield in the history of that state. An analysis of the situation, however, indicates that several factors will tend to offset the increased crop."

Feed Your Corn to Hogs

In a recent radio address by President Everett C. Brown of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange he gave this advice: "So far the country

has pursued a commendable marketing policy, which has been conducive to price maintenance. The growers' position has been fortified by conservation of pigs and light hogs, which exerted a demoralizing influence on fresh meat trade a year ago."

"Every possible artifice has been resorted to for the purpose of depressing hog values below \$10.00. A recent prediction that hogs will soon reach \$8.00 was an incident in that campaign, which has been frustrated by competition at the market and refusal of growers to be stampeded."

"My personal analysis of the hog situation and prospect, which I have given serious consideration for business reasons, is that the logical policy for growers is to feed their hogs corn worth 50 to 60 cents a bushel with reasonable assurance of doubling its value."

Any farmer marketing his hogs on the present market will make splendid profits by replacing them with young feeding pigs on 50 cents to \$1.00 break on present pig values."

"If this policy is pursued by the farmer the president need have no concern over future corn values as the average farmer will show a better balance in his country bank a year from today than today."

Boom in Lamb Prices

Recent meager offerings of lambs in the Chicago stock yards put prices up to the highest point of the season, with the top \$16.75, while top feeding lambs went at \$16.25. Charles H. Shurte, long identified with the Chicago sheep market, said recently: "The barn has been full of lamb buyers from New York and Michigan every day this week. It is safe to say they have not been able to buy one load of feeders where they wanted twenty. We know the country has not got them on feed like they usually have and this explains the shortage in receipts. It is hard to make everybody believe this. There are many in the trade who still believe the country is alive with sheep. It is not, and before long, they will wake up to the fact that there is a shortage. We are predicting very high prices for both feeders and killers all winter."

Heavy Cattle Sell High

Supplies ran pretty large in the Chicago market for Thanksgiving week, and prices averaged around 15 to 25 cents per 100 pounds lower for the greater part of the cattle, the bulk of the beef steers going

at \$8 to \$12. An exception was made of choice to strictly prime heavy steers, which were strong to 25 cents higher. Good steers found an outlet at \$10 and over for weighty lots, with choice to extra kinds, including some show cattle at \$11.50 to \$15.25, while common to prime yearlings sold at \$7.25 to \$13. One year ago beef steers were selling at \$6 to \$13.75. Butcher cows and heifers are salable at \$4.25 to \$10, calves at \$6 to \$12 and stockers and feeders at \$6 to \$8.60, mainly at \$6.75 and \$7.75, these being much higher than a few weeks ago. Stock and feeder cows and heifers sell at \$3.75 to \$6.25. Choice cattle averaged 25 cents higher.

The Hog Outlet

Chicago's receipts of hogs during Thanksgiving week were far smaller than for corresponding weeks one and two years ago, and prices had some good advances, an unusually large proportion of the offerings being sold to go to eastern packing points. There was a regular scramble among buyers for the moderate supplies of choice hogs, which sold quickly at a liberal premium over underweights. For the year to late date combined receipts in seven leading western packing points amount to only 22,775,000 hogs, comparing with 27,423,000 one year ago and 28,090,000 two years ago. Late sales were made as high as \$11.85 and some prime light lots sold at \$12. The \$11.85-pound hogs were such as sold a week earlier at \$11.35.

WHEAT

Foreign crop news continue to be the main factor in determining the trend of the wheat market. Early last week bullish reports came from the southern hemisphere and prices advanced sharply, but later it was stated that damage was not as bad as at first estimated and prices eased off. Buying for seaboard improved some while millers continued to be active in the market. Receipts show no increase, farmers being inclined to hold.

CORN

The corn market is dull and steady, with prices unchanged. Weather for husking was good the last few days of last week and the trade expects an increase in receipts this week. There is practically no old corn for sale.

OATS

Oats are considered a bargain at present prices and the demand is improving. Shipping sales last week were the heaviest in months at 185,000 bushels, including 100,000 bushels to exporters.

RYE

Rye was easy and declined on the closing day of last week but previous advances left the price higher than quoted in our last issue.

BEANS

Although the market has been steady beans declined in price during the fortnight ending Saturday, November 28. The general feeling is that prices are going to go higher and if your beans are dry and you can hold them it should prove profitable to do so. There is an old saying "There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," but all facts at this time point to a higher market, and our judgment is based on present indications.

POTATOES

Growers are being blamed for some of the decline in the price of potatoes. It is said that many have shipped potatoes damaged by frost and they arrived in a rotting condition. This was not done intentionally, it is believed, but growers shipped stock before they had an opportunity to find out if it was frozen.

POULTRY

DETROIT—Live Poultry—Best spring chickens, 4 lbs up, 25¢@26¢; medium chicks, 24¢@25¢; Leghorns and small, 20¢; best hens, 5 lbs; 24

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit Dec. 1	Chicago Nov. 30	Detroit Nov. 17	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.81		\$1.74	\$1.61
No. 2 White	1.82		1.75	1.62
No. 2 Mixed	1.81		1.74	1.61
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.92		.95	1.21
No. 3 Yellow	.91	.75	.94	
OATS (old)—				
No. 2 White	.44½	.39½ @ .41	.44	.55½
No. 3 White	.43½	.39 @ .40½	.43	.54½
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	.94		.87	1.29
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.95 @ 5.00		5.05 @ 5.10	5.10 @ 5.15
POTATOES—				
New, Per Cwt.	2.66 @ 3.34	3.00 @ 3.25	3.30 @ 3.65	.93
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	21.50 @ 25	25 @ 27	24.50 @ 25	18 @ 19
No. 2 Tim.	21 @ 22	21 @ 24	21 @ 22	16 @ 17
No. 1 Clover	20 @ 21	22 @ 24	20 @ 21	15 @ 16
Light Mixed	23 @ 23.50	25 @ 26	23 @ 23.50	17 @ 18

Tuesday, December 1.—All grains unchanged. Bean market steady. Potatoes quiet. Poultry easy to firm. Butter and eggs in demand.

@25c; medium hens, 22@23c; Leghorn and small, 15@16c; geese, 18@19c; large white ducks, 25@26c; small ducks, 23@24c; young turkeys, 8 lbs or better, 30@32c per lb.

GRAND RAPIDS—Poultry—Heavy fowls, 18@22c lb; Leghorn fowls, 12@14c lb; roosters and stags, 10c; springers, Leghorns, 15@18c; Rocks, Wyandottes, and Reds, 18@22c; ducks, 18@22c lb; turkeys, young toms, 8 lbs up 32@34c; old turkeys, 27@29c lb.

CHICAGO—Live Poultry—Steady. Fowls, 17@24c; springs, 24c; turkeys, 32c; roosters, 15½c; ducks, 18@20c; geese, 17c.

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention, which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. MR. C. E. BROOKS Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 385-D State St., Marshall, Mich.

Gland Extracts Start Hens Laying in 24 Hours



At last science has found the way to reach the OVARIAN or EGG PRODUCING gland of hens and stimulate the production of eggs—almost over night! This new discovery makes hens lay as never before thought possible. Now every poultry raiser can quickly and easily double his profits by doubling his egg yield.

You have heard of gland extracts and vitamins for human beings and the marvels that science has accomplished. Now, the Poultry Vitamins Company has developed a tablet for poultry with truly amazing results. For hens have glands, just like humans. Hens need vitamins, too. And these tablets contain both these precious energizing substances that act upon the vital organs of fowls.

5 Times the Eggs

Eggs! Eggs! And still more eggs—even in coldest weather! Just crush a few TABLATED VITAMINES in the drinking water. Then watch the action! Government station reports that hens fed vitamins laid 300 eggs. The ordinary hen lays only 60. Think of it! Five times the eggs! Five times the profit!

30 Eggs Instead of 6

"The tablets did wonderful," writes Mrs. H. D. McReynolds, of Adairville, Ky. "I was not getting a half-dozen eggs a day from a flock of 60 hens. Since feeding them only one week my hens have increased to 2½ dozen eggs." Again, 5 times the egg yield! Did you ever hear of anything like this before?

Eggs—Eggs—Eggs

Yes, lots of eggs, fine healthy chicks, and prosperous flocks without fuss or bother. Turn your loafers into busy layers. Double your egg profits. What others are doing, you, too, can do. TABLATED VITAMINES combines real gland extracts and vitamins with astonishing results in egg production and general health.

\$1.00 Package FREE!

Don't send any money. Just fill in and mail coupon below. The Poultry Vitamins Company will send you at once TWO regular one-dollar packages of TABLATED VITAMINES. Pay your postman only \$1, plus 17c postage, when he delivers BOTH packages. The extra dollar package is given without cost.

Results Guaranteed

Don't wait. Take advantage of this offer today. The Poultry Vitamins Company absolutely guarantees satisfaction or money back. You can't lose. Get dozens of eggs right now! Mail coupon below this minute.

Send No Money

Poultry Vitamins Company, Dept. 484
837 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Send me TWO regular one-dollar packages of TABLATED VITAMINES. I will pay postman only \$1, plus 17c postage, for BOTH packages. You agree to refund my money at any time within 60 days if I am not entirely satisfied. If you prefer, you may send \$1 with this coupon and save postage.

Name _____

Address _____

SEEDS

Toledo—Clover seed, \$18.50; alsike, \$15.60; timothy, \$3.25.
Detroit—Clover seed \$18.50; alsike, \$15.60; timothy, \$3.25.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Detroit—Butter, best creamery in tubs, 44@46c per lb. Eggs, fresh current receipts, 52@55c per doz; cold storage, 34@37c per doz.

HAY

Hay markets are holding steady with receipts generally equal to consumers' needs. Very little No. 1 timothy is shown in any market and the demand is good for choice stock. Arrivals at the principal markets east of the Rockies are reported to be running about 10 per cent smaller than at this time a year ago.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Slow and steady. Calves—Active, 50c higher; choice, \$15@16; fair to good, \$12.50@14.50; culls \$7@12; heavy, \$6@9; grassers, \$4@6. Hogs—Active, 15@35c higher; heavy, \$12@12.15; mixed, \$12.25@12.40; Yorkers, \$12.40@12.50; light Yorkers and pigs, \$12.75; roughs, \$9.75@10; stags, \$6@8. Sheep and Lambs—Active, 50c higher; lambs, \$9@16.75; yearlings, \$8@12.50; wethers, \$9.50; ewes, \$2@8.50; mixed sheep, \$8.50@9.

CHICAGO—Cattle—General trade fed steers steady to strong; off lots yearlings and two year olds sorted off show string upward to \$10.25; some heavy bullocks, \$14.50; best yearlings, \$13.50; bulk show rejections, \$13@14.50; she stock strong to 25c higher; bulls steady; vealers fully steady at \$10@11 mostly to packers. Hogs—Active, 15@35c higher; lighter weights scored full advance; big packers bought sparingly; bulk desirable 160 to 210 pound weights, \$11.60@11.75; practical top, \$11.85; better grades, 225 to 325 pound butchers largely, \$11.55@11.65; majority 110 to 150 pound selections, \$11.75@12; bulk packing sows, \$10.40@10.85. Sheep—Fat lambs active, strong; spots, 25c higher; bulk better grades handy and medium weights, \$16.25@16.65; few choice loads to shippers and city butchers, \$16.75; most cull natives, \$12.50; choice shorn lambs, \$14.75; yearling wethers, \$13.25@13.60; few feeding lambs, upward to \$16; aged wethers, \$11; fat ewes upward to \$8.50.



Week of December 6

FOR the week beginning December 6th in Michigan temperatures start off ranging considerably above the seasonal normal. At the same time there will be rains in many parts of the state together with strong winds.

About Tuesday there will be a clearing up of the weather but as there will be another storm appearing over the far Northwest at about the same time, the fair weather will not last. In fact, more rains may be expected in many parts of this state about Wednesday and Thursday.

The weather for the latter part of the week will be generally fair caused by an extensive area of high barometric pressure.

Week of December 13

The fair weather of last part of previous week will run over into the week beginning December 13th. Temperatures at the beginning of this week will be rising and by Tuesday will be considerably above the seasonal normal for the state.

About Monday or Tuesday cloudiness will increase in Michigan and then will come rain and high winds followed later with sleet and snow. These conditions will last until just after the middle of the week when there may be a short respite from cloudiness.

Sleet is a very troublesome form of precipitation especially when a great quantity falls coupled with a driving wind. We must admit, however, that this storm influence is really very problematical in nature. We believe that most of the moisture will be in the form of rain, more or less general to the state, perhaps, but steady in its fall rather than sudden and destructive. If our judgement of this storm influence is correct, we figure on but little sleet or snow for the state as a whole.

The last three days of the week will be unsettled with rain or snow.

RED MAN

THE MILD MELLOW CHEW

Blue Hen Colony Brooder

The brooders that experienced poultrymen favor because they raise a maximum number of healthier chicks at a minimum of cost and attention.

20% extra value and extra size, yet large volume of sales makes possible the low prices shown.

\$21.00 500 chick capacity (delivered)
\$26.00 1000 chick capacity (delivered)

Write for Catalog and User-Agents Plan.

LANCASTER MFG. CO. 890 E. Janet St. Lancaster, Pa.

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY DRESSED POULTRY DRESSED CALVES DRESSED HOGS ROASTING PIGS TAME RABBITS TO
DETROIT BEEF CO.
Detroit, Mich.

36 years in the commission business in the same location and under the same management. \$250,000.00 Capital and surplus. Prompt returns. Write for free shippers guide.

GARLOCK - WILLIAMS CO., Inc.

2463 RIOPELLE ST., DETROIT, MICH.

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

Our commission is 5%.

References: Wayne County and Home Savings Bank, Bradstreet

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FARMS ALL SIZES. ALSO STORE. EASY terms, mild climate. Chas. Witmer, Crewe, Va.

HELP WANTED

A PAYING POSITION OPEN TO REPRESENTATIVE of character. Take order shoes-hosiery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write Now. Tanners Shoe Mfg. Co., 11-187 C Street, Boston, Mass.

DURING SPARE HOURS, EARN BEAUTIFUL Xmas presents including Dolls, Buggies, Watches, Skates, Foot Balls, Boxing Gloves, Coaster Wagons, Bob Sleighs, Sweaters, etc. Get further details and beautiful catalog by writing today to—Pioneer Tea Company, 1996 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

EARN \$50.00 TO \$75.00 WEEK ON OUR greeting card proposition. Now is the time to sell them. You can work during spare hours. Write today for details—Pioneer Tea Company, 1996 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

GIVE AWAY FINEST LAUNDRY SOAP FREE. You'll make \$10 daily easy by new selling plan. Big repeat business. Write quick. Wolverine Soap Co., 35 Wolverine Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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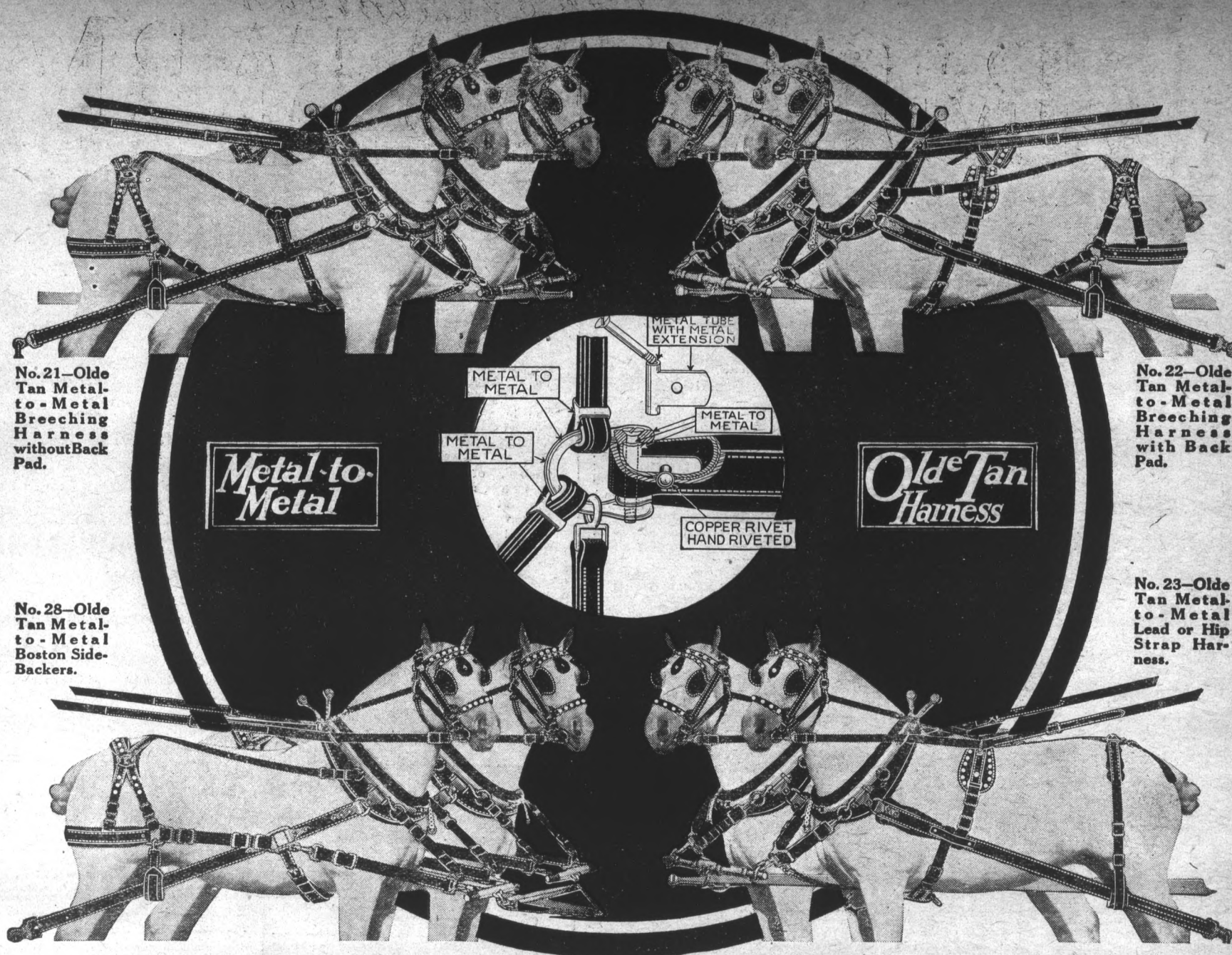
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