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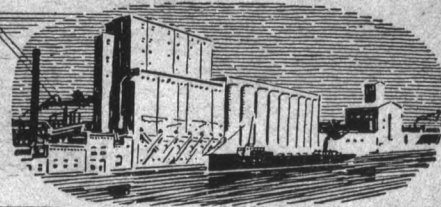
The Michigan

NOVEMBER 6, 1926

BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



A GOOD BOOK TO BE INTERESTED IN

In this issue:—War On Chicken Thieves—A Visit to the Government Corn Borer Station at Monroe—Our Readers' Picture Page—Farmers Service Bureau—Another Story on Pioneer Days in Michigan—Letters Regarding Our Chicken Thief Campaign—and other features



This Railroad Plant of Ours and What it Means to You

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So much for the new record of the railroad of the United States.

The plant, which comprises the railroads that serve Michigan's varied industries, has contributed its share in this proud national achievement, and in the saving of one and a half billions of dollars, through lessened inventories carried by our business institutions and made possible by the accelerated service. This has been achieved, too, while facilitating the even flow of production as well as the orderly diffusion of commodities.

Michigan has received great tangible benefits, since it is now a veritable beehive of industrial activity.

Michigan will continue to progress only so long as its railroads continue to enjoy the undivided support of the communities they serve.

Michigan people, as a whole, farmer and manufacturer, preacher and teacher, office employee and laborer, are cashing in through this new outlook on transportation, so vital to the public weal and welfare. Our people will continue to cash in only so long as this understanding is maintained.

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MICHIGAN DAIRYMEN MET AT EAST LANSING

The tenth annual meeting of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association was held at the Michigan State College, East Lansing, on Tuesday, October 19th, with 175 delegates present.

The chief business before the delegates involved change of the date of the annual meeting and consideration of reports on pooling investigations being made under the sanction of the organization. Change of the date of the annual meeting from the second Tuesday in October to the first Thursday in November was approved by the body. Further resolutions characterized the recent national dairy show at Detroit as the most successful dairy show ever held in America and commended the state dairy show committee for its part in arrangements for the exposition.

Approval of continued studies by the association in methods of pooling and the transportation of milk to Detroit was also registered in resolutions. The association also went on record as recommending that a fee of \$1 be deducted annually from the pay check of each member of a local for the local organization's treasury.

John C. Near, of Flat Rock, the secretary, in his annual report suggested that the association may take over the marketing of milk in Bay City in the near future. He described the work of the creamery controlled by the association at Adrian, which handled 14,700,000 pounds of milk and 359,000 pounds of cream during the last eight months and returned \$464,625 to its patrons. The plant was established to provide an outlet for surplus milk during the months when Detroit consumption is low. At present milk from the Adrian district is being shipped to Cleveland.

The question of modifying the method of selling now followed was discussed by Mr. Near and Prof. John T. Horner, of the Michigan State College economic department.

"Under the Detroit plan farmers selling to different distributors receive a different price," said Mr. Horner. "For example, one creamery may sell 85 per cent of its receipts as fluid milk and use 15 per cent for other purposes. A farmer selling milk to such a distributor receives \$2.81 a hundred pounds when the price of fluid milk is \$3 and the manufactured \$1.72. Another farmer selling to another distributor who sells only 60 per cent of his receipts as fluid milk receives \$2.49 a hundred."

"Because of this difference in the average prices received by farmers, the feeling has grown up that the present system is not fair to all producers."

A. C. Anderson, formerly head of the dairy husbandry department at Michigan State College and now field agent for the American Milk Producers' association, explained the organization's method of pooling and grading being used in this state.

Four directors were elected for a three-year term. Those re-elected were W. J. Thomas, Grand Rapids; L. W. Harwood, Adrian, and M. L. Noon, Jackson. R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, was elected to fill vacancy left by Thomas Watson.

FOUR TIMES IN TON LITTER CLUB

HARRY WARD, farmer near McBain in Missaukee county, has the unique distinction of qualifying for the Michigan Ton Litter Club for four successive seasons. This year, with eleven purebred O. I. C. pigs, he produced 2750 pounds of pork in six months. Herman Van Steenis, another young Missaukee county farmer, entered the Ton Litter contest for the first time last spring, but by good feeding he met the requirements and qualified for the Club by producing 2507 pounds of pork from a litter of twelve. H. L. Barnum, agricultural agent.

