

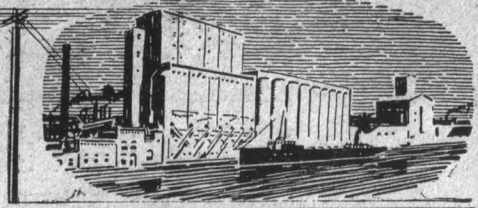
VOL. XIV, No. 3

OCTOBER 9, 1926

# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent  
Farm Magazine Owned and  
Edited in Michigan*



THE CLUB MEMBER OF TODAY IS THE FARMER OF TOMORROW

*In this issue: Plan To Halt Westward March of Corn Borer — "My Impressions of the 77th Annual State Fair", by I. H. Butterfield — What Is the Future of the Poultry Industry of Michigan? — Our Readers' Picture Page — Farmers' Service Bureau — and many other features*



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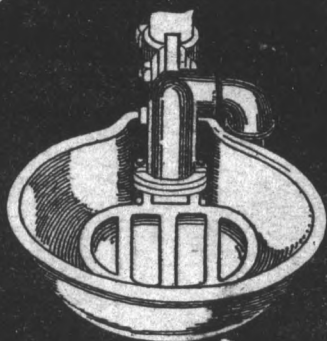
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### EASTERN STATES WANT ACCREDITED CATTLE

TO date all of the eastern states, except Rhode Island and New Jersey have agreed to accept cattle from accredited herds, and accredited counties without retest, if the instructions given below are properly complied with, according to H. R. Smith, live stock commissioner. It is quite probable that if this new plan proves a success at the Buffalo market, it will be inaugurated at Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other markets.

As stated in a previous article, the Buffalo Stock Yards Company has granted the use of one end of the sheep barn, which location was selected by a committee of federal and state officials interested in the plan. These accredited cattle will therefore be entirely segregated from the other cattle in the yards. The breeders of dairy cattle for eastern shipment will be greatly benefited by this new system of marketing tuberculosis-free accredited cattle because it will reduce the cost of the transfer from the producer to the consumer, which in this case is the eastern dairyman, who converts practically all of his feed into liquid milk.

There are a number of shipping associations in these accredited counties that can furnish one car of such cows per week. These will not be bought in the country, but each farmer will deliver to his shipping association, cows satisfactory to the eastern trade, which he may wish to sell. Where there is no shipping association, the local dealer will assemble a carload of cattle at certain intervals and consign same to his commission firm with the expectation of receiving satisfactory prices.

#### Regulations

Class of cattle eligible.—1. Cattle from fully accredited herds; 2. Cattle from accredited counties or other accredited areas.

Certification.—All cattle consigned to the segregated section in the Buffalo Stock Yards must be accompanied by individual test charts for each animal. Such test charts shall be certified by the live stock officials of the state of origin, or by a duly authorized state or federal inspector, or by an approved veterinarian, and shall show that said cattle originated in accredited herds or modified accredited areas, and that such cattle have been tuberculin tested within one year prior to date of shipment. Such test charts must be forwarded by mail in sufficient time to reach consignee at Buffalo in advance of the shipment. Registered or special delivery mail should be used.

All classes of cattle from accredited herds and areas where all bovine animals, including steers and bulls, have been tuberculin tested may be included in shipment. Dairy animals in such shipments will be placed in the "Accredited Dairy Cow Area" of the Buffalo Stock Yards and the remaining animals yarded in the regular cattle pens. Mixed shipments of accredited dairy cows with bulls and steers can not be made from modified accredited areas where all bovine animals have not been tuberculin tested.

Out-going shipments.—All cattle shipped, from the segregated section at the Buffalo Stock Yards and consigned to points in the eastern states must be accompanied by individual test charts approved by the state and federal officials of the State of New York.

Railroad cars for shipment.—All cattle from accredited herds or modified accredited areas moving to and from the accredited area in the Buffalo Stock Yards must be loaded into cleaned and disinfected cars.

Notation must be made on Bill of Lading and Weigh Bill: "DAIRY CATTLE, ACCREDITED AREA, BUFFALO STOCK YARD, BUFFALO, N. Y."

Strict compliance with the foregoing regulations will permit the free movement of dairy cattle from the accredited area of the Buffalo Stock Yards into the following states: New York, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland and Pennsylvania without the necessity of retest or quarantine.

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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1926

Entered as 2nd. class matter, Aug. 22, 1917,  
at Mt. Clemens, Mich., under act Mar. 3, 1879.

## Plan to Halt Westward March of Corn Borer

Over 150 Attend Second Annual Conference to Discuss Problems of Fighting Pest

By MILON GRINNELL

**W**AR was declared on the European Corn Borer some time ago and much good work has been accomplished to date, but we have just begun our fight. This seemed to be the general opinion of about 150 entomologists, agronomists, agricultural college deans, county agricultural agents, bankers, farm paper editors, representatives of the canners and can manufacturers, and farmers, who gathered at Detroit Saturday, Sept. 25th, attending the second annual international corn borer conference, following a tour of two days through the infested areas of Ohio, Michigan, and Ontario, Canada. Practically every state in the Union where corn is an important crop was represented. Canada also had representatives there.

The tour started Thursday from Toledo, Ohio, and plans were laid to visit several farms in Ohio and Michigan where infestation is severe, but rain upset these plans, fields being in such shape that it was practically impossible to get into them. A visit was paid to the laboratory at Monroe and some machines built by three leading farm machinery manufacturers were demonstrated as well as possible without taking them into the muddy fields. All appeared to be very practical.

It was at Monroe where they had an opportunity to study at close range two parasites that are being bred to combat the corn borer. Michigan this year has bred and released 75,000 of them, known as "exeristes" and "habrobacon". The first is a wasp-like insect that attacks the borer by stinging it through the stalk. It has a long stinger which it thrusts through the side of the stalk and into the borer which it paralyzes, then it proceeds to lay eggs on the helpless pest, and within 36 hours the parasite's larvae hatch and begins feeding on the borer. The second parasite is an extremely small fly that follows the borer into the stalk, and it stings the borer paralyzing it, just as the first parasite does.

The following day, Friday, the infested areas of Essex and Kent counties, Ontario, Canada, were visited and close inspection made of three fields. Many had expressed surprise over the fact that the infestation in Ohio and Michigan at some places runs as high as 75 per cent, but in Canada they saw fields of from five to ten acres where the stalk infestation was 100 per cent and 95 to 100 per cent of the ears infested. There the borers averaged from 14 to 46 in a stalk.

It is only natural that the acreage devoted to corn is being rapidly reduced in Canada, and in its place sugar beets, wheat, alfalfa, tobacco and grapes are being grown. The Canadian farmer at present is finding that one acre of grapes pays as well as three acres of corn, but of course they must look out that they do not increase the grape acreage to such an extent that the production overbalances the consumption.

At the experiment station at Chatham further study was made of the parasites.

### Saturday Meeting

At the opening of the meeting Saturday morning the report of the committee was read, followed by Dr. D. J. Caffrey, chief of the U. S. Department of Agriculture research bureau, who discussed the progress made in their work to date to eradicate the borer. During his remarks he stated that the government has had a man in Europe for the past two years studying the different plants which the borer will attack.

Also the expert has sent to this country 10 different parasites that feed on the borer. So far they have found five of them will live in this country, but there are only two species being used in this section. Work along this line is being pushed vigorously but the parasites do not propagate rapidly enough to be considered a serious means of controlling the spread of the pest, for several years at least.

It was pointed out that there are five times the number of borers in this country that there was one year ago. Moths can fly at least 20 miles, he said.

H. L. Worthley, national administrator of the corn borer control, stated that during the last year they discovered the borer in 111 new townships in New York, 100 townships in Pennsylvania, 147 in Ohio, 49 in Michigan and 37 in Indiana. The inspectors maintained on the main highways in these states during the green corn season took over 11,000 dozen ears from cars this year.

Estimates of cost per acre and per territory of a plan to maintain a safe, practical clean-up of borer infested territories, or to affect a thorough check of the insect's spread westward, were taken up by Prof. C. O. Reed, of the agricultural engineering department of the University of Ohio. Following this there was a general discussion.

### General Discussion

The clean-up plan included the burning of stalks not fed, at the end of each season, and one man made the suggestion that instead of burning the stalks they could be put through a special process to kill the borer and then made into fertilizer, by using a fermentation process they could be made into very profitable feed. Another suggested that experts be placed by the government in

countries where the corn borer has made it impossible to continue corn growing to study what crops they have turned to. Many of these countries have soils and climatic conditions similar to our own.

That all of the corn belt states be invited to contribute funds to fight the spread of the borer was suggested by Dr. G. I. Christie, of Purdue University, Indiana. In his estimation they should be just as much interested in this fight now as later, when the borer has invaded their respective states. He also stated his belief that we should have more favorable laws regarding the enforcement of the quarantine.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Dunlap then assured the delegates that if more federal funds were needed than has been planned that he believed Congress would act favorably on their request, but they must determine in the immediate future just how much they want.

A resolution was then offered that a public relations committee be appointed and Dean C. F. Curtis, of Iowa State College, chairman of the meeting, was instructed to appoint this committee. He chose G. I. Christie of Indiana, C. V. Traux of Ohio, L. E. Call of Kansas, C. B. Woodbury of the American Canners Ass'n of Washington, D. C., Arthur Gibson of Ontario, Canada, Sam Thompson of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and L. J. Taber of the National Grange, and L. H. Worthley who is in charge of the corn borer control work. Dean Curtis is ex-officio chairman of this committee, and they are to take up with the law bodies, state and national, the matter of finances. They will also work for more favorable laws.

**Check and Clean Up Plan**  
Under the plan taken up by Prof.

C. O. Reed 1,710,294 acres of infested corn in western New York, Pennsylvania, northern Ohio, and Michigan would be especially covered for the borer. The acreage would be divided up, 193,413 acres in New York, 146,379 acres in Pennsylvania, 876,150 acres in Ohio, and 494,352 acres in Michigan, with special work being carried on in the badly infested areas of Michigan and Ohio. The plan included that a check belt 50 miles wide maintained near and possibly parallel to the western boundary of infestation in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. Prof. Reed stated that the plan was laid out on the basis that 40 per cent of the farmers would be both willing and able to make a proper clean up, and the state and federal authorities, working under a single dictator, would have to do the work for the other 60 per cent.

Each county in the infested area would have one dictator or supervisor, probably one field foreman or inspector for each two townships, field operators, field laborers in season, and sufficient equipment according to the normal acreage.

Nine different methods to be followed in the fight against the borer with the 60 per cent, where the authorities would have to do a part or all of the work, were discussed by Prof. Reed, and he also described the machinery that would be required. The special machinery was a "corn harvester combine", stubble plow, harrow or beater, low cutting corn binder, and a machine burner to burn over the fields. Tractors would be used to haul these machines.

Costs were taken up, based on those of Seneca county, Ohio, where a similar plan of control has been in operation. In his estimation the first cost of equipment in the check belt of 674,654 acres would be \$1,740,608, and the operating cost slightly over \$450,000 a year. In Seneca county the first cost or investment in equipment averaged \$2.58 per acre with an operating expense of 7 1/2 cents per year for three years, and it is considered that this is fairly representative of the entire area taken up in the plan.

### State Regulations

To make any plan of operation a complete success farmers must cooperate fully by observing the methods of suppression suggested by the authorities. It has been admitted that we cannot eradicate the borer entirely, but by all working together we can prevent it from spreading rapidly. We must do it if we wish to save America's corn crop.

Many fail to feel alarmed about it and some even say that the European corn borer has been with us for years and has never done much damage. This is not true. There are five other worms working in corn that resemble the European corn borer very closely, in fact it takes an expert to tell them apart from appearance alone, but their work is entirely different. Farmers living in the infested areas will testify to that.

Not only are the farmers of Ontario, Canada, finding it necessary to cut their corn acreage and plant other crops but they have found their land decreasing in value because of this pest. Ontario land has declined \$25 per acre since the invasion of the corn borer. Have we any reason to believe that our Michigan land will not drop in value once the borer invades the entire corn growing sections of the state?

The State Department of Agriculture has issued regulations governing the suppression of the corn borer in this state and we are publishing them for the benefit of every

(Continued on page 19)

### EUROPEAN CORN BORER REGULATIONS IN STATE OF MICHIGAN

**T**HESE regulations apply to the area as quarantined on account of the European Corn Borer January first of each year, previous to the planting of crop, or any other townships specifically designated.

**ALL CORN STALKS, REMNANTS OF STALKS AND COBS** of each year's corn crop, in fields, buildings, stacks or elsewhere, if not fed, made into silage or shredded, shall be destroyed by burning or by **PLOWING UNDER COMPLETELY** or by a combination of burning and plowing, before May 15th of the following year. (Where corn is fed from the shock, remnants must be disposed of by burning.)

Corn fields or premises not properly cleaned by May 15th may be cleaned at the discretion of the Commissioner of Agriculture and a charge made against the owner for the same.

**DEFINITIONS:** For the purpose of this regulation, **CORN STALKS** refer to the whole stalks or high stubble left standing in the field, or the portion of the stalks removed by cutting.

**STUBBLE** two inches or less in height complies with requirements of regulation.

**BURNING** is interpreted to mean destruction with sufficient heat to destroy corn borer larvae.

**PLOWING UNDER COMPLETELY**, means leaving no debris on the surface whatever.

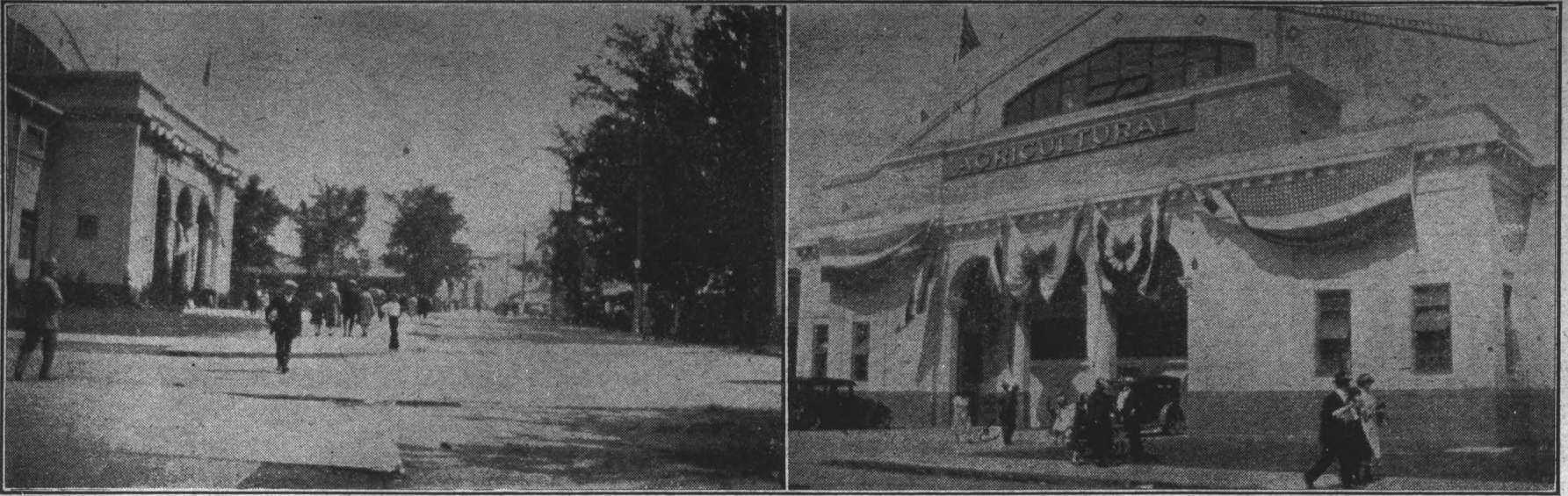
**CULTIVATION** after plowing that drags debris to the surface or the discing of stalks or high stubble does not meet the requirements of the regulations.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** **EARLY AND LOW CUTTING** is strongly urged and recommended, as by so doing, the largest number of borers possible is removed from the field. All corn growers are advised to equip themselves with corn binders and all owners of corn binders are advised to equip their machines with low cutting devices now available.

**LOW CUTTING** is especially necessary in fields which are to be **SEEDED TO GRAIN** as high stubble contains many borers and practically no suppression is accomplished.

**HOGGING** down corn and allowing stalks to remain in the fields over winter as a practice is condemned as they make clean plowing difficult.





Two pictures taken at the 1926 Michigan State Fair. The one on the left was taken in front of the Agricultural Building; on the right is the front of the Coliseum, the cattle barns a little further on and the grandstand in the distance. On the right is a view of the front of the new Agricultural Building. These were taken one morning before the crowd had commenced to come.

## "My Impressions of the 77th Annual State Fair"

*Michigan's Exposition Draws Criticism as Well as Praise from Pioneer*

By I. H. BUTTERFIELD

THE editor asked my impressions of the State Fair. I was present on Thursday and Friday and looked over most of the exhibits and saw the races and the horse show Friday afternoon.

I found a good show of live stock in nearly all breeds and classes. In cattle the quality was excellent. Beef breeds were much better represented than last year.

Hereford class was not as large as it should be in Michigan which has now so many good herds. The Angus, much less in numbers in the state, exceeded the Herefords at the Fair. Milking Shorthorns made a fine showing and are evidently finding a place among cattle breeds. I noticed some of the finest Ayrshires I have ever seen. The state institutions showed some high class Holsteins.

The horse department had a fine show of draft horses, a majority owned in Michigan which is gratifying. Apparently light harness horses are not being bred in this state. The standard bred class had but one exhibition. There should have been a much larger show of draft teams.

The sheep and swine departments were both well filled and the quality was high. Several breeders of sheep from other states, but Michigan breeders were out in force. An innovation in the sheep department was the wool exhibit. I think this a useful exhibit and could be greatly elaborated by description of the class of goods made from the wool of the different breeds, or better yet an exhibit of woolen goods shown in connection with the fleeces.

I did not see the evening horse show and therefore cannot speak of its quality. The section shown in front of the grand stand Friday was very light but of good quality. With the great interest in horseback riding and its number of riding clubs there should be no trouble in holding excellent horse shows at the fair. The races on Friday were well

WE doubt very much if there is a man living who knows more about the Michigan State Fair from its beginning than Mr. I. H. Butterfield. He has attended nearly every fair held since 1854, and for thirty years was officially connected with it. It was the facts that he supplied us with that made possible the story of the first State Fair recently published in our columns. With such a wealth of experience he is well prepared to discuss the present State Fair, and we are pleased to publish his views here.

contested and good time made but the fields were small. They were handled in fine shape by the veteran starter, Frank Walker.

The attractions in front of the grand stand were of the usual variety and kind and no doubt interesting to spectators but I would raise the question whether something more in line with an agricultural fair could not be put on that would interest the grand stand quite as much and cost far less.

### Missed Pulling Contest

I missed the horse pulling contest which has proven a great feature at several of the county fairs. It was a mistake to omit it. I would suggest some country games of barnyard golf, and even recognize the Isaac Walton league by demonstration of fly casting as I see some fairs notice.

The new agricultural building added additional interest to the Fair as an indication of more interest in farm products. It is a magnificent building and a great addition to the plant. It gave space for the state department of agriculture and the state college both of which have much of interest to show to visitors. The Upper Peninsular made a fine exhibit of its products—mineral and agricultural—space was given to the farmers organizations, the Farm Bureau and the Grange having headquarters there. Also the farm papers of the state. I should like to have

these farm organizations make exhibits of farm products, the different counties showing typical specimens of their leading products.

The farm crop and horticultural departments were housed in the new building and were a disappointment. The fruit show leaving out the two county collections was small and the vegetable show was light indeed.

Mr. Peterson, manager of the flower department had a fine show of flowers.

The art department was almost a farce. It should be abandoned or restored to its former importance at the state fair. The Michigan building was given over to the women's department and made very satisfactory quarters.

### Boys and Girls Taken Care Of

The Boys and Girls Clubs were well cared for and the various divisions had good exhibits. Here is a great opportunity in developing the interest in farm life. The boys fair school continues to be a useful feature.

The show of farm implements was not large but the most important of modern machines and implements for farm use were in evidence.

Henry Ford's transportation exhibit was very interesting as were all the new designs of automobiles, farm trucks and other lines of motor vehicles.

The poultry show was not as good

as Michigan deserves. I do not mean to say that it was a failure but was not equal to represent the large poultry interest of the state. It was well arranged by the superintendent and I admired the new pens for the exhibit of production flock. The best I have ever seen. Outside of White Leghorns the pen shows of the leading breeds were light.

The State Conservation Department has the credit of the fine show which I hope may be continued in the future.

I am loathe to criticize the Fair as I am aware that the board of managers made an effort to have the best possible but I was not impressed with the lunch and dining places. I may not have found the best but I passed a number of rather sloppy lunch stands before venturing to stop and then did not fare very well.

### Objects to Midway

In years past objections have been made to the midway at the Fair. I have never felt that the modern midway had a place at an agricultural fair and I hope that when the State Fair was taken over by the state the midway would be left out. There may be a difference of opinion in this matter but I know of two of the great fairs of the country that have abolished the midway to the satisfaction of the public and the management.

I must praise the good order maintained, evidently the police are efficient or the people who attend the fair are orderly.

I would suggest more music. I missed the band in the grove in the afternoon.

I could mention items which might add to the interest and instruction of fair patrons which would not indicate any criticism but suggestions of added interest for in these days we must be looking for new things to keep people interested. It won't do to have people say "It's the same old fair that I saw last year."

## What Is the Future of the Poultry Industry of Michigan?

By V. O. BRAUN

Agricultural Instructor, Owosso High School.

THE future of the poultry industry of Michigan is similar to many of the other great industries for which our state is noted. It is similar in the respect that its future and success depend upon several variables. The variables upon which the poultry industry are based, and upon which its growth depends are three in number and may be classified as follow: proper selection, proper feeding and proper housing. Of course we are taking for granted that our market will be good and that unusual accidents will be barred.

The estimated egg production for the United States for 1925 was 1,990,485 dozens. These eggs were produced on some 5,000,000 farms. When we study these figures and then bear in mind that Canada con-

sumes nearly twice as many eggs per capita as the United States, we conclude that our market will be

strong for years to come. It is also reasonable to expect that unusual accidents will not occur to such a



Owosso High School poultry judging team which won first place in a state judging contest held at M. S. C. last spring. From left to right: V. O. Braun, agricultural instructor and judging coach, Leon Kaughman, Harold Wheelock and Stephen Slezak.

stable industry where so much time and effort is being spent in the scientific study and research of poultry problems by the Agricultural Colleges and the Experiment Stations.

Which of the three variables is the most important is as difficult a problem to determine as which leg is the most important in a three-legged stool. All are important and necessary, but in the eyes of the poultry judge, the first, proper selection, is probably given greatest consideration.

Proper selection takes into consideration several things. It has to do with the proper judging and choosing of the best sires and dams for breeding purposes in order that our future flock may be better and

(Continued on page 20)



# THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



**IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.**—"My granddaughters, Virginia and Marjorie Leslie, of Detroit, among the flowers at our home," writes Mrs. H. C. Hammond, who lives near Capac, in St. Clair county.



**WITH HIS PRIZED POSSESSIONS.**—This is Wm. Nichols, known as "the Irish Hills fiddler", and the person who sent the picture to us kept their identity a secret.



**TEACHING HIS DOG TRICKS.**—We are indebted to W. A. Mummy, of Ashley, Gratiot county, for this picture. He advises it is "Uncle Jim Piral with his dog which he is teaching to do many tricks."



**FROM THE UPPER PENINSULA.**—Lawrence Earl Ledy, of Drummond, Chippewa county, with his dog, Bowser



**COMBINING PROFIT WITH PLEASURE.**—Maxine and Arlene Ter Bush, of Caro, Tuscola county, wanted to make some money. They always had a few rabbits around as pets so they decided to raise lots of them for market, thus combining profit with pleasure.



**TAKING HER DOLLY FOR A RIDE.**—Florence Arlos, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Foreman, of Woodland, with her dolly.



**"ISN'T HE A DANDY?"**—We are inclined to believe that W. C. Fulton and son, Donald, of Big Rapids, Mecosta county, are saying this about Mr. Fulton's registered Guernsey herd sire, Duke. Don't you agree with them?



**DAD'S HIRED MAN.**—Sent in by Russell Van Camp, of Croswell, Sanilac county.



**THE OLD AND THE NEW.**—Two ways of traveling, by oxen or by automobile. Which way would you choose? This 5 months old team of oxen is owned and trained by William H. Krohn, and son, of Elkton, Huron county.



**QUITE A LAP FULL.**—Margaret Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young, of Ann Arbor, Route 6, Washtenaw county, is so chubby that it doesn't take much to fill her lap.



**"POOR GIRLS, LEFT OUT IN THE COLD."**—That is the title George Pearce, of Elsie, Clinton county, gave this picture of Bernadine Youngs, Mariam Pearce and Vera Marvin. Who could be so mean to such nice looking girls as these? We believe George was trying to "kid" us when he suggested this title.



**JOICE AND HER MOTHER.**—The real, real young lady in this picture is Joice Kolar, of Lapeer, and she is sitting in her mother's lap. Her grandma, Mrs. Arthur Hill, sent in the picture.



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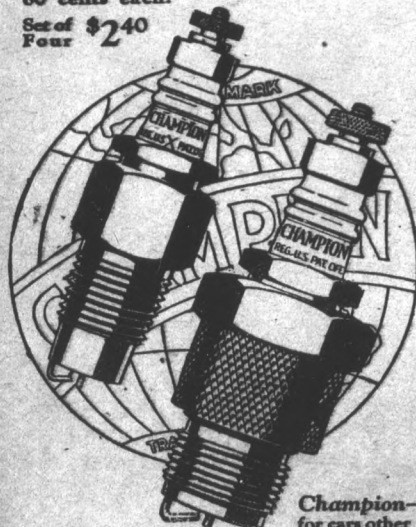
Hundreds of thousands of motorists who installed new Champions during Champion National Change Week last spring have enjoyed better service since that time. You, too, will experience much more satisfactory motoring if you make it a regular practice to put in new spark plugs once a year.

Stop at your local dealer's and he will supply you with a set of the correct type of Champions for your car.

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Dependable for Every Engine  
Toledo, Ohio

## Farmers Service Bureau

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

### FRUIT JUICES

We are contemplating the sale of fruit juices such as grape, cherry and apple juice and wish to know how to process it so that it will keep without fermentation and can be sold in bottles and jugs through the fall and winter. It is our intentions to heat the juice enough to preserve it, add sugar as necessary and dilute with water to proper taste.—R. J., Berrien Centre, Michigan.

**W**E presume that this pertains more particularly to the method of preserving than to the legal requirements in connection with the marketing of such drinks, or to labeling requirements, and we therefore hesitate to recommend any particular procedure because of our limited experience in the practical side of the manufacturing and preserving of such commodities. Our work, being of a regulatory nature, deals almost exclusively with sanitation and the character of drinks that are placed on the market for consumption.

There are a number of publications available dealing with the question of preservation of fruit juices which can be obtained; we regret we have no copies of these to send you, but cite the following: Farmers' Bulletin No. 1264, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Bulletin No. 129, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Bulletin No. 118, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Aside from the addition of permissible preservatives under the food laws, which involve more or less technique in control of the finished product, the simplest method of preserving fruit juices is by pasteurization.

A simple process is as follows: Sterilize glass top jars or bottles by boiling for fifteen minutes. Fill them with freshly made cider or fruit juices and seal. Then place them in a wash boiler, on a wooden rack to keep them from touching the bottom; cover the jars with cold water and heat slowly to 175 degrees Fahrenheit. Keep pint bottles at this temperature for fifteen minutes; quart bottles for twenty minutes; one-half gallon bottles for twenty-five minutes. Allow them to cool in the water bath and then store them in a cool, dark place.—W. C. Geagley, State Analyst.

### TAXABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

Can you tell me what is taxable in personal property? Must all small tools be itemized and can the owner set his own price on things or is that up to the supervisor? In this case, last year, the supervisor set down his own estimate of cattle, horses, machinery, even the worn out cultivators and such, and spread the tax on good and thick. After kicking about it to the board of review they lowered it some.—K. B., Wellston, Michigan.

**A**LL your personal property is subject to assessment except the householder's exemption, and household goods, also personal property to the value of \$200.00. The assessment is made according to the assessor's appraisal, subject to review by the board of review in cases where it assessed too high.—Legal Editor.

### TURKEY RED WHEAT

I'm writing for information on Turkey Red wheat. Do you know of any place near here where I would be able to find it? If you are able to furnish any information, would you kindly let me know. I understand it is a heavy yielder and that I would be well satisfied.—F. T., Milford, Michigan.

**T**URKEY Red wheat belongs to the class of wheat known as hard red winter wheats. This class of wheat does best in our western plains area of Kansas and Nebraska. It is peculiarly adapted to their type of winter and climatic conditions. When grown under Michigan conditions, the straw is weak and much lodging occurs.

Results of experiments carried on at the Experiment Station at East Lansing show this wheat yields con-

siderably less than the soft red winter wheat types which are commonly grown in Michigan.

We do not recommend this wheat. It would be better for you to get some standard variety which has been proven a good yielder under Michigan conditions. The following wheats have been found quite winter hardy and yield well: Red Rock, Berkeley Rock, Egyptian, Goings, and Red Wave. The white wheats include American Banner, New York No. 6, Dawson's Golden Chaff. These wheats have all given satisfaction in our tests here.

I know of no place in Michigan where seed of this wheat will be available. You would probably have to write to some seed firm outside of the state, preferably in the area in which the wheat is grown.—C. E. Cormany, Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

### GETTING OUT TOMATO PLANTS

I would like your advice on the time to plant tomato plants in the field in the spring. We always raise half or three-quarters of an acre, planting the seeds early in the house and as soon as the weather permits, we plant them in the hot beds until time to set out. Always the plants are in bloom and sometimes have several blossoms on and after plant-

### WHERE IS ROBERT HUNT?

My son, Robert Hunt, has been gone from home for two years and during this time we have not heard from him. He weighed about one hundred and seventy pounds, is nearly six feet tall and has light complexion. We are lonesome and want him to come home.—Mrs. Wm. J. Hunt, R. 3, Snover, Mich.

ing the blossoms fall off and die. The utmost care is used in the planting process and I don't see why they should fall off. I know of another tomato raiser, who is not bothered with blossoms falling off but so far I have been unable to find out the reason. Do you think there is a certain time to set them according to the signs of the moon or what is the cause of this?—C. S., Boyne City, Michigan.

**T**HE character of the plants transplanted to the field has a marked effect on the production of early fruits. The ideal plant should be stocky, vigorous and of proper age. To obtain such plants seeds should not be sown too early—usually about the middle to the last of March for this section of Michigan. Plants may be started in flats but they should be transplanted later to pots or dirt bands to prevent

mutilation of the root system. If grown entirely in flats they should be watered thoroughly before setting in the field and the soil cut into square blocks. Keeping the root systems intact when the final shift is made to the field and thorough firming of the soil on transplanting should aid in preventing the dropping of blossoms. In fact plants carrying blossoms should not become checked in growth at any time. It is not a good practice to plant directly in hot-beds because of considerable difficulty in recovering the entire root system in the transplanting process. I do not know of any direct relationship between the sign of the moon and the time of planting tomato plants.—Joseph B. Edmond, Instructor in Horticulture, M. S. C.

### LAWFUL LINE FENCE

Would you please tell me what is a lawful line fence? Would 32-inch hog fence and two or three strings of barbed wire be lawful? Can one party put up a lawful fence and force the other to build his end?—L. F. K., Waldron, Michigan.

**T**HE law defines a legal fence as one 4½ feet high, in good repairs and constructed of rails, timber, boards, wire or stone, or anything equivalent thereto, in the opinion of the local fence viewers. Either one of two adjoining owners is compelled to maintain his share of the line fence. A fence like the one you describe would be a legal fence.—Legal Editor.

### PLANTING WINDBREAK

I am engaged in raising onions, but of late years windstorms in the spring of the year nearly destroy the whole crop. I am now planning on planting trees for a hedge or windbreak but would like to know how far I should stay from my neighbor's field for some space and therefore be of some harm to him.—R. N., Byron Center, Michigan.

**T**HE ideal place, of course, to set the windbreak would be on the property line. Inasmuch as the prevailing winds are from the west a windbreak set north and south would do very little damage as to shade. An east and west windbreak of course, would shade most of the day. An evergreen windbreak would not cast a shade over five or ten feet the first 20 years and at 40 years it would cast a shade of perhaps 20 feet. This would be during the hottest part of the day.

The muck growers in Barry and Van Buren counties are contemplating setting out windbreaks this coming spring for the purpose of protecting their onion and other crops which have been subjected to wind injury. All of the farmers who expect to cooperate are going to put the windbreaks on the property lines and also at intervals through the onion fields.

I would suggest if you do not care to place the windbreak on the property line that you set it for about ten feet from the line.—R. F. Krood-sma, Extension Forester, M. S. C.

## RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

(Any questions 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 7:05 P. M. eastern standard time.

### HOW DO YOU LIKE NEW FEATURE?

**H**OW do you like our new radio farm school feature which we have been broadcasting during the past week? We started off last Monday with the livestock class, Wednesday evening the poultry class met, and Friday evening the dairy class had its first meeting. These classes will meet regularly from now on, if you like them; the livestock class every Monday evening, poultry class every Wednesday evening, and the dairy class every Friday evening.

It is through the courtesy of the

U. S. Department of Agriculture that we are able to broadcast these interesting lectures, and we desire you to write in and tell us just what you think of them. If they can be improved in any way we want to know it. We are just as much at your service when we broadcast markets and other information as we are through the columns of M. B. F., and the only way we can tell whether or not we are rendering 100 per cent service to you is when you write us. Your criticism is just as welcome as your praise, because it is through criticism that we correct our faults.

We would like to have everyone interested in these classes send in their name and address, and write us which classes they are interested in. This would help us determine if the classes are proving themselves worth the time we are giving to them. Also we will be pleased to send you the lessons in printed form if you would like to keep them on file, or if you miss out on some of them because of unavoidable reasons. Let us hear from you, please.



## WHAT THE NEIGHBORSSAY

## FROM FENCE POSTS TO KEEPING SHEEP

DEAR EDITOR:—On the nail of the thumb of Michigan where the state road angles its way from the lake shore site of Huron City toward the villages of the interior, may be seen at a distance what looks like a half-cord of field stone but is in reality a corner fence post, cemented together and pierced with iron bars to hitch wire fence to. More than 20 years ago a farmer whose name and complexion would suggest his parents were from Scotland, built this in want of a cedar post. The neighbors, of course, said it would either upset or come apart as soon as winter frost tightened on the wire—but no such thing happened—it is still there, apparently as enduring as "Peter head" of native lore. The builder has passed away, the sons are helping make autos, the idea was not patented, and lo, the plan is now being used in all territory near (where a good sheep fence is being erected) only farmers now use a mold 4x4 and fill with rubble and concrete with old buggy axles to hitch to.

On the next farm consisting of several 40's may be seen an improvement dating from 1882. The owners have for years used the plan for permanent corner posts and their specialty is sheep. Two brothers and the lady of the house are now caring for the place, having laid down many former activities. Everytime any one of the old-time neighbors pass, they are constrained by two emo-

Enclosed find my check for \$1.00 renewing my subscription to your valued paper, as per special offer. Often in a single issue is information worth many times your subscription. —A. F. Newberry, Vice-President, First National Bank, Pontiac, Mich.

tions, one of gladness at the growth of planted trees and the other sadness at the passing of a race of people who transformed the wreck left by the fire demon of 1881 into a scene so fair but with nothing to suggest the work of coin of inheritance.

The name and manner of this family makes one think they might have descended from the chieftans of Scotland. They are good shepherds. Thirty-five years ago their sheep looked like Tiecesters, thirty years ago like Coltswood, twenty years ago like Lincolns, ten years ago like Oxfords, and still "brown pointed" lambs are sporting on the green. In 1918 when farm work was so badly neglected by the war needs, forty-two ewes on this farm bore two lambs each and all were raised but one. Truly a two lamb breed of sheep, can you beat it?—E. R., Port Hope, Michigan.

Enclosed you will find \$1.00 which explains that I like the M. B. F. If you know of someone who is too poor to take the M. B. F. you can send it to him from me if that will be O. K. as all of my friends read the M. B. F.—J. J. Repphun, Clare County.

I want to thank you for the information you gave in regard to the university. I am very grateful to you for your quick service.—George Lappley, Kent County.

We cannot be without M. B. F. as it is the best farm magazine published.—J. S., Engadine, Michigan.

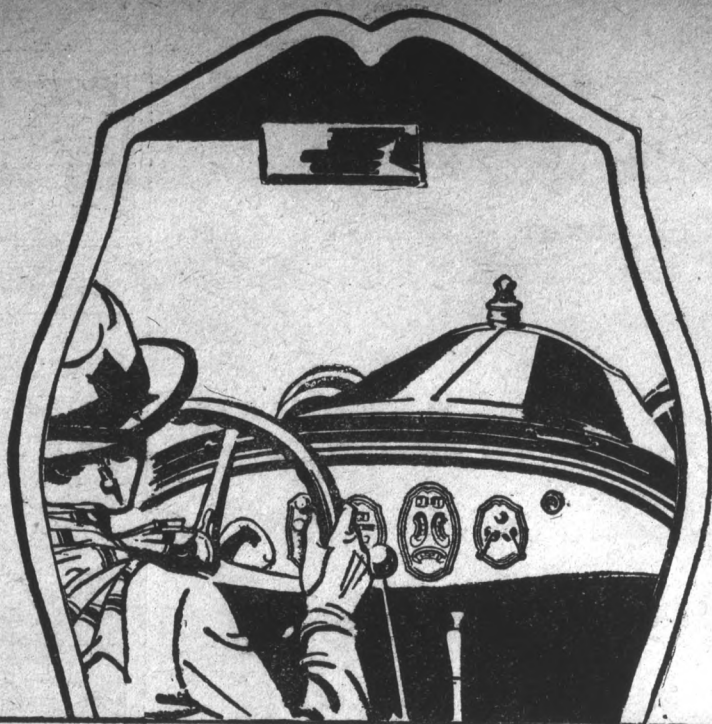
I appreciate the magazine very much as I have taken it a long time and surely like it.—Harold M. Gardener, Livingston County.

## BULLETIN SERVICE

The bulletins listed under this heading are free. If you desire a copy of one or more clip the list, check those you are interested in, and send to us with your name and address. Bulletins will be forwarded without charge of any kind.

Bulletin No. 1.—POULTRY RATIONS. A 168 page book devoted to the making and feeding of poultry flocks and baby chicks. Many interesting illustrations and formulae. Complete description of poultry feed manufacture and distribution.

Bulletin No. 2.—"HANDBOOK OF MODERN WATER SUPPLY." A valuable booklet of 32 pages, covering the whole subject of water supply to the farm home, giving sources, installation and type of pumps, a highly valuable book for anyone who is thinking of putting in or improving his water system.



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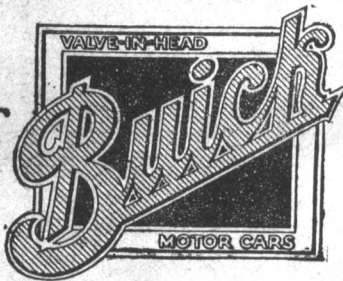
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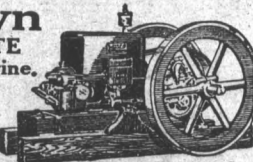


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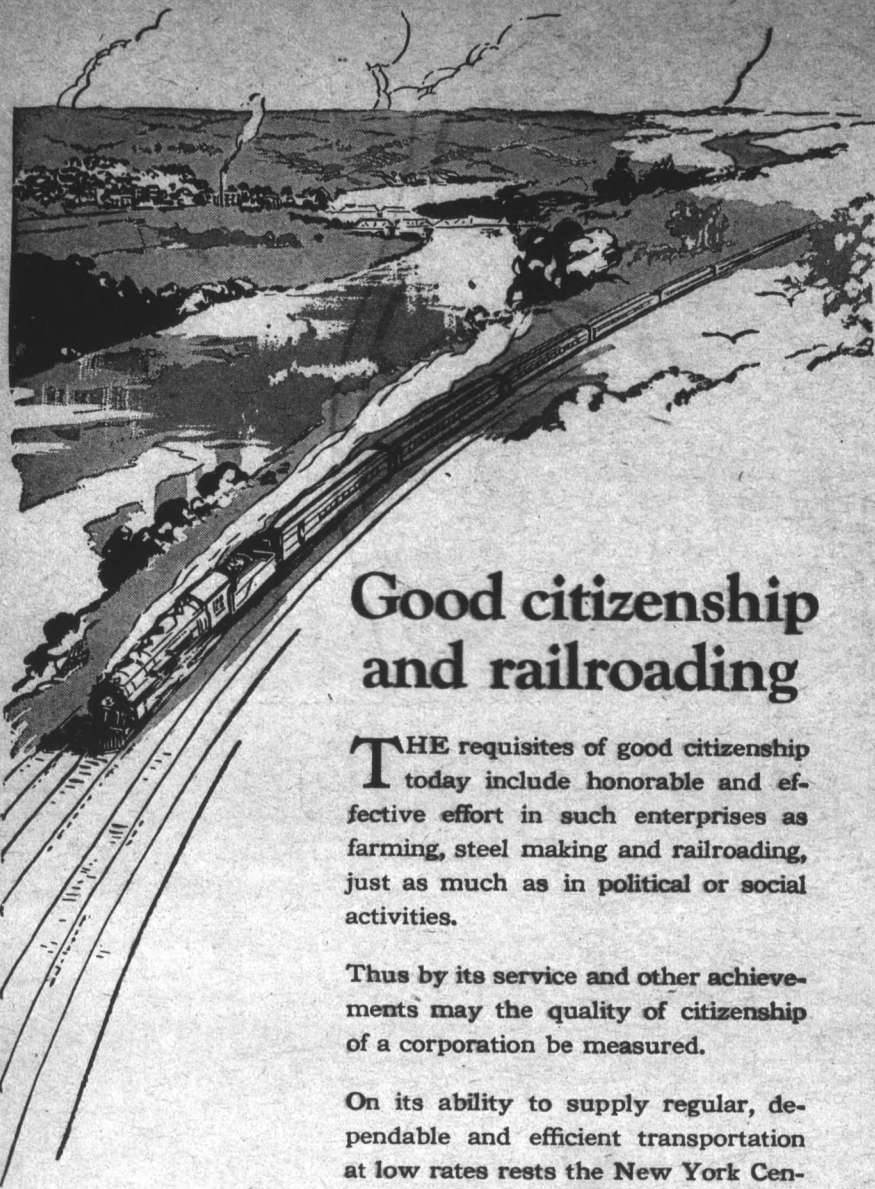
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SUITS**

## Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, 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.)

### The State Fair

**O**NE hundred sixty feet wide and two hundred forty feet long. It hardly seems possible a building like this could be constructed in just sixty days. Think of the roof alone being built in such a brief time, not to mention the rest of the structure. All steel, cement and tile—not a roof support anywhere other than the side walls. Surely a masterpiece of skill and speed.



L. W. MEEKS

Similar expressions were many as people entered the wonderful new Agricultural Building at the Michigan State Fair. Said to be the finest one of its kind in the world. "Surely a monument to Michigan Agriculture" some one said. Yes, perhaps it is a monument but that is no sign Michigan agriculture is dead! Anyone visiting the Fair would realize Michigan agriculture was very much alive, and such a building will be an inspiration to Michigan agriculturists. In fact, all the buildings on the ground are the last word in their line, and any farmer visiting the fair can be forgiven if, for once in his life he feels a little too big for his hat!

A few booths were allowed in the new Agricultural Building and here it was the M. B. F. held forth. Wonderful orchestra music filled the vast hall and was seemingly hard to locate. But who comes here? Why, it is L. Whitney Watkins. There is President Butterfield of the Michigan State College, and that venerable old man is Mr. I. H. Butterfield, the father of Pres. Butterfield. Mrs. Dora Stockman is also present. They have come to dedicate this building. To the strains of "America" played by the now visible orchestra, as palms and flowers are pushed aside, and with fitting remarks and ceremony, the great building was given over to the farmers of Michigan.

### "The Impossible"

It would be almost like achieving the impossible to have a State Fair that was entirely agricultural but the Michigan State Fair comes as near to it as any, and if manufacturers for other industrial lines want to take advantage of a State Fair crowd to show their products, why not let them? But you will notice the State Fair buildings are occupied only by those of interest to farmers. I sometimes think I would broaden out the annual affair, and call it the "Michigan State Agricultural and Industrial Exposition." Located in Detroit, the most talked of industrial city of the world, it could and would develop into an enterprise of vast importance, and yet not detract from the agricultural standpoint.

### Couldn't Help But Wonder

A farmer visiting Detroit is impressed by the fact that real estate dealers are a very numerous and progressive bunch, and even if his farm be a hundred miles from the famous City Hall (Detroit's center), he will wonder how long it will be before some realtor will be giving him a fancy price for it and plot it

into city lots, advertising gas, electricity, sewers and hourly bus service. The road we traveled was probably similar to all others leading into the city and the first farm home was twenty miles out. Evidently, from there in, the farms have all been bought and most of them plotted, some trees set out, a few cement walks constructed. Many signs, telling of the wonderful opportunity "this section" offers, greet your eyes, and at once one begins to speculate in his mind, just how long it will be before homes are built on all these lots. Nearer the city, signs, announce that "All the lots are sold." It doesn't say how many of those purchasing the lots intend to build on them. But from conversation with some of these buyers, it would seem that a large percentage have bought, simply to hold for a higher price. Many fortunes have been made in Detroit real estate, and to the writer it looks almost as if a good thing had almost been overdone.

### Pleasant Task

If picking large, yellow, red cheeked peaches from trees one has set out and cared for, is not about the pleasantest task on the farm, please tell me what is.

The writer has just gathered five bushels from three medium sized trees, and, as many were just a little hard, they are left for a day or two longer. The wife says four or five bushels are plenty to have to can at one time any way, thank you, especially when the stove is in use boiling grape jelly and tomato catsup! We farmers talk of our rush season, and how we have to jump from one job to another as the work piles up, but I am here to announce to the world the good farmer's wife has her rush season too, and if Broadscope Farm is as good a barometer as I think it is, their rush season is on! And they seem to like it! Seems there is a satisfaction in carrying canned fruits and vegetables down cellar, and looking at them as they shine from the shelves, row upon row. And, what's that? "I'll dry what I can't can." Well, all right, nothing nicer than dried peaches made into a pie. Then too it seems there is a satisfaction in telling "how many quarts I have canned and how many I had left over from last year."

If I were a nursery agent, I think I should try and call on every farmer in my territory this coming week. Every farmer who has peach trees would want more, and those without them would surely order some.

"What's the use setting out peach trees? They'll all die and the money is thrown away," said one man to me when I was planting the trees, which I have just relieved of their load of fruit.

Well, it must be admitted, many trees do die, and in nine cases out of ten it is because they were just stuck in the ground and not given any other attention.

Plant them where they may be cultivated, and treat them something like you would a pal, and in a year or two you will have to spend some more money. Not for more trees, but for more fruit jars and preserving kettles! And the satisfaction if it could be cashed in, would more than pay for trees, cans, and all. To the uninitiated I extend a call to try it.



A FINE BUNCH OF "MORTGAGE LIFTERS"

This is R. M. Butler, of Eckford, Calhoun county, feeding his big type Poland Chinas.



## FRUIT and ORCHARD

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER

(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 letter by early mail.)

## COLOR, COLOR, WHO'S GOT THE COLOR?

WHEN the apple harvest time rolls 'round many a fruit man wishes his apples had a little more color, because color sells apples. How can we get the color? Where is the magic rouge-pot that



Herbert Nafziger

puts red cheeks on the king of fruits?

One thing seems certain; color can not be applied in the form of fertilizer. The once popular idea that, that applications of potash would put color on the apple crop is now almost universally rejected.

One answer to the color question has been "leave 'em in sod." Leaving the trees in sod will no doubt increase the color of the fruit, but in most cases it will do so at the expense of small crops, small fruit, and irregular bearing.

The apple's magic rouge-pot is the sun. The combination of bright sunny days and cool nights is an ideal condition for the creation of red color on apples. Sunlight however can do no good if it does not reach the fruit. Trees which are making a heavy late growth will seldom bear well colored fruit because the growing foliage will shade the fruit and prevent the sun from getting in its work. Here are a few colorful rules for colorless apple growers. 1. Trees should be far enough apart in the orchard so they will not shade each other. 2. The tops of the trees should be kept thinned by proper pruning, to allow the sun's light to filter through the tree. 3. Cultivation and fertilization should be attended to early in the season. Stop all cultivation in about midsummer so as to allow the tree to ripen its wood and to prevent a late growth of the foliage. In a dry season cultivation can be prolonged a trifle while during a wet season it is best to stop cultivation earlier than common. If fertilizers are used they should be applied very early in the spring and should be a quickly available kind so that its effects will have disappeared by the time cultivation is stopped.

It has often been noted that apples grown on light soils are apt to color more readily than those grown on dark loamy soils. The reason for this is simple. The light soils dry out during the summer and foliage growth is stopped. The dark loamy soils, being more retentive of moisture, cause the foliage growth to continue later in the season, thus shading the fruit and causing poor color.

Cultivation should be stopped earlier in orchards growing in heavy soil than those growing in light soil. The lighter types of soils are perhaps more desirable from a color standpoint, because in these soils, tree growth can be more easily checked by stoppage of cultivation and the sowing of a cover crop. In years when rainfall is plentiful it is sometimes a difficult matter to check the trees at the proper time in heavy loamy soil.

## CONCORD GRAPES ARE LATE

THE concord grape crop is abnormally late this year. Growers are hoping for warm days and freedom from early frost, so the leaves can ripen the fruit and give it the proper sugar content. Grapes cannot ripen when the leaves are killed.

## SPOTS ON CANES

We set out about 100 blackcap plants three years ago. I tried to keep them clean and trimmed and this year we had a nice lot of berries. When I went to trim out the old cane, I found the new canes had little spots on them and at the crown of old canes is a growth they call crown gall. Do you think the new cane is diseased too? What is the

(Continued on page 19)



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rich, lasting beauty. . . . Too, it embodies every advanced feature, such as new tilting-beam headlamps, with convenient foot-control to make driving safer; mechanical Four-Wheel Brakes; air cleaner; oil filter; full-pressure oiling; and the Harmonic Balancer, which eliminates torsional vibration in the crankshaft. . . . See it and prove to your own satisfaction that it is unrivalled for strenuous country use.

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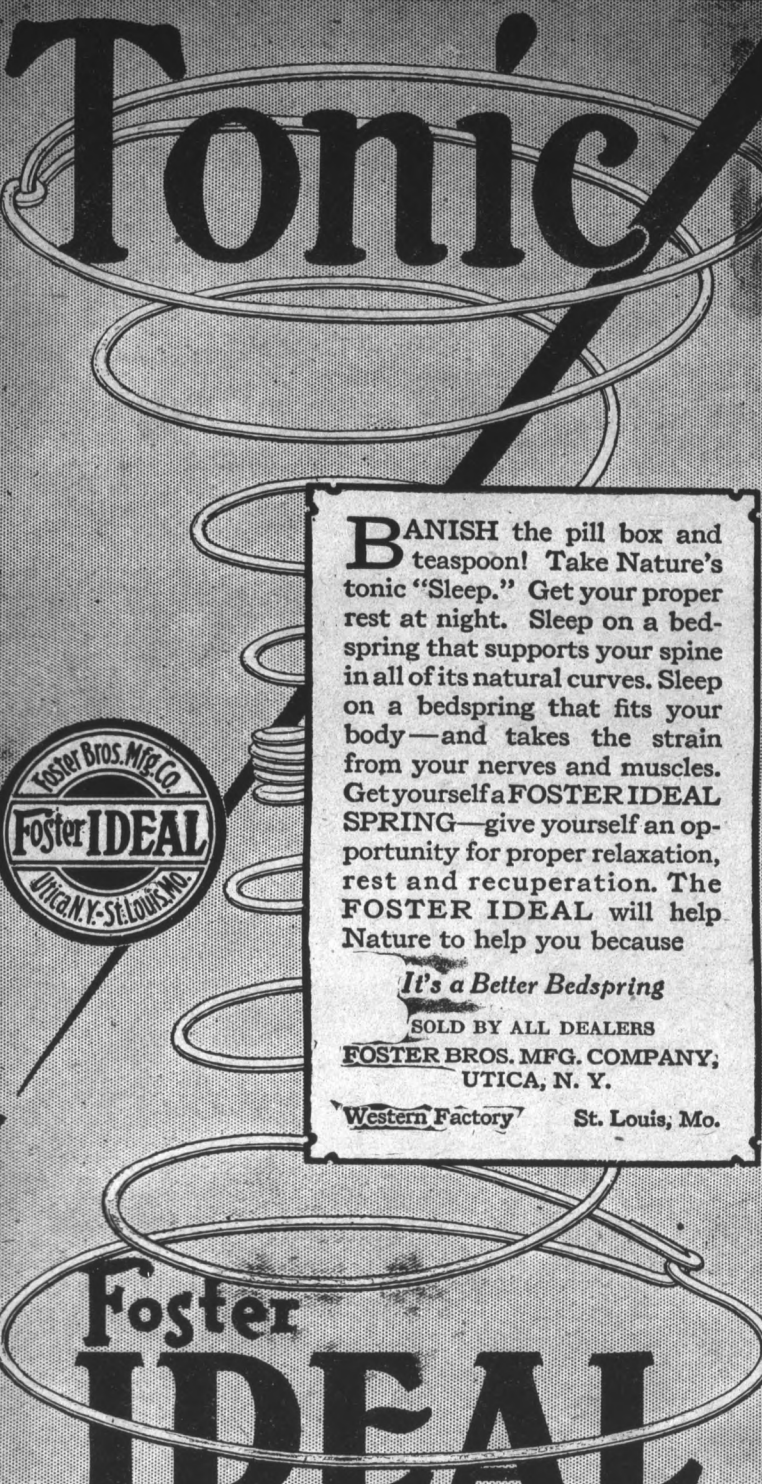
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## HOMESTEAD COUNTRY N. GREGORY

### OUR STORY TO DATE

**T**HE 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. Next, they discover that if they are to have their grain threshed they will have to buy an interest in the threshing rig, and they are again opposed by Kord. They finally get this straightened out, and then learn that Kord has jumped their claim on a large piece of government land.

(Continued from Sept. 25th issue.)

### PART SIX The Showdown

**T**O say the boys were stupefied by Mort's statement would be putting it mildly. They were paralyzed. Terry recovered his poise first.

"For outright, downright meanness that fellow takes the candied cake!" he exclaimed.

"Ought to've been shot long time ago," agreed Mort, "and for one, I'm in for a shootin' party any time."

"Make bad matters worse," said Mr. Muir. "We'll have to fight him legally."

"Legally!" snorted Mort. "You can't win a case like that in a million years. Possession in a case like this is a lead pipe cinch."

"Well, we can do without the land if we have to. There is four hundred acres in this place. That ought to be enough."

"But we lose the water right!" exclaimed Mort. "Without water you can't grow enough hay to feed an undersized Jenny."

"What's to be done, then?" said Doug.

"We're going to thresh that grain first, that's what's going to be done," declared Terry. "Then we'll see about the land."

"Separator's all set ready to go," Mort informed him.

"We'll make her hum tomorrow," said Doug. "That engine will pull anything."

With the exception of Kord every man was on hand next morning.

Doug had the engine set, belt up and ready to go before daylight. The Wildcat spun that little twenty-four inch cylinder like a toy and more grain went thru it that day than in any day perhaps in its history.

Over six thousand bushels—that's threshing grain for a twenty-four inch cylinder, if anybody should ask you. They finished next day at two o'clock. The grain tally told them they only lacked seventeen bushels of having a round ten thousand bushels.

"That's done," said Terry, with a sigh of relief. Doug ran out and threw off the belt.

"And there she sets until next year," he said.

At the late dinner Mary seemed to burst with news of importance.

"How long," she asked, "will a sign like Kord put on that land hold it?"

"Sixty days," replied Mort.

"Then it expired yesterday," she replied. "I went up there this morning and read it."

"Then we'll put up one of our own," said Terry, "and if Kord ever steps on it again I'll shoot him dead as a door nail sure as he is a red-headed hound."

"Look here!" Mary spread the local paper on the table. "Here is some land opened for entry in the White River National forest."

"Let me see that," said Mort, and read the location. "That's it, boys; you'd better get to town and file. If Kord has seen the paper, and he's probably been looking for this notice, he's on his way now."

As Terry and Doug prepared to mount, Mr. Muir came out and handed Terry a thin envelope.

"Notice from the bank," he said, "that payment on the place is due tomorrow."

Terry caught his breath as he took it, remembering Anderson's warning the day they arrived.

"See if you can put it off a few weeks," said Mr. Muir, "until we can dispose of the grain. Here's a statement that gives you power of attorney for me."

"Do the best I can," said Terry, and read the notice. "Must be met," was written across the bottom.

As they approached Kord's ranch, a rider came out and sped down the trail at a dead run.

"That's Kord," exclaimed Doug. "He's seen that notice, too. Let's go!"

"Take it easy," cautioned Terry. "It's a long thirty-five miles to town. We'll trail him until we get within a mile or so of town; then we'll see who has the fastest horse."

So they trailed Kord all the way over. Just before entering town, there was a mile or two of level road. When they reached it, Terry said; "Let's go!" and sunk his spurs.

Blutch had been resting for several days and was fresh. He snorted and stretched out to run. Behind pounded Doug.

Kord saw them coming and began plying both quirt and spur. But they drew up and passed him easily, continuing on to the courthouse, where they learned that the office was closed until eight o'clock the next day.

"It's supper-time," announced Doug. "Let's get something to eat and a bed. We'll be first in the morning if we have to tie that feller up."

After a meal at the town eating house, they secured a room at the hotel and were preparing for bed when they heard steps ascending the stairs.

Doug threw the door wide in response to a knock, and a heavy set, heavily moustached man stepped inside. On his breast shone a star. Behind him followed Kord.

"This them?" asked the officer.

"It's them," said Kord.

"You're under arrest," said the officer.

"What for?" demanded Doug, beligerently, seeing the plot in a moment.

"Killing big game without license."

"How do you know we haven't a license?" asked Terry.

"The records would show it if you had any."

"I suppose this low-down dog furnishes the evidence?" Doug's voice vibrated with anger and his finger shook as he pointed to Kord.

"Nobody else. Come along. Jail's only two blocks down."

"You can't put us in jail!" said Terry, aghast.

"Can't huh? I put a whole lot bigger and a whole lot better men than you in jail, kid."

"Take us before the judge!" demanded Doug. "We can pay the fine."

"Judge's in bed. He don't get up till nine o'clock in the morning. You can see him then. Come ahead." The officer took an arm of each and propelled them toward the door.

The boys didn't recover their faculties until a barred door clanged behind them.

"Now what do you think of this!" Terry spoke wildly.

(Continued in October 23rd issue)

## WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



FOREST HILL FARM

The farm home of Mr. and Mrs. John Trumbull, of Maple City, Leelanau county. They have lived here for sixty-one years.





## Uncondemned

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David E. 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.)

**TEXT:** "There is therefore no commendation to them that are in Christ Jesus; who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit." Romans 8:1.

**T**HIS is the — church. Mr. — is a trustee. One day a week he worships here. Seven days a week he protects the brothel keepers and gamblers." These words with the picture of a popular church, appeared in a yesterday's city daily. The trustee has for long been a prominent churchman and professed believer in Jesus Christ. Is he in Christ Jesus and therefore uncondemned?

The Christian world has been shocked by an excessive and corrupting use of money in Pennsylvania's recent primary elections. Distinguished churchmen were directly involved. Will these men go uncondemned? But suppose they continue going to church, as they will do, and avail themselves of church sacraments; will that help any? Will it give them standing with Christ? Here one hears the condemnatory words of the prophets on the unsocial leaders of Judah, and the same "who come and stand before me in this house, which is called by my name, and say, We are delivered that we may do all these abominations." "When ye spread forth your hands I will hide mine eyes from you; yea, when ye make many prayers I will not hear." The old prophets are pleading for a moral awakening; for the presence of God in the affairs of the state. This was plain righteousness then. Is it yet? What we want to know is, Is righteousness something real and positive, or something solely imputed? Does it minimize or maximize good works? Is it a state of essential goodness and imparted from within, or just imputed from without?

"Who walk not after the flesh." These words are left out of later revisions, but we shall leave them stand as in the old version. These, with verse two, fill up the meaning of the "in Christ Jesus" of our text. They make plain that justification is not conferred upon one without certain moral essentials in one's character. Good works do injure the theory of a gratuitous imputation, but they are essential in a practical Christianity. This type of faith is here described negatively in "Who walk not after the flesh."

In the seventh chapter of Romans, Paul reminds us of a law that imperils life and puts one under bondage to sin. He speaks out of personal experience. He had found that this law of sin was so overpowering as to cheat him out of his highest aspirations and to hold him captive in a region of death.

This law has its social expression everywhere. Canton, Ohio, may be looked upon as a conspicuous instance. The underworld of our cities is a realm where reigns the fleshly law of lust and greed. The dance of life goes on until the victims fall in shame and death. This walking after the flesh has a way of showing itself in business which is yet run on the basis of beat or get beat. It breaks out in politics and government so as to corrupt some of the most sacred traditions of American democracy. All group and personal expressions in evil but indicate the iron dominion under which all men are struggling, a dominion which promises fair and splendid things but which slays in the end, Believers, who live after the flesh, are not uncondemned. They presume too much on the merit of love of Christ.

"But after the spirit." "But if any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his." This is a way of deliverance discovered by the apostle himself. A divine energy had entered his life which had nullified the law of sin and freed him from its power of control and death. Until he had met Christ, the only religion he had known was one of keeping rules and ordinances. This was so inadequate that he cries out in pain,

"Wretched man that I am who shall deliver me out of the body of this death?"

"It is the spirit that giveth life." These words of Christ came to be so true to Paul at all times and in all circumstances that he lays down the law, "For the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus made me free from the law of sin and death." But this is yet such a hard saying to many of us that we violate the principle without any sensation of pain or loss. A blind fidelity to sacraments and churchly correctness is the opiate that is stupefying many. In our chapter Paul argues, "If God is for us, who is against us?" This is obviously true. But it must be

understood in the light of the Christ's teaching and of Paul's other statement that we have life "thru his spirit that dwelleth in us." God cannot be for us if he is not in us. No mere sacramental religion; no mere getting hold of the horns of the altar, will save. Christ's righteousness is imparted unto us only when it is inworked in us.

And it is inworked thru faith. This is a mystical communion set up that charges life with LIFE and spirit with SPIRIT. The inevitable end of faith is, that the soul that is in Christ shall triumphantly live. The sap must be in the plant to grow and develop it. This is a parable. Christ in us releases life and power that otherwise would be dead.

But this demands a growing and progressive faith. Christianity knows of no such thing as a static faith, a back-pew religion. It gets folks up in front where the altar fires are hottest. Christ cannot baptize you with fire until you get where it is. Yes, this will hurt some. The Christian life is not without pain. But the world hounded Christ day-by-day until her sin-fleets nailed him to "The old rugged Cross," Christ in you will

give you growing pains. But you cannot attain to perfection without growth. This calls for continuous faith and effort. "I press on if so be that I may lay hold on that for which also I was laid hold of by Christ Jesus."

So, our text defines the source from which life is imparted, rather more than imputed. And this impartation of life will lead us on in the ways of practical morality and social righteousness. This is to be Christ Jesus and therefore uncondemned.

### BIBLE THOUGHTS

**CAST AWAY** from you all your transgressions; whereby ye have transgressed: and make you a new heart and a new spirit: for why will ye die, O house of Israel? For I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, saith the Lord God: wherefore turn yourself and live ye. —Ezekiel 18:31, 32.

**PURE RELIGION** and undefiled before God and the Father is this. To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world. —James 1:27.

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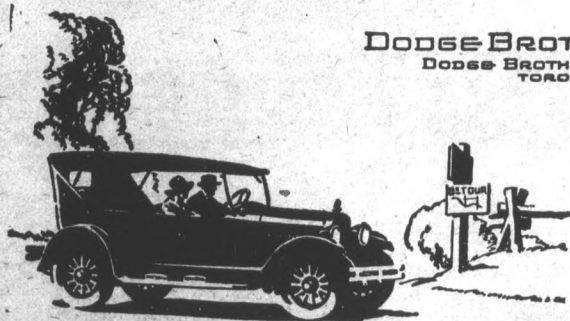
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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1926

Edited and Published by  
**THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.**  
GEORGE M. SLOCUM, President  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

DETROIT OFFICE—2-144 General Motors Building  
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by  
The Stockman-Business Farmer Trio.  
Member of Agricultural Publishers Association  
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

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## TAKE A SHORT COURSE

**M**ONDAY, October 25th, has been set as the opening date of short courses at Michigan State College. The General Agricultural courses, first and second year, begin on that day to continue through to March 4th. Most of the courses begin on January 3rd.

Many of our readers are making plans to take short course work this fall. Some of them will take one of the sixteen-week courses beginning this month, others will take shorter courses of from one to ten weeks during the first three months of 1927, but regardless of which ones they take they will profit and return to the farm a little better equipped to make their farming operations pay than they were before.

The average young farmer who is unable to attend the regular courses at M. S. C. cannot make a better investment of his time and money, one that will pay greater dividends, than taking these short courses. There are several of them of interest to any general farmer and one or more can be taken up during the season, according to the time and money he can spend. Then the next year he can take others, and so on for several years, until he has taken all he cares to.

To progress one must keep abreast of the times, regardless of what his business may be. Methods that were profitable a few years ago are entirely out of date today. Young men, take advantage of such opportunities to progress.

## FEDERAL BEAN GRADES

**W**E understand many of the bean jobbers of the state were somewhat surprised with the U. S. standards of beans, made effective September 1st. In opposing the federal grades idea last spring one of their arguments was that they would not be able to buy from the farmer and be certain of grading the beans properly, also there was much concern apparently over the cost to growers.

A study of the grades recently made public reveals the fact that they are broader and more lenient than the grades of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n. The Association grades number four, Choice Hand Picked, Prime Hand Picked, Fancy Screened, and Choice Screened. Choice Hand Picked, must be "bright, sound, dry, well screened, and must not contain more than one and one-half per cent of discolored or split beans and not more than seven per cent of large or medium beans." Prime Hand Picked, must be "fairly good average color of crop year, sound, dry, well screened, and must not contain more than 3 per cent of discolored and split beans and not more than 10 per cent of large or medium beans." Fancy screened is defined as "bright, sound, dry, well screened, and must not contain more than 3 per cent discolored beans, splits or foreign substances and not more than 10 per cent of medium beans." Choice Screened, must be of fairly good average color of crop year, dry, well screened, not containing more than 5 per cent of discolored beans, splits or foreign substances and not over 10 per cent of medium beans.

There are also four of the federal grades for pea beans but they are very simple: No. 1, must be well screened and of good natural color and appearance, containing not more than 1.5 per

cent of "splits, damage, other beans, and foreign material." No. 2, must also be well screened but may be slightly off color, containing not over 3 per cent of "splits, damage, other beans, and foreign material." Grade No. 3, may be dull or of poor color, containing not more than 5 per cent of "splits, damage, other beans, and foreign material." The fourth grade is known as "Sample Grade" and is for beans which do not meet the requirements for any of the numerical grades or "which contain over 17 per cent moisture, or have any commercial objectionable odor, or are heating, or weevily, or otherwise of distinctly low quality."

The term "hand picked" which has caused so much contention is not mentioned in the federal grades you will notice. Jobbers have laid much stress on "hand picked" beans, declaring that this grade is accepted by the trade as the best, and with the adoption of federal grades it would be necessary to educate the trade regarding them. If the Association's grades were lived up to in every way perhaps there would be no need for federal grades, but it has been stated that many cars are misrepresented, being shipped as choice hand picked when they are only machine picked. Buyers commence to discount the "hand picked" feature once they know of such a deal.

We fought for federal grades because we believed in them, we believed that every bean grower would be better satisfied to have a disinterested party determine the quality of his beans, which in turn helps determine the value, rather than leave the whole matter in the hands of the buyer, and we are glad that they are now established. But we doubt if they ever are used to any extent in the state unless the growers demand them, or they are made compulsory. Certainly the jobbers appear to take a biased view of the matter, but one thing is sure, they will have to figure out a new argument as their old one will no longer be of value.

## FIGHT THE CORN BORER

**W**E wish that our readers might have gone through the corn growing section of Kent and Essex counties of Ontario, Canada, with us on the 24th of last month. Then they would have fully realized what the European corn borer will do once it gets well started.

The most heavily infested section of Michigan averages less than two borers to the stalk, while over in Canada they average from ten to forty-five to the stalk and in many fields all of the ears are infested. Some fields were of no value whatever, the corn being so far gone that there was nothing of value left to even make silage. They are turning to other crops which include grapes, grain, tobacco and sugar beets, but that is not

## MORE LETTERS ON ROADSIDE MARKET WANTED

**F**OLKS, if you haven't entered our roadside market contest there is still a chance. We announced the closing date as October 1st and we intended closing the contest on that day but it has been suggested that this is too early as many will not be prepared to send in their story until they close their market for the year, so we have extended the time until November 1st. Before that time most of the roadside markets will be closed and the owners will know the figures on the costs and profits for the past year. Also they will have more time from now on to prepare a letter on the matter.

We have received several letters and pictures so far, but it has been a busy fall and there are many who could not get the time to enter who will welcome this extension of time.

Tell us all about how you operate your roadside market. If you have made a real success of it explain the reasons for your success. What do you find the public most interested in? What did your stand cost and how much does it cost you to operate? What are your total sales for a year, and how much of this is profit? How many months out of the year do you keep the stand open? Do you find that many of your buyers become steady customers? These questions will give you a fair idea of what we want and you write anything else that you believe will interest the other fellow. Pass along your ideas to him and he will pass along his to you.

For the best letter received not later than November 1st we will pay \$5.00; for the second best \$3.00; and the third best \$2.00. Also we will pay \$1.00 each for all additional letters that we receive and print on the subject. Of course the story would not be complete without a picture of the roadside market so we will allow you 50 cents extra for a picture. Just a kodak picture of your market will do if you have nothing better, and send it in with your letter.

stopping the spread of the borer. If we did not grow one stalk of corn in Michigan we would still have the borer with us. It would thrive on certain weeds and other plants, including the tops of sugar beets, so we must put up an active fight.

Observe the regulations issued by the state, as published in this issue. If you are living in the quarantined area do all you can to prevent its spread into new territory and cooperate with the authorities. If you are outside the area under quarantine be on the lookout for signs of the borer in your territory and report them as soon as they appear.

## WAR ON THE CHICKEN THIEVES

**O**UR announcement, made in the last issue, that we had declared war on the chicken thief has met with hearty reception from our readers, and we feel sure that with your help we can make Michigan an extremely unpopular state for him to work in.

One thousand dollars, to be given out in rewards of \$50.00 each to persons furnishing evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of persons guilty of stealing poultry that is the sole property of paid-up subscribers to THE BUSINESS FARMER, has been set aside by us in our war on chicken coop raiders, and we are anxiously looking forward to paying the first reward.

We will appreciate your writing us about conditions in your locality at present.

## FORD'S FIVE-DAY WEEK

**A**FTER a trial covering a couple of months Henry Ford has announced a 5-day week for his factories. There will be no more work in the Ford plants on Saturday and Sunday, but workers are to receive the same amount of money for the five days of work that they did for six full days, we understand. Discussing it he said, "Shorter hours and higher pressure production pays for the increased demand will bring improved methods."

There is no doubt but Mr. Ford will profit from his decision, but we wonder if he considered seriously the effect the announcement might have on the general public. Naturally one of the first thoughts that came to the mind of the average worker in a factory where he was employed full six days was, "I'll quit and try to get in at Ford's," or "Why can't our boss do that?" That is the beginning of a dissatisfied feeling with his present job, because all of us enjoy leisure and we envy the other fellow his job if he has more time to himself than we do. This dissatisfaction spreads until there is general unrest, and eventually other factories may have to follow Mr. Ford's example to keep labor contented. But what about the farmer who averages at least seven or more eight-hour days each week at his factory trying to make it pay? A five-day week, eight hours a day, looks mighty good to him compared to the hours put in on the farm, so he could hardly be blamed for becoming discontented and looking longingly cityward. Young men are hard to keep on the farm under present conditions, but with a universal five-day week we are inclined to think that for a time some folks would go hungry, but those who remained on the farm would reap their reward in prices that would soar to heights never reached before.

## GOING CRAZY ON THE FARM

**O**NE often hears a resident of the city remark, "Oh, I'd go crazy if I had to live on a farm." Many of them seem to think that the rate of insanity among farm folks must be higher than among people in other occupations. To these folks figures showing the result of a census taken in 1923 by the Department of Commerce of the patients in hospitals for mental disease will be a surprise. The census revealed that the number of insane per 100,000 population was 78.8 in urban districts and only 41.1 in rural districts. For males the rate in urban districts was 89.6 against 46.4 in rural districts. For females the rate was 67.8 in the urban and 35.5 in the rural territory. We are all a little crazy, they say, but facts indicate that farm folks have a smaller chance of getting into an asylum than the city men and women.

## COMING EVENTS

October 6-13.—National Dairy Show, State Fair Grounds, Detroit, Mich.  
October 28-30.—Western Michigan Potato Show, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
November 3-5.—Top O' Michigan Potato Show, Gaylord, 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.



## *First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds*

THE BONANZA OIL & GAS CO. INC.

HAY! HAY! YOU'RE ONE OF THEM BOULGERS YOU HEY? THEY'S BEEN 'BOUT 25 OF 'EM UP HERE 'T DASH THEM. CROOKS MOVED OUT ALL THERE. DUNNELL PLUMPTURE AN' BEAT IT A WEEK. AGON, YOU BE STUNG, YOUNG FELLER, IF YA GOT ANY OF THAT STICK.

THE AWAKENING AFTER THE 6 MONTHS' DREAMS OF PALACES, AUTOMOBILES AND STEAM YACHTS

E. S. Rosten

## DARK INDEED!

## The Collection Box

Total number of claims settled	2379
Amount secured	\$27,250.43

-C

*The Michigan*  
**BUSINESS FARMER**





## Detroit's Newest Hotel The Savoy

Convenient—  
Comfortable—  
Reasonable—

Opening on or about Sept. 15th

Containing 750 rooms with baths situated just six short blocks north of Grand Circus Park on Woodward at Adelaide, Detroit's newest high-class hotel, the Savoy, opens on or about September the 15th.

The cuisine of the Savoy will be unsurpassed. Club breakfasts, table d'hôte luncheons and dinners and a la carte service at all hours will be offered in the main restaurant, (Bohemian Room) while a 60-chair Coffee Shop and a Food Shop will afford supplementary service and private dining rooms also will be available.

During dinner each evening an excellent orchestra will supply music for dancing and there will be nightly supper dances, at which a nominal cover charge only will be assessed.

Other outstanding features of the Savoy will be the 20-chair Barber Shop and the 18-Booth Beauty Salon—the walled-in Garden Court—the International Suites (each decorated in the national style of some foreign country)—the Emergency Hospital—the Florist's Shop—the Humidor—and the Gift Shop.

The advantages of the Savoy are many and varied, yet the rates are astonishingly low, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day, with suites and sample rooms from \$5.00 to \$12.00. Make reservations now for your next trip to Detroit.

A. B. Riley,  
Managing Director

**SAVOY**  
Hotel  
Detroit

## The Farm Home A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

**DEAR FOLKS:** The 31st day of October is really the forerunner of the winter holidays and we have devoted considerable space in this issue to the occasion.

Even if a regular party is not planned, our boys and girls are always glad to invite just a friend or two to spend the evening and share some special cake or sweets with them.

It is only the natural call for companionship and if they find it agreeable to Mother and Dad to bring their friends home we need not worry. Just make them welcome and they will come again.

A dear old uncle of mine once told a neighbor that he would rather raise boys than grass, when the neighbor criticized him for allowing the children to ruin his lawn.

So if we would keep our children fine and true we must help and teach them to enjoy the home. If we strive to enjoy their friends they will see that they measure up to the standard.

So while we may not be keen about a witch costume for ourselves, let's prepare the "cats" and not fuss about the litter of the Hallowe'en festival.

*Your Friend,  
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

### THE HALLOWE'EN PARTY

**Y**OU ask, what is new for Hallowe'en? Well, ever since last October we have been on the look-out for good ideas to help you plan this Hallowe'en party and we hope you will not be disappointed.

This night when the ghosts and spirits are stealing around and lingering at their old places, when mischievous elves and gnomes are playing their mysterious games on the visible and invisible world. Hallowe'en the oldest relic from pagan times, who was the effector of these? No one knows and no one can tell.

From tradition we know that human safety and protection on this night is only obtained by burning those marauding phantoms, and this, in olden days, and in many places today, is done by building bonfires.

Fuel for the bonfire was gathered months before Hallowe'en. In the old countries of Europe, wood was carried to the highest hill or mountain nearby, to frighten the spirits away if they had not already arrived, while if they had arrived at the time of burning of the bonfire, it meant destruction to them.

That the children were not safe from an old rhyme from "Tales from Scotland," which translated from the old Gaelic runs:

"Hallowe'en will come, will come;  
Witchcraft will be set a-going;  
Fairies will be at full speed,  
Running free in every pass,  
Avoid the road, children, children."

What in the old days, was the real belief, is today, a game with us. To walk into the house backward that no evil spirit could mark your face, and many other little customs from superstitious times are entertaining games which are much sought for.

Mystery is the key-note of success which may be carried out thru the evening's entertainment. The following verse will make an attractive invitation printed on a square of white cardboard, with a gummed sticker of a spooky ghost, at the center top. These stickers may be purchased at any art or department store.

"The ghost will bid you welcome  
At the hour of eight  
Ring the bell three times  
And don't be late,  
Come masked and if in witch-craft  
You believe—  
Fun will await you on Hallowe'en eve.  
Address.  
Date.

The guests should be received at the door by a grotesque ghost, who holds out a kid glove filled with wet sand or sawdust. The ghost never utters a word, only opens the door and the hostess does the welcoming.

Black and orange are the colors long ago decided upon for this occasion, and there are so many clever and beautiful things designed by the paper manufacturers that the decorations for both rooms and table are not difficult to arrange. Never overlook the branches of autumn's leaves, corn stalks, and real pumpkins when it is possible to provide them. This is one occasion when we have it all over our city friends, or it is seldom convenient for them to obtain the real Hallowe'en decorations.

If you are fortunate enough to possess an archway or double door, get two rolls of crepe paper with suitable design, using for portieres. Then borrow or sew a ball of black carpet rags and make a big spider web over one side of the door, and suspend a large black paper spider on a thread. You will want many black cats, owls, witches and bats but if you get a few of each for a pattern and buy the sheets of black card board you can soon cut out as many as you wish. This is a splendid chance to develop your originality; put up the streamers of yellow paper wherever they will look best. A few black cats and autumn leaves may be pinned on the streamers.

The presiding spirit at a Hallowe'en revel is the witch. The costumes may be made of paper cambric or of crepe paper, using an ordinary underslip for the foundation of the paper gown, without spoiling it in the least. After the party is over simply rip the paper ruffles off. Of course the ghost plays an important part, also, as well as the gypsy so make your costume as wierd as possible.

### Table Decorations and Favors

Use orange and black table runners, alternating, and laid over a white cloth or paper cover. A ruffle of the two papers may be carried around the edge, and held at intervals with rosettes of the same. At each place may be a witch light, the candlestick made of black paper, and the candle of a thick stick of candy wrapped in paraffin paper with an orange paper flame. A bow of orange ribbon may tie the place card and a "fortune" to the handle of the candlestick.

There are many other Hallowe'en charms on sale at this season, which may be used, or again you may use your ingenuity, and fashion your own cups or boxes from the crepe paper, in which to serve candy, nuts or olives.

### Entertainment

The "Trouble Pot" may be distributed out in the yard if so desired or in the house. Have a pot hanging from three stakes with something to suggest fire underneath it. Have the pot full of little packages, and let a witch stir them around with a long stake. Let each one of the party come and pick their one package from the pot of trouble and let the witch keep on stirring troubles until the last package is gone. This is supposed to dispose of trouble for the next year.

If one does not hide the "fortunes" in the favors placed for each guest at the table as we earlier suggested, the following idea may be helpful. A hostess who is well acquainted with her guests can make up all kinds of funny prophecies, hitting good-naturedly at little fads and fancies. It is not necessary they should rhyme, but to assist her here are a few brief lines which can be used:

A romance awaits you, although it may tarry;  
It may be soon, but surely you will marry.

You're born to good fortune, indeed you are!

In foreign countries you'll travel far.

Wealth in abundance is coming to you,  
And with your riches much good you'll do.

I see! I see! Coming to thee  
A spouse and a house and kiddies three.

You'll travel fast and far in a handsome motor car,  
And some day in the movie world you'll feature as a star.

A best-seller novel you'll write some day,  
Get busy at once and don't delay.

No need have you to seek and roam,  
All happiness is here at home.

For fame and fortune you'll have to fight,  
Don't lose courage, 'twill end all right.

Light footed, light hearted and light in the head,  
But weighted by gold is the one you will wed.

A doctor or a nurse you'll be and gather in full many a fee:  
Appendix, tonsils, thyroids, too, will give you lots of work to do.

Out in the West where the skies are blue,  
You'll seek a fortune and find it, too.

If at first you don't succeed, just keep on trying harder,  
Some day you'll have all you need and plenty in the larder.

You will likely come before the public frequently, and will be a leader;  
Most likely in leaving a street car or crowded building.

You are of irritable disposition, and will do considerable stewing  
Over tough meat.

You have a very pleasing manner with you and can brighten things up wonderfully for your friends—especially silverware, providing you have a good kind of polish.

You'll love someone of the right sort, although in stature will be small, but, "Better to have loved a short than not to have loved a tall!"

Good luck will follow you through your life,  
And you will make a true and happy wife.

Here is one way these may be used, but if there are more guests the hostess will have to grind out a few more. The fortunes are each to be put in a small orange colored envelope, sealed and marked with a number from one up in black. Hang these with orange twine around the room. Need not hide them. Cut as many small sticks as there are envelopes, about the size of lead pencils. Sharpen one end, slightly split the other and insert a cat, bat or owl cut-out, and on this mark in white color numbers matching those on the envelopes. Have a pan of sand and in this set the sticks. The future seekers take hands and circle around the pan and when a whistle is blown stop and each take the stick that is nearest, then all must hunt up matching envelopes and fortunes.

Even the old cat may be called upon to furnish her part of the entertainment. Cut four pieces of paper three inches square. On each piece write the name of a good friend. Tie each piece of paper around the paws of a cat and let the cat go free. The cat will start to dance and the piece of paper that stays on the longest will be the truest friend.

There are always various games which are favorites in different communities which help to make a happy time, for all.

Menus and recipes for the Hallowe'en refreshments will be found in the regular recipe column.

### Personal Column

**Tomatoes Soured.**—I have kept THE BUSINESS FARMER for years and have paid ahead for my paper for five years. I would be very pleased if some of your readers could please help me. Last year I canned nearly two hundred quarts of some very nice choice tomatoes and during the winter over half of my tomatoes soured. They don't seem to be spoiled but simply are sour, fit for nothing. I do not know why they are sour as I used new rubbers and also new covers and they were sealed tight. If any of your



readers can help me find out what is the reason they are sour I will be very thankful.—Mrs. J. S., Twining, Michigan.

### —if you are well bred!

Street Courtesies (Continued).—9. Ladies do not chew gum, and gentlemen in the company of ladies do not smoke.

10. One need not let his manner toward young women in the street advertise the fact that she is his fiancée. The presumption is that the engagement has been announced to all entitled to know of it, and blazoning the fact by a proprietary manner or an ostentatious show of affection is very vulgar.

11. A man's arm is mustered into the service of courtesy in the street only when it is very necessary; and that, as a rule, is when "the going is bad". A man would naturally offer his arm to help a young girl convalescent ascend a flight of steps; but might not do so otherwise. Older people of either sex, if feeble, should always be offered a masculine arm, though care should be taken not to offend; the offer should be made in a tactful manner. Daytime procedure may vary, but at night a gentleman invariably offers his arm to the lady in his company.

12. The slang phrase advising those who speak too loudly in public "to hire a hall" is the outcome of the instinctive popular feeling that the street is a public place, and that no public place is the proper place to advertise one's individual personality. A quiet voice, unaffected mannerisms and the omission of proper names are indispensable to proper street conversation.

13. If a woman, through ignorance, is guilty of some little breach of street etiquette, a man's rudeness in correcting her is a thousand times worse than her offense.

14. A simple "Thank you", leavened with a smile, is a sufficient acknowledgment on the part of a woman for any little thoroughfare courtesies.

15. Always offer to escort a woman who seems at a loss, or a blind man, across the street. Tipping the hat and offering the arm with a "Permit me" or "May I Madam" will suffice to show your intention.

16. No woman speaking with two men in the street (or elsewhere, for that matter) should ask one to visit her and omit asking the other. To do so is unpardonably rude.

### Recipes

**Hallowe'en Menus.**—These menus for Hallowe'en may be used as given or made into other combinations. Gay stamped napkins should be supplied in plenty. No. 1.—Owl Nests, Fortune Sandwiches, Good Luck Cake, Wizard Fizz. No. 2.—Biscuit Bites, Doughnuts, Cheese, Pumpkin Puffs, Coffee. Ice cream served in orange jack-o-lanterns may be added to the above menus if desired.

**Fortune Sandwiches.**—Make four kinds of sandwiches—oblongs, triangles, squares and rounds. Use in one deviled ham or tongue; in another sardine paste; in a third, celery and chicken mixed with mayonnaise, and in the fourth a mixture of chopped dates, walnuts and cream cheese. Tie one of each in first waxed paper, then in a Hallowe'en napkin, using black and orange, and under this slip a little sealed envelope containing a brief fortune.

**Owl Nests.**—These are pastry patties filled with creamed chicken.

**Good-Luck Cake.**—Cover any preferred loaf or layer cake with orange icing. Make a border of marshmallows, outlining features on these with chocolate, and crown them with little fool's caps of black paper with orange plumes. Bake in the cake the usual Hallowe'en charms.

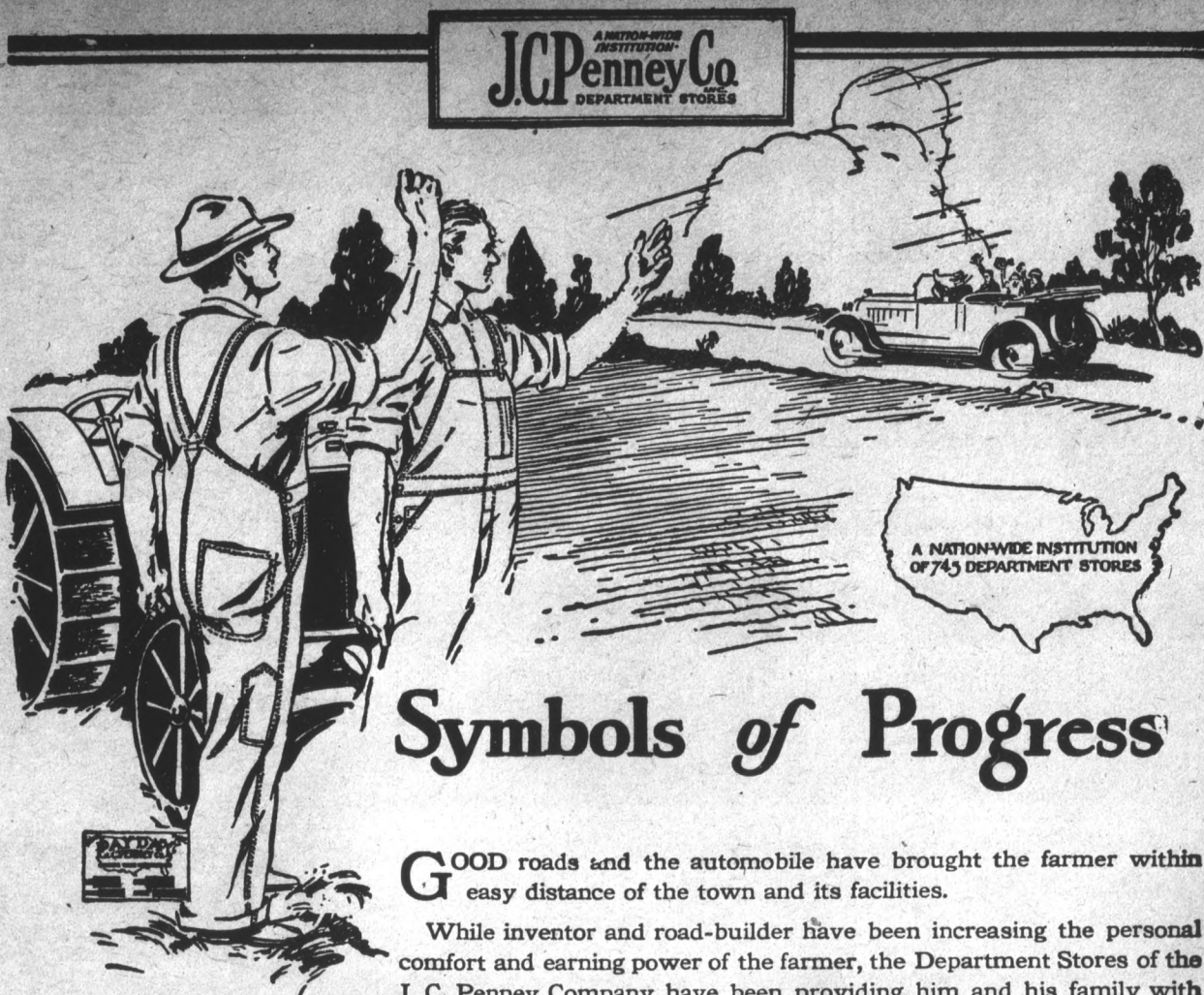
**Wizard Fizz.**—Prepare fruit juice as for Hallowe'en Fruit Cup. Partially fill tall glass with chopped ice, turn in one-third juice, the fill up with ginger ale, and in each part put two straws tied together with orange and black ribbon.

**Biscuit Bites.**—Make a rich dough, knead rather more than usual to get a smooth texture. Roll thin, shape with a small cutter. Butter one round and lay another on top. Brush top with melted butter. Bake a light brown. Cut thin boiled tongue and cooked chicken. Lift off biscuit tops and butter lightly, put in a combination layer of ham and chicken, replace top and fasten with a wooden toothpick by which "bites" may be held.

**Pumpkin Puffs.**—Make puff paste tart forms, fill with cooked pumpkin custard and lightly brown, or cover with a meringue and brown that. Serve cold in a frill of orange paper.

**Witch Salad.**—Chop medium fine by hand 1 cup each lean cooked ham, cooked chicken, celery, cold boiled potatoes and ½ cup sweet green pepper. Sprinkle with French dressing and chill for two hours. Cut off tops of red peppers, the sweet kind, scoop out inside, drop in boiling water for a minute, then turn upside down to drain and chill. Drain salad ingredients, mix with just enough mayonnaise to moisten, fill red peppers, set on a circle of red paper and cover each with a small witch cap of black paper.

When the dining room and kitchen china cupboards are back to back, a pass-way between saves many steps.



## Symbols of Progress

GOOD roads and the automobile have brought the farmer within easy distance of the town and its facilities.

While inventor and road-builder have been increasing the personal comfort and earning power of the farmer, the Department Stores of the J. C. Penney Company have been providing him and his family with shopping advantages unsurpassed even by the big city store.

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Make an engagement with yourself and family now to visit our store nearest you during our Farm Home Week—October 18th to 23rd.

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

### "Pay Day" Overalls

Union Made

The Union Label on every Overall and Jacket. Of 2.20 denim, extra strong stitching thru-out, cut extra full. The Overall has Suspender or regular Overall back—two hip, two side, watch and rule pockets—tacked to prevent ripping. Jackets, with engineers' cuffs. All sizes, including extra sizes. Our big Coast-to-Coast Value.

\$1.15

### Boys'

#### "Pay Day" Overalls

Strong, serviceable, well made, cut full, durable 2.20 denim. High back, two-seam legs, large front and back pockets—

to 9 yrs.

89c

10 to 17 yrs.

98c

## AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING



**5573. Ladies' House Dress.**—Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. To make the Dress as illustrated for a 38 inch size requires 4 ¼ yards of material 36 inches wide, with ¾ yard of contrasting material. If made with short sleeves, 4 yards of the material will be required and ¾ yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 ½ yards.

**5588. Sports Suit.**—Good for wearing at all out door sports; also for school and general wear. Flannel, tweed, jersey, corduroy, linen, and khaki may also be used for this design. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size if made as illustrated will require 2 ½ yards of 64 inch material together with ½ yard of contrasting material for facings on collar, pocket flap, cuffs and front facing.

**5593. Pretty Frock.**—This is a style that lends itself well to the soft materials now in vogue. The fulness may be shirred, as illustrated, or arranged in smocking. Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 ½ yards of 40 inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting material.

**5588. Youthful Frock.**—Foulard in the new "dot" pattern was used for this model. Crepe de chine was used for the plastron, collar and band cuffs. Taffeta, or georgette, or both combined would also be attractive for this design. Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 ½ yards of 40 inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting material.

(Be Sure to State Size.)  
**ALL PATTERNS 13c EACH—  
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**THE BUSINESS FARMER**  
Mt. Clemens, Mich.





"Lots less work,  
and the meat is delicious"



"The meat is delicious and did not shrink as much as when smoked the old-fashioned way. It is less work for there isn't any smoke to keep up. Far nicer than smoke-house meat." — Mrs. Charles Hahn, Iowa City, Iowa.

The old-fashioned smoke-house was at best a disagreeable necessity. Now it is no longer a necessity and therefore it is doubly disagreeable. The discovery of the Edwards process for putting hickory wood smoke on pure table salt does away with all the work and worry, dirt and discomfort, fire risk and meat shrinkage that were part and parcel of the old smoke-house method of curing meat. And Old Hickory cured meat is far nicer than smoke-house meat. The smoke is distributed evenly, uniformly and mildly through and through the meat, not merely deposited on the outside. When the meat comes out of the cure

it is completely smoked and ready to be used at once or to be hung away for future use.

Old Hickory Smoked Salt is pure table salt and genuine hickory wood smoke and nothing else. It is as good for table use as for curing meat. Smell it. Taste it. You can tell it at once from salt that has been mixed with pyroligneous acid or other dangerous chemicals.

At your dealers in air-tight, trade-marked, ten pound drums. Write for free sample and book.

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Gentlemen: Please send me free sample of Old Hickory Smoked Salt and booklet No. G of suggestions for better methods of curing and cooking.

Name .....

City .....

R. F. D. No. ....

State .....

My Dealer's Name is .....

P. O. ....



### Cow Comfort Means Greater Production

Jamesway Stalls are designed to provide most comfort for the cows; to keep cows clean; to save labor, time, feed and bedding; to improve cow health.

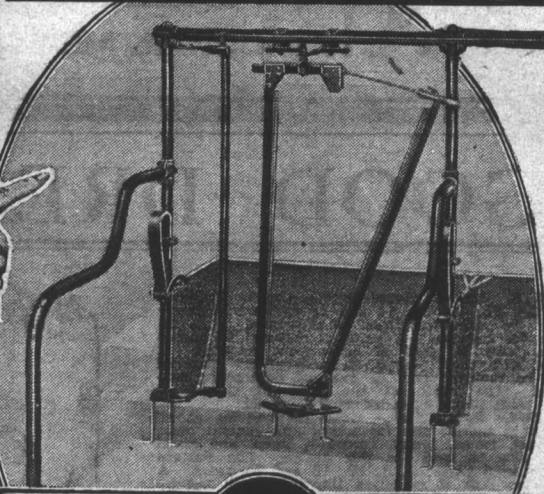
For nearly 20 years Jamesway Stalls have been recognized by leading dairymen as the BEST designed and BEST built Stalls, therefore, the cheapest. By providing the cow with more comfort they increase milk production. In fact, Jamesway Stalls soon pay for themselves in this respect alone.

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Write today for our big Free Barn Equipment Catalog. Learn all about Jamesway Stalls, Litter Carriers, Drinking Cups, Calf and Bull Pens, Hog and Poultry House equipment. Don't buy equipment of any kind until you get this free book and see for yourself the many superior qualities of Jamesway Equipment—equipment that costs less in the long run because it lasts longer, increases production and cuts down labor and feed costs. Write to office nearest you.

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B.E.-9



Motto: DO YOUR BEST  
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

### A JOKE CONTEST

DEAR girls and boys: Do you know of anyone who does not enjoy a good laugh? If you do I would like to hear about that person. I never knew or heard of any one, old or young, who did not, except one. That exception was a man who made his living by not laughing. That sounds odd but it is true. He was a real attraction, and large stores paid him lots of money to come to their stores for several days at a time. Then they would publish advertisements in the papers telling about him and his reward of "one thousand dollars to anyone who could make him laugh." My, I would hate to be like him, wouldn't you? I enjoy a good laugh too well to want to be as solemn as a owl.

When we want to laugh we think of jokes, because they make us laugh if they are not too old. The more jokes, the more we laugh. Laughing is good exercise for the face, they tell us, and surely it is good for the disposition—so let's have a joke contest. What do you say?

Send in the best joke that you can think of. It can be one that you read or heard some place but I prefer that it be an original one. You can send in more than one if you wish but only one can be entered in the contest and you must state which joke we are to consider. For the best joke I will pay \$2.00; second best, \$1.00; third best, 50c; fourth best, 50c. The contest will close October 20th.

Should more than one send in a certain joke that is considered a prize winner, the judges will make their award considering neatness and correctness. Original jokes eliminate the possibilities of this kind. Be sure to send your complete name, address, and age. The prize winning jokes as well as many of the others will be published in The Business Farmer.

I am all ready to have some hearty laughs so do not disappoint me.—UNCLE NED.

### Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to get one of your buttons although I never wrote before and would like to become one of your nieces and hope the W. P. B. is asleep and its mouth is shut. Well, I will describe myself. I am five feet tall and weigh 77 pounds. I am fourteen years old and I passed the eighth grade this year.

Now I will tell you of my trip to Lake Huron. We live on a farm ten miles west of Lake Huron. We went to Port Sanilac one night about seven o'clock and stayed for a week and while we were there we went in swimming and fished and cooked to pass the time away. There were ten of us and we had a merry time. At night we had a tent to sleep in and when we were going home we had two flat tires.

Well, I believe this is all for this time. Your want-to-be-niece.—Irene Diem, R2, Carsonville, Michigan.

—Mr. W. P. B. often goes to sleep but he never closes his mouth. Of course he snores, like anyone who sleeps with their mouth open.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? This is the first time I have written so I will describe myself. I am thirteen years of age and am about five feet tall and weigh 93½ pounds. My hair is light brown, I have blue eyes, and light complexion. I live on a 120 acre farm. Do you live on a farm or in a city? I have three sisters and one brother. I hope Mr. Waste Basket is asleep when this letter arrives.

For pets I have a dog and a cat. The dog's name is Fanny and the cat's name is Freddie, named after one of our friends because it looks like him. I read the Children's Hour every time the paper comes.

Next time I will write on our trip through Northern Michigan and try to win a pin. I must close now. Your want-to-be-niece.—Mildred Irene Greenfield, R4, Box 65, Bellevue, Michigan.

—Now be sure to write us about your Northern Michigan trip soon. I live in the city at present, but it is a small city.

Hello Dear Uncle:—As the story books say, it's been just ages and ages since I've written to the Children's Hour. On my knees I ask your pardon, and I hope you will let me join you again. Yes, I see Mr. Waste Basket winking slyly at

himself. He's a greedy old thing, don't you think, cousins?

I hope every one will second Winnie Clark's motion that we have a short story contest. As for me, I'm all anticipation. You see, I'm real anxious to win one of those pretty buttons. If Uncle Ned should take the trouble to look back in his old files, he would probably find my name there some place. I "used to" belong to our happy circle. Am I welcome once more?

Uncle Ned, I must congratulate you and my cousins on the progress our page has made. It has gone from one improvement to another by leaps and bounds. I always read the letters from the boys and girls, and watch for new contests. I like to hear about the trips the cousins make to distant parts of the state. They are following the motto, "Know your own country first." It is a good one, boys and girls. We have more wonders in this grand old country of ours, than all Europe.

I am glad Uncle Ned did not print a new contest this week. It is rather difficult to get settled down into the cut and dried routine of school after a summer crammed with good times. The first week is always the longest for me. I am supposed to be a dignified senior this year, but my; it is almost impossible to keep my face straight all the time and act superior. I'm Irish with black hair, bobbed, and blue eyes, and I just feel the laughs coming on.

What do you say, cousins, let's ask our wise and jolly Uncle Ned to print his picture. If he is young or doesn't want us to know what he looks like he can put on some long white whiskers and his most pleasing smile and we'll try to be satisfied, won't we? Come now, dear Uncle, you'll do it won't you?

I want Winnie Clark to write to me. We certainly will get along fine, because I'm a book-worm. It's a pretty good trait to own up to, though, don't you think? I liked her letter to the Children's Hour very much. Somehow it was different.

When I graduate from Business College and am secretary to one of the big business men in Mount Clemens, I'll come and see you, Uncle Ned. I know I'll like you if you're anything like your letters; and I hope you'll return the compliment.

Well, I've talked about everything but politics and I detest them, so I guess I'll sign off. My letter is real long but I know it would choke that ravenous wolf, Mr. Waste Basket, so please print it, Uncle Ned.

Here's to all possible success for a merry circle and I hope many of the cousins will write to me. I remain faithful as long as Old Glory waves.—Marion E. Weeks, Lowell, Michigan.

—Glad to have you back again, Marion, and I hope we hear from you more often in the future than we have in the past. Also I will expect you to drop in and visit me—when you become secretary to one of the big business men in Mt. Clemens. How many years off is that?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have read the Children's Hour for three years and I would like to join your circle. I am fourteen years old, have light brown hair, bobbed, gray eyes and a light complexion and am in the seventh grade.

I live on a forty-acre farm. We have three big horses, two colts, two cows and a calf and for pets I have a dog named Duke and two cats. They are called Blacky and Whitey. I think I will have to quit and leave room for the other boys and girls. I forgot to ask something. Can I have one of the buttons of the Children's Hour because one of my friends has a button so I would like to have one too. I hope the children will write to me, too. Your cousin and friend.—Helena B. Schultz, Box 196, Richville, Michigan.

—If you will write a nice long story for us you may have a button. How does that suit you?

### A Game to Play

#### PROGRESSIVE FORTUNES

GIVE each person a piece of paper, at the top of which he writes his name before folding it over so that it cannot be seen. He then passes it to his neighbor. When all the slips of paper have been passed to righthand neighbors, each person is asked to write a four word description of his or her past life, fold the paper so what has been written cannot be seen, and pass it on. Next comes a four word description of the wife, husband, or sweetheart of the present holder of the paper. Next comes what they think of each other, and, after the paper has been folded and passed the last time, what their future will be. Then the papers are unfolded and read by whoever happens to be holding them.



Amco Feed Mixing Service purchases and mixes, according to Conference Board formulas, feeds which will enable farmers to feed farm animals profitably. Great mills, trained buyers, a tremendous volume of business make the prices of "Amco Mixed" feeds unusually low, quality considered.



# ANNOUNCEMENT

To all dairymen  
and hog raisers

EVERY dairymen and hog raiser will be interested to learn of the improvement made in Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. With this recognized conditioner and worm expeller there have been combined important mineral substances. The most important development that has ever taken place with any Dr. Hess product.

## Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Improved—  
with Minerals Added

These valuable, newly added minerals are as follows:

**Calcium carbonate.** An important mineral on account of its action on the intestinal tract. It constitutes one of the important elements of tissues, consequently necessary for proper growth and development, and to insure strong, well-developed bones in new-born calves and pigs.

**Calcium phosphate.** Essential to the animal's body to prevent rickets, leg weakness and other diseases. Assists the action of calcium carbonate in maintaining a normal mineral balance which is of vital importance in the production of milk and meat.

**Potassium iodide.** Essential to normal growth and development of young animals. Makes a strong and more vigorous foetus. Prevents hairless pigs and calves. Stimulates activity of glands and is a preventative for goiter in all animals.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic contains the same appetizers, nerve and stomach tonics, the same laxatives, diuretics and worm expellers as before.

### An offer to cow and hog owners

Go to any dealer and get enough Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to last your animals 30 days, 25 pounds for every 5 cows or 20 hogs. Feed as directed. If you do not see an increase in the milk from your cows, if it does not rid your hogs of worms and prevent reinfestation, if it does not put your animals in a healthy, thriving condition, return the empty containers to the dealer. He will refund your money or cancel the charge. We settle with him.

Prices: 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$10.00; 500 lbs. at 9½¢; 1000 lbs. at 9¢. Ton lots at 8½¢ a pound.

Except in the Far West and Canada

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

## BREEDERS DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading for reputable breeders of Live Stock at special low rates to encourage the growing of pure-breds on the farms of our readers. Our advertising rate is Twenty Cents (20¢) per square inch, per insertion. Fourteen square inches to the column inch or \$4.20 per inch, less 2% for cash if sent with order or paid on or before the 10th of month following date of insertion. SEND IN YOUR AD AND WE WILL PUT IT IN TYPE FREE, so you can see how many lines it will fill. Address all letters, BREEDERS DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

### CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Nov. 23.—Guernseys—Jones & Alldredge, Cassopolis, Michigan.

### CATTLE

#### HEREFORDS

**HEREFORDS. Oldest Herd in U. S. A.** Sale of bred cows, Oct. 6, 1926. A good bull sale. CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

### Hereford Steers

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 69 Wt. around 1000 lbs.  
74 Wt. around 725 lbs. 81 Wt. around 825 lbs.  
45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.

Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good grass flesh. The beef type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Can also show you Shorthorn steers, yearlings or 2 year old.

V. V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

#### JERSEYS

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

GUY O. WILBUR, Belding, Mich.

#### SHORTHORNS

POLLED SHORTHORNS. HEIFERS. BULLS. O. I. C. C. W. swine, thrifty. Come or write. FRANK BARTLETT, Dryden, Michigan.

#### GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—A FINE BUNCH OF 150 STEERS averaging around 650 lbs. All reds, roans and White Faces. Also a number Guernsey heifers. Write or call.

HUGHSTON AND SCOTT, McBain, Michigan.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS WITH A. R. Dam's accredited herd.

CORNALFA FARM, Convoys, Ohio.

FOR PRACTICALLY PURE BRED GUERNSEY dairy heifer calves, write us. We ship O. O. D. L. TERWILLIGER, R2, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED GUERNSEY MALE year old. Straight top line, square hips, good breeding. Price \$75.

O. M. STARBURCK, R1, Corunna, Michigan.

#### SWINE

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY, we have them. Write us your wants.

E. A. CLARK, Breckenridge, Michigan.

Large Type Poland Chinas—Big Ones. JAMES TAYLOR, Belding, Michigan.

TAMWORTH SOWS, 5 MONTHS OLD. Guaranteed, Champion Stock.

C. M. WALN, Westtown, Pa.

#### SHEEP

BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, SHROPSHIRE, Hampshire grades and cross breeds. All extra quality yearlings. 50 to car lot.

V. B. FURNISS, Nashville, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Black Top Delaine Rams. FRANK ROHRBACHER, Laingsburg, Michigan.

FOR SALE: 1000 DELAINE BREEDING EWES. 500 yearlings and two. Price right for quick sale.

FRANK DODGE, Peoria, Ohio.

OXFORD DOWN RAMS AND A FEW AGED ewes for sale, prices right.

ENOS PEACOCK, Bath, Michigan.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS. call or write, Clark Hair Ranch, CHARLES POST, Mgr., West Branch, Michigan.

# DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

## EXPENSIVE TO HOLD SPRING PIGS TO FED ON NEW CORN

FARMERS who have been holding back their spring pigs with the idea of finishing them on new corn this fall and then marketing them in November have been following an expensive practice, according to figures worked out by W. E. Carroll, chief of swine husbandry at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. According to his figures, there hasn't been a year during the last ten that would show a profit for light-fed, late-marketed hogs. The only time that light feeding of pigs on pasture is likely to pay is during a year when summer corn is very high priced and there is a rather definite assurance of much cheaper new corn and not too much difference in early and late markets for finished hogs.

"It is true that new corn in the fall usually is cheaper than corn during the summer months. Last year, for instance, the October-November price of corn was from 8 to 32 cents a bushels lower than the monthly price from April to September. Average figures for the past five years show that summer corn was from one cent lower to six cents higher with an average of about two cents a bushel higher than October-November corn. On the other hand, average hog prices during the past five years have been from 55 cents to \$1.40 a hundred higher in September than in November, the average being 85 cents.

"Let us assume now that one bunch of March pigs is to be full-fed on pasture for the September market and another will be carried along more slowly on less daily feed and finished on new corn for the November market. Under some conditions the total concentrates required to bring the two lots of pigs to market weight may not be greatly different. Usually, though, the lot carried on the light ration will take somewhat more total feed because the pigs are maintained for a longer period. They will always require more pasture.

"Light-fed March pigs usually will weigh approximately 125 pounds by the time the new corn is available. The new corn which would be required to bring them to market weight of 225 pounds would, according to the average figures cited, represent an approximate saving of 14 cents (seven bushels at two cents) over the summer corn fed to the full-fed pig for his last 100-pound gain. On the other hand, the full-fed pig marketed in September will, under the five-year average figures, bring \$1.91 more than his light-fed mate which was finished on new corn and marketed in November. Thus, by this method of reasoning, waiting for cheap corn is an expensive practice to the extent of \$1.77 a head."

## BEET TOP SILAGE

SUGAR-BEET growers in all parts of the country have long been feeding with success this valuable by-product, and beet top silage has passed the experimental stage. The problem, however, of making the tops and crowns into silage is still a matter of discussion. We have sufficient data to safely conclude that the best and most economical method is to make it into silage when the beets are dug, because this is the only way to keep it in the best of condition over a period of several months or years.

A letter from Mr. W. J. Ceoutt of Kearney, Neb., reports the successful feeding of beet top silage which was carried over one year. He found the silage in excellent condition when two years old and obtained fully as good results by feeding it as he did the year old silage.

The growing of sugar beets is still an infant industry but it is making rapid progress, and the beet grower is finding it advisable to utilize the beet tops in order to obtain the greatest profit from his crop. The objection to feeding beet tops directly from the field is the problem of fall and early winter. When made into silage the crop is placed where it can be utilized in the future and fed out in a systematic way. The same experience has been found in

canning refuse, such as sweet corn, peas and beans, and few canners now attempt to carry on their business without silos.

The beet grower has found from experience that in order to grow the largest and best crops he must have a liberal supply of barnyard manure, and for this reason he is inclined to also raise livestock to furnish fertilizer and diversify his fields and crops.—A. L. Haecker.

## The Experience Pool

Bring your everyday problems in and get the experience of other farmers. Questions addressed to this department are published here and answered by you, our readers, who are graduates of the School of Hard Knocks and who have their diplomas from the College of Experience. If you don't want our editor's advice or an expert's advice, but just plain, everyday business farmers' advice, send in your question here. If you can answer the other fellow's question, please do so, he may answer one of yours some day! Address Experience Pool, care The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

## REMEDY FOR IMPACTED PAUNCH

DEAR EDITOR:—I saw C. H. F.'s inquiry regarding cow suffering from impacted paunch. A year ago we had this same experience with one of ours and the same cow had another attack this last winter. We gave her about four or five pounds of melted lard last year and in a few hours followed with a quart of salts and in less than twenty-four hours she was eating again and was soon all right. This last winter we gave her two pounds of lard in the late evening and followed with a pound of salts in the morning and this dose worked equally as well. The idea is that the melted lard softens the impacted mass and renders it movable, then the salts carry it off. I got this remedy from my neighbor's doctor book and it saved the cow both times. I wish I could have come to your assistance sooner in time to save them both but am writing so if you ever have another such case you will know what to do. Melt the lard slowly and have it in a liquid form but not hot enough to burn.—Wm. N. Lawrence, Eaton County.

Salt should be given horses separately from their feed, and they should be able to get it at all times.

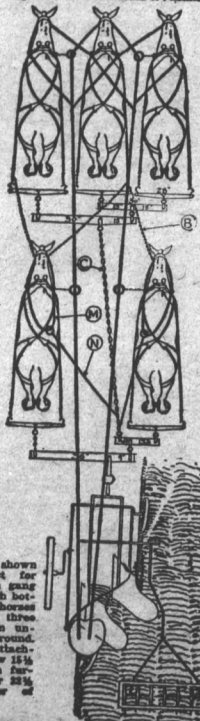
If we must be prepared for those battles with which we are threatened at least let us be well fed.—Cerventes.

Silage keeps up the milk flow of dairy cattle in winter and the time to prepare for having silage is during early summer.

The young calf should be kept off pasture until about three months old, find dairy investigators. Fresh pasture and a milk diet will cause stomach disorders in the young animal.

## Home Made 5 Horse Plow Hitch

© 1926, Home Association of America



Dimensions shown are correct for two bottom gang plow, 14 inch bottom, two horses in furrow, three horses on unplowed ground. Point of attachment to plow 1½ inches from furrow wall or 2½ from center of furrow.

B—Halter to chain.

C—Draw chain, about 10 feet long.

M—Bridle reins with ring riding loose where it loops.

N—Back strap tied into loose ring on bridle reins, thence to draw chain. Prevents rear horses pulling too far forward.



# VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

(Questions gladly answered free for paid-up subscribers. You receive a personal letter.)

## LOSES APPETITE

I have a cow that has quit eating, she just nibbles around on her feed. Some days she won't even eat ground oats. This has lasted about three weeks already. She has come fresh and the calf is doing well. She gives just enough milk for the calf. She got along fine when calving. I feed her corn fodder and good mixed hay and ground oats. Some days she won't even drink water. What is the cause of her not eating and what can I do for her?—A. L. C., North Star, Michigan.

**COWS** get this way occasionally and I do not know what anyone has ever been able to find out why. Sometimes they recover and sometimes not. About the only thing you can do is to feed her carefully and then give her a bitter tonic. Would suggest the following: Fluid Extract of Nux Vomica, 2 ounces; Fluid Extract of Gentian, 2 ounces; Fluid Extract of Licorice, 2 ounces Tincture of Capsicum, 2 drams; water to make one pint. Give one-half tablespoon of this in a little water a drench three times a day.

## REMOVING WARTS

Please send me a sure recipe to cure seeded warts on cows. What is the cause and are they catching?—Mrs. N. B., Midland.

**H**ERE is a prescription that should remove these warts. Arsenous acid, 1 part; Gum Aricia, 1 part; water, 5 parts. Put a small quantity of this on these warts once each day. No they are not catching.

## HORSE BLIND PART OF TIME

I have a good old work horse but he can't see only part of the year. In the summer time his vision is quite distinct but in the winter time he scarcely sees at all. Some of the neighbors say it is moonney. At the time he can't see his eyes have a white appearance. Do you know of a cure?—Mrs. J. B. S., Edmore, Michigan.

**G**ET 3 ounces of potassium iodide and dissolve in 1 quart of water; give this horse 1 tablespoonful on feed night and morning. Get an ounce or so of 2% argyrol solution and drop a few drops in each eye once a day.

## LUMP ON SIDE OF FACE

A cow developed a growth on the right side of her face. It is sort of a grizzle like growth and is formed half way between the nostril and the eye and it spread up towards the eye mostly. It came up last August and went down. Since it came up the second time it has gotten much larger. There is no running sore or doesn't seem to hurt her. It's large enough to cover with you hand.—J. M., Hartford, Michigan.

**I** DO not know if this can be cured or not. Let's try this and see. Get equal parts of iodide and glycerine and with an old tooth brush paint this well once each day. Then get three ounces of potassium iodide and dissolve in one quart of water. Then give this cow 1 tablespoonful night and morning on the feed. This will make the milk bitter and you will possibly find it necessary to feed to the hogs but it will make good money for you in the form of pork, so it will not be lost.

## ABORTION

My cow is eight years old, T. B. tested and in good health, and always had nice healthy calves until about ten days ago when she lost her calf at 4½ months. She did not seem to be in any severe pain at the time, as she stood and ate her food and seemed in her natural condition. I took her to breed again the fifth day. Now I have another cow with calf and some of the folks around say she too will lose her calf, as the first cow has abortion, a disease that is contagious.—D. J. R., Burlington, Michigan.

**O**NE kind of abortion is caused by deficient ration; the other by infection. If this is caused by the feed the others will be no more likely to result than any other cow. No one can tell this without having a laboratory examination made of

the blood of this cow. There are always people who know just how everything is going to turn out. You might clean up and disinfect thoroughly and feed your cows a good balanced ration; give them ½ lb. of steamed or bone meal on the ground feed each day. Cows that abort very often do not get with calf for some time so don't be alarmed if this cow does not breed at once.

## CAKED UDDER

I would like to know what to do with a cow udder. It started with a scab on the end of the teat, later worked upwards, now one quarter of the udder seems to be caked hard.—W. D., Woodville Mich.

**G**ET the following for your cow: Fluid extract of belladonna, 4 drams; fluid extract of phytolacca, 6 drams; spirits of camphor, 2 ounces; liquor potassium arsenate,

10 ounces. Give one tablespoonful in a little water as a drench night and morning.

## SPOTS ON CANE

(Continued from page 9)

cause? Our ground is clay and part very heavy.—Mrs. A. C., Walker-ville, Michigan.

**T**HE spots on the cane are probably caused by anthracnose, which can be controlled by spraying. Blackcaps should be sprayed every year using the M. S. C. schedule as follows: 1. When buds show green in the spring use liquid lime-sulphur 10 gallons in 100. 2. About one week before blossoms open use bordeaux 4-8-100.

Crown gall is a disease of the roots and crown and can not be controlled by spraying. The only preventative is to plant disease-free plants and to dig up and burn those which are infected in the field. Diseased plants look sick and weak. If your plants are strong and healthy looking I would not worry about crown gall.

## PLAN TO HALT MARCH OF CORN BORER

(Continued from page 3)

farmer in the state who makes corn one of his major crops.

The quarantine in Michigan is in force in the following counties: Monroe, Wayne, Macomb, St. Clair, Sanilac, Huron, Tuscola, Saginaw, Bay, Genesee, Lapeer, Oakland, Livingston, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Kalamazoo and Ingham. The greatest density of infestation in the state was in Brownstown township, Wayne county, where there was 176 borers to each 100 stalks.

## Applesauce

"What are them?" asked one Irishman of another.

"Them is cranberries."

"Are they fit to eat?"

"Are they? Why, whin them cranberries is stewed they make better applesauce than prunes does."

Uncle Ab says he'd rather trust and be trusted than to suspect and be suspected.

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Thousands of farmers and feeders who have gone through a busy summer are buying Corn Gluten Feed to supply digestible protein to their grain and roughage. Follow their example. Get your winter supply now.

**Corn Gluten Feed**  
23% Protein  
Makes Every Ration Better

It is not what an animal EATS, but what it DIGESTS that makes meat or milk, you can make your rations more digestible by feeding Corn Gluten Feed.

In each 100-pound bag of Corn Gluten Feed you get five to twenty-five pounds more digestible material than you get in the other protein concentrates commonly used.

So when you feed a ration containing Corn Gluten Feed you make more money because the cow digests more, therefore she does not need as much feed to make a gallon of milk.

Order your winter supply of Corn Gluten Feed at once. If your dealer does not sell it, any manufacturer will supply you. Feed it with your home grown materials.

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208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Please mail Bulletin containing 28 good rations for Cattle, Cows, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry.

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Ask for Bulletin 5-KK

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Feed Research Department

208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



## There is a Difference Between Good and Best

Between good and best usually lies the difference between breaking even and making money.

Good chickens eat as much as the best ones; but they don't lay as many eggs. Good feed may get good results, but it doesn't make the eggs that the best feed does. And egg production determines profits.

You know all this—we aren't telling you anything new or asking you to believe anything unreasonable.

But when we ask you to believe that Larro Egg Mash is the *best* feed of its kind, you naturally want to be shown.

We can show you—show you enthusiastic letters from users—show you how carefully we select the ingredients we put into Larro—show you the special equipment we have for mixing it—show you why every sack of feed is exactly alike, but after all, the quickest and best way to prove our statement that Larro is the *best* feed and that it *will* make you more money than just *good* feed, is to

### TRY IT:

Ask the hens. We'll be satisfied with their verdict and so will you.

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EGG MASH

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Send for our interesting and helpful free Bulletin on Mash Feeding. Ask for No. 2-C.



### WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY?

(Continued from page 4)

more economical producers. It also has to do with the culling of the laying birds during the months of July and August. If the foundation stock for the poultry flocks are not properly selected and the flocks scientifically culled it is a certainty that the results will be unsatisfactory, for no cull, no matter how good her housing conditions, or how regular and well balanced her feeding ration, will produce a profit.

When we look at the poultry industry of Michigan from this angle, it appears to be very evident that the poultry judge is a very important factor in its welfare. It should also be borne in mind that poultry plays quite a large part in our Michigan agriculture. Ninety-two per cent of the 196,000 farms in Michigan have farm poultry flocks. Over \$20,000,000 is invested in poultry and buildings. In 1920 the eggs produced from this investment were valued at \$12,000,000. When these figures confront us, and when we also learn that the average Michigan hen produces slightly over 60 eggs per year when she should produce twice that number, the value and practicability of the poultry judge is brought even more vividly to our attention.

It seems in order to properly solve the problem that there must be several thousands of trained judges over our state and other states to judge and cull the farm flocks. The idea may look absurd to the average Michigan farmer, but thanks to the foresight of some of our great agricultural leaders and teachers this is exactly what is being done. Not only are there thousands of boys being trained in the Agricultural Smith Hughes High Schools in Michigan to judge poultry and aid in building up the poultry industry, but they are also being taught to judge and grow better stock and grain and to live better lives. The poultry flocks of Michigan are bound to be better because this state has more young trained poultry judges than any other state. Supervisor of Agricultural Education, E. E. Gallup, announces that over 1,200 agricultural students from the Smith Hughes High Schools met at the state contests at M. S. C. to compete in the State Judging Contests. These boys came from nearly every community in the state and can be relied upon to judge and cull poultry. They are also taught the two other variables of proper feeding and proper housing.

These young judges are taught to judge mostly for production. They must have excellent memories, the ability to properly evaluate the various sections of the bird, the patience and care to examine all parts of the birds, and the mental alertness to make decisions, and be able to back up their decisions with good evidence and scientific reasons.

An entire book could be written on Judging and Culling of the poultry flock, and all the information given would prove valuable and instructive to the poultryman or to the farmer.

In order to present to the farmer of Michigan in a brief and concise manner the more important and practical points of judging and culling, I have asked Stephen Slezak of Owosso, State High man in the poultry judging contests, also a member of the winning team from the Smith Hughes High Schools, to write an article on this work. This article will prove to be a source of valuable information to the amateur poultryman, and will present training to the Michigan farmers and taxpayers a sample of a part of the training the boys are receiving in the Agricultural High Schools of the state. I am adding the article of this boy judge as a conclusion to my own article which reads as follows:

"The first and one of the most important points in judging a high laying hen is the head. Hens like people have different types of heads. They are classified into six different types as follows: refined, over refined, befy, masculine, crow head, and the lacking-character-type. Each type has certain characteristics which identify it in judging. The refined type of head is the type we choose for laying purposes. This type shows a keen, feminine head,



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If you will write to-day we will send you complete information so that you may have time to investigate and consider the advantages of the South before next winter comes on.

No cost or obligation for this service, this Railroad having no land for sale and simply serving in an advisory capacity, without charge. For complete information address G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., Louisville & Nashville R. R. Dept. MB-1, Louisville, Ky.



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**\$1.98**

Cost the Government about \$8.99

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Special extraordinary bargain. A brand new government O. D. wool blouse or jacket, made of heavy all wool serge and melton materials, of the finest quality obtainable. Neatly tailored, with four pockets. Absolutely a garment that could not be manufactured at four times our special bargain price. Sizes 34 to 42, \$1.98 plus postage, or 2 for \$3.89 plus postage. Extra Sizes 44 and 46, \$2.75.

**Heavy U.S. 3 Army Wool pair Socks 78c**

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A satisfied user says: "Colt's knee swollen four to five times normal size. Broke and ran for two weeks. Now almost well. Absorbine is sure great."

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and is a sure indication of high annual production. In this type the beak is medium length and bleached white. The difference between the beak and the eye should not be too long. The face should be clean cut and free from wrinkles. The skull in this type is narrow and free from heaviness over the eye. The eye indicates alertness and intelligence. The feminine and placid appearance is produced by a large oval eye, showing considerable white membrane directly in front of the eye ball. The jaw should be narrow, and lined with a thin, lean elastic skin, indicating an entire absence of fatty tendencies. The comb and wattles should be of medium size, refined and of bright color, neatly attached, avoiding all inclinations toward throatiness and coarseness.

"The shape of the body is the next important step in judging. Heavy layers are compact, muscular, solid but not fat. The feathers should be close, short and wide. The back should be level, wide, of medium length too long, and carrying out well in width to the tail. Heavy laying hens are deep from the back to the keel bone. The size of the hen must be considered in judging. Some hens are deceptive owing to looseness and closeness of feathering.

"The ribs should be long, deep and flat. This gives the body a triangular shape from front and rear. The keel should be long with rear end as great a distance from the back, or greater than the front end. In addition to the body conformation the condition of the egg sack is important.

"It should be soft and pliable, but free from fat. The pubic bones should be wide apart and free from excess fat. The distance from the pubic bones to the keel should also be relative large.

"The shanks of the hen should be flat, well bleached, and of good quality. The nails should show signs of wear as an industrious hen is desired.

"The wings of the hen give us considerable information on production in the late summer or fall. The hen has ten feathers in her primary wing. Each time she goes broody or takes a vacation she loses one of these feathers beginning with the index feather and going outward. As these feathers grow rather slowly, a glance at her wing will denote the number of times she has taken a vacation. A broody hen is undesirable and is marked down in judging.

"On top of the above points in judging or culling, we like to see an active hen, one which gets up early in the morning and goes to bed late, one which is busy working and eating and shows a pleasant disposition at all times."

#### POULTRYMEN TO TRY MARKETING EGGS

COOPERATIVE marketing of eggs is going to be tried out in Michigan, according to plans discussed at the annual convention of the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association at M. S. C., September 17 and 18. Farmers in Hillsdale, Jackson and Branch counties are the ones first intended to try out the plan, but poultrymen all over the state will be following the project closely. Their present idea is to work through a successful marketing association in Ohio.

That the poultry interests of Michigan, long unorganized, are attaining a group consciousness at last, was evident on the 17th when the members of the Association expressed in on uncertain terms their displeasure at the inadequate facilities for poultry research at the college.

Dr. Butterfield assured the poultry men that the College will endeavor to meet their demands, but pointed out that the decision really lies with the Legislature, which controls the purse strings.

Enclosed please find 60 cents for a one year subscription to your paper. I am a farmer, at present living in the city, but wishing to get back on the farm. I turn to your valuable paper for help.—Clarence Valencourt, Muskegon County.

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## "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm" by N. Carlyle Engen

Good Fences are Paying Propositions from the Five Standpoints of ECONOMY, SERVICE, PROTECTION, APPEARANCE and GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

### 1. ECONOMY

A—A good fence is a permanent fence; a permanent fence is a paying investment by: 1. Increasing the permanent and market value of the farm. 2. Helping to insure and increase credit with the town's business men. 3. Substantiating the idea that the owner is progressive and successful.

B—A good fence expresses thrift on the part of the owner by: 1. Making more money for him. 2. Saving time, labor and expense of replacing poor fences. 3. Lowering depreciation. 4. Saving the greater cost of delayed fencing. 5. Standing up and looking better and remaining stockproof for many years. 6. Eliminating possibilities for lawsuits caused by loose animals on highways and neighbors' premises.

C—A good fence is a time-saver because: 1. No time is wasted hunting for lost farm animals. 2. Or notifying a neighbor that his cattle are in your field, helping him chase them out, and repairing fences. 3. Well-planned barnyard fences keep the cows near home at night, saving time in the morning.

### 2. SERVICE

A—A "horse-high, bull-strong and pig-tight" fence is the best "hired man" a farmer can have because: 1. It saves time and effort caring for the livestock. 2. It is possible to properly rotate crops and pastures and distribute fertilizer evenly over the farm. 3. Livestock can utilize what might otherwise be wasted feed in cornfields and meadows in the winter and spring. 4. Little pigs need fresh lots so they may not pick up worms or parasites; poultry runs should also be alternated.

B—With good fences cornfields can be "hogged down." 1. Cost of husking, elevating and shelling corn is saved. 2. No time and effort spent each day slopping the hogs.

C—A farm uniformly fenced with distinctive wire (such as the "RED STRAND") and painted posts will give it a "Trade-mark" and business-like appearance.

### 3. PROTECTION

A—A good fence is a farmer's sentinel always "on the job" and guards: 1. Valuable females from being bred to scrub males. 2. Livestock, by lessening danger of contracting contagious abortion, tuberculosis and cholera. 3. Horses from wire cuts and other injuries often received while fighting over old fences with other horses. 4. Livestock from wandering into open ditches and wells. 5. Men and animals from infections due to wire cuts from rusty wires. Good wire is rust-proof for years. 6. Livestock, if wire is properly grounded, against thunderbolts. 7. Poultry from weasels, skunks and other enemies. 8. Livestock from overfeeding in green cornfields, clover or other places, resulting in sickness or death. 9. Hogs against getting the habit of eating poultry.

B—The well-kept fence protects the windbreaks, orchards, gardens, berry patches, flowers, lawn and shrubbery from the farm animals.

### 4. APPEARANCE

A—A neat, well-built fence is part



**\$500.00**

N. Carlyle Engen, farmer, Westbrook, Minn., won \$500.00 in cash for this First Prize story in the Keystone Steel & Wire Company's \$1500.00 Prize Essay Contest. Write for free booklet telling who the other prize winners were and reprints of some of their stories.

of the farmer's "Show Window" advertising. 1. It gives the farm an air of dignity, stability, beauty and pride. 2. The fields and livestock appear to better advantage. 3. An ornamental lawn fence will "dress up" the farm home and add a welcome to visitors. 4. Fences give an air of distinction and individuality. 5. An all-steel fence permits burning of weeds along fence lines so snow will not gather and block the highways. 6. A good fence is a credit to both farm and highway. 7. It keeps the yards cleaner as straw, paper or cornstalks cannot blow from place to place. 8. Well-defined driveways and paths or walks will prevent unsightly "short cuts" across grassy lawns.

### 5. GOOD CITIZENSHIP

#### A—SAFETY FIRST. A

good fence: 1. Keeps the vicious bull from breaking out and injuring strangers and children. 2. Prevents loose animals from causing automobile accidents. 3. Keeps loose animals off the railroad tracks. 4. Around the lawn makes a safe playground for little children.

B—HONESTY. 1. A farmer is not honest who deliberately allows his livestock to feed on his neighbor's haystacks and grain fields. 2. Good fences do away with disputes over ownership of stray stock.

C—COURTESY. Good fences: 1. Foster respect for your property among the neighbors and vice versa. 2. Prevents quarrels and ill-feeling among neighbors. 3. Aided by "No Trespassing" signs, keeps out the careless hunter.

## RED STRAND "Galvannealed" Square Deal FENCE

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# MARKET FLASHES



## Market Outlook Is Very Encouraging

Choice Cattle and Hogs Are In Good Demand

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

GENERAL business throughout the United States was never better than at this time, and, judged by the railroad reports, trade is at its maximum, more freight having been shipped by rail than ever in the past. On the whole farm reports have improved, although reports about the corn crop vary according to locality, more than 50 per cent of the crop being safe from frost, it is reported. Illinois farmers are making remarkable progress in increasing the acreage of legume hays, and soy beans show the largest gains, but the increase would be greater if farmers could have secured good seed more generally. Of course corn is the main crop in the great corn belt states, and without much doubt farmers will have plenty of feed for all the cattle, hogs and sheep they carry into the winter feeding season, although there may be considerable soft corn in late corn fields in the event of early frosts. Already early frosts have caused much damage to corn and vegetables in parts of the middle west, and around Waukesha, Wisconsin, the feeding value of the late corn the dairymen had intended to use for fodder and ensilage was much lowered by heavy frosts. Reports come from central Illinois that there is still a great quantity of oats unthreshed, and much oats is damp.

In the famous Berrien county, Michigan, fruit region there is a splendid peach crop, and many of the trees are bending over with the weight of the delicious fruit, while many young peach orchards are coming into bearing. There is also an enormous crop of purple grapes fast ripening, and they are being marketed, largely in Chicago. The production of grapes in Michigan, as well as in California and other states, has increased wonderfully in the last ten years, but not faster than warranted by the demand. Michigan farmers would like to get higher prices for their new crop of beans, and they are helping some by eating baked pork and beans at least once a week. Seventy-five per cent of the white varieties of beans grown in United States are raised in Michigan, and its crop is over eight million pounds. There is a good Michigan sugar beet crop, and its oats crop shows a good gain over 1925.

### The Wheat Market

Much of the time this autumn since the winter wheat has been harvested the speculators have held back and showed by their somewhat restricted operations that they thought that so long as the farmers kept on hurrying their wheat to market the bear side of the market had its attractions. A short time it was shown by figures compiled by the Daily Trade Bulletin that the world's available supply of wheat increased over 37,000,000 bushels in August, comparing with a decrease of 4,694,000 bushels in the same month last year, and at a recent date total world stocks aggregated 48,000,000 bushels, in excess of 1925. Prices are quickly responsive to reports of crop damage, however, and there have been times when reports from the Canadian northwest of wet weather causing further injury to the new crop caused quick advances, although at the same time farmers of the three Canadian provinces were reported to be delivering large quantities of new wheat to interior elevators. On the whole, there has been improvement in the undertone of the market, and while wheat still sells at considerably lower prices than a year ago, the difference is much smaller than it was not long since. Two years ago wheat sold in Chicago as low as \$1.27. September closed with wheat selling close to \$1.39, while wheat for December delivery sold at \$1.42, comparing with \$1.35 a year ago. The outlook seems to point to a little better prices despite the increasing receipts, the visible supply in this country a

short time ago aggregating 74,173,000 bushels, comparing with 44,822,000 bushels a year ago. Farmers are largely disposed to sell part of their wheat on rallies in prices, and many of them regard late prices as worth accepting. It should not be forgotten that speculators are far smaller traders than formerly, and regulations by the government have tended to check their operations. A short time ago charges were made that the Armour Grain Company had attempted to manipulate the market price of grain in violation of the grain future act. Corn and oats sell above prices paid at this time last

year, while December rye has gone up to \$1.02, comparing with 79 cents a year ago. Extremely large numbers of lambs have reached western markets recently, and the movement of sheep and lambs for the year shows a big gain over 1925, the increase in supplies of late being especially great. The Chicago market has been getting a very fair share of native lambs, not many sheep, but extremely liberal supplies of range lambs from Idaho, Washington, Montana and Wyoming, and these lamb mostly graded poorly, their poor finish making them suitable for feeding rather than killing. Accordingly, great numbers went back to feeding districts, and, as usual, many feeder lambs sold higher than the best killers. There is an extremely wide spread in lamb prices, with recent sales at \$9 to \$13.85 in the Chicago market, the top price comparing with \$15.50 a year ago. Many farmers desire to engage in the sheep business, and there is a large call for breeding ewes at \$7 to \$13.35 per 100 pounds, including yearlings, but nowhere near enough to go around are to be had. Feeding lambs have been selling for \$12 to \$13.75. The wool market begins to show life at last, and prices are well maintained. The owners of fat cattle are get-

ting good prices in the Chicago market especially for prime yearlings, which consistently outsell the best heavy steers, although the fancy prices of 1925 are not paid. Late sales of steers were made at \$7.75 to \$12.40, comparing with \$7.25 to \$16.30 a year ago and \$6.25 to \$12 two years ago. Away back in 1908 steers sold at \$5.10 to \$7. The bulk of the steers sell at \$9 to \$11.75, with heavy cattle as high as \$11.60, while the other day some choice 1160 to 1270-pound South Dakota handy weight steers sold up to \$11.75, the top for that class. Fair to good grades go for \$9 to \$10.25. Much reduced prices for stockers and feeders stimulate the country demand at \$5.75 to \$8.50, sales being largely at \$6.50 to \$7.75, while stock and feeder cows and heifers go at \$4.25 to \$6. Plenty of cattle are in feeding districts, and much larger num-

bers have gone to market than in recent years. Recent sales of yearlings and light steers were at the highest prices of the year.

### The Hog Scarcity

The hog scarcity is acute, the receipts in seven western packing points for the year to late date amounting to only 16,668,000 hogs, comparing with 19,220,000 a year ago. Recent Chicago supplies were much smaller than usual, and prices underwent some good advances, heavy hogs going sharply higher, with the general average prices the highest since last July. Recent Chicago receipts averaged only 259 pounds a year ago and 242 pounds two years ago. Pigs and underweights showing the effect of too much feeding of soft corn were a drug in the market. A year ago hogs were selling at \$10.80 to \$13.40; two years ago at \$8.90 to \$11.15 and 26 year ago at \$4.35 to \$5.27½. Late sales of hogs were at \$11 to \$13.90, and the top was 30 cents higher than a week earlier. Further advances in good hogs are expected.

### WHEAT

A steady to strong tone prevails in the wheat market. Although buyers do not seem to be particularly

active at present any grain offered under the market finds many takers.

### CORN

Weather reports are not favorable to lower prices in the corn market, frosts arriving too early in many sections. Our crops correspondents from most sections of the state advise there will be plenty of soft corn this fall.

### OATS

Oats seem to be steady with trading from small to active. Buying is rather scattered, much of the demand coming from commission houses.

### RYE

It is only natural that the price of rye would advance as all other grains have worked upward in price since our last issue. The market is steady.

### BEANS

Wet weather has stepped into the bean market and prices have taken several jumps upward during the past fortnight. Reports come to us that many fields in Michigan are being abandoned, the crop being too far gone to be of enough value to pay to harvest. Few got their crop harvested before the heavy rains set in, others got them up between showers and some are now threshing and hauling to market. Excessive moisture in many of the new beans is reported. We need some good, dry weather very badly right now.

### POTATOES

Although the potato market is not showing much activity indications are that prices are due to go higher before long. Real good potatoes do not appear to be very plentiful this fall and many are predicting a very active future for this market.

### HAY

The hay market is an irregular one, with receipts light but enough to take care of the demand. Prices are firm at most points.

### WOOL

The Boston market closed last week with a fairly active run, and prices firm. There is some possibility of prices advancing in the near future the tone indicates. Quotations at Detroit are 41c per lb. for three-eighths, quarter, half-blood and Delaine, and rejections 31c.

### DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER.—Best creamery in tubs, 41¢ @ 43c. lb.

EGGS.—Fresh receipts, 37¢ @ 41c doz.

### DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

Springers: Fancy Rocks, 3½ lbs. up, 28c; mixed colors, 3½ lbs. up, 25¢ @ 26c; mediums and whites, 24c; Leghorns, 2 lbs up, 21c; smaller, 20c. Stags, 18¢ @ 19c. Hens: 5 lbs. up 29c; 4 lbs. up, 28c; Leghorns and small, 20c. Ducks: White, 4½ lbs. up, 23¢ @ 24c; smaller or dark, 21¢ @ 22c.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT, Oct. 5.—Cattle market steady; good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$10 @ 11; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$9 @ 9.75; best handyweight butcher steers, \$8 @ 8.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$6.50 @ 7.25; handy light butchers, \$6 @ 7; light butchers, \$5 @ 5.75; best cows, \$5.25 @ 6; butcher cows, \$4.50 @ 5; common cows, \$3.75 @ 4.25; canners, \$3 @ 3.75; choice light bulls, \$6 @ 6.50; heavy bulls, \$5.25 @ 6; stock bulls, \$5 @ 5.25; feeders, \$6 @ 7; stockers, \$5.50 @ 6.75; milkers and springers, \$5 @ 9.

Veal Calves—Market steady; best, \$16.50 @ 17; others, \$5.50 @ 16.

Sheep and Lambs—Market steady; best lambs, \$14.25 @ 14.50; fair lambs, \$12.50 @ 13.50; light to common lambs, \$9 @ 11.25; buck lambs, \$8.50 @ 13.25; fair to good sheep, \$6 @ 7; culls and common, \$2 @ 4.

Hogs—Market prospects, 10 @ 15c higher; mixed hogs, \$14.25.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 5.—(United States Department of Agriculture)—Hogs—Receipts, 800; holdover, 625; market strong to 10c higher; top, \$14.35 for choice 225 lbs.; bulk 180 to 250 lbs., \$14.25; 160 to 180 lbs., \$14 @ 14.15; heavy butchers scarce; slaughter pigs, mostly \$12.50 @ 12.65; light lights up to \$13.75; packing sows, \$10.75 @ 11. Cattle—Receipts, 200; market steady; medium cows, \$6.25; few heifers, \$7. Calves—Receipts, 50; market steady; native veals, \$17; medium kind, \$13.50. Sheep—Receipts, 300; market steady; top and bulk native lambs, \$14.75; culls, \$11 @ 11.50.

## THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit Oct. 5	Chicago Oct. 5	Detroit Sept. 21	Detroit 1 yr. ago
<b>WHEAT—</b>				
No. 2 Red	\$1.36	\$1.40	\$1.34	\$1.53
No. 2 White	1.37	1.45½	1.35	1.54
No. 2 Mixed	1.35		1.32	1.53
<b>CORN—</b>				
No. 2 Yellow	.86	80½ @ 82	.84	.85
No. 3 Yellow	.84		.83	.84
<b>OATS—(New)</b>				
No. 2 White	.49	.47	.45	.49
No. 3 White	.47	42½ @ 44½	.43	.46
<b>RYE—</b>				
Cash No. 2	.97		.95	.87
<b>BEANS—</b>				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.00		4.15 @ 4.20	4.60 @ 4.65
<b>POTATOES—</b>				
(New) Per Cwt	2.66 @ 3.00	1.75 @ 2.50	2.50 @ 3.00	2.00 @ 2.10
<b>HAY—</b>				
No. 1 Tim.	19 @ 20.50	24 @ 25	21 @ 22	23.50 @ 24
No. 2 Tim.	16 @ 17.50	21 @ 22	18 @ 19	21 @ 22
No. 1 Clover	16 @ 17.50	22 @ 24	18 @ 19	18 @ 19
Light Mixed	18 @ 19.50	22 @ 24	20 @ 21	23 @ 23.50

Tuesday, October 5.—Wheat and corn quiet. Oats firm. Bean market unchanged. Butter and eggs steady.



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#### Week of October 10

**UNSETTLED** weather about Sunday of this week will work into storms of showers and rains in many parts of Michigan by Monday. In some counties the rains will be severe; there may even be thunder storms during the duration of this storm period. Wind and rain will continue over most of Wednesday and Thursday.

The closing days of the week will be more settled with clearing skies and lower temperatures. The week as a whole, however, will have temperatures averaging above the seasonal normal.

#### Week of October 17

The first half of the week of October 17th in Michigan promises to be more or less unsettled with cloudy and showery weather general in most counties. Temperatures will range close to the seasonal readings at this time but by the middle of the week they will be higher and by the end of the week the weather will be quite warm for October.

During the last half of the week the weather is expected to be more pleasant than during first half, although we are expecting some unsettled weather with wind and rain about Thursday and again on Saturday of this week or Sunday of next.

#### Spray Orchards This Fall

Many fruit growers with extensive peach orchards will find it advisable to spray for peach leaf-curl and San Jose scale this coming month. This period is almost as effective as in the spring and this year offers better weather in November than we expect during March or April next year. We hastened to state, however, that we do not believe the weather conditions next spring will be so very adverse towards spraying; in fact, we do not believe 1927 will be very troublesome for peach leaf-curl.

#### MORE CROP REPORTS

**Kalkaska.**—Corn damaged by frost of September 18th. Crop will be light. Farmers have been unable to do but very little plowing for fall grains owing to the very wet weather the past month, as a result a short acreage of wheat and rye is expected. About two-thirds of the bean crop saved if no further damage occurs, about seventy per cent white beans, balance red. Threshing well under way. Wheat going 20 bushels to the acre, rye about 12 to 14, oats very light. Potato digging started, average yield 135 to 175 bushels to the acre, very even in size and good quality, only 6 or 7 bushel No. 2 out of 60 to 75 bushels. Some potatoes going to market at 75c per bushel. Apple market will open up at Kalkaska about October 1st. Price paid for eggs, 35c doz.; butter, 40c lb.—H. C. S., 9-30-26.

**Huron.**—Killing frost night of 25th. Every person working at crop salvage. Great acreage of beans abandoned, some contract. Rye sowing. Many looking for stockers to convert unsalable crops. One auction held; bidders cautious; poor sale for horses and machinery. Renters and crop share men uneasy, land owners subjecting themselves to self examination and seeking relief from high taxes.—E. R., 9-30-26.

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FLEX-O-GLASS gives chicks actual sunlight full of healthful Ultra-Violet rays. Prevents disease and keeps chicks healthy under FLEX-O-GLASS. Their fast growth will amaze you. The same is true for pigs.

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Give plants the Ultra-Violet sun's rays, necessary for fast, strong growth. FLEX-O-GLASS does not chill, like

glass; holds heat longer, yet costs only 1-8 as much. Ideal for greenhouses.

### Easy to Install

FLEX-O-GLASS is very easily installed. Comes in one piece 3 1/2 inches wide any length desired. Just cut to size with ordinary shears, nail on and the job is done. Absolutely weather-resistant. Looks neat and attractive. Lasts for years.

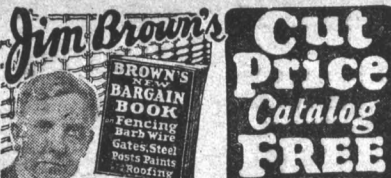
**FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 203**  
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## FLEX-O-GLASS IS GUARANTEED

## Turn 1 Dial-get stations everywhere—30 Days Free!



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ONE DIAL CONTROL. Only One Dial to turn for all programs. Sent on 30 Days Free Trial. Known demand for Miraco's radio, write today for possible hosts of costly new radio-sets and improvements at lower prices than ever. Genuine Bakelite sloping panels, dials beautifully finished in walnut to match cabinets; Coated E-Z Battery Cabinet. Features (too numerous to mention) of high priced sets. Send for Amazing Low "Unitune" Price



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#### SEEDS AND PLANTS

610 BUSHEL'S GRIMMS TESTED ALFALFA seed. \$23.50 bushel prepaid. Bags Free. Purity 99%. References, Exchange Savings Bank, Henry Foley, R5, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

FOR SATISFACTION INSURANCE BUY SEED oats, beans, of A. B. Cook, Owosso, Michigan.

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LET US HELP YOU MAKE \$200 TO \$400 A month. Wanted: Ambitious men to run a business on our capital. Over 500 every day necessities, known everywhere—used by millions for 43 years. Recognized the best. In big demand—easy to sell—good repeaters—we guarantee satisfaction. Double your profits under our new selling plan. Experience not necessary. Write Dept. 68, John Sexton & Co., Box H. H., Chicago.

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**WANTED—SINGLE MAN TO WORK BY** month on dairy farm. Wm. Rider, Almont, Michigan.

# FLEX-O-GLASS

Weatherproof—Waterproof—Unbreakable

1/8 Cost of Glass AND BETTER

Admits Actual Sunlight

The Only Practical Material for Poultry Scratch Sheds, Brooder-Houses, Hot Beds, Cold Frames, Storm Doors, Windows, Etc. Fine for Enclosing Porches

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Order your supply from us today. Use it 15 days. If not satisfied FLEX-O-GLASS is far stronger and more durable than any other material, or if it doesn't give more warm, healthful light than glass or other materials which claim to do all that FLEX-O-GLASS does, just send it back and we will cheerfully refund your money. This guarantee is secured by \$1000 deposited in the Pioneer Bank, Chicago.

### PRICES: All Postage Prepaid

Per yd. 3 1/2 inches wide—1 yd. 50c; 5 yds. at 40c (\$2.00); 10 yds. at 35c (\$3.50); 25 yds. at 32c (\$8.00); 100 yds. or more at 30c per yd. (\$30.00).

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We will send you 15 square yards of FLEX-O-GLASS in a roll 3 1/2 inches wide, postage paid to your door, for \$5.00 (15 sq. ft.). This will cover a Scratch Shed 9 x 15 feet (size for 100 hens), or use for enclosing screened porches, storm doors, hotbeds, coldframes, poultry and hoghouse windows, etc. Order today, direct from factory in Chicago, save middlemen's profits. We guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Instructions with every order. Mail coupon with check, money order or currency now. Your order filled the day received. Send \$9.50 for 30 yards if you want larger trial roll.

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FLEX-O-GLASS Mfg. Co., Dept. 203  
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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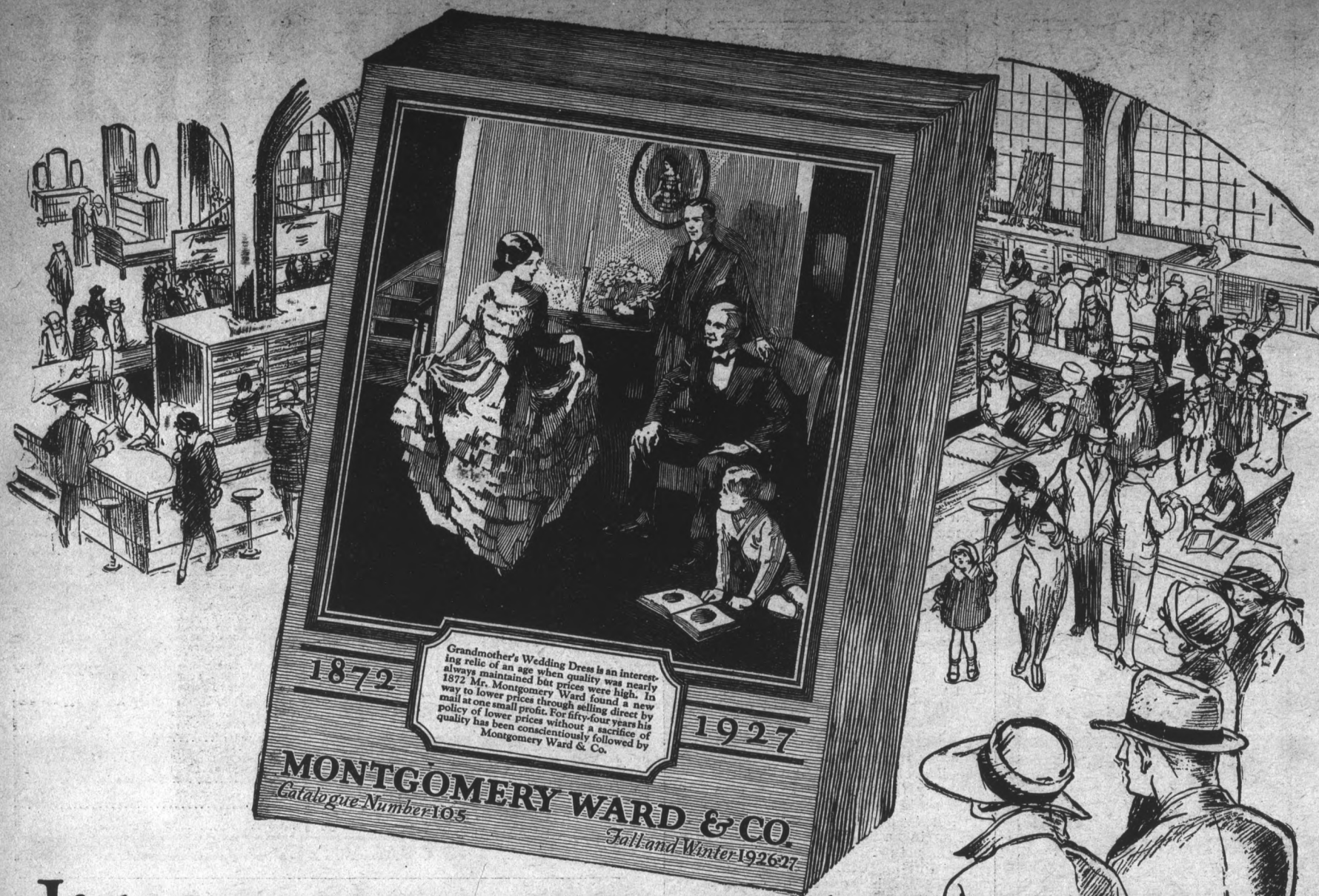
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