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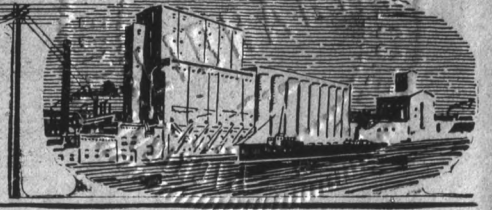
The Michigan

SEPTEMBER 11, 1926

BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



MICHIGAN GROWN PEACHES

In this issue: Article about Michigan's First State Fair — Our Readers' Picture Page — Farmers' Service Bureau — Broadscope Farm News and Views — Fruit and Orchard — The Publisher's Desk — and many other features.



Modern Farming

depends upon tractors, to a large extent, for power. On January 1, 1926, there were 258,608 tractors on the farms of ten Middle Western States.

A tremendous amount of money, over 245 million dollars, has been invested for these tractors, by the farmers of the Middle West.

Is it a paying investment? It is, if the farmer keeps his tractor properly lubricated with the correct grade of Polarine. A tractor, lubricated with Polarine, can be depended upon to run steadily and provide the economical power which means greater profits for the farmer.

Polarine

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The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has put at the service of the farmer, its vast resources and scientific skill to solve his problem of lubrication. The staff of lubricating experts in the service of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) have worked for years, studying tractor lubrication, testing and experimenting in the laboratory and in the field.

Polarine, the perfect motor oil for tractors, is the result. It is the finest product of modern lubricating science.

Polarine makes a tractor a paying investment, by enabling it to run with steady power and to last as long as it should last.

The cost of lubricating your tractor is small, but the importance of correct lubrication is great. Polarine in your tractor makes it a dependable machine.

Modern farming depends upon tractors for power—and the tractors, in turn, depend upon Polarine.

Standard Oil Company
910 So. Michigan Ave. (Indiana) Chicago, Illinois

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Tractors

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Advance-Rumely		Keck Gonnerman	S.H.
Oil Pull	E.H.	LaCrosse	E.H.
Allis Chalmers 15-25, 20-35	S.H.	Lauson	S.H.
Allwork	S.H.	Little Giant	S.H.
Appleton	S.H.	Lombard	S.H.
Aro	H.	McCormick-Deering	H.
Bates, Steel Mule and others	S.H.	Mead Morrison	S.H.
Capital	E.H.	Minneapolis	E.H.
Case, 12-20, 15-27, 18-32	H.	Moline	S.H.
Case, 22-40, 40-72, 25-45	S.H.	Monarch	S.H.
Caterpillar, 2 ton	H.	Nichols & Shepard	E.H.
Caterpillar, others	E.H.	Nilson	S.H.
Centaur	H.	Pioneer	E.H.
Cletrac	S.H.	Rock Island Heider	S.H.
Cultor	F.	Russell, (except Giant)	S.H.
Eagle	E.H.	Shawnee	H.
E. B.	S.H.	Tioga	H.
Fitch Four Drive	S.H.	Topp-Stewart	S.H.
Flour City	E.H.	Toro	H.
Fordson	S.H.	Townsend	E.H.
Frick	S.H.	Traylor	H.
Gray	S.H.	Twin City, (except 40-65)	S.H.
Hart Parr	E.H.	Wallis	S.H.
Huber	S.H.	Waterloo Boy	S.H.
J. T.	S.H.	Wetmore	S.H.
John Deere	S.H.	Wisconsin	S.H.
		Yuba Ball Tread	S.H.

Garden Tractors

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Acme	H.	Red E.	H.
Aro	H.	Shaw	H.
Beeman	H.	Spray-Mor	S.H.
Bolens	H.	Spry Wheel	H.
Bready	H.	Standard	H.
Centaur	H.	Utilitor	H.
Clip Mor	S.H.		
Do-It-All	S.H.		
Federal	H.		
Gilson	H.		
Gro-Mor	H.		
Gro-Mor Jr.	S.H.		
Gravely	H.		
Kim Kade	H.		
N. B.	H.		

KEY

H.—Polarine Heavy
S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy
E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy
F.—Polarine F

If tractor is operated in cold weather, use next lighter grade.

N.B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.

"How to the line, let the chips fall where they may!"

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

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Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1926

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Over 600 Entries At Michigan's First State Fair

Exposition in 1849 Was Held on Ground Now in Heart of Detroit

By MILON GRINNELL

DURING this week there has been held at Detroit the 1926 Michigan State Fair. Many of you attended, spending hours going thru the various buildings, full of exhibits of the finest live stock, of poultry, grains, fruits, vegetables, machinery, and many other things, and you were enthused with it all. But a few of you stopped to think of the picture in your mind how different the first fair must have been when it was held in that same city seventy-seven years before.

It was in the spring of 1849 that the Michigan State Agricultural Society was formed, the first meeting being called by the governor and members of his official family. At the meeting a constitution was adopted that provided for an annual meeting and fair to be held each year between the first Monday in September and the last Monday in October. Memberships were then solicited. Anyone could join for one year upon paying a membership fee of one dollar, or a life membership could be purchased for only \$10.00.

In May the executive committee met to make arrangements for the first annual fair, and it was decided to hold it September 25th and 27th at Detroit, providing the citizens would raise \$500.00 to defray local expenses. The society had only eighty-five members at that time so the funds in the treasury would not go far toward putting on the fair, thus their appeal to Detroit. With a population of around 10,000 it did not take that city long to raise the required sum, making the first fair a certainty.

Only Three Buildings

The grounds finally chosen as a good location are now in the heart of the city, being a little east of Grand Circus Park, and three buildings 50 by 100 feet were erected to house the domestic manufactures, agricultural and floral exhibits. Horses and cattle were shown out in the open, tied to hitching posts. Swine and sheep were kept in uncovered pens. Speakers being popular in those days it was decided to make this a leading feature and a stand was erected.

The state had a population of about 300,000 at that time. Acres of land under cultivation was estimated at slightly over 1,500,000, compared with 18,036,700 in 1925. In 1849 there were about 53,000 horses, over 210,000 cattle, about 153,000 swine and 610,000 sheep in Michigan. According to the January 1, 1925, census there are now 495,699 horses, 1,416,535 cattle, 905,645 swine and 1,066,217 sheep in the state. The totals of these figures indicates that there was one quarter as much live stock in the state in 1849 as at present and you may wonder at the small number of exhibits, but you must keep in mind that transportation in those days was not what it is today and, although the Michigan Central Railroad did make a special freight rate of only one-quarter on exhibits coming from their territory, many farmers brought stock and other exhibits 40 to 50 and even 100 miles overland. Also this was the first venture of this kind and was perhaps underestimated by many. The railroad also allowed one-half rates on passenger fares.

List of Entries

The list of entries was most interesting.

There were 28 bulls, 32 cows, 7 yoke of working oxen and one yoke of fat oxen entered in the cattle

THERE has recently come into our hands complete facts regarding the first state fair held in Michigan in 1849. It has been said that a state fair was held in 1839 but records indicate the one held ten years later is the first official state fair. The facts were compiled by Mr. Ira H. Butterfield, father of Pres. Kenyon L. Butterfield of the Michigan State College, a grand old man who perhaps knows more about agriculture of this state than any other living person. He was born in 1840 on a farm in Macomb county, and attended the state fair for the first time in 1854, when he drove a flock of his father's sheep to it to exhibit. Since then he has attended every state fair, excepting the years of 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1873, and was an exhibitor of sheep at many of them. He was connected with the fair, as secretary and otherwise, for thirty years. During his most active life he has been a member of the State Agricultural Society, also was on the State Board of Agriculture for ten years, officially connected with the agricultural college for several years, and a member of many associations concerned with the improving of live stock. It is doubtful if as complete a story of the first state fair has ever been published to date.

classes. Only a few of the breeds well known today were entered, most of them being short horn Durham, Ayrshire and Devon.

Eighty-five horse entries were made, 35 being stallions, 20 breeding mares, and 30 gelding and matched. At that time, we are told, there were no horses of established breeds, but those shown were named of certain strains or families, as Young Eclipse, Fox Hunter, Copper Bottom, etc.

Berkshire was the only type of hog represented and there were only four entered. Marios were the popular

sheep in those days and among the twenty shown there Spanish, French and Saxon types, Goats, mules, ponies and dogs were also entered, a total of five being on exhibit.

Apparently not much space was required for the fruit exhibits as there were only 17 apples, five pears, ten peaches, one nectarine, three plums, eleven grapes and eight quinces shown. The vegetable display was made up of 34 exhibits. Fourteen samples of butter and four of cheese were there as part of the dairy show.

Where Dairying Holds the Spot Light

THE National Dairy Exposition to be held at the state fair grounds, Detroit, October 6 to 13, offers the farmers of Michigan an excellent opportunity to obtain a panorama of the dairy industry in their own "back yard."

There are many farm folks who have wanted to attend this exposition for many years, but have not been able to do so because of the expense and time it would take. This year, for the first time in its history, the exposition is to be held in Detroit. The dreams and hopes of many will be realized.

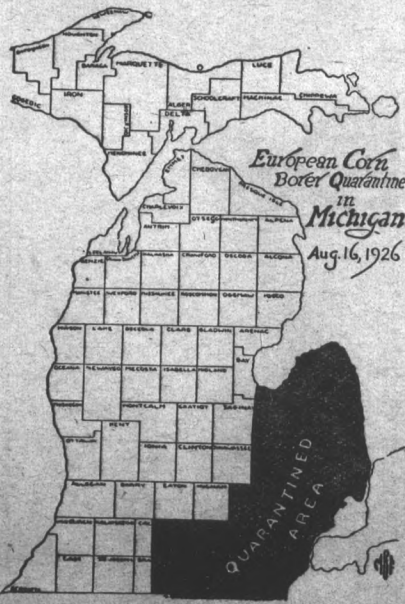
The importance of this exposition to the state is realized more fully when it is considered that Michigan ranks ninth as a dairy state. The 1924 statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture show that on January 1, 1925, there were nearly one million milk cows on Michigan farms with a value of sixty million dollars. The state ranks fifth in the number of pure bred cattle. In the number of cow-testing associations, Michigan is exceeded only by Wisconsin.

The exposition will present a cross section of the whole dairy industry, from production to consumption, that can be obtained in no other way. The leading pure bred and grade cows of the United States and Canada, winners from state and sectional fairs will compete for the year's dairy honors. Boys and girls from every state in the union, and college students, will engage in judging contests. A Women's Division, Health Food Show, Home Appliance Show, and many exhibits and educational features will all be a part of America's premier dairy gathering.

The farmers' judging contest will

be of especial interest to Michigan farmers. Nobody is eligible who has ever had any experience judging or who has had instruction in the art. Many Michigan farmers will enter this contest and much interest will be aroused.

A genuine interest is being shown in the National Show according to W. E. Skinner, Secretary and General Manager of the National Dairy Association. On July 26, headquarters were established at 701 Book Building, Detroit. Since that time, scores of people have called at the office for first hand information concerning the exposition, and numerous inquiries have been received.



Area of Michigan under quarantine because of invasion of European Corn Borer.

The women folks put up quite an exhibit of needle, shell and wax work, there being 86 entries, while in bread baking they fell down badly with only three exhibits. Twenty-two samples of domestic manufactures were there, as well as seven of fine arts, six of honey and one of sugar.

Without a doubt one of the leading events of the exposition was the plowing contest, in which five teams were entered. Which man could handle his team and plow so as to turn the nearest and straightest furrow was the big question at that time, and caused as much excitement as a pulling contest nowadays.

The remainder of the entries were: field crops, 34; fowls, 7; farm implements, 44; flowers, 15; and miscellaneous, 85. This made a total of 623 exhibits.

Make Neat Profit

Expenses in putting on the fair and paying premiums amounted to more than was raised by subscription, which caused the officials some alarm, however, when the books were balanced not only were all expenses paid but there was a balance on hand of \$1,264.05.

Receipts amounted to \$3,932.91, and came from the following sources: state, \$400; membership, \$1,198; single admissions, \$1,301.10; articles sold, \$36; city subscription, \$523; sale of lumber, \$465.81. We take the "sale of lumber" to mean that after the fair the buildings were torn down and the lumber sold.

Expenses were: premiums, \$808.50; carpenters and rent, \$1,114.66; general incidental expense, \$736.70; or a total of \$2,659.86. The entire premium list amounted to \$1,000 but exhibits were not entered in some classes so only \$808.50 were paid out.

Officials were very well pleased with the success of the first fair, it is told, and felt greatly encouraged. The people had joined in with the officers in making it a public institution, and with their books balancing on the right side, they looked forward to the second fair, to be held in 1850, with much hope.

SHORT COURSES SOON START

MONDAY, October 25th, is the date set for the opening of the short courses at the Michigan State College this fall, according to R. W. Tenny, director, and a very attractive list of them is being offered. Most of the courses do not begin until after January first, those on general agriculture for 16 weeks being the only ones to start in October. Both first and second year courses will start then and end on March 4th.

Other courses as well as the dates they start and end are: General Agriculture, eight weeks, Jan. 3 to Mar. 4; Dairy Production, ten weeks, Jan. 3 to Mar. 18; Dairy Manufacturers, eight weeks, Jan. 3 to Mar. 4; Ice Cream Makers, two weeks, Mar. 7 to 18; Horticulture, eight weeks, Jan. 3 to Mar. 4; Market Gardeners, one week, Jan. 24 to 29; Fruit Growers, one week, Feb. 7 to 12; Ornamental Horticulture, one week, Mar. 7 to 12; Poultry Course, eight weeks, Jan. 3 to Mar. 4; Beekeepers Course, two weeks, Feb. 7 to 18; Agricultural Engineering, eight weeks, Jan. 3 to Mar. 4. The last course is divided, the first four weeks being devoted to farm mechanics and the last four weeks to truck and tractor.

There is lots of time yet before the courses start, but that time will pass before you know it, so begin making your plans now.

How Concrete Helps the Farmer

Farmers who have the advantages of permanent, expense-proof buildings save time and money that would otherwise go to keep ramshackle buildings fit for use. Concrete dairy barns mean healthier cows that give more milk; and that means bigger milk checks.

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Our booklet F-14 tells all about the uses of concrete on the dairy farm. Send for your copy.

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WATER PROOF BASEMENT

I have a house with a cellar under and I have quite a time keeping it dry, especially a wet spring like this year. The water seems to come right through the floor. The cellar was built too low for a sewer outlet. To make a first class job of it I would have to raise the cellar at least two feet. This would cost a lot of money as this is a large house. Is there not a cheaper way of making this cellar water proof? I was advised to put a new coat of cement mixed with a commercial water proof. Would that make it water proof? How thick should I make the coat? Would that bind together with the old cement or is there some other method by which I could make the cellar dry?—R. S., Pinconning, Michigan.

ATTEMPTING to waterproof a basement or cellar from the inside is a rather difficult job and involves some considerable expense. It is questionable whether plastering the floor and side walls with water proof cement mortar would be very effective. If it is attempted it is very important that the old surface to which it is applied be made chemically clean by washing with a diluted solution of hydrochloric acid and water. The proportion should be one part acid to ten parts water.

Another way which would be more effective but more expensive as well would be to coat the entire surface and side walls to be water proofed with asphaltum in which is laid one or more thickness of tar paper so that the entire surface including the joints is then covered with hot asphaltum, the second floor having a thickness of perhaps two inches or more with side walls of sufficient thickness of perhaps four inches to protect this coating. Using reasonable care in this method of water proofing should insure thorough protection.—H. H. Musselman, Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Michigan State College.

EARTH WORMS

Do earth worms live on the plant food in the soil? Do they cause the soil to become hard? What can be done to get rid of them? They seem to be more abundant in the richest soil.—R. S., Marion, Michigan.

EARTH worms are usually considered beneficial in most places. To be sure, on golf links we do not want them, and here and there in other places they are somewhat troublesome. However, I have an idea that they do just as much good as harm, perhaps a little more. They live on plant food and often pull the leaves of grasses, onions, etc., down into their tunnels in the soil. I do not consider that they ever do enough harm to justify one in going to extremes to bring about their destruction, except perhaps in golf links. There a thorough wetting of the soil with corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury), use at the rate of three ounces to a barrel of water brings them to the surface and usually kills them quite effectively. The large species of angworms sometimes are troublesome in onion patches, but only occasionally do they seriously injure the crop.—R.

H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, Michigan State College.

TENANT HAS RIGHT TO SHARE OF STRAW

I rented my farm last year on the 50-50 basis. No straw to be removed from the farm. As I have no one living on the farm this year I have decided to sell the straw and use the money for fertilizer. The renter says if I sell the straw he will claim one-half of the money. Have I a right to sell the straw under the conditions?—D. L. A., Sturgis, Mich.

STRAW is considered the same as grain and the tenant has a right to his share of the same unless there are clauses in the lease restricting him from removing it from the farm which is quite a common practice.

It is my opinion that straw left on the farm at the expiration of the lease as in the above case would be the property of the landlord and he could do as he saw fit with it. However, the equitableness of this problem will hinge somewhat on the amount of straw on the farm at the beginning of the lease period in question.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant, M. S. C.

NOT OVER 7 PER CENT

Have the state banks or citizens banks the right to charge over 7% interest on notes?—J. A., Harbor Beach, Michigan.

SEVEN per cent is the legal rate in Michigan and anything above that amount would be usury and the bank would not have the right to charge over this amount. More than 7% can be charged only by small loan companies organized under special act of the legislature for the purpose of making loans of small amounts under \$300.—Legal Editor.

GETTING NAMES OF JURYMEN

Where does the judge of a county court get the names that make up the jury? I have a friend that thinks he would like to serve as a jurymen, but doesn't know how to go about it.—E. S., Hudson, Mich.

THE supervisor and township clerk make up the list of jurymen from the assessment roll. The law does not permit them to select any person who has made application, or in whose behalf application has been made to serve on the jury. Consequently, your friend will have to wait until he is chosen before having the privilege of serving as jurymen.—Legal Editor.