Defiance, Ohio.—Cool and frosty nights. Fields drying. Beets being lifted. Corn cut. Some silos filled, some are not. Still making stubble hay for home use. Good hay \$12.00 ton. Grain prices are average. Corn husking just commenced, crop good. Quotations at Bryan: Wheat, \$1.32 bu.; corn, \$1.00 cwt.; oats, 40c bu.; potatoes, \$2.24 cwt.; milk, \$2.10 cwt.; eggs, 40c doz.—W. E. B., 10-27-26.

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

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State Grange Celebrates 54 Years of Progress

Delegates Set New Precedents and Adopt Resolutions Setting Forth Rural Viewpoint

By STANLEY M. POWELL

Lansing Correspondent of THE BUSINESS FARMER

CELEBRATING 54 years of splendid achievement, breaking former records and setting new precedents, the delegates to the Michigan State Grange met in annual session at East Lansing, October 26-29.

Two hundred and ninety-nine official delegates represented the more than 31,000 Grange members in the state. The number was swelled by a large number of other Patrons so that the attendance at the various sessions ranged from 500 to over 1000.

If the spirits of the "Seven Founders of the Order" were hovering over the new People's Church, where the sessions were held, they must have been overjoyed at the tremendous progress made by the great farm fraternity which they established sixty years ago and proud of its present position of power, influence and service to American rural life.

Warm fraternalism and pleasant fellowship pervaded the four days which the Grange spent together listening to reports of their officers, considering resolutions and enjoying a splendid program of speeches, music, a banquet and sight-seeing trip over the Michigan State College campus and farms.

1,000 Attend Annual Banquet

Among the many outstanding features of the four-days convention, perhaps the big Grange banquet held Wednesday evening, would rank as of the greatest general interest. More than one thousand Patrons feasted together and enjoyed a splendid educational and entertaining program. Not only was this the largest number that had ever attended such an occasion in Michigan, but for the first time in history the speaking and musical program was put "on the air" over college station WKAR so that thousands of listening Grangers back home could enjoy it along with those actually in attendance.

Speakers on the banquet program included Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of the College; M. B. McPherson, who spoke for the State Board of Agriculture; C. L. Brody, Secretary-Manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, who brought greetings from the organization; Dr. John D. Willard, Director of Continuing Education and Dr. Eben Mum-

ford, Professor of Sociology. In addition to these and several others who gave short talks, the principal feature of the evening's program was the annual report of Mrs. Dora H. Stockman, who for the past twelve years has served the Grange as State Lecturer. Mrs. Stockman analyzed some of the fundamental economic inequalities confronting American farmers.

"Instead of helping to prevent a surplus, the Government is spending millions of dollars in reclamation projects that swell it," Mrs. Stockman pointed out. Declaring that "the farmers have been offered only a slice of the loaf of tariff protection," Mrs. Stockman continued, "I believe the Grange should put on its fighting togs and that, united with other national farm organization, should demand equality for agriculture with other occupations in governmental and legislative aid."

She then outlined a program containing the five following planks:

"We should demand that the tariff on farm products be increased, or that it be decreased on other products.

"We should demand Government aid in diminishing the surplus.

"We should demand that the Government stop spending money to reclaim arid and marginal lands.

"We should ask that more marginal and Government land be turned over to grazing, forestry and conservation projects until such time as they are needed for food production.

"The Government should assist farmers in credit, storage and orderly marketing of their products."

In urging a shorter working day and better prices for farm products, Mrs. Stockman said, "Farmers do not want anything they do not want others to have, but we cannot have an eight-hour-day in the cities and a twelve-hour-day in the country."

Grange Is Farmers' Forum

Dr. Mumford's statement in his banquet address that the Grange lives as the great agricultural forum of the common people was well illustrated by the extended discussion of the many resolutions reported by the several committees. The local views

of the delegates were blended together and a state-wide rural policy resulted.

One of the most hotly debated issues coming before the delegates was in connection with continuing the compulsory military training at M. S. C. The fight to make this military training optional instead of compulsory was led by Rev. Wm. E. Beckett of Alto, while compulsory military training found an able champion in A. B. Cook, Jr., a recent graduate of M. S. C.

Mr. Cook lauded the benefits of military training, declaring, "It teaches organization, cooperation, initiative, morale, discipline, alertness, punctuality, cheerful obedience to orders, self-control, confidence, neatness and leadership."

After more than two hours of impassioned discussion, the delegates voted by a large majority in favor of the continuance of the present policy of compulsory military training at M. S. C.

Among the resolutions adopted by the delegates were the following: A protest against the development of any more irrigation projects at the Government's expense in view of the present agriculture surplus; favoring the deportation of foreign bootleggers and liquor law violators; urging increased federal aid for fighting the corn borer, so that the burden should not be borne entirely by the farmers in the infested areas; asking the College to assist in promoting road-side markets; favoring the restoration of bounties on wolves and other predatory animals; asking that licensed hunters be required to secure written permission from the owner or agent before they had a right to hunt on enclosed or occupied land; decrying the apparent increase in cigarette smoking among public school teachers and asking state officials to take the necessary steps to counteract this tendency; instructing the State Grange officials to use every effort to get the Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment permitting a state income tax; favoring closing the season on deer in 1927 and each alternate season thereafter, and allowing a hunter to shoot either one buck or

one doe; favoring the restrictions of the Governor's power to pardon and parole criminals sentenced for life; urging a more drastic prohibition law; favoring the biennial election of township officials; urging that no person be eligible for governor for more than two consecutive terms; favoring more strict Sunday observance, especially on hunting and dancing; and urging that the Grange officials make a special effort to have the National Grange meet in Michigan in 1927, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Inspect Campus and Farms

One of the interesting educational features enjoyed by the delegates was a sight-seeing trip in the form of a hay-rack ride around the M. S. C. campus and farms, after which they were guests at a demonstration game between the Varsity and the Freshmen Elevens.

Thursday was given over to initiatory work. The fifth degree was impressively conferred upon twenty-three candidates by the Clinton County Pomona degree team, after which the regular State Grange officers assisted by Congressman John C. Ketcham, Past-Master of the State Grange, conferred the sixth degree upon a class of 126.

Among the other outstanding events of the week were the memorial service for the brothers and sisters who had died during the past year and the installation of the following officers who had been selected to pilot the Michigan State Grange for the coming two years:

Master, Geo. Roxburgh, Reed City; Overseer, E. E. Salisbury, Mendon; Lecturer, Dora Stockman, East Lansing; Steward, Marc Cutler, DeWitt; Assistant Steward, W. G. Armstrong, Niles; Chaplain, Mrs. O. J. C. Woodman, Paw Paw; Treasurer, Wm. E. Hill, Davison; Secretary, Maude E. Lovejoy, Perry; Gatekeeper, Eber Farwell, Coldwater; Pomona, Mrs. A. B. Cook, Owosso; Flora, Martha Hale, Sumner; Ceres, Mrs. Phebe Benton, Copemish; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. W. G. Armstrong, Niles. Members of the Executive Committee: C. H. Bramble, Lansing; Bernice Curtiss, Charlotte; Mable Madison, Hubbard Lake; W. F. Taylor, New Era.

South Haven was chosen as the place of meeting for 1927.

Exhibits Fewer But Better At Western Michigan Potato Show

By H. C. MOORE

Extension Specialist in Potato Culture, Michigan State College

GROWERS OF western Michigan had an excellent opportunity to learn better production methods at the Western Michigan Potato Show held at Greenville, October 28th to 30th. Educational exhibits lectures and demonstrations showed the how and why of better potato growing, and could not help create an active interest in improved cultural methods.

The Michigan State College exhibit emphasized the importance of controlling potato insects and diseases by the use of certified seed, and by careful spraying and seed treatment work. Special interest was shown by growers in methods for control of the black leg disease which is common in most sections of the state this season. Treating the seed with corrosive sublimate and roguing diseased plants from the field were the control measures given. Tubers and plants infected with black leg were on display as well as plants affected with other diseases such as late blight, leaf roll, etc.

A feature of the State College exhibit that attracted the interest of

growers was a potato storage display that illustrated the essential features of potato storage house construction. The loss of potatoes through improper storage is very heavy and can be prevented by: 1—Storing only sound potatoes. 2—Keeping the temperature of the cellar between 36 degrees and 40 degrees F. 3—Supplying the storage cellar with sufficient fresh air to prevent black heart, bottom rot and other forms of break-down that may be caused by lack of fresh air.

These points were made emphatic by the use of pictures, blue prints and models of properly constructed cellars.

Potato Grades Display

The matter of potato grades was given special attention by the Michigan State Department of Agriculture. Their exhibit showed the various standard grades and the common defects that are found in making the grades. Mr. William Esslinger, Chief Inspector, stated that a

study of the potato markets of the country shows that Michigan potatoes are now comparing favorably with potatoes from other states and in many cases are bringing top prices. The improvement in market quality can be attributed to more careful grading and better cultural methods.

Fewer Exhibits But Better

While the number of entries in the competitive exhibits were somewhat less than they were at last year's show, yet the quality averaged a little better and according to C. W. Waid, of Ohio, who judged the show, the competition in most classes was very keen.

Montcalm and adjacent counties furnished the bulk of the exhibits. There were entries however from several other counties including Marquette, Kalamazoo, Wexford, Manistee, Jackson and Missaukee.

It is hoped that another year more interest will be shown by growers

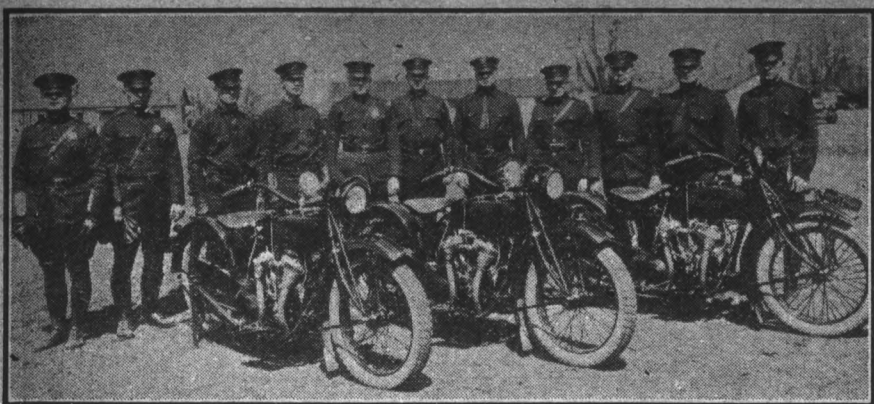
and that a larger number of entries will be listed. Considering the extent of the potato industry in the Montcalm district there is no reason why there should not be many more than 160 entries, which number constituted the Greenville exhibit.

On Friday, October 29th, in the afternoon boys and girls from several high schools in the state were on hand to view the exhibits and be ready for the Boys and Girls Judging Contest which was held the following morning. Throughout the show the young folks showed much interest in the exhibits and the educational programs.

Winners

E. W. Lincoln & Son, Greenville, again won the lion's share of the awards. John Delongchamp, of Champion, again won first place in the Green Mountain class.

With the general high quality of exhibits at the Greenville show and with those that will be displayed in November at the Gaylord and Mayville shows it is expected that the state potato show to be held at E. (Continued on page 23.)



A group of State Police officers who are at your service.

WITH contrary weather, the different breeds of harmful insects and bugs after crops and markets that many times go up and down like an amateur saxophone player running the scale, it is just about all the average farmer can do to keep his head above water. And then when some thief comes along and robs his hen roost, taking all of the chickens they raised through the summer and have about ready for the market, none of the clouds have any silver lining as far as he can see.

Perhaps the theft is reported, but nine chances out of ten the guilty person is never caught, because he gets out of the territory covered by the local officers and markets the chickens many miles away the following day. The farmer can not afford to offer a reward for the capture of the thief, and the total loss in any one case is not enough to make it a big case for the local officials when there are so many things for a few men to do.

THE BUSINESS FARMER has watched the chicken thief get bolder and bolder, making larger catches each time because getting away with the chickens by auto was an easy matter, until the annual loss has become so great that farmers are thinking seriously of curtailing their operations along that line. Now we have come forward with an offer of \$50.00 re-

ward for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of stealing chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese or guinea fowls which are the sole property of any paid-up subscriber to THE BUSINESS FARMER Service and Protective Bureau at the time of the robbery, and we are prepared to pay 20 of these rewards to prove to the chicken thief that Michigan is a