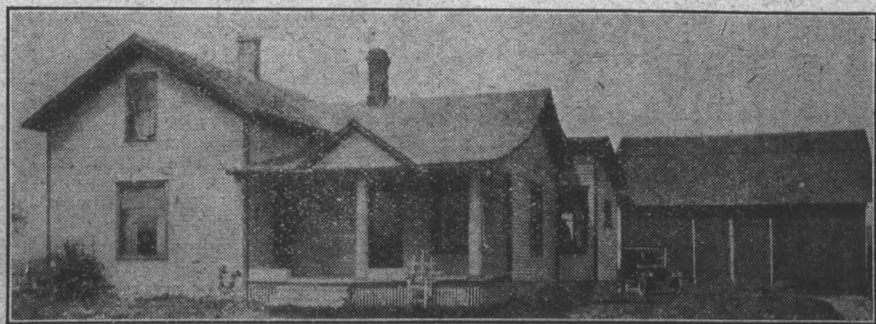
MEMBER OF BOARD

I am town treasurer, also justice of the peace. It will soon be time to come on the town board. Would I be a member of the board or not because holding treasurer?—R. T. D., Glennie, Michigan.

YOU would not be prevented from being a member of the township board and township treasurer also, unless your duties would conflict. I do not see that there would be any conflict so as to make you ineligible for either office.—Legal Editor.

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.



ON FARM OF MR. AND MRS. HARVEY RICE, NEAR MULLIKEN
A good view of the house and barn on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Rice, who live near Mulliken, Eaton county.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



"I THINK I AM OVER WEIGHT."—Beatrice Marie Beckman, of Ortonville, Oakland county, seems to be worrying about her weight, like most women do. Can't lose her figure, you know. Perhaps she is thinking of dieting. Her daddy is Earl Beckman, of Ortonville.



SOMETHING WRONG HERE.—Notice the serious expression on the face of Mary Ellen Mead, Elberta, Benzie county. Can it be that her brother Peter, will not let her play with the dog?



HERE'S A HAPPY FARMER BOY.—"Our little farmer, William Harold, at the age of ten months," writes Mr. and Mrs. William Plotter, of Harbor Beach, Huron county. He surely looks like a husky and happy boy, doesn't he?



"HELLO, EVERYBODY!"—This is Junior Wiedbrauk, small son of Mrs. Myrtle Wiedbrauk, of Curran. Is he happy? You bet!



WATERMELON! OH, BOY!—"A group of city folks visiting at our place last summer," writes Mrs. Joe Meyer, of Carleton, Monroe county. "They are enjoying some watermelons we raised." With a big slice of watermelon in hand, is it any wonder that they have broad smiles on their faces?



A RATHER YOUNG CHAUFFEUR.—John William Butler, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Butler. Sent in by his grandpa, W. A. Sharp, Vestaburg, Montcalm county.



RAISING THE ORPHAN.—Betty Jean Dunklow enjoys feeding her pet lamb on Grandpa Mebert's farm, near Suttons Bay, Leelanau county. Betty's grandma, Mrs. A. W. Mebert, sent the picture to us.



HAVING LOTS OF FUN.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Kelly, of Portland, Ionia county, sent us this picture of their little daughter, Rosaleen, with her dog. Rosaleen and her chum were having a great frolic and just couldn't take time to sit up nice for the picture.



"PUT 'EM OVER THE BASE!"—This picture was sent to us by Mrs. Alfred Wildey, of Nuncia, Ottawa county, and she wrote, "My two daughters, Lucille and Bernice, playing ball."



CULTIVATING CORN.—"This team, for 15 years, did the work on our 50-acre farm," writes Gilbert Valteau, of Buckley, Wexford county. "The white mare is now 26 years old and still frisky," Mr. Valteau is the driver.



GUERNSEY HERD SIRE.—This pure bred Guernsey bull heads a fine herd owned by Elmer G. Koontz, of Gladwin.



READY FOR THE FIELD.—Here is another picture we received from Elmer G. Koontz, of Gladwin, Gladwin county. This shows him with his six-horse team just as he is about to leave for the day's work in the field.

SOILS AND CROPS

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

(Questions referred to Mr. Wright are promptly answered by first class mail without charge, if your subscription is paid in advance.)

GOOD SEED

MUCH has been said in the past in regard to good tillage and ground preparation and the question of seed has been given consideration, but there is not a problem of farming that is slighted as much by the average farmer as is the problem of good seed.

Good seed, means not only seed of good germination, but, it means an adaptable seed of extra purity. The climate and the type of soil on your farm has a great deal to do with the choosing of one's seed, and one should adhere to the policy of using a seed that is suited to his section rather than using a seed that carries a fancy name.

As a usual thing there is seed in one's neighborhood that will yield better than most of the fancy and new grains found in the seed catalogs. It is a fact that seed corn moved not over twenty miles will perform very much different than on the ground it came from. Then corn raised on good rich sandy ground will make a poor showing on heavy clay soil and seed that matures in the southern tier of counties of Michigan does not do as well three or four counties north.

Wheat and oats are not affected as much by short changes in distance, but there is quite a difference in the type of soil that they will grow on. Of the two leading kinds of wheat in Michigan, Red Rock and American

Banner, Red Rock will perform rather poorly on soil where the other will do fine and vice-versa.

On the heavier types of soil, Harvest King does better than American Banner. But on light soils of a sandy order, American Banner and Harvest King usually makes a better showing. But I have seen American Banner yield 40 bushels per acre on heavy soil, which out-yielded the other wheat of the neighborhood by more than 10 bushel but this was due more to good tillage and extra good fertility.

The biggest crop raised in Michigan was raised by Harry Gleason on a farm northeast of Cassopolis on the Young's Prairie, on ground that had been limed and a clover crop turned down with a heavy application of raw rock phosphate plowed down with the clover. This wheat yielded 61 bushels per acre on ten acres and was the Red Gennessee variety and I might add that the largest yield of oats raised in Michigan was raised by the late L. L. Lawrence of Decatur, on the Nicolsville Prairie. The variety being Worthy and the yield was 108 bushels per acre on ten or twelve acres, the ground being alfalfa sod. But in both of these cases the "kick" in the ground did the real work.

Clean Grain Has Better Chance

Good clean grain always has a chance to do better than foul grain, but if you look in the average farmer's drill you will find cockle, rag-

weed, thistle, chess or cheat, rye, yellow dock, in quantities from a few grains of each to cases where it is a doubt of whether or not the grain that they want to sow is in predominance. Why farmers do this is a conundrum but they do. Then smut is unnecessary if you treat your grain by either the formaldehyde or copper sulphate treatment, but where one farmer does treat four or five don't.

It is not a hard job to keep grain clean if one tends to business and does it every year. These foul seeds hold over in one's land and will continue to come up each year, but if one is persistent you can win. Personally, I have been raising Red Rock for the last ten years and this year I did not have a stalk of rye or cockle and each year I have the grain boxes swept out thoroughly and all the bundle wagons cleaned in the same manner, then I take the first fifty bushels of wheat to mill or market. I have been called an old woman and made all sorts of fun of but the whole process takes about ten or fifteen minutes and saves four or five days going over the fields pulling rye and cockle out. It looks to me like the best paying ten or fifteen minutes work of the whole year on the farm. It is a sad fact but you will find men so bull-headed or mean that it is a hard time to get them to sweep out their wagon but they can be got to come across if necessary.

To sum it up, first we must have seed that is adapted to our conditions. It should be clean seed, it should be treated for smut, it should be sown in the proper season and on ground in the best state of tillage and fertility. This being done we can go to bed nights feeling secure that we have done our bit.

FIRST TOP O' MICHIGAN CAMP HELD

THE first annual Top 'O Michigan Boys' and Girls' Camp took place at Gaylord during the week of August 16th. Over 200 boys and girls, members of clubs north of Bay City, took advantage of this opportunity to participate in contests, games, and tests which will assist them in the development of the things essential in the great game of life—their health, heads, hands, and hearts. Seven teams were selected to represent the northern district at the State Fair—poultry, potato, dairy, canning, handicraft, etc.

This first Top 'O Michigan Camp was made possible thru the cooperation of the Gaylord Chamber of Commerce, the Michigan Central R. R. and Mr. Herman Lunden with the State Club Department. All local arrangements and supplies were provided by the Gaylord merchants. Mr. Lunden supplied the culinary needs, while the Michigan Central Railroad provided 225 cots for the occasion. Mr. P. G. Lunden, Miss Sylvia Wixson, and Miss Ruth Weatherby, State Club Leaders, were in charge of the Camp.

The following counties were represented at the Camp: Otsego, Alpena, Montmorency, Antrim, Presque Isle, Cheboygan, Emmet, Charlevoix, Grand Traverse, Roscommon, Osceola, Mason, Arenac and Gladwin.—E. J. Leenhouts.

CO-OP MARL DIGGING COMPANY ORGANIZED IN BARRY

THE first week in June every farmer in Barry county received a post card from the county agent's office requesting him to furnish such information as he could regarding his own marl deposits. About the middle of June a state staff of marl surveyors commenced the marl survey of Barry county which continued for almost 7 weeks the returned reports were very helpful indeed. About the middle of August the survey was finished and reports filed with the county agent, and all of the 115 farmers who had Class A marl deposits were notified and asked to meet on Wednesday, August 18th, in the county agent's office if they wished to seriously consider membership in a co-operative marl association. Seven men attended this meeting and each one of the 7 men joined the Barry County Co-Operative Marl Digging Association the officers and members are as follows: A. K. Frandsen, Hastings, Sec'y. and Treas.; O. W. Taylor, Quimby, President; E. B. Gates, Cloverdale, Vice President; George Lawrence, Hickory Corners; Walter Brown, Delton; Ansel Phillips, Hastings; M. C. Cryan, Middleville.

Numbers were drawn from a hat to determine the order in which these members would be served by the association outfit. On the day following organization the board of directors considered various equipments and purchased a complete outfit which commenced digging on the farm of Walter Brown, Prairieville Township before the first of September. It is expected that marl will be dug for each of the 7 members yet this fall.

This will make marl available in well distributed sections of Barry county and will supply farmers of those well distributed neighborhoods with marl at \$1.00 per yard and a quarter.—Paul J. Rood.

E. J. LEENHOUTS WINS PROMOTION

E. J. LEENHOUTS, agricultural agent for the Michigan Central Lines, part of the New York Central system, for several years has been promoted to general agricultural agent of the western division of the New York Central Lines, with headquarters in Chicago. He is a graduate of the Michigan State College, and through his affiliations with the Michigan Central Lines has built up a wide circle of friends who are pleased to learn of his good fortune but are sorry to see him leave Michigan.

Prof. O. B. Price who has been soils specialists at the M. S. C. was appointed September 1st to the position of agricultural agent of the Michigan Central Lines, succeeding Mr. Leenhouts. He was selected from 100 applicants as the man best suited for the job, and we wish him success.



You see it on Every Highway

Study the Pontiac Six. Note the large engine with its 186.5 cu. in. displacement; the 46 lb. crankshaft; the costly bronze-backed interchangeable bearings; the superior Fisher bodies, panelled, beaded and smartly finished in Duco; the scientific distribution of weight—and score after score of features literally without precedent in a six at \$825.

That is why the "Indian head" is seen on every trail and highway.

That is why Pontiac leadership cannot be denied—why already over 50,000 Pontiac Sixes have been built—a record that exceeds the largest production ever attained by any new make of car during its first full year!

SEDAN OR COUPE
\$825
BODIES BY FISHER

Pontiac Six Landau Sedan, \$895. Oakland Six, Companion to Pontiac Six, \$1025 to \$1295. All prices at factory. Easy to pay on the liberal General Motors Time Payment Plan.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR CO., PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

PONTIAC SIX

CHIEF OF



THE SIXES

WHAT THE NEIGHBORSSAY

TO THE VOTERS

DEAR EDITOR:—The surprising fact is revealed that but one-half of the electors cast a ballot when the opportunity is present and this fact does not speak well for the best interests of our state. It is the positive duty of every qualified elector to cast an intelligent and helpful ballot when the opportunity is presented, remembering that in ages past the neglect or misuse of the ballot box has caused recourse to the terrible cartridge box.

On the coming September 14th the opportunity will be again presented for the selecting of those citizens into whose care the interests of the people of Michigan are to be placed and conditions demand the selection for public office those citizens who will deem it as their just duty the faithful caring for the best interests of the people of Michigan and it is earnestly hoped that every elector—both men and women—will do their plain duty in this manner.

And now, fellow-citizens, do not fail to help select and elect men who will deem it is their first duty the careful and faithful caring for the best interests of the people of Michigan.—J. T. Daniells, Clinton, County.

AIDING THE FARMER

TO THE EDITOR:—I have for some years read your interesting, instructive paper, and as I was reared on a farm I always find something attractive in all it contains.

A few days ago as I was on the boat from Detroit to Port Huron I saw vast expanses of wild grass for many miles on either side which seemed in many cases a formation of roots and decay, years of growth, floating on the water, and the thought came to me "Who can arrange in some way to interest someone to change the floating vegetation from the water to the farms?"

A large scow would carry its capacity of farm trucks, these could be filled by steam shovels, and thus supply the needed elements on most farms.

We see two farms side by side, each having the same crop, one a large and vigorous farm and the other withered. One filled with golden grain and the other dried up. We ask the reason and we are told one farmer fed the soil and gave proper cultivation. The other was neglected and left to care for its self. We are told that the neglected farm lacks certain elements which are in abundance in other parts of our state and the thought comes to me why not make these farms productive and in some way change the energy of the farmer who neglected to feed his farm and stir up the soil enough to hold the moisture to produce large crops. We are here to do others good with a smile, a pleasant word, or a kind suggestion. Why not the state take hold of this, furnish the chemist to determine the needs of the farm and furnish transportation. Second year valuation would increase thus bringing more taxes which would soon bring back money advanced. Increase of crops would mean more transportation, and thus repay advanced transportation. "Men of thought and men of action clear the way."—Aaron B. Gates, 5457 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Cheated

Clerk: "How are you coming along with your poultry?"
Customer: "I've been swindled. I bought three different incubators and not one of them has laid an egg."

Couldn't Keep Awake

Two men were arguing over the fact they had never heard of a negro committing suicide. Various reasons were offered but they could not agree why it was, and finally decided to put it up to the first dorky that came along. This is the reply he got:
"Well, yoh see it am disaway. When a white pusson has ainy trouble he jest sits down an' gits a-thinkin' an' a-ttudin' an' a-worrin'. An' fust thing, bang! he's done killed hisse's. Now, when a nigger sits down to think 'bout his troubles he jest nacherly goes plumb t'sleep."

Good pasture for growing pigs, brood sows, and all other classes of hogs is so valuable that it often makes the difference between profit and loss in the hog business.

for the first time!
**only four
oil changes
a year**



It is no longer necessary to drain crankcase oil every 500 miles. Four changes of oil a year are enough, when you own a 1927 Buick.

The crankcase in the 1927 Buick is vacuum cleaned! A vital new improvement—the Vacuum Ventilator—draws all the crankcase vapors out into the open before they have an opportunity to do harm.

Now, all that is necessary is to add oil occasionally and change 4 times a year, simply as a supercaution.

The problem for years has been to stop oil dilution. And now Buick has accomplished it!

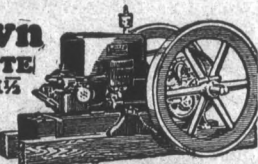
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The Ideal Farm Engine for Pumping and All Farm Chores. **The One-Profit Engine—Sold Direct To You From Factory On Your Own Terms.**

Developes Full Power on KEROSENE, GAS-OIL, GASOLINE, DISTILLATE or GAS. Simple economical and trouble-proof. Equipped with WICO Magneto, square, protected tank, die-cast bearings, speed and power regulator and throttling governor. ALL SIZES 1½ to 30 H.P.

FREE Write today for big, Free Catalog and Low Prices. Or, if interested, ask about Log and Tree Saws, 3-in-1 Saw Rigs or Pump Outfits.

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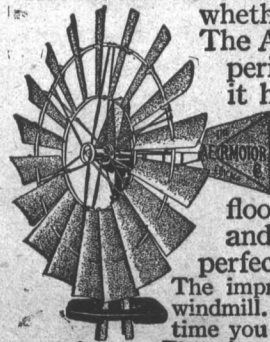
COAL \$2.75

PER TON AT THE MINES

Hand picked, shaker screened lump. Buy direct and save money. Write today for free illustrated circular and delivered price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted. THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 30, Melrose, Ohio.

BEST BY TEST

Only time and use will prove the real merit of any machine. Actual test under all kinds of conditions, for a long time, will show whether or not it is reliable and durable.



The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has been thru the testing period in every part of the world. For 12 years it has been giving the most reliable service to hundreds of thousands of owners.

Auto-Oiled means that the gears run in oil and every part subject to friction is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case is filled with oil and holds a supply sufficient to keep every bearing perfectly oiled for a year or more.

The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

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**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER**



All drawings
from original
photographs.

It was 37 years ago — back in 1889 — that August Rosenthal, then a farmer boy, completed the first successful corn husker. His first machine, shown above, climaxed seven years of intensive study, experimentation and development. Rosenthal machines today reflect the work of these very specialists who founded the corn husker industry.



"Steel 4" is More than just a Husker~it's an Ideal!

A Few "Steel 4" Features:

1. All-steel construction.
2. Capacity 500 to 700 bushels a day.
3. Power: Fordson or tractor of equal power.
4. Clean husking guaranteed with stalks wet, dry or frozen.
5. Enclosed gears run in grease.
6. Combination husking and snapping rollers.
7. Natural Self-Feeder.

Remove the Menace of the Corn Borer Now!

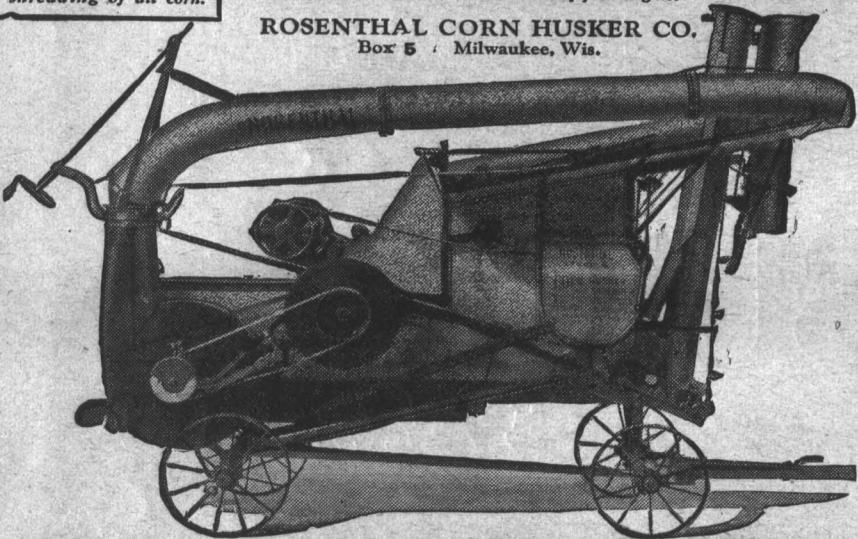
The menace of the European Corn Borer is spreading rapidly in this country. To check this dangerous crop destroyer, government and university agricultural authorities recommend the shredding of all corn.

WHETHER you intend buying a husker or not, be sure and see the Rosenthal "Steel 4". It marks a real milestone in the improvement of farm equipment, and for that reason alone you will like to look it over. Any Rosenthal agent will be glad to show it to you, and if you are interested will tell you how easy it is to try it on your own farm with your own corn, under our money-back guarantee. Or write us if you do not know our local agent.

Throughout every part you will see the hand of genius which has made the Rosenthal name stand for so much among farmers who really know corn huskers. It brings the advantages of all-steel construction to a machine ideally suited to the most popular sized tractors. It is just what we say it is — more than a corn husker. It is the climax of the 37-year-old ideal of the inventors of the corn husker.

Write for catalogs, describing five sizes, 6 to 20 H. P., and telling how others have done their husking in spare time as well as make money in custom work. Useful Souvenir FREE. State H. P. of your engine.

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Sour soil means poor crops. Experts agree fertilizer is useless on sour soil—it must have lime. The "Holden" Spreader makes bigger crops. Guaranteed to handle lime in any form, fertilizer, phosphate, gypsum, wood ashes or crushed shells.

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

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Cannot Clog. Try Spreader 10 days Free. The Holden Lime and Fertilizer Spreader will make your soil healthy and productive. Spreads twice as far as any other; 20 ft. Attaches to any wagon or truck. No holes to bore. Spreads evenly 100 to 10,000 lbs. per acre. Handle material only once, from car to field. Get literature and low prices now and ask about 10 Day Free Trial.

SPREADS 20 FEET

SCHOOL BOX FREE

with Self-filling Fountain Pen, Pencils, Knife, Pen Holder, Eraser, for selling \$2 worth Chewing Gum at 5c a pkg. No extra money.

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FOR 50 YEARS MILLER-BEAN HARVESTERS

HAVE LED ALL IMITATORS
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.



Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEERS, Hillsdale County

(Many people write for Mr. Meek's advice on different problems and he is always glad to give them the benefit of his wide experience without charge. Address him care of M. B. F. and you will receive a personal reply by early mail if you are a paid-up subscriber.)

A DIFFERENT TUNE

MENTION of the weather has been made in these columns more or less all summer, and since July first, dry weather and the need of rain has been the principal carol, but one extreme nearly always follows



L. W. MEERS

another and it has been so with the weather. In fact, it seems we are having almost too much weather just now — but nothing seems to be done about it, only that we have a different tune.

However, I can not see that the weather has been too wet for crops other than oats, and some cut alfalfa. Alfalfa hay can not be made without dry air and sunshine. These have been so minus in quantity for the past three weeks many have not yet cut their alfalfa the second time. Some still in the bunch where it has lain for three weeks, and the new growth is six or eight inches high. This is too bad, for the alfalfa is quite likely to be killed out, under these bunches. I know of a field that was left in the bunch so long last fall that the plants under them were smothered out and the hay spoiled besides. If it is not in fit condition to store away, it would be far better to draw this alfalfa and spread it in the pasture lot or on next year's corn ground, than to let it remain too long in a good alfalfa field.

Oats are not seriously hurt although they may be a little off color but the straw is quite badly damaged for feeding purposes and this is what the majority of farmers planned to do with it. Speaking of oats and wet weather brings up the subject of the best way to shock them—open or closed. In the final analysis, no one way has all the advantages and, as is common with all farm practice, the ideal way one way may be the ornery way the next. Some of the best farmers cap the shocks, and some of the best set them up in long openshocks. We generally cap them but this year one field was set up in long shocks and when we threshed the wheat, this field was in fine condition to thresh and we did. The other field was in capped shocks and not dry enough to thresh, so they were left—and while we were able to stack one field between showers, the others are still in the field and have been set over five times! In fact their setting days are about over, for the bundles are not in condition to stay "set" any longer, and if tomorrow is bright we shall try and pile them up—they wouldn't make what could be called a stack!

This wet weather has been ideal for the newly sown alfalfa and considerable has been sown in this section. We were to pasture one of this year's fields next year, and as the clover seeding was a failure we drilled rye in it, and then sowed

sweet clover with the drill—going cross wise of the rye drilling. This is in the field we threshed. The field we have stacked also lost the clover and we have sown rye and sweet clover the same as the other field. This can grow unmolested next year unless we pasture it a week or ten days in early spring. The idea here is to get a growth to plow under. It is a field in our potato rotation. It is possible that next June we may cut the rye with a mower and let it lie, if it seems to be too much for the clover. You see we talk of the clover as being a sure thing. Well, if, when spring comes, the sweet clover we have just sown doesn't show up, we shall sow some more. Alfalfa and sweet clover have done well on this field before, without lime, but in order to know what lime will do on this field, we have sown some on a test plot. I believe all farmers might test out lime on every field with profit. Many fields would not benefit much by it, while many would show great results from its use. The best way to find out is to try a test plot.

In sowing the rye and sweet clover we used our disk drill. All our farm tools seem indispensable, but perhaps there is no one implement put to more use than our drill. It surely would be a hardship to part with it and have to use a tooth drill again. While there are many good tooth or hoe drills in use, I am sure no farmer would be sorry if he replaced it with a disk. Many would profit by using some fertilizer but as their drill will not sow it—and they are reluctant to use some one else's—the fertilizer is not sown. We use our drill even for sowing clover seed alone, as then the clover tubes are put directly into the grain discharge spouts. This gets the seed just as deep or as shallow as you want it. However any complete fertilizer and grain drill is too heavy when used as a clover seed drill, and in no distant future we are going to add a regular grass seed drill to our equipment. Many think these grass seed drills are too light to be serviceable, and soon go to pieces. To my knowledge some have around here, but they were not used with discretion. They are not intended to chop up hard stony ground and to get seed into it. If the ground is too hard for them it should be harrowed. What—harrow the wheat in the spring before using the drill to sow clover seed? Yes, moderate use of a springer or disk harrow on wheat in spring will not hurt it, and many times may be of benefit. Then a little grass seed drill will sow the seed perfectly. I have no doubt many of us farmers are paying for such machines, whether we get them or not.

Two or three years ago I tried broadcasting alfalfa seed, and drilling it in the same field. Half the seed was broadcasted, and then the drill was used to sow the other half, and at the same time cover the broadcasted seed. Very little of the broadcasted seed gave an account of itself, but the drilled seed was very satisfactory. In fact, had all of the

(Continued on page 21.)



HOW IS THIS FOR A STAND OF OATS?

The owner and some of the help harvesting oats on DeWitt's Brookside Farm, near Wheeler, Gratiot county

FRUIT AND ORCHARD

—Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER, Berrien County—

(Mr. Nafziger will be pleased to answer your questions regarding the fruit and orchard. There is no charge for this service if your subscription is paid in advance and you will receive a personal reply by early mail.)

A SQUEEZE PLAY

THE Japanese are a wonderfully progressive nation but the English language is a bit too tricky for them. For instance a traveler returning from Japan reported seeing a store in Tokio which displayed a large sign bearing the following legend: "English spoken here. Fresh milk squeezed out daily."



Herbert Nafziger

If the Japs can sell "fresh milk squeezed out daily" then why can't our soft drink parlors sell fruit juice and apple cider "squeezed out while you wait."

That this can be done to good advantage has been amply demonstrated by the California Fruit Growers Exchange at that great sea-side resort, Atlantic City. In an attempt to increase the demand for oranges the California organization opened a demonstration store at this resort. The store sells orange juice by the glass and was equipped with six extractors with which the juice is "squeezed out" of fresh oranges before the eyes of the customer. What better evidence could a customer have of the genuineness and purity of his drink! The store's first season lasted 202 days and its records, given by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Cooperation, show that during this time an average of 1,327 glasses were sold each day. The best day made a record of 5,304 glasses. The best part of the story however, is the fact that three carloads of fruit were profitably disposed of by this one soft drink store and that a number of juice extractors were sold to other stores.

If this can be done with oranges then why can it not be done with Michigan fruits such as apples, grapes and cherries?

Fruit growers are ever on the lookout for new outlets for their products and a demonstration such as was put on at Atlantic City could conceivably be duplicated in Michigan with Michigan fruit, through our present organizations. Think of the advertising advantage enjoyed by fresh health-giving fruit juice as compared with the colored water which is dispensed so freely.

The soft drink business is an enormous one but most of the drinks sold are nothing but artificially flavored "pop". To quote the Maine Experiment station, "The production and sale of these goods are now very large and are estimated to be approximately 275,000,000 gallons for the whole country. The field is an attractive one as the material costs but little and sells at a good price. The chief cost is in the containers and labor of bottling. The small amount of sugar, artificial color and flavoring used to give the liquid some character and imitate the flavor, which its label bears, costs but a trifle, and the person who indulges in these drinks comes the nearest to getting nothing for his money of any purchase he can make."

It is estimated that about \$400,000,000 was spent in this country for pop and like drinks in 1925. If the American people are willing to spend this huge amount for sweetened water flavored with chemicals and colored with dye then surely they could be induced to transfer at least a portion of their patronage to fresh pure fruit juice, both preserved in bottles and "squeezed out while you wait."

TROUBLE WITH GRAPES

Would you please write and tell us what is the trouble with our grapes? The leaves turn yellow and dry by spots. Nearly all the grapes in Hampton township have the disease.—Mrs. E. G., Bay City, Mich.

THE season has been very favorable for the development of black rot and mildew in vineyards of Michigan. Your grapes are

no doubt suffering from one or both of these diseases. The only way to prevent this trouble is thorough spraying. The following spray schedule should be followed. 1.—Just before blossoming spray with bordeaux and lead arsenate. 2.—Immediately after blossoming, the same. 3.—Just before the bunches close, the same, with nicotine sulphate for leaf-hoppers.

SETTING OUT RASPBERRIES

Will you please tell me when is about the right time to set out raspberry plants in the fall and also strawberries?—M. J. G., Ithaca, Michigan.

If the ground has been thoroughly prepared and is fertile it is sometimes possible to plant strawberries in August and have a crop the next spring. Strong growing vari-

eties like the Gibson are best for fall planting.

Raspberries can be planted in the fall as soon as the plants are dormant.

As a rule it is better and safer to plant raspberries and strawberries early in the spring.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

The fall fruit crop promises to be from two to three weeks late.

Fruit co-ops in southern Michigan found a fairly good market for their Duchess apples by loading solid cars of A Grade. The apples were packed in straight-side baskets, and the outside ring on the face was wrapped with tissue wrappers bearing the Michigander label.

The Michigander label is the official label of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., and will be very extensively used this year. The label is attractively colored. The words "Michigander Fruits" appear in large letters and in smaller letters are found the words "Nature's Favor Makes Michigan Flavor." The main portion

of the label (the middle) shows a colored map of Michigan and the Great Lakes and on the center of the map of Michigan stands a large white gander. The label is a very attractive one and should be a great aid in advertising Michigan products.

The weather man did not make a fair distribution of the rainfall this year, some portions of Michigan being "all wet" and other portions dry as a desert.

The bulk of the muskmelon crop had too much wet weather this year and does not look very promising.

Michigan's late apple crop does not seem to be very large but the size and quality of the fruit promises to be excellent.

No system of marketing, however, effective, can be put into operation that will permanently solve all the problems of merchandising agricultural products under all conditions.

Unseen Sources of Long Life

An open book to the expert
And revealed to the Owner in terms of Service

The basic sources of motor car value are not always apparent to the eye.

A motor car, like a house, may look more substantial than it really is.

But experts know. And Dodge Brothers Motor Car, subjected to their sharp scrutiny, has received the unqualified endorsement it so richly deserves.

Electrical Engineers, for instance, will tell you that Dodge Brothers starter and electrical equipment throughout, are exceptionally efficient and dependable.

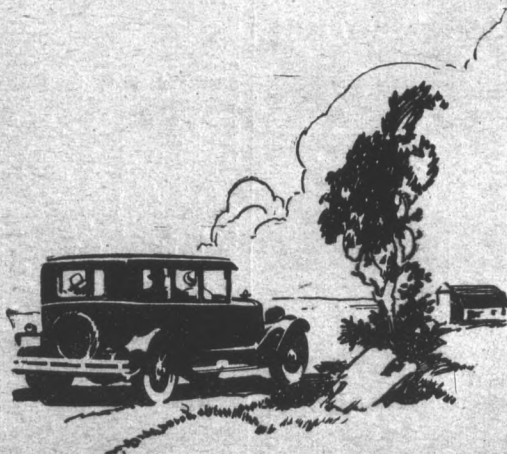
Metallurgists will confirm the fact that in no other car built is so high a percentage of costly chrome vanadium steel employed.

Tanners will tell you that Dodge Brothers, for their leather upholstery, will accept only a distinctly superior grade of stock.

Upholsterers concede that you will rarely find mohair velvet of equal quality and taste.

Automotive Engineers point to Dodge Brothers one-piece chrome vanadium front axle—a valuable and exclusive feature; to the bearings—bigger and better than strict necessity requires; to the spring leaves and spring clips—chrome vanadium, every one; to the motor, connecting rods, crankshaft, transmission, universal joint, drive shaft, differential, rear axle shaft—all made chiefly of chrome vanadium; and to numberless other examples of high engineering standards long ago established and strictly maintained today.

Sources of long life and dependability that reveal themselves to the owner in terms of upkeep dollars saved, and faithful service over a period of years



Sedan \$895—Coupe \$845—Touring Car \$795
f. o. b. Detroit

DODGE BROTHERS, INC. DETROIT
DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

Investors the World Over



Have Profited by Reading this Booklet

"Fifty-Three Years of Proven Safety"

YOU can read the whole booklet in 10 or 15 minutes, but those few minutes can mean to you, as they have meant to so many others, years of perfect safety and perfect satisfaction in the investment of your savings.

"Fifty-three Years of Proven Safety" gives you the benefit of our 53 years of experience in the field of first mortgage investments, during which time no investor in our offerings has ever lost one cent of principal or interest.

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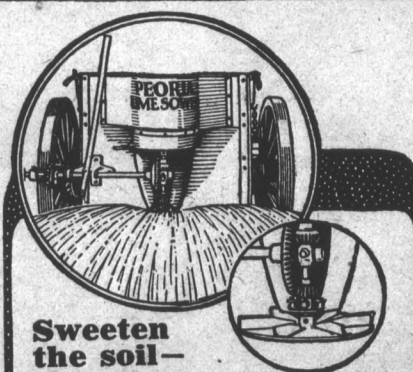
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HOMESTEAD COUNTRY N. GREGORY

OUR STORY TO DATE

THE Muirs are ordered to move westward from Iowa by the family physician on account of Dad's health, so they buy a Colorado ranch. Young Terry, who is around 19, and his chum, Doug Summers, an orphan of about the same age, go on ahead to get work under way as it is harvest time. Shortly after their arrival they meet up with Kord, their next door neighbor, one of the meanest cusses you ever heard tell of. Then the family arrives, and things start happening pretty regular. First their stacks of grain are set on fire, then they have trouble in finding their cattle, and in the last issue we left the boys lost in the mountains.

(Continued from August 28th issue.)

PART FOUR

They Lose an Engine

FOR a time the boys sat considering the draw. The sides were too steep to ride either up or down.

"We'll have to ride down to the mouth," said Doug. "Only way to get to 'em."

"Come on!" Terry set spurs to his horse.

They found the mouth two miles down. It was completely blocked by a huge drift, eight or ten feet in depth. It appeared to be impossible to break thru, but by taking turns they forced their horses against it, until at last they broke their way thru.

Inside they found the missing cattle, sixty of them, mostly steers, thin from hunger, but still bright-eyed and strong.

"We'll have to thank Snakey for this," said Doug.

"Correct," said Terry. "He's good for something after all. Won't Dad's eyes stick out when we bring them in?"

"Don't look much like beef to me," said Doug doubtfully, eyeing their thin forms.

"Not this year. But they'll top the market next fall. We've got plenty of hay to winter them on. For cash we'll have to depend on the grain altogether this year. Wish it was threshed."

"Let's start them moving," said Doug.

"It's near noon now. I'll lead Snakey and break trail."

So they started, Doug breaking the trail with the cattle strung out single file behind, and Terry bringing up the stragglers.

The sun had sunk when Doug rode down the long, winding trail that led into the corral, with the line of hungry, bellowing cattle strung out behind him.

The whole family, including Mort, was out to see. Mary was excitedly jumping up and down, Mort was pointing and talking. Mr. Muir was coughing—more from habit than necessity, for he was improving rapidly; and Mrs. Muir was laughing.

"Hello, folks!" called Doug. "Food for man and beast, please."

"Boys and beast, you mean; don't you?" said Mary.

"Have your own way," said Doug, dismounting wearily. "I'm too tired to argue with you; wait till after supper. But please let's have soup for supper. I haven't the stamina to tackle a biscuit."

"You boys go on in the house," said Mr. Muir. "Mort and I will take care of the cattle."

There is no satisfaction equal to the satisfaction that results from hard work well rewarded. It was a happy, contented group that circled the supper table that night. Nor was Doug too tired to jolly Mary about the biscuits.

"You know those biscuits you sent for our lunch yesterday?" he asked, looking at her.

She nodded.

"Well, we were pretty hungry last night—but there was one we couldn't manage. Took turns at it, Terry and I did, but we couldn't make a dent. Finally broke out a tooth on it, got mad and threw it thru the chinking. When we got up this morning we heard a lot of jay-birds making an awful fuss outside." He paused and glanced at Terry. "Am I telling it right, Terry?"

Terry grinned and nodded.

"Well," continued Doug, "they had found that biscuit and were taking turns at it, just as Terry and I had done, but in a different way. One would hop up and drive his bill against it. Then he would screech like everything. It would hurt, you see. But they couldn't feaze

it. Finally one big, old jay, nearly as big as a goose—nearly, I said—hopped up and drew his head back so far he almost turned a back somersault, and came down on that biscuit. Bing! and—what do you suppose happened?" he asked, looking at Mary.

"Oh, I suppose he got at least a crumb, didn't he?"

"No, sir. Broke his bill square off!"

There was a general laugh. Mort broke in by asking:

"Do you know whether you bought a share in the threshing rig when you purchased this outfit, Mr. Muir?"

Mr. Muir shook his head. "No, I didn't. I was given the privilege of purchase, but decided not to. As a rule, a threshing rig owned by a number of people doesn't pay."

"You made a mistake there, I believe. As far as the rig is concerned, it doesn't pay; but if you fail to get your grain threshed, it would. You see, this rig is owned by the grain growers around here. Haying, cattle gathering, grain harvesting and threshing come in a pile. Threshing is last, and if the snow starts early they have to hustle like everything to finish before it stops them, and they don't as a general rule, thresh a grain more than they have to."

"You mean there is a likelihood of our not getting the grain threshed?" asked Mr. Muir.

"It's like this," explained Mort. "It's dangerous to move a rig on the mountain roads at any time, and especially after snow comes. This ranch is the hardest of all to get to. I believe," he finished, "they have their meeting at the school-house tonight. Want to go down?"

"Yes," said Terry, promptly. "We've got to have that grain threshed."

"Not much use of me going," said Mr. Muir. "You boys can do all there is to do." So Terry, Doug and Mort rode down to the little schoolhouse, two miles below, where they found twenty-five or thirty ranchers gathered. And, in the flickering light of a dozen lanterns it was an unusually rough looking group.

The three found seats near the back of the room, and waited until the men had finished the arrangements and the schedule of moving the rig and were preparing to leave. Then Mort arose and said:

"These boys would like to know whether you will thresh for them or not. They are willing to pay any reasonable price, and they have a big lot of good grain to thresh."

Ching Middleton, an old-timer, grizzled and furrowed by sixty mountain winters, had been appointed manager.

"We don't," he said, speaking slowly, "as a general thing, thresh for anybody outside the company. You know that, Mort. We found it don't pay. But we'll put it to a vote."

A man near the front jumped up noisily. It was Kord.

"I want a word!" he said. "You know two years ago we turned the separator over on that curve into the basin and tore it up. I'm not in favor of threshing any outsider's grain. Threshing machines are expensive."

Kord wasn't liked, but he spoke the truth, and when it came to a vote, they voted solidly against it, and that settled the matter. The meeting broke up.

"Only got one more chance," said Mort. "Tex Sellers is foreman for the U Bar. Carey owns the ranch. He's got two shares in the machine. Mebbe he'll sell one. Oh, Tex" he called. "Wait a minute."

A tall, rangy man, whose tanned face was unmistakably honest, paused.

(Continued in September 25th issue.)

MEET PROF. M. M. McCool, FOLKS



Prof. M. M. McCool

DR. M. M. McCool, head of the soils department of the M. S. C., was born and lived on a large stock farm in northwestern Missouri. He was educated at the Northwestern Missouri Normal and Agricultural College University of Missouri, providing his own resources when he attended college. Following his graduation he obtained an assistant instructorship at Cornell University, and four years later received a Ph. D. degree, having studied soils, plant nutrition and physical chemistry. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Soils, at the Oregon Agricultural College, and in 1914, came to Michigan as Professor of Soils at the M. S. C. At that time he was the youngest man in America to hold such a position. Under his able direction the Department of Soils, of M. S. C., has made such progress that it is known as one of the best in this and other countries.



MURDER

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David T. Warner

(If there is any questions regarding religious matters you would like answered write to Rev. Warner and he will be pleased to serve you without charge. A personal reply will be sent to you if you are a paid-up subscriber.)

TEXTS: "Am I my brother's keeper?" Gen. 4:9.

"Thou shalt not kill." Exodus 20:30. "Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer, and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him." 1 John 3-15.

IN Fort Worth, Texas on July 17, a Christian minister shot and killed a friend and brother. On the following day, in apparent complacency this minister preaches the text, "There is therefore no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus." What kind of religion is this? Are we to imply from this man's demeanor that he would make murder morally defensible? Do killing moods belong to Christian charter? Let us see.

Our Texas preacher and his friend were talking with one another. Certainly this is alright. But they were talking about matters that had their roots in religion. And nothing wrong here. But words grew hot and sputtering, the preacher's religion failed to tame his soul, and the next morning paper came out with a head-line that humiliated the whole Christian church.

This reminds one of a time when the world was young. Two brothers were in the field talking. Their controversy was over certain implications and acts of their religion. Cain grew angry and "rose up against his brother and slew him." And sinning man has consistently kept up this horrible practice. Scores of murder are yet reported daily and we have to rub our eyes and wonder whether our civilization is pagan or Christian.

"Am I my brother's keeper?" These words of Cain seem to imply that he intuitively felt responsible for his brother's life, tho it countered with his own wish and will. "Thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground" infers a law that God would make fundamental in the social realm. Any desire to cut ourselves off from the welfare of others; any disclaiming of social responsibility in ruinous selfishness. So God early set to work with the race to correct this lurking sin which has murder as a dread expression.

We are called upon to discipline and temper the soul to the Divine state of brotherhood. "Why art thou wroth," said God to Cain; and "do thou rule over it." We need a religion that will master envy and anger. The root trouble with Cain was hatred. Whom did he hate? One who had the same mother and went to the same church. Why did he hate him—because he was good. Why did the pharisees hate Christ? Because of his transparent goodness. But wasn't their religion respectable? O yes. And some of this kind remains to this day. It puts on its Sunday clothes and goes to church, but ever and again it breaks out in envy and tyranny. It is State-ly in its traditional orthodoxy but it lacks social sensitiveness. A religion that breeds envy and diversion is diseased at its roots. "If therefore thou art offering thy gift at the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way, first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." This is the essence of the Christian religion, to get along together. All else is shell. Let Christ have the last word. "The words that I have spoken unto you" said he, "are spirit and are life."

But the race continued to kill human's for religion's sake, and God gave the command, "Thou shalt not kill." God imposes a fundamental prohibition from which there is no appeal. But we do not today understand. Murders are daily defying God, government, and law shaming the twentieth century. We hurry to lay it on the war, or prohibition, or the foreigner, or all of these. But the trouble is deeper down than this. Why will a motorist "step on the gas" and leave a pedestrian wounded or killed in the street? Why is

the murder mood sweeping the country? How depraved our social sense!

God's mark is upon all life. It is sacred. Man shall not violate it. But the command widens to the states of the heart. "Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer." This word is quick and powerful and piercing even to the intentions of the heart. Murder before God need not be an outward act, but only a heart desire or passion. How many unsuspected murders there are walking among us! Verily, let us have a faith that conquers the murder mood and works good toward our neighbor.

"No murderer hath eternal life abiding in him." This is judgment. The old law of murder was, "Whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment." But another has said, "Whosoever is angry with his brother shall be in danger of the judgment." Christ says that malignant anger is in the nature of killing; that the envious desire that is kept caged in the heart is in the same moral category as the outward act. This is hard. He who carries this sin cannot escape the consequences. But the sentence imposed is not so stern but that he who seeks forgiveness may have eternal life.

Christianity is a religion of motive; Mt. 5:20, 1 Cor. 13. It is carried lower down than the head. This kind of religion will cleanse motives and desires. A religion that is kept in the head as but a series of theological propositions exposes one's life to dangerous strictures. In truth, such a religion is about as useful as a casket full of dead bones. That is what Christ told the Pharisees. And our observation has proved it. How many folks go about and gush about their belief as fundamental, yet their lives need daily watching by the police. A religion that needs defense of vehemence and violence belongs to medieval burying grounds. We would not do away with enthusiasm in religion, but this enthusiasm must be brought to bear on the grind of daily living. Many of us that are standing around waiting to be caught up in a certain "rapture" would do well to heed Paul's words "to encourage the fainthearted, support the weak, be long-suffering toward all."

The Gospel judges both the spirit and the act of murder. And "What shall be the end of them that obey not the gospel?" The Gospel is something not merely to be admired and complimented. It is to be obeyed. It says "There is no condemnation to them that are in Christ." Why? Because to be "in Christ" is to follow and obey him. This will change the texture of the heart so as to remove envy, anger, and murder. May God forgive us all!

OUR BOOK REVIEW

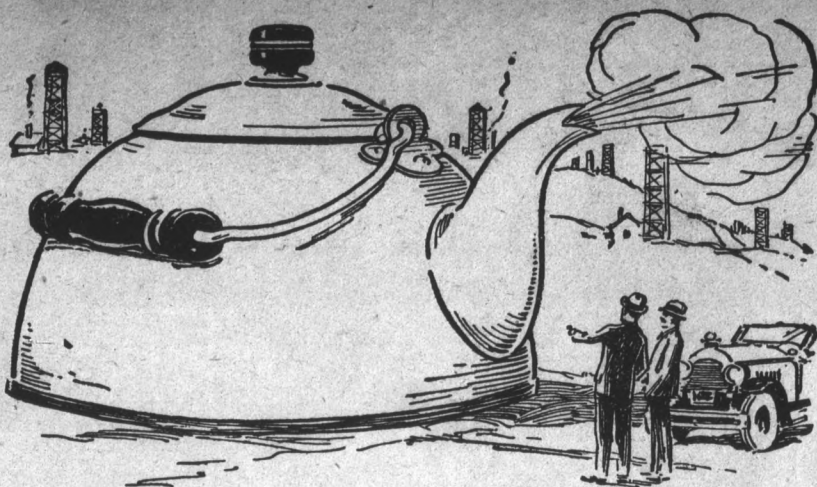
(Books reviewed under this heading may be secured through The Michigan Business Farmer, and will be promptly shipped by parcel post on receipt of publisher's price stated.)

Today and Tomorrow.—By Henry Ford in collaboration with Samuel Crowther. This a continuation of "My Life and Work" and is a very interesting book recently published in serial form in some of the large daily newspapers of the country. If you are an admirer of Henry Ford you should have this book. It contains 281 pages printed in large type, and is cloth bound. Doubleday Page and Company are the publishers and the retail price is \$3.50.

It isn't a good policy ever to put on paper anything that you aren't willing to back up later. And it is just as important not to say anything that you would not want to retract upon second thought.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1926

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ROADSIDE MARKET LETTERS

AS we write this letters entered in our roadside market contest are just beginning to come in which is evidence that this is a good subject to take up at present. Every contest we have put on so far has been a complete success. Interest running much higher in the latest than in earlier ones, and we are expecting this to be the largest of them all.

The subject of roadside marketing is of great interest to every farm family living along a good road. We say "farm family" because every member as a rule takes part in the work, so they are all interested. This method of marketing brings in many an extra dollar that would otherwise go into the pockets of some middleman. Also it saves the work of hauling the produce to market.

No two people go about it the same way to make a success of their venture, although one may be just as successful as the other. That is one of the reasons why we want our subscribers, who operate markets, to write in their experiences. You may give the other fellow some ideas, and his may be new to you.

Tell us all about it. For the best letter received not later than October 1st we will pay \$5.00; for the second best \$3.00; and third best \$2.00. Also we will pay \$1.00 for all other letters on this subject that we use. Be sure to send in a picture of your roadside market with your letter, if possible. We will allow you 50 cents extra if we use the picture.

MICHIGAN MY MICHIGAN

YEARS ago when flaming youth was in full bloom we thought the best thing that ever happened to us was a ticket out of Michigan. True we loved our old state—it had been our homeland since we could remember. We had spent our school days here, but had listened to the stories of those who had been into the far country and we too were anxious to cross the old border line into the promised land of other states. Pennsylvania, Kansas, Illinois and Iowa were some of the states we later lived in over a period of years.

Outstanding in our memory was Iowa for four of the happiest years of our life were spent there; so during the past few weeks we overhauled the old car, loaded it with pack and baggage and decided to go back to God's country. Now we are back in Michigan thankful that right here at our very doorsteps is after all God's country. We only wish every farmer in Michigan could take a trip into Iowa, famous for its corn, cattle and hogs, then you would truly be glad you lived in Michigan—and why? Because Iowa with her wonderful corn and grain plays a long shot every year with Mother Nature—if the weather is favorable they find themselves sitting on top of the world, but should their major crops go wrong there is much weeping and gnashing of teeth while here in Michigan anyone of our diversified crops may go wrong and yet there is still enough to pay the Butcher, the Baker and Candlestick Maker—even the taxes somehow are always paid.

For miles and miles we drove through rich Iowa soil often with mud to the axle and how thankful we were for our Michigan roads—even though it may have cut deep into our pocket-books to build them. Everywhere we found Iowa farmers apologizing for their poor roads—

for we were often stuck in the thick black mud—explaining that they were bankrupt and couldn't build good ones. Land values inflated beyond all reason during the war have left Iowa in a bad way.

On our return from Chicago we drove to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor on through the rich fruit belt, across rolling hills and plains laden with every prospect of bumper crops, through Kalamazoo with her famous celery, on into as fine a farming country as one would want to see in Jackson, Calhoun, Washtenaw, and finally into our own rich dairy country of Wayne and Macomb counties. Then we thought of Michigan beans, sugar beets, potatoes, peppermint, corn, oats, wheat and what not and last but not least our dairy cows—is it any wonder tired as we were when we once more gathered around the parlor lamp that we asked friend wife to hit up the old piano—Michigan My Michigan—for we were back in God's country. Should any of you become doubtful about our state take a trip out into some other neighbor's back yard then come home contented and happy that you too live in Michigan.

THE GAS TAX RETURNS GROW

GASOLINE tax collections in Michigan during July amounted to over a million dollars, we are told. The exact figures are \$1,151,632 collected and refunds were \$65,653, leaving a balance of \$1,086,029. This is the largest amount collected at any time since the law went into effect, the next highest being August of last year when the state netted \$977,010.13. Collections for July, 1925, netted the state \$947,577.

Everyone is paying the tax and thinking nothing about it. Now if we could raise it another cent or so on a gallon and have permanent license plates, eliminating the annual scramble, we could take care of our highway expenses in a way that would not be burdensome to anyone. Pay as you use is a mighty good policy, and we hope Michigan will soon be following it to the fullest extent in her highway financing program.

LOTS OF FRIENDS

HAVE you noticed how popular you are? Some of your old friends come to your place and even follow you around the fields to talk with you. Why, there are some folks who used to just nod when you met them that are now showing a most profound interest in you and your family. They greet you with a hearty handshake, almost pumping your arm off, with their faces just radiating a spirit of good fellowship. The health of everyone from the wife down to the dog is inquired about, and they are ready to shed tears if any illness is reported. If you smoke there is a cigar or two, the finest brand you are told.

When you finally do get away from one of these men you realize for the first time what a wonderful fellow he is after all. You always had considered him stuck-up, but you guess you got him wrong. Perhaps it was just as much your fault as his.

Oh yes, you almost forgot that card he handed you when you were talking, and you search your pockets until you finally locate it. "Vote for Joe Blah for dog catcher," you read. There, you knew there was a catch some place all the time, but the cigar was not so bad.

Yes, it is election time.

A FARMER'S FAITH

I BELIEVE in farming as a way to live and make a living.

I believe in the dignity of my work. I want no man's patronage, preaching or pity.

I believe in my soil. It will reward me in proportion to the thought, labor and love I give it.

I believe in myself. My success depends on me more than on weather, luck or laws.

I believe in my neighbors. My community, like my soil, returns to me as I give to it.

I believe in cooperation, in thinking for myself and acting with my fellows.

I believe that only a united agriculture can insure justice and prevent inequality.

I believe in education. The more I know the greater my ability to seize opportunities and to be happy. I insist that my children be enabled to learn to be useful, intelligent men and women.

I believe in conservation. I will leave a better farm than I took.

I believe that living is the most important job in the world and I mean to plan my work so that my family and myself will have the time and means to enjoy life.

I face the years ahead with confidence, hope and cheer.

I believe in myself, my fellow man and a Supreme Being.

I believe in farming.—Andrew S. King.

MICHIGAN'S SAVINGS ACCOUNTS GAIN

MICHIGAN has the largest percentage of increase in savings bank accounts since 1925 of any state of the Seventh Federal Reserve district, according to the latest monthly report for the district, which comprises Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana. Michigan showed a gain of 7.2 per cent over a year ago. Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana showed a gain also, but Illinois banks reported a loss. The total number of depositors increased 2.9 per cent in the course of the year.

While some of this gain took place in the cities we feel sure a fair percentage of it was from farmers who were getting back on their feet. The number of inquiries we have received during the last six months regarding investments indicate that there is a better condition prevailing throughout the rural districts. We are looking forward to a continued gain.

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

APPARENTLY there are quite a few of the farmers of Michigan who are going to the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition at Philadelphia, as we have had a number of inquiries about the route. In fact we have had more letters inquiring about this route than any one trip.

This great celebration of 150 years of American independence is said to be well worth going a long distance to see, and we have talked with many people who have visited it. The cost is said to be around \$27,000,000. It opened June 1st and will close December 1st, so there is still plenty of time. However, if you want to see the live stock show you will have to be there between September 12th and 19th, as it lasts only that week. Michigan is well represented among the exhibitors by Corey Farms of New Haven, James E. Davidson of Ithaca, Jay B. Deutsch of Big Bay, Albert Newman of Marlette, Owosso Sugar Company of Alicia, C. H. Prescott and Sons of Tawas City, Rosewood Farms of Howell, Ben W. Spencer of Quinnesec, and Woodcote Stock Farms of Ionia, which indicates that it is a show of the highest class.

If you desire any information about the route we will be glad to help you.

A COUPLE OF RECORDS

ON this page in our July 31st issue we mentioned the fact that a bull calf had been born on the farm of James Watchorn, near Fayette, Upper Peninsula, that weighed 126 pounds two and one-half days after birth. It was believed to be the largest calf ever dropped by a cow in Michigan and we asked our readers if any of them ever heard of a calf that would beat this record, or even approach it. Now we have a letter from J. E. Freeland, from near Deckerville, which reads:

"In your July 17th issue I saw an account of a calf that was very large for its age. I have one that equals it. This calf was born at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, July 18th, and weighed 126 pounds when it was 53 hours old, and 160 pounds when it was one week old. It is from a Holstein cow and Durham sire. I also have a colt which weighed 1,405 pounds when 23 months old."

Here are two records for our readers to shoot at. If you can approach either of them let us hear from you.

THE WORLD DOES PROGRESS

"GOOD evening, everybody. This is radio station XYZ and we are going to open our program this evening with Norma Swanson's latest moving picture 'How Do You Get That Way?'"

The time is not far off, according to scientists, when you will hear something like this when you turn on the radio in the evening and tune-in your favorite station. Then you will sit back in your easy chair and enjoy a good movie without stepping out of the house. After you have seen that one you can tune-in another station and see another movie; in fact, you can see any number of them during an evening. And it will be a cross between the stage and the movies as the players will talk as they do on the stage yet they will appear on a screen like a moving picture.

Is it any wonder that a man can predict almost anything nowadays without being called crazy?

COMING EVENTS

October 6-13.—National Dairy Show, State Fair Grounds, Detroit, Mich.

October 28-30.—Western Michigan Potato Show, Grand Rapids, Mich.

November 27-December 4.—International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

January 31-February 4, 1927.—Farmers' Week Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

THE PUBLISHER'S DESK

(We are always glad to do all we can to protect our subscribers from fraudulent deals or unfair treatment from concerns at a distance. We advise on stocks and bonds, and investigate different concerns for our subscribers. This service, including a personal letter, is free when subscription is paid in advance.)

EAST COAST POULTRY COMPANY BANKRUPT

WE have had several complaints regarding the East Coast Poultry Company, Eastern Market, Detroit. Subscribers shipped poultry to this commission house and then failed to get any returns so they wrote us to see what we could do for them.

According to Sarah Wiese, owner and operator of the East Coast Poultry Co., she has been operating on a small margin, and, as the concerns she dealt with had not paying her, she had trouble in meeting her obligations. Also, she said, one of her salesmen embezzled from \$350 to \$400 of her money and then skipped. She begged that all be considerate and grant her time so that she could get back on her feet and pay up all debts.

Within a week she received many letters from farmers who needed their money badly so she had her attorney write all of them. He advised that she had sold all of her fixtures and everything of value and turned the money over to him to pay out to the folks who had shipped merchandise to her and never received their pay. In each case that we have heard of he enclosed a check, paying at the rate of about 35 or 40 cents on the dollar.

Many have complained about the amount they received but there is nothing that can be done to make her pay more if that is all she had. Cash the check, is our advice, and be thankful that you at least got a part of it.

This is another example of dealing with a concern without learning first if they are thoroughly reliable and financially able to conduct their business. Find out about them before shipping anything to them.

A CHAIN THAT BROKE

I bought a ticket from a friend for 75 cents, then I sent that ticket in, with \$2.25 and got three tickets which I was to sell at 75 cents each. For this I was to get three pairs of good stockings. The company got the \$2.25 and the other party the 75 cents, but now I can't sell the tickets. I wrote the company and cannot get any answer, so apparently I'm out the \$3.00. I wish you would publish their name if you can not collect this so that others will not get stung as I did. It is the Dantex Sales Company, 1822 66th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. It is funny when you send money to them they get it but when you send a letter they don't get it.—Miss V., Monroe County.

WHEN this letter came in we immediately wrote the company and within a week our letter was returned to us unopened. "Refused, out of business" was written across the front of the envelope.

This is a sample of the old chain selling game which we have condemned so many times in these columns. They ran it for a time, then when they got their "nests feathered" they "flew the coop" and perhaps left hundreds of poor folks in every section of the country holding the bag, richer in experience but poorer in money. If there was any chance in the business it wasn't the company that took it. They played it, "Heads I win, tails you lose," just as most of the concerns with

work-at-home schemes that we have investigated.

Chain selling is all right—for the one that is operating the business. Leave the proposition alone is our advice, or you may be in the same boat as the above subscriber.

40 FLORIDA REALTY MEN INDICTED ON MAIL FRAUD CHARGE

MORE than 40 officials and employees of the Florida Cities Finance Co. and the Stanley Realty & Development Co. were out on Friday following their indictment Thursday on charges of using the mail to defraud in connection with the sale and development of Florida real estate.

The Florida Cities Finance Co., headed by Merle C. Tebbetts, was the developer of the Mulford-by-the-Sea subdivision near Miami, while the Stanley Realty & Development Co. promoted the Arcadia gardens development near Arcadia, Fla. Arthur Dumas of Chicago was president of the latter organization.

Several counts were set forth in the indictments charging use of the mails to defraud and declaring the promoters failed to fulfill promises and statements.

Information gathered by postal inspectors, the St. Petersburg Better Business bureau, the Florida State Realty board and the state chamber of commerce was responsible for the indictments, authorities said.

MORE ABOUT PICTURE AGENTS

SINCE we published our last article on the enlarged picture agent and his game we have received several letters of which the following are fair samples:

"I have been reading in your paper where other women have had trouble with picture agents, but not until I had been bitten myself by one. Of course, I was the luckiest person that the agent had ever met; I got the biggest coupon and it entitled me to one picture free providing I had two others enlarged, which he would do for \$15.00. I have found out since that everyone was lucky, only some of them didn't bite. There is no name or address on the receipt he gave me so I am unable to write the company cancelling the order. Seems like there ought to be a law forbidding such people going around and telling such awful lies."

"I just read your article in the paper about picture agents. Just today I signed a paper to pay \$15 for two pictures. This sounds like a fake. Would it be possible for you to get in touch with them and cancel the order? No address is given on the order."

With no names or addresses it was impossible for us to write the companies for our subscribers. If the agents misrepresented to them the only thing they can do is refuse to accept the pictures or pay for them.

THEY FAIL TO REPLY

NOT long ago one of our subscribers who was interested in doing home work to earn some pin money sent us advertisements of several companies and wanted to know what we thought of them. Among them were the Fischer Card Co., of New York City, Weather and Co. of Chicago, The Society Press of Kansas City, King Card Co. of New York City, Madison Service of Chicago, Redfield Manufacturing Co. of New York City, and Elm Service of Chicago. Their schemes were addressing cards and envelopes, home sewing and gilding cards. We were all well acquainted with the schemes but knew nothing about any of these companies so we wrote to them asking that they tell us about themselves, their schemes, and supply us with the names and address of a number of their workers about the country. Here they anxious to supply us with this information? Apparently not every one of them failed to reply.

We have little use of any of these schemes and certainly would not recommend such companies. An honest business will stand investigation and benefit from the light of publicity.

First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds

The many clients who purchase exclusively Federal Bond and Mortgage Company first mortgage real estate bonds appreciate particularly the careful vigilance with which we guard their investments.

6% & 6½%

Normal Federal Income Tax Up to 1½% and 2% Paid by Borrower

Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

(1762)

Federal Bond & Mortgage Building, Detroit, Mich.

Spread lime!
Sweeten soil!!
GET BIG CROPS - BIG PROFITS



Sold by

Solvay Pulverized Limestone is helping thousands of farmers to get more from their land. Solvay is produced in only one grade—there is no second best—every bag, every bulk ton is ground to the same fineness. No effort is spared to make Solvay of greatest benefit to the farmer.

Solvay produces results the first year—and its good effects accumulate from year to year. Spread Solvay this year—it's high test, furnace dried, safe—will not burn.

Write for the Solvay Lime Book.
THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL DEALERS

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 any 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 September 2, 1926.

Total number of claims filed	2862
Amount involved	\$29,503.78
Total number of claims settled	2385
Amount secured	\$27,225.10

THE ADVERTISEMENTS are your guide to good things. Whatever you need, there is an advertisement in these pages that will take you to it—just the kind you want. When writing advertisers say you saw their ad in THE BUSINESS FARMER. You'll help us and help yourself.

Energy

YOU can't drive a tired mind and wearied body very far—but you CAN remove these handicaps. Go out and buy yourself a FOSTER IDEAL SPRING. Sleep on it! Give your spine the ideal sleep support it needs. Remove sag strain from your spinal cord. Give your nerves their proper quota of ideal rest and recuperation. Let your tired muscles and mind have the relaxation that they demand. You'll sleep better and feel better if you sleep on an IDEAL SPRING.

It's a Better Bedspring

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

FOSTER BROS. MFG. COMPANY,
UTICA, N. Y.
Western Factory St. Louis, Mo.



Foster IDEAL

The Spiral Bedspring that Supports the Spine

**TWO
PIECE**

GLASTENBURY
Established 1853
KNITTING CO.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

GLASTENBURY KNIT UNDERWEAR

Seventy Years of Reputation

**MADE OF FINE WOOLS
MIXED WITH COTTON**

Made to Fit—Made to Wear

A protection against colds and sudden chills

Guaranteed Not To Shrink

Light, Medium and Heavy Weights
Eight Grades
\$2.00 to \$7.50 per Garment

Ask Your Dealer

Glastonbury Knitting Co.,
Glastonbury, Conn.
Sample Cuttings Free

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SUITS**

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AND
Good Stories
BOTH
One Year, 75c
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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ECZEMA IS CURABLE. A mysterious new formula actually kills the germ, stops itching and permanently heals eczema and other skin troubles. No messy salves or ointments. Easy and pleasant to use. No matter what you've tried Write Us Today for Free Book, testimonials and guaranteed offer. No cost or obligation. DERMA-TOX LABORATORIES, 428 Holland Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

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

The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: I am thoroughly convinced that the best part of going away is the coming back. It was a real pleasure to know that I had a good job to return to, for I am proud to work with such a fine crew as make up the office force of the M. B. F. We are a happy bunch and each one is always willing and trying to do their best for our readers.

As for my trip—I found changes in the community which for several generations has been the home of my father's family.

The land which was my grandfather's farm is now occupied by a spacious clubhouse facing Lake Erie, with a hundred or more cottages near by and on the road we used to cover in horse and buggy days, five miles east and west (when we went north we rowed) there are only four families left.

Of course this same change has taken place in the outlying territory of all large cities, especially those fortunate enough to have water frontage, boosting the property to unheard of figures.

It gives us a lot of material for thought, but one fact is plainly evident—they all enjoy God's great out of doors.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

FRESH AND CANNED FRUIT

AT this time of the year most people prefer fresh fruit and vegetables so it is well to have the family eat an abundance of them while they are in season. It is not good economy to cut down on the amount of fresh food used in order to have a supply to can. Canning is a good and economical way to preserve products for future consumption but one needs to be cautious at each step in the process so there will not be a waste of time or products. Too much emphasis can not be placed upon the selection of products which are in the best of condition for unless tender, carefully selected products go into the can it will be impossible to have the best of canned food to serve the family.

A FALL FASHION HINT

THE new garments for fall and winter wear are being shown in a charming shade of red, which is a deep wine color, called Gypsy; Neptune, or a bright green is also very popular, then brown and coral. If the materials which you make up this fall are of the new shades it gives them an added style.

Black is still very good, and all of these colors are made up with vests or yokes of white.

CONSTIPATION

CONSULT a physician and find out if there is a physical defect causing constipation. The usual causes are (1) wrong food habits (2) lack of exercise.

Prevent or cure constipation. The following things help:

1. Eat laxative foods. Coarse bread and cereals, vegetables and fruits are good. Eat more raw vegetables and fruits. Leafy vegetables and fruit salads are good. Use buttermilk instead of sweet milk. Avoid rich desserts, candy, pastries. Eat meat sparingly.
2. Drink water. Drink six to eight glasses of water every day—one or two glasses before breakfast and one before going to bed.
3. Exercise. Take plenty of exercise daily out of doors. "Setting-up" exercises are alright but always walk out of doors every day.
4. Practice right habits regularly. Leave cathartics and laxative drugs to the doctor. Go to the toilet the same time every day. Have a bowel movement every day. Eat meals slowly at regular hours. Chew thoroughly. Keep cheerful and happy.

Personal Column

Wants Recipe.—I would like to know how to can sweet pickles. That is the small cucumber pickles. If anybody can let me know I will be so thankful for this information.—Mrs. D., Alamo, Mich.

Slips of Shrubs.—I would like to know if there is any way to get a slip from a bridal wreath and snowball shrub, or do they have to buy a root? What kind of tulips are the best for bedding? How should you care for them for the winter?—F. B. P., Melvin, Michigan.

Bridal Wreath and snow ball had best be bought from a nursery, either in the

fall or spring. Either one may be rooted, but requires equipment, which the ordinary amateur does not usually possess.

The tulips which are used for bedding are the early varieties of cottage garden tulips or Darwins. The latter are much more satisfactory because of their coloring and longer keeping qualities. After they are planted in the fall a mulch of straw or manure over the beds is all the care that is required. This mulch need not be over four inches thick.—Alex Laurie, Charge of Floriculture, M. S. C.

How To Clean Strainer.—When the sieve of my milk strainer gets filled up so no milk can go through I take the strainer and put it in another pan and then take a can of lye and sprinkle some pulverized lye on. Then I pour some boiling water through the strainer and in no time the dirt in the sieve will let loose and if you scrub a little with a brush, then wash with soap and water and rinse, it takes but a little time and you will be surprised for the strainer will work like a new one.—Mrs. A. D., Kalamazoo County.

Killing Lice and Potting Lillies.—Will you please tell me what will kill lice on plants and when to pot Easter lillies? My lillies don't do very well. Could you please help me?—E. R., McGregor, Mich.

—Plant lice is readily controlled by spraying with nicotine sulphate, which may be bought at a seed store in the form of Black Leaf 40. The directions for use are given on the package. It is important to have the spray come in contact with the insects.

Easter Lillies should be potted in October, placed in a cool dark storage until the roots have a chance to form, and then brought to gradual light and heat. It usually requires 14 weeks for the lillies to come into bloom from the time that they are brought to the light.—Alex Laurie, Charge of Floriculture, M. S. C.

—if you are well bred!

Where Public Vehicles Are Concerned.—A man always permits a woman to precede him when entering a conveyance, public or private. He leaves it, if possible, before her, ready to help her alight. Whether it be a trolley-car or a train, his hand should support her elbow when she enters or leaves. Otherwise the ordinary dictates of courtesy applying to any roomful of well-bred strangers are followed in public conveyances. Even in cities where a "subway rush" at certain hours, and consequent "canning" rather than filling the coaches is a feature of existence, passive if not active courtesy is always possible.

For the Movie Fan

On the Road to Mandalay.—Lon Chaney is the featured star in this picture which I believe to be an excellent one. I am a great admirer of this wonderful actor. To me he is the finest actor before the camera today. His characterizations are so realistic that they almost frighten you. In this play he takes the part of Singapore Joe, a hardened character of the underworld of Singapore, a man hated and feared. He has a lovely young daughter who does not know that he is her father and she falls in love with one of his associates who has reformed. Singapore Joe opposes the match most bitterly, believing the man unworthy, and the picture comes to a dramatic close with the stabbing of Joe by his daughter. Lois Moran is the daughter and Owen Moore the young lover. Henry Walthall is also in the cast.

The Runner's Bible

Be subject therefore unto God. James 4:7.
 Into His hands deliver thyself without reservation. Believe His promise. Know no other law than His, write it upon the tablet of thy heart. (Prov. 3:3.)
 Be still and know that I am God. Ps. 46:10.
 Shut out the noise and confusion of the material world, and let the consciousness that the Spirit of God possesses you, become clear.
 Then will keep Him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee. Isa. 26:3.
 Think as little as possible of the physical body, keep the mind upon your perfect spiritual being made in the image and likeness of God, the ray of divine Light that proceeds from His very Self's substance, the living intelligent You that is quite apart from the flesh.

Recipes

Salad.—We enjoy your paper very much. Am sending a new salad recipe which we like very much. Two cups of grated carrots, raw; on a bed of shredded cabbage or lettuce, add a cup of well soaked raisins. I use the juice of one lemon, five teaspoons of granulated sugar and half a cup of top milk or cream for dressing.—Mrs. L. Sparta, Michigan.

Blasting Apples.—6 red apples, 1½ cups sugar, 1½ cups water, whipped cream. Core the apples. Cook in sirup made of sugar and water, turning so that they will cook evenly until they are tender. Carefully remove the skin, scraping the red pulp from it and pasting on the sides of the apple. Put the apples in a serving dish. Reduce the sirup to one cup, and add the grated rind and juice of one orange, the juice of one lemon and, if desired, nuts, candied orange-peel or raisins. Pour sirup over apples and serve with whipped cream.

Jellied Apples.—Pare and core the required number of apples and bake, steam or boil in sirup until tender. Cool. Cover the bottom of the individual molds with lemon jelly, put in apple and cover with jelly. Unmold and serve with meringue or whipped cream garnished with bits of bright-red jelly.

Peanut Brittle.—The success of this brittle depends upon cooking the peanuts in the candy to just the right degree and, too, upon spreading the brittle as thin as possible. The recipe makes two and one-fourth pounds.

Look over three cups of Spanish raw peanuts, number one, and put into a shallow pan in a moderate oven while candy is cooking. Into an iron frying kettle or an enamel saucepan, if preferred, put one pound, each of white Karo and sugar and one and one-third cups of cold water. Boil to 275 degrees Fahrenheit. Then remove the thermometer and add four tablespoonsful of butter, the peanuts and one-half a teaspoonful of salt. Stir constantly until the peanuts are light brown in color. Remove from fire and add one tablespoonful of vanilla, also three-fourths a tablespoonful of soda, which has been dissolved in a tablespoonful of cold water. Stir thoroughly and pour on buttered marble as thin as possible. With a spatula spread thinner, and as soon as one can touch the mixture with the hands pull the brittle apart to make it thin and lacy.

Homespun Yarn

Most fruit stains will come out if you pour boiling water on them.

When meat is left out of the meals, milk, eggs, or cheese should be substituted.

The cleanest tooth may decay if it is not supplied with the proper food to make it strong and hard.

Aunt Ada's Axiom: Children are built so that they have to make noise some of the time. It is useless to try to make them act like frightened clams.

Apples are a palatable, nutritious, healthful, and inexpensive food, and it is probable that they can be used in a greater variety of ways than any other fruit.

The colored covers on some magazines make excellent decorations for the little child's room. Mounted on stiff paper or cardboard, they may give more pleasure than expensive pictures, as they can be handled without harm.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

137—Gladiolus bulbs or magazines for Madonna Lily bulbs.—Mrs. R. E. Fletcher, R1, Box 84, Pellston, Michigan.

J.C. Penney Co.
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION
DEPARTMENT STORES



Values—
that reflect our cooperative buying power

Where Value is Foremost!

The most in Quality, Style and Service for the least in money.

Boys' Suits with pair longies and pair knickers; built like dad's; 6 to 16 years ... \$7.90

Girls' Wool Dresses; superior thruout; 7 to 14 years ... \$4.98

Girls' Gingham Dresses, 2 to 14 years 98¢

Girls' School Shoes for service \$2.69

Boys' All Leather Shoes. \$2.79

Women's 449 Full Fashioned Silk Hose \$1.49

Women's House Frocks. 79¢

Ask or write to our nearest store for our illustrated paper, "THE STORE NEWS", describing our merchandise.

YOU know that goods can be bought at a lower price for cash than on credit. You know also that buying in quantity enables you to purchase at lower prices. In procuring merchandise for its 745 Department Stores, the J. C. Penney Company buys only for cash and always in great quantities.

The resultant savings, aggregating millions of dollars yearly, are passed on to the customer's side of the counter.

Thus Our Buying Power becomes Your Saving Power.

You don't have to wait for a cut-price sale to shop economically at our Stores. We do not hold special sales because our merchandise is sold the year round at the lowest possible prices consistent with our quality goods.

Your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store is managed and part-owned by a man who has studied and knows your merchandise needs. Shop there for Better Values.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION—
J.C. Penney Co.
INC.
DEPARTMENT STORES

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING



5544. Ladies' Dress.—Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3½ yards of 40 inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 yards.

5571. Child's Under Garment.—Cut in 3 Sizes: 6 months, 1 year and 2 years. A 1 year size requires 1½ yard of 32 inch material.

5559. School Frock.—Jersey, wool crepe, flannel, tub silk and linen are good materials for this model. Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. If made as illustrated in large view, 12 year size will require 2 yards of 64 inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar and cuffs. If made with long sleeves and of one material 2½ yards will be required.

5557. Attractive Style.—This dress portrays the puff skirt, sometimes known as the "harem" skirt. Taffeta or crepe would be excellent for its development. Pattern cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the dress as illustrated for a 38 inch size, will require ¾ yard of lining 36 inches wide, 4½ yards of crepe or taffeta, 40 inches wide, and ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar and for sleeveband. The width at the lower edge of the foundation skirt is 1½ yard.

(Be Sure to State Size.)

ALL PATTERNS 13c EACH—
2 FOR 25c POSTPAID

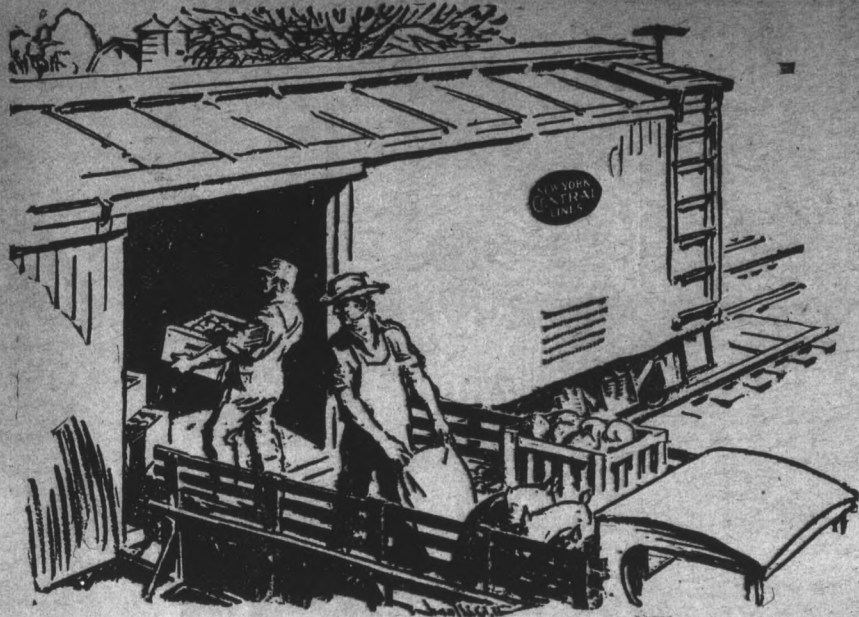
ADD 10c For FALL AND WINTER
1924 FASHION BOOK

Order from this or former issues of The Business Farmer, giving number and sign your name and address plainly.

Address all orders for patterns to
Pattern Department

THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.





Round dollars for farm products

The prosperity of farmers is as much dependent upon their accessibility to large markets as upon the quality and quantity of their products.

Accessibility to markets is determined by the time it takes to carry products from the farm to the markets.

Farmers in the regions served by the New York Central Lines, although many are far removed from the great city markets, have the advantage of fast and dependable service to the most thickly populated region in the United States.

New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburgh, Buffalo—eight of the eleven ranking cities in the country—are served by the New York Central Lines. More than fifty million people are in this territory.

With the constant progress in the efficiency of New York Central service, farmers near its lines are assured of good round dollars for their products.



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Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.

466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

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Tune in on WGHP, Detroit, every night except Saturday
and Sunday at 7 o'clock for MICHIGAN BUSINESS

.. FARMER Market Reports ..

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Free Trial of Method That Anyone
Can Use Without Discomfort
or Loss of Time

We have a method for the control of Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as Chronic Asthma or Hay Fever, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with Asthma or Hay Fever, our method should relieve you promptly.

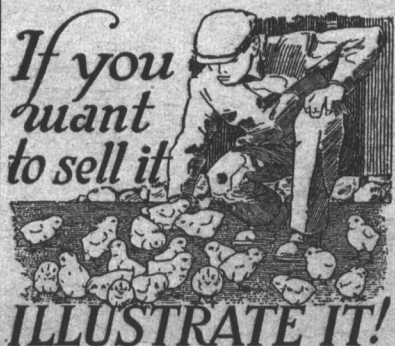
We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today—you even do not pay postage.

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Send free trial of your method to:



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CRESCENT ENGRAVING CO.
Kalamazoo -- Michigan

The Children's Hour

Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

OUR PAGE

Our page it is the grandest thing,
And joy to each heart it is sure to bring.

There's the letters, Oh my! Oh my!
A stack of letters as high as the sky.

They come from all parts of the state,
From Jim, John, Mary and Kate.

Our motto is "Do Your Best,"
If you do that you shall be blest.

Our royal colors are blue and gold,
Remember these colors until you are old.

Uncle Ned, is a very nice man,
Who prepares our page the best that he can.

—Mabel Hartman, Baroda, Mich., R1.

DEAR girls and boys: Well, we have awarded the prizes in our recent "Read and Win" contest, and now be prepared for a big surprise. A boy won first prize! What do you think of that? As near as I can remember this is the first contest ever held that a boy captured first prize, and, having been a boy once myself, I am very much elated over it. In recent contests boys have been falling down badly but this last one found them coming back strong. Fourth prize also went to a boy.

The winners of first, second and third prizes are: Raymond Vernon Holben, age 11, Kent City; Alice Scholton, age 14, Climax; Frances Fouts, Freeland, Mich. These received cameras and I hope they will send in some of the pictures they take so that we can publish them.

The kodak books went to Charles Little, of Prescott, Vivian Lietzke, of DeWitt, and Eva Kotzian, of Alenton, Mich., winners of fourth, fifth and sixth prizes. I have learned that Eva has a kodak so this book should be of particular use to her, and if the others have no cameras at present they can use the books for pictures or snapshots given to them by their friends.

How did you like the pictures of some of the boys and girls on our page in the last issue? Send in your pictures if you want to see more of them, and I will print them.

I thought some of starting another contest in this issue, but most of you are just getting back to school and the work is taking up most of your time so I guess we will wait a little bit. In the meantime, write in and tell me about your school work, if you get any time. Hope you all like school this year.—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I wrote before but have not seen it in print. I hope Mr. Waste Basket is asleep when my letter arrives for I would like to see it in print. I will now describe myself. I have brown hair and have it bobbed and blue eyes. I am twelve years old. We have thirteen children in our family. My oldest sister is twenty years old and my youngest sister is seven weeks old. We live on a farm of fifty-three acres. We have all kinds of pets. We have nineteen pigs, one dog, two cats, three kittens, nine cows, twelve ducks, seven turkeys, and a hundred chicks. I haven't much time to play. We have lots of work to do at home. Please may I have one of your buttons. Your niece, Dorothea Bekkerings, Route 2, Bryon Center, Mich.

—Yes, you may have a button, but, as I have told others on this page, you must win it, either through a contest or by sending in a good story for our page.

Dear Uncle Ned:—It surely was a surprise when I received the check for \$2.00 as a reward for winning second place in the contest. Words won't half express my gratitude and "thank you" sincerely for the check.

I went to Lake Michigan July 18th and had a lovely time. I never saw so many sand hills in my life. We went by the way of Muskegon. It was a wonderful trip but I rested all day afterwards. I have an idea—my head is full of them. I think that it would be interesting to have a short-story contest. The stories could be limited, say to five hundred words. Perhaps the "idea" isn't very good but I thought it wouldn't do any harm to tell it anyway. I am sure there are eager writers in the club who would be glad to try their skill.

I have been reading books during this vacation. Being a lover of books I enjoy

doing it. There is so much knowledge to be gotten from good books besides the mere fun you get too.

I have a hobby of collecting poems and quotations. That is, ones that are especially interesting to me. I have a large collection and I often times find them handy for references. Do any of the members do it?

Having written quite a bit I will close with sunshine.—Winnie L. Clark, R2, Lakeview, Michigan.

—Tell me, girls and boys, shall we have a story writing contest? Let me know right away, please.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written two times, but not seeing my letters in print I thought I'd write again. I will describe myself now. I am four feet, four inches tall. I weigh seventy-six pounds. I have my hair cut like a boy. My six brothers call me a boy, but it is nice and cool for the summer. For pets I have two cats and two dogs. Their names are Rufus and Rastus, Beddie and Teddie. We have two horses, two cows, one calf, one pig and about one hundred chickens. I read Doris Clarke's letter in the M. B. F. and I thought her riddles were very good.

My birthday was June 3rd. I was thirteen years old. I wonder if I have a twin.

I hope Mr. Waste Paper Basket is out on some important business when my letter reaches your office. I hope some of the cousins will write to me. I have a riddle. Now what comes first, the chicken or the egg? If anyone knows the answer please write to me. I will close hoping to see my letter in print. From your want-to-be niece.—Clothilda M. Jacobs, R2, Bay City, Michigan.

—Your motto is "If you don't succeed at first try, try again." I can plainly see, and it is a very good one. Come again.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am trying to get a pin. We have taken the M. B. F. off and on for eight or nine years. The last time we are taking it for five years. Now I will describe myself. I am fourteen years old, weigh 126 pounds and am five feet, three inches tall. I have brown hair, brown eyes. I passed out of the eighth grade into the ninth.

I will close for this time and I will tell you a lot about my pets. I have a dog, cat, some little pigs and we have two horses, two cows and a lot of chickens. I want to get a white rat, but my father will not let me so I will have to forget it.

Tell the boys and girls to write and I will tell them about my cousin in Montana.—Stephen A. Bilbey, Route 2, Milford, Michigan.

—Why not tell all of us about your cousin in Montana and the county where he lives. You will find all of us interested, Stephen.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I received the button and check you sent me and thank you a thousand times for it. I never thought that I could earn anything in a contest but I will always keep your motto "Do Your Best".

I got hit by a car while crossing the street and was in the hospital six weeks. I had my leg smashed and that was worse than a break. I started to school about three weeks before it let out and I don't know whether I passed or not. We had our school picnic in the Almo Park and I had a good time. Well I must close as my letter is getting long. Hoping to see my letter in print. Your niece.—Doris Wood, R1, Ithaca, Mich.

—One "thanks" is enough, Doris. Save the other 999 for some other time.

A Game to Play

GUESSING STORIES

THE player chosen to commence the game holds some object in his hand which is unseen by the other players. He then gives a description of the object, from which the others have to guess what it is. Needless to say, the description should be as puzzling as possible, at the same time being absolutely truthful.

For instance, the player may say: I am not large nor very beautiful; but I have a bright color, and I am so useful that men could not do without me. I go with them on their journeys, and accompany them throughout the day. When they wish to communicate with their friends they often call me to help them. Children at school could not do without me. Sometimes they carry me in their pockets; at other times they leave me lying about in the cold; but if I am missing they never fail to ask where I am.—(Pencil.)

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Monroe (W).—Weather conditions fine now for growing crop. Fruits plentiful. Prospects for potatoes and other fall harvests excellent. Something seems to be at work destroying corn borer. Probably some insect though it is not known what it is. Yields of grain that have been threshed are fine, though some damage was done by wet weather a short time ago. Quotations at Monroe: Wheat, \$1.13 bu.; corn, \$1.05 bu.; oats, 32c bu.; rye, 80c bu.; potatoes, \$1.65 bu.; butter, 48c lb.; eggs, 29c doz.—Mrs. Florence Howard, 8-31-26.

Berrien (N).—Liberty peaches are beginning to color; and early grapes appearing on market are starting at around 75c per jumbo. Dutchess market is weakening due to large shipments from farther north. Co-ops getting 85c per bushel now. Melon crop short on account of rainy season.—H. N., 9-1-26.

Kent.—Not much to report this week except bean pulling began Monday but is not general. Most farmers are attending West Michigan State Fair this week. Corn ripening fast now and there are some mighty fine fields west of us. Fall plowing still going on. Lots of fields being put in rye or wheat. Buckwheat in blossom and fields are like snow. Early potatoes being dug now. Not very good yield it seems to me. Apples coming along fine; some ripening and seem to be of fine flavor. Peaches are ripening here while those south of us are ripe. The geese and duck crop look fine and I think will be fairly large. Saw a couple flocks Monday of over 500 geese and a flock of 800 ducks on one farm. Second alfalfa cutting all over county being done Monday. Saw small field alfalfa that had as much on one acre as I will get from thirty acres of clover and whatnot. Believe me part of my clover is going under in spring in favor of alfalfa. I have noticed enough good yields since I started writing for M. B. F. to convince me the only sure crop for hay is well limed alfalfa. Neighbor has five acres, was not limed, got six loads first cutting and five loads second cutting while another neighbor who limed his soil has twice as much. Every farmer who has calves is pestered to death by the string of butchers; would seem that cattle would be much in demand as practically no young stock being held over except heifers of good milking cows. Quotations at Grand Rapids: Wheat, \$1.15 bu.; corn, 90c bu.; oats, 42c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; beans, \$3.35 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.15 bu.; butterfat, 44c lb.; eggs, 30c doz.—Sylvia Wellcome, 9-2-26.

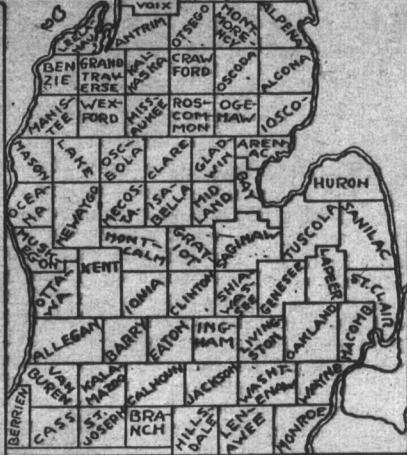
St. Joseph.—No changes especially in general conditions. Good steady rain is helping the farmers just as it should as their hay is mostly harvested and under shelter. Potatoes are a good crop here, also cucumbers. Quotations at Sturgis: Hay, \$15.00 ton; corn, 65c bu.; oats, 30c bu.; rye, 79c bu.; wheat, \$1.15 bu.; potatoes, \$2.80 cwt.; eggs, 29c doz.; butter, 38c lb.—Carolyn Hyde, 8-13-26.

Tuscola (W).—Wheat and oats all in barn but not many have threshed yet on account of grain being put in too wet. Beans are beginning to turn ripe but rain damaged crop quite seriously. Corn will be a good crop here. Lots of plums but not many winter apples. Farmers are beginning to plow for wheat. Quotations at Vassar: Wheat, \$1.10 bu.; corn, \$1.00 bu.; oats, 28c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; beans, \$3.60 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50 bu.; butter, 40c lb.; eggs, 27c doz.—John Tinglan, 9-1-26.

Genesee.—Nearly every farmer has his grain threshed. Beans are beginning to ripen but probably will not be much harvesting for at least ten days or two weeks. Several acres of wheat ground has been plowed. Ground is now getting hard. Rain is needed. The pioneer picnic held last Thursday was attended by a large crowd. This picnic is an annual event. Quotations at Flint: Wheat, \$1.14 bu.; corn, 80c bu.; oats, 30c bu.; rye, 77c bu.; beans, \$3.60 cwt.; potatoes, \$2.10 cwt.; butter, 43c lb.; eggs, 30c doz.—H. E. S., 9-1-26.

St. Joseph.—Wheat and oats damaged very much from wet weather. Oats yielding from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. Fall plowing very backward. Farmers will be rushed to get things done in time. Quotations at Marcellus: Wheat, \$1.15 bu.; corn, 70c bu.; oats, 35 bu.; rye, 80c bu.; butterfat, 38c lb.; eggs, 25c doz.—C. J. W., 9-1-26.

Saginaw (W).—Weather hot and dry. Farmers hauling manure and threshing. Oats are going from 30 to 70 bushels to the acre. Not much wheat. Beans are ripening some, but are blighted. It will be three weeks before harvest will be in full swing. Some fields are good and others you can't see them for weeds so I don't think that the yield will be normal. Quotations at Hemlock: Wheat, \$1.12 bu.; corn, 70c bu.; oats, 27c bu.; rye, 74c bu.; beans, \$3.55 cwt.; butter, 40c lb.; eggs, 30c doz.—F. Duncey, 9-1-26.



Saginaw (SE).—We have had some fine warm weather past ten days which is beneficial to our corn crop. Threshing in full swing. Farmers plowed for wheat, ground in fine shape. About normal

acreage of wheat will be planted in this section. Second crop of alfalfa and clover being cut. Crop light. Potatoes in fair shape. Stock in a thrifty condition. Pigs scarce, selling for seven dollars each.—E. C. M., 9-2-26.

St. Joseph (SE).—Threshing nearly completed. Corn maturing very rapidly. Had nice rain which was badly needed. Late potatoes look good. Fall plowing well along. Mint being cut and yield very good. Some clover seed hulled and yields good.—A. J. Y., 9-2-26.

Hillsdale.—Heaviest rain of season yesterday when five inches of rain fell. Some grain still in shock. An all day ride in the country selecting stock for State Fair. Noticed twenty threshing machines and only one of them a steam rig. Corn is very late. Fall plowing has been delayed by late threshing season on account of rain. Considerable fertilizer will be used on wheat.—L. W. M., 9-2-26.

Hillsdale (NW).—Wet weather and nights holding corn back. Pasture is best it has been since early spring. Cabbage is beginning to show the effects of drought, not heading very good. Cucumbers yielding good. Oats only yielding about 30 bushels to acre.—C. H., 9-2-26.

Kalkaska.—Some threshing but this as a general thing is put off until later to combine the buckwheat crop. Early fall plowing started for wheat and rye. Corn earing up and filling out good. Potatoes doing very fine, cucumbers heavy. Good rains and early fall pasture is coming on nicely. Late peaches a bountiful crop, grapes good, only few winter apples. A new trunk line will be started in spring of 1927, known as 66 and extending from M-13 at Kalkaska down through the valley road, Rugg, Rapid City, Alden for about 30 miles to the northern Torch

Lake shore. Butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 32c doz.—H. C. S., 9-2-26.

Lenawee (W).—Lots of threshing done past week, some to do yet. Oats badly colored and growing in shocks, some wheat in field. Farmers threshing, plowing, making hay and working roads. Some corn dented; mostly very late. Late potatoes not setting good; will be short crop. Some going to State Fair. Quotations at Cadmus: Hay, \$12.00 ton; oats, 30c bu.; wheat, \$1.19 bu.; potatoes, \$2.50; eggs, 32c doz.—C. E., 9-2-26.

Wexford.—Rain this morning. Crops in good condition. Second cutting of alfalfa in progress. Cucumbers in full bearing. Blackberry crop short. Huckleberries very scarce. Tomatoes beginning to ripen. Grain short on account of early drought. Early apples mostly harvested. Quotations at Cadillac: Wheat, \$1.15 bu.; corn, 98c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 65c bu.; beans, \$4.00 cwt.; butterfat, 42c lb.; eggs, 29c doz.—E. H. D., 9-2-26.

Missaukee.—Corn, potatoes and beans are growing rapidly. Wheat and rye threshing out fairly good but oats are light. Farmers busy putting in fall grain and threshing. T. B. testing nearly finished and very few reactors being found, about one-half of one per cent. Some new gravel roads being built and some other roads repaired.—J. H., 9-1-26.

Clinton-Eaton-Kent.—Threshing quite well along. Most of the alfalfa, second cutting, in the barns. Corn looks good. Beans good and will soon be ready to start bean harvest. Quite a number are plowing for wheat. Some cutting clover seed but it looks as if crop will be short. I never saw so many early apples and plums around here, quite a few making cider. Quotations at Lansing: Wheat, \$1.15 bu.; corn, 80c bu.; oats, 31c bu.; beans, \$3.55 cwt.; creamery butter, 43c lb.; eggs, 27c doz.—B. B. D., 8-27-26.

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IN most sections short hay crops and parched pastures have created an unusual shortage of rough feed. Forage is already at a premium. Winter months may bring further increases. Seldom has there been such an opportunity for the corn grower to reap a double harvest from his corn crop. Farmers are already making plans to fill their silos to overflowing, to husk and shred their fodder for the double yield of corn and stover, and to take full advantage of the forage value of leaves and stalks after the ear corn has been picked.

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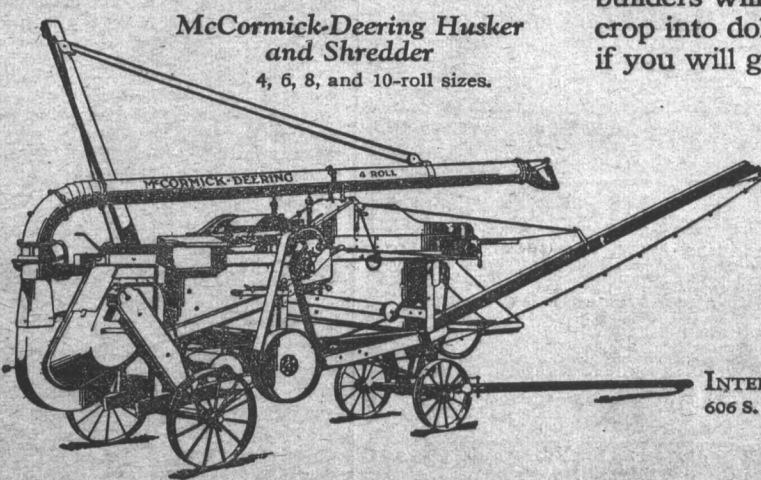


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No. 54



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DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

T. B. SCARCE IN MISSAUKEE HERDS

OF the 14,00 head of cattle in Missaukee county, only 74 animals, or one-half of one per cent, were found to be infected with tuberculosis in the T. B. test that was recently completed. A re-test of infected herds will be made in November, after which the county will be given modified accredited status, according to H. L. Barnum, county agricultural agent.

REVISED GUERNSEY SCORE CARD PUBLISHED

THE American Guernsey Cattle Club announces the publication of the Score Card or Scale of Points for judging the Guernsey bull and cow, as revised by the Type Committee. It is expected that pictures of the Ideal Type Guernsey Cow and Bull will be available this fall. The new Scale of Points is made more adaptable for use by practical and student judges, through an additional paragraph of explanation on each item in the card. Copies may be secured from The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterboro, N. H., by mentioning The Business Farmer.

TUBERCULAR TEST ON CATTLE UNDER WAY IN GLADWIN

THE state is now conducting a tubercular test on the cattle of Gladwin county, and officials say it will take about two months to complete it. The last census showed 14,000 head of cattle in that county.

NEWAYGO CATTLE UNDERGOING T. B. TEST

THE bovine tuberculosis eradication campaign, which has been under way for nearly a year in Newaygo county, will soon be completed, and Newaygo will go on the accredited list. The neighboring counties of Ottawa, Oceana and Muskegon are already on the list.

COW TESTING IN MISSAUKEE

EIGHTY-EIGHT dairymen in Missaukee county will soon be enjoying the benefits of organized cow testing, says H. L. Barnum, county agricultural agent. Two associations were organized in the county during the past six months and a third is in process of formation. In addition, ten Missaukee county farmers are members of cow-testing associations in an adjoining county.

WORLD'S CHAMPION GUERNSEY ON TEST AGAIN

CHARLES H. KNIGHT, who is now located at Big Bay, Michigan, has piloted his famous Guernsey cow, Norman's Missaukee Red Rose 89724 to two world's championships of the Guernsey breed. That he believes the cow has another good record in her is indicated by the fact that he has recently started her on test again.

As a junior two year old Red Rose produced 760.7 pounds of butter fat, carrying a calf for 265 days of the year's record. In her following lactation period, as a senior three year old, she produced 900.7 pounds of butter fat. She is still the highest producing Guernsey cow in both of these classes, GG and C.

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The second factor is community preference. The most popular breed in a community usually has been selected because of its adaptability to the locality or suitability to the market needs. Then too, a uniform product in a locality usually makes marketing easier and frequently brings higher prices.

The adaption to local conditions is the third factor to take into consideration.

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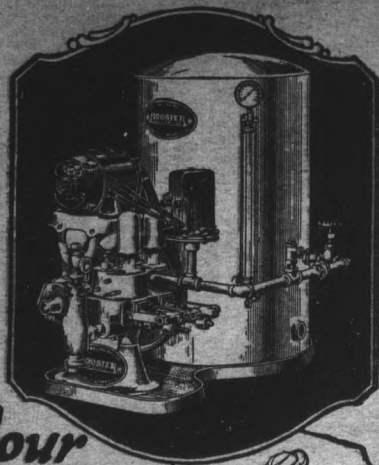
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QUARTER OF UDDER CAKES

We bought a fresh cow two months ago. One quarter of the udder was caked. We bathed it in hot water and rubbed it with ointment, but it won't get well. It gets better and then worse again. What can we do for it? I am afraid it might cause her to lose that part of her udder.—J. M., Hudson, Michigan.

I WOULD advise you to get some belladonna ointment at your drug store and then add some camphor to it or have the druggist do so and try to dry up that infected quarter; if you can get it dried up now it will likely be all right the next time she freshens but if not she will likely lose it. This cow would give just about as much milk out of the three as out of the four quarters; in fact most cows do that.

HAIR COMES OFF

I would like to know what is the matter with our yearling calves. They are in poor condition. Their hair is all off in spots around the head, eyes are mattery and the skin is rough and scabby looking. They eat good and have plenty of good fresh water.—M. M., Hemlock, Mich.

GET some iodine ointment and rub into the spots where the hair is off each day for a few days and see if this does not stop this and bring back the hair; it will take some time to grow the hair again. This is either ring worm or a small form of lice and the iodine ointment if applied well for a few times will bring about a recovery.

COLLAR BOIL

I have a horse six years old and he has a collar boil ever since last summer. I have been putting on five or six blisters but it doesn't seem to help and I would like your best advice.—E. S. W., Sturgis, Mich.

THERE is nothing to be done for real collar boils but to have them removed by a veterinarian; this is a much harder operation to perform than it would seem as these often heal up leaving wrinkles in the skin which makes new sores when the horse is worked. Sorry, but there is nothing that I can tell you that will help.

MILK IS STRINGY

We have a cow that freshened in March. She gives from thirty-five to forty pounds of milk a day but the last few days after her milk sets over night and we skim it, it is stringy. She is fed ground oats and corn and bran. She runs in a clover and fine grass pasture. Her milk gives a monthly average test of 3.5. Could you please give us the cause and remedy for it?—B. V. D., Middleville, Michigan.

IT is quite possible that the cooling of your milk may have something to do with its appearance; you are evidently not using a separator therefore water cooling may affect it during the alternately hot and cool days. The only thing I could think of might be a slight inflammation of one of the quarters of this cow. You might give her a tablespoonful of fowlers solution of arsenic on the feed night and morning for three or four weeks. Dissolve a teaspoonful of chlorinated lime in a quart of warm water and wash off the teats before milking.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

By JAMES W. H. WEIR, R. E.
(Any question regarding radio will be gladly answered by our radio editor. You receive a personal letter and there is no charge if your subscription is paid up.)

The Business Farmer radio market reports and farm news are broadcast daily, except Saturday and Sunday, through station WGHP, of Detroit, on a wave length of 270 meters, beginning at 7:00 P. M. eastern standard time.

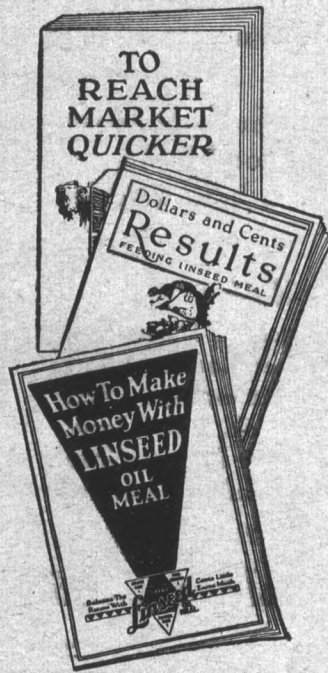


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Michigan Laying Mash with Buttermilk
Make Chicks grow and hens lay

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All Winter

ADMITTS VIOLET RAYS

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SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER Send \$5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after ten days use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions, "Feeding for Eggs," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

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WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES NOW half price. Thousands of laying Pullets. Big discount on spring Eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 942 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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ROSS Brooder House



A Cylindrical Building No corners for crowding or suffocation of chicks; 15 heavy-ribbed glass lights, 14x20" each. Ample area for a 4 1/2 foot brooder. Any size, 500 chicks to 10,000—made of copper-content ROSSMETAL galvanized. Vermin and rat proof. Diameter 12 feet, height 6 1/2 feet—Combination ventilator and stove flue.

A substantial discount for early orders—subject to shipment after November 1—Write today.

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Makers of the famous ROSSMETAL silos, cutters, corncribs, etc.

Poultry Department

(Questions answered free of charge.)

POULTRY HINTS FOR SEPTEMBER

BAND or mark all hens that are starting to molt. These are the ones that should make good breeders.

Watch the flock for any indications of roup or chicken pox.

The last of this month is a good time to have your pullets start laying.

Feed plenty of grain to keep up molt in November.

Repair all leaks in the poultry house roof. A leaky house is almost sure to cause roup and other diseases.

Give the house a good cleaning and get it ready for the pullets that are singing for it will not be long until they are going into the lay.

Sell off all the undesirable stock and give the good pullets and hens plenty of room.

Crowding causes as much roup as foully houses, therefore, allow four square feet of floor space per hen.

POULTRY IN UPPER PENINSULA

MR. Gulliver, Poultry Specialist for the Upper Peninsula is keeping tab on forty-seven poultry blocks in the Upper Peninsula. He has records on production and costs for six months beginning last November. This is part of his report for the first six months; 203.7 average number of birds per farm; 55.10 average production per bird per farm, 35.8 pounds of feed per bird per farm; \$1,006.8 feed cost per bird per farm; \$2,002 total income per bird per farm; \$.95 net proceeds per hen above feed cost. The last flock for production laid 94 eggs per hen. This owner had 193.6 hens on the average for six months and made a profit above feed cost of \$1,675.00. This is an excellent record indeed and much above the average.

The poorest flock contained 705 birds and averaged only 29.7 eggs per hen. His profit above feed cost amounted to only \$338. Some difference. There are hens and hens. Some strains lay, others don't. Some won't. Hens must have light, fresh pure air, dry houses and a balanced ration. If they won't lay with this kind of treatment they are worthless and should be made into a chicken pie for Sunday dinner.—L. R. Walker, Marquette County Agricultural Agent.

RUPTURED OVIDUCT

I have a pet hen and she layed all last summer and fall but she didn't lay at all last winter and only one egg this summer. She will go on her nest and will try to lay and if she does lay anything it will be a little egg about the size of a marble, just the white and no yolk at all. Can you tell me what the trouble is and what to do for her?—Mrs. E. R., De Witt, Mich.

IT is probable that the hen described, has a ruptured oviduct, and the eggs, instead of being produced externally, are dropping into the body cavity. If this is true, the hen will eventually become very fat, and heavy in the abdominal region.—C. G. Card, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.

FOWL TYPHOID

We have Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Red fowls. All spring the hens would get lame and in a short time die. The droppings are soft yellowish substance. Have lost several fowls. I have let young fowls out of yard and am afraid they will get disease. Could you tell me what ails them and what course of treatment to follow?

I THINK your fowls have some T. B. but it is not this that is causing all your loss; it seems like fowl typhoid to me and the best and about the only thing you can do is to clean up and disinfect often and keep doing it. Remove all sick birds from the flock as soon as noticed. Bury them deeply or burn them.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

POOR RATIONS

I have some ducks about a month old. I lost one a few days since and have another with same symptoms. At first begins to sit around and peep, twists head and neck side wise, falls over on back and kicks, it lasts

FREE Kalamazoo Book of

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Leghorn Baby Chicks,

\$8.75 hundred,

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Brown Leghorns, \$10 hundred

Anconas, Sheppard Strain, best

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Set of \$2.40
Four



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for cars other
than Fords—
packed in the
Blue Box
75 cents each.
Set of \$3.00
Four
Set of \$4.50
Six

CHAMPION
Dependable for Every Engine

Toledo, Ohio

several days, growing gradually worse. The one I lost lay about 24 hours almost perfectly quiet, finally gasped and choked and in a few minutes was dead. I have been feeding rolled oats, some bread and sour milk or cooked curds from milk, can you tell me what is the trouble and what to do for them?—Mrs. C. T. H., Newaygo, Michigan.

YOUR ration is very poor for ducks; it is too incomplete. It lacks both vitamins and minerals as well as protein. Would suggest that you get some good chick mash containing cod liver oil, bone-meal and powdered buttermilk. Then keep the ducks out of doors in the sunlight as much as possible and let them have green feed. This mash should be moistened just enough to make it crumbly.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

ZEELAND POULTRY FARM IS STATE TEST STATION

THE Superior Poultry Farm, of Zeeland, Mich., has been selected by the State Department of Agriculture as one of the six demonstration farms to operate under the production plan. More than 1,000 White Leghorn hens have been trapped at the farm during the last year.

BROADSCOPE FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

Continued from page 8.)

seed been broadcast and harrowed in I am sure the stand would have been a failure. Why was this? I believe if there is an abundance of moisture, the broadcast seed will be quite sure to start, but if moisture is lacking and one harrows in broadcast seed, very little of it gets a proper depth to find moisture, and no doubt a large per cent is on top, or not covered more than one-fourth inch. But on a field well fitted, and preferably rolled just before drilling, one can get the seed to proper depth. If there is moisture in plenty, one inch is deep enough, but if this does not get the seed into moist earth, an inch and a half will be all right. We would hesitate to sow deeper than this.

* * *

A Fire Truck

In many places throughout the state, farmers are cooperating with their nearby towns and buying a fire truck. This seems a move in the right direction. Such a move is now on, in our community. The town itself pays for one third of the truck, houses it and keeps it in repair, also furnishes the trained force to operate it. The farmers pay the other two-thirds. In our case this will be about twenty-five dollars each. With our good roads, it is quite practical to go as far as five miles. The outfit to be purchased here, is not a cheap affair, but one like places three times as large are buying. Many times when one farm building burns, all the others are consumed. Possibly a truck might not save the first building, but be the means of saving the others. All in all the proposition seems feasible, and our twenty-five was given freely—and here's hoping we never have occasion to get it back! One who is not familiar with the possibilities of the chemical trucks may question their effectiveness, but their fire-fighting ability is astonishing when well directed. They have two large tanks so while one is being used the other is refilled.

* * *

I Can't

My hearing being defective, I am asked many times if I can talk over the phone. I sure can talk, but what use is it to talk when one can't hear? and I can't. So far as I know the phone never rings, but the wife seems to hear it at a great distance, and she is the one you generally find on this end of the line when you call 1404. And here she comes with the message threshers are to be here tomorrow! Well, next to a call for dinner that is the best thing I've heard in a long time, and I'm sure you will pardon me if I excuse myself and go and help the boys set out the oats for the sixth time.

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.)

What is an Egg?

An egg is not only an article of food, it is also a product out of which you make or lose money.

Scientists can take an egg apart and tell exactly what it is made of. They can also tell you what foodstuffs contain the same elements.

Mix those foodstuffs carefully in the proportions that the scientist recommends and you have the perfect feed—theoretically. Actually, it may not work that way at all.

Maybe the hen won't eat it. Maybe if she does eat it, she'll get sick. Maybe it will make her lay too much for a short time—"burn" her up.

So, after all, the only sure way to prove the value of any feed is to try it on the hens.

We've done that with Larro. Tried it on thousands of our own hens. Watched them carefully and kept accurate records. It does the business.

Many poultry raisers—big and little—have tried it and report results equally as good as ours.

Your hens will like Larro Egg Mash. It will keep them healthy. It will make them lay more throughout their period of usefulness, than any other feed we know of. It will make bigger egg profits for you.

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EGG MASH

Send for our interesting and helpful Free Bulletin. Ask for No. 1—Con Mash Feeding.



Look for the red, white and blue bull's eye sack. It's your assurance that you are getting the best feed made and one that is always uniform.



MARKET FLASHES



No Changes Expected In Wheat Market

Good Demand for Cattle and Trade Active
By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

THE recent official report of Secretary of Commerce Hoover in the Commerce Year Book for 1925 makes pleasant reading. It hails that year as the best on record. The year was notable as for its lack of credit inflation. Average wages per hour have been at least twice as large as before the war, an increase much more marked than the cost of living, and "the workingman is consequently enjoying the highest wages in our history." The report says agriculture is in better condition than it has been for several years, although the farmers have not yet recovered from the great slump in prices in 1920 and 1921. Farmers reading the report can hardly fail to regret that their labor is so poorly remunerated than that of union labor in the cities, where carpenters, painters, plumbers are paid as high as \$1.75 per hour. Of course, farmers receive no such pay for their labor, and for this reason great numbers of farm work have moved to the cities, resulting in many owners of farm curtailing the acreage and depending mostly on their personal work. Michigan farmers as a class are continuing to diversify their crops, depending largely on raising wheat, beans, fruit and dairying. Small farms well tilled and manured are the order of the day, and the up-to-date farmer aims to grow so far as possible the food consumed by the family. The high-grade dairy cows are valuable assets, and more hens are kept than ever in the past.

Low Prices for Farm Products

The lowest level reached in farm products prices in nearly two years was touched August 15, according to the monthly index of the agricultural department, just issued. The general levels as at the month's halfway point declined to 132 per cent of the pre-war level from 139 in June and 135 in May. The figure is 13 per cent lower than that for the same date last year.

Declines in the meat animal, food and vegetable groups contributed to the subsidence of price levels. There were small gains in cottons and grains. From July 15 to August 15 the farm price of corn advanced 11 per cent and the value of hogs dropped 9 points. The farm prices of rye went up 7 per cent in the same period and potatoes declined nearly 20 per cent.

Only five of the more important farm products are 159 per cent of the prices received by farmers during the pre-war period of 1909 to 1914. The prices of these five products expressed in percentages of their pre-war averages are: Hogs, 161; wool, 179; lambs, 188; chickens, 194, and potatoes, 202. The other extremes are: Horses, 56 per cent; barley, 89; oats, 95; rye, 120; beef cattle, 121; eggs, 123, and corn, 124 per cent of the pre-war average.

With several million acres of farm land in an unproductive state, the United States forest service, in cooperation with individual states, is planting trees on these barren areas at a rate of 12,000 to 15,000 acres annually, it has been announced by the department of agriculture.

The Wheat Outlook

American wheat will remain on a world market basis next year, according to present indication, the agriculture department has announced.

The world market situation for wheat in 1927 will be practically the same as at present, the department stated in making public the outlook for winter wheat in 1926-1927.

"There is little indication of any material expansion in acreage outside the United States, and the carry-over next July is not likely to be large," the report said. "Barring unusually high yields over all range part of the wheat area of the world, foreign competition will probably be on a par with the present year."

Indications are for a winter wheat crop of 573,000,000 bushels, result-

ing in a supply of about 200,000,000 bushels for export.

Farmers were warned not to be misled by relatively high prices received for the wheat crop harvested in 1925, when prices were on a domestic basis. Under normal conditions the 1927 crop will be in line with world prices, it was said.

The new crop of winter wheat has been marketed with unusual rapidity, and supplies in the markets of the country are far larger than at this time last year. Because of this, prices are lower, and September wheat is selling around \$1.33, comparing with \$1.53 a year ago; September corn sold recently at 76 cents, comparing with 93 cents a year ago; September oats at 36 cents, comparing with 38 cents a year ago; and

of American Meat Packers, states in part:

"Conditions in the wholesale meat trade during the month closed today showed some improvement as compared with the preceding month. Trade in pork products lagged during the first part, but later showed substantial improvement. The beef trade, which also was rather dull during the first part, improved toward the close.

"A feature of interest in the fresh pork trade was the widening of the price difference between light and heavy loins to the point where the heavy loins wholesaled at only about half the price of the lightest.

"Picnics, especially those of heavier weight, declined substantially, and the demand is improving at the lower prices. Picnics weighing from 8 to 10 pounds are wholesaling now for about half the price per pound of skinned hams weighing from 14 to 16 pounds. Since September and October are months in which the

M. B. F. MARKET REPORTS BY RADIO

EVERY evening, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time, the Michigan Business Farmer broadcasts market information and news of interest to farmers through radio station WGHP of Detroit. This station operates on a wave length of 270 meters.

September rye at 96 cents, comparing with 89 cents a year ago. All the grains are in large supply.

Hogs Sell Far Apart

Seldom in the past have hogs sold so wide apart as recently, late sales being at an extreme range of \$8.75 to \$14.60, these prices comparing with \$10.10 to \$13.40 a year ago and \$7.30 to \$9.75 three years ago. Owners are making their hogs far heavier than in the past years, and in recent weeks the Chicago receipts averaged 277 pounds, which was the heaviest in over 30 years and among the heaviest on record. A year ago the average weight was pounds. Prime light hogs are market toppers, the best selling at a 252 pounds and two years ago 242 big premium. For the year to late date the receipts in seven western packing points amounted to only 12,291,000 hogs, comparing with 17,754 a year ago and 21,494,000 two years ago.

The Provision Market

A review of the live stock and meat situation during the month just closed, issued by the Institute

consumption of picnics ordinarily is largest, the present market situation should be of timely interest to consumers.

"The export trade in pork products was of fair dimensions for this season of the year. England bought hams rather freely; also, some quantities of various English cuts. On the continent there was some buying of short clear backs and fat backs, with indications, in the opinion of some observers, that further supplies will be needed. The lard trade was of fair proportions for this period of the year.

Good Demand for Cattle

There is an excellent demand for cattle in western markets, and the Chicago trade is especially large at good prices, values being 50 to 75 cents higher than a month ago. Steers sell a \$7.75 to \$11, largely at \$9 to \$10.85, yearlings being the highest, although some prime heavy steers have sold at \$10.90. Prime yearling heifers sell at \$10.75, and stockers go at \$6.45 to \$8, while stock and feeder heifers and cows bring \$4.50 to \$6.35. A year ago beef steers sold at \$6 to \$13.10.

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit Sept. 7	Chicago Sept. 4	Detroit Aug. 24	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.29	\$1.31	\$1.34	\$1.69
No. 2 White	1.29		1.33	1.70
No. 2 Mixed	1.27		1.32	1.69
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.81	.78 1/2 @ 79 1/4	.83	
No. 3 Yellow	.78		.82	1.04
OATS—(New)				
No. 2 White	.39	.38 1/4 @ 39	.45	.49
No. 3 White	.35	.36 @ 37 1/4	.44	.46
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	.92	.94 1/4 @ 96	1.00	1.04
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.00 @ 4.05		4.00 @ 4.15	4.40
POTATOES—				
(New) Per Cwt.	2.80 @ 3.00	2.25 @ 2.75	3.25 @ 3.34	2.00 @ 2.10
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	21 @ 22	24 @ 25	22 @ 23	24.50 @ 25
No. 2 Tim.	19 @ 20	21 @ 22	20 @ 21	22 @ 23
No. 1 Clover	18 @ 19	22 @ 24	19 @ 20	18 @ 20
Light Mixed	20 @ 21	22 @ 24	21 @ 22	24 @ 24.50

Tuesday, September 7.—Wheat and oats unsettled. Corn steady. Potatoes firm. Bean market unchanged.

A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Market News Service.

Washington, D. C., September 2, 1926.—Farm products which are growing more scarce with the progress of the season sell higher week by week. Those which are increasing now, tend lower. That is often the state of affairs at this time of year. Eggs, butter and cheese advance; grains, feeds, fruits and vegetables decline. The general level of farm prices is lower than a year ago, bearing out the old market saying that farm prices go down with grain.

The world's wheat crop outlook is not better than it was a year ago, thus suggesting a fairly high general price level, but the prospect for high winter wheat prices is not so good this year because prices are likely to be in line with foreign markets. The outlook for next year is for possibly more winter wheat because farmers are reported planting one-seventh more land to this crop. There is particular reason to expect trouble in the general market on this account now or next season, but fancy prices are not in sight—rather a continuance of something like present conditions.

Grains

Grain prices have weakened a little around the first of the month because of fairly good crop news especially regarding Canadian wheat and western corn. Demand was light and the feeding grains sold slightly lower along with the decline in wheat.

Feed

Feed shared in the present poor demand for the feeding grains around September 1. Dairymen use less concentrated feed now that the rains have freshened the pastures. Even the export demand has been slack. Declines were chiefly in wheat, feeds and linseed.

Hay

Hay prices are holding better. Good grades of timothy sold higher in some markets. Bad weather has been reflected in much low quality and heated stock, which sells hard. New hay brings \$1-\$2 per ton less than old stock of the same grade.

Dairymen are pleased with the recent combination of a fresh growth of grass, cooler weather and slightly higher prices for butter and cheese, with good demand. Of course, the quantity is somewhat below that of the season of greatest output, but there is enough butter for the demand and a little, but not too much, to spare for storage.

Eggs

The egg situation grows better every week now, from the sellers' point of view. Receipts continue to lessen, and prices for strictly fresh stock go up easily. There was a rise of 2 and 3 cents in best grades about the first of the month. Some cold storage stock is being taken out and sold, which is a good point for the longer range outlook.

Poultry

Dressed poultry is in liberal supply and hard to sell except at prices a shade lower. Live poultry is affected at times by special feast day demand and prices have held better than the general poultry market.

Potatoes

Potato market seems to be waiting for later reports from the main crop digging operations. The northern crop was a week or two later this season but seems to be turning out better in some sections than expected a month ago. Production being larger than in 1925, the price may be assumed likely to run somewhat lower, but the situation appears fairly strong as compared with the average season.

Livestock

Livestock markets seem to have taken a new start with the end of hot weather, resulting in slow but fairly steady advance following the better demand for meats. Lambs sold higher despite larger receipts of such stock at Chicago. Light hogs fared better than heavyweights, partly because of conditions of supply. Farmers have been getting more money this season for few-

er and heavier hogs, but the price per pound of the heavy stock suffered more or less because of this tendency. Lighter receipts of western range cattle suggest underlying strength of the beef situation. Trade is active at rising prices, in thin steers for feeding. Veal calves share in the generally upward trend.

BEANS

There has been little change in the bean market during the past fortnight. Buyers are very backward about taking more of the old crop, although some would take a few at not over \$4.00 per cwt. Receipts continue to exceed demand.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT.—Sept. 7.—Cattle—Market steady. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$9.75@10.75; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$9@10; best handy weight butcher steers, \$8.50@9; mixed steers and heifers, \$7.25@7.75; handy light butchers, \$6.50@7.25 light butchers, \$5@6; best cows, \$5.50@6.50; butcher cows, \$4.75@5.25; common cows, \$4@4.25; canners, \$3@3.75; choice light bulls, \$6@6.75; heavy bulls, \$5.50@6.50; stock bulls, \$5@5.50; feeders, \$5@7.25; stockers, \$5.25@6.25; milkers and springers, \$55@90.

Veal Calves—Market slow, 50@75c lower. Best, \$15.50@16; others, \$5@14.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Market steady. Best lambs, \$14; fair lambs, \$12.50@13.25; light to common lambs, \$9@11; fair to good sheep, \$6@7; culls and common, \$2@4.

Hogs—Market prospects steady. Mixed hogs, \$14.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Sept. 7.—Hogs. Receipts, 700; holdover, 1,271; steady to 25c higher; top, 14.75 for choice 200 pounds down; few 210 to 250 pounds, \$14@14.50; 250 to 300 pounds, \$13@14; 300 pounds up, \$12.25@12.75; packing sows, \$9.75@10.50; pigs steady, top \$14.75. Cattle. Receipts 300; slow, around steady; load choice light yearling heifers, \$10.50; few medium grades, \$7.25@7.50; cows steady; reactors mostly, \$2.50@3.50.

DATE FOR NEW DAIRY MARKETING PLAN CHANGED

IN our last issue we published an article by H. R. Smith on the new cattle marketing plan soon to go into effect at Buffalo, whereby tuberculosis free cattle are to receive special attention. The date this plan was to go into operation was given as September 14th. We are now in receipt of a letter from Mr. Smith stating that the inauguration date has been changed to October 5th in order to give the officials more time to get things in readiness.

VEGETABLE GROWERS TO MEET AT CLEVELAND

QUITE an elaborate program has been planned for the nineteenth annual convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, which is to be held September 13th to 17th in Cleveland. The meetings are to be held at the Winton Hotel.

All the committees hold their meetings Monday night, Sept. 13. General meeting will be held Tuesday morning, then in the afternoon there will be sectional meetings. In the evening the members will hear addresses by John D. Marshall, mayor of Cleveland, and R. W. Dunlap, assistant secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, following which there will be motion pictures.

Another general session will take place Wednesday morning. Fertilizers will be the leading subject and talks will be given by Prof. White of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. T. C. Johnson of Norfolk, Virginia. Manure substitutes will be taken up in the afternoon at which time Prof. T. E. Marms and W. C. Steenberg will talk. The evening will be given over to a banquet and dance at the hotel, with entertainment by the exhibitors.

Thursday's program calls for a market inspection tour and the members are to meet at 4 a. m., at the Cleveland Growers' Market Co. At 9 o'clock there is to be a business session followed by a discussion of vegetable, insect and distase problems. The meeting is to break up at 11:30 and the members leave for a corn roast and a tour. A theatre party is booked for that evening.

A one-hour session will be held Friday morning before leaving for a free picnic dinner to be served at one of the green houses, followed by another tour.

The ladies have not been forgotten, there being a program of entertainment laid out for them.



Week of September 12

WHILE the weather in most parts of Michigan on Sunday will be generally fair, we look for increasing cloudiness about Monday with resulting showers on this and the next day.

About the middle of the week temperatures will fall to readings close to the 50 degree mark. At this time the skies will clear off resulting in mostly fair days and moonlight nights during the early part of the evening and starlight the rest.

Although it will get warmer about Thursday temperatures will remain below the seasonal normal during the balance of the week. During this day and Friday there will be increasing cloudiness and showers but with a drop in temperature at end of week sky will again clear up.

Week of September 19

There will be rainy weather at beginning of this week in most parts of this state but will give way to fair weather about Tuesday.

The cool weather of the first half of this week will be moderate about Tuesday as a result of more storms of rain in scattered sections. These latter conditions will last over most of Thursday and Friday.

Towards the end of this storm period rainfall will become more general in the state and heavy in many localities but by Saturday the sky will clear up and the temperature fall.

Good Plowing Weather This Fall

The weather in Michigan this fall will average good for plowing and wherever possible farmers should do their field work before winter sets in. The prime reason in stating this advice is that we are expecting an early spring next year and if the ground is nearly ready this fall, quicker results can be obtained next year. According to what we see lined up for next summer, an early start will be essential.



The Telephone and the Farm

THERE was not a farmer in the world fifty years ago who could talk even to his nearest neighbor by telephone. Not one who could telephone to the doctor in case of sickness or accident. Not one who could telephone for the weather report or call the city for the latest quotations on his crops. Not one who could sell what he raised or buy what he needed by telephone. A neighborly chat over the wire was an impossibility for the farmer's wife or children.

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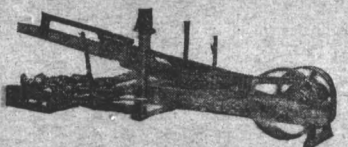
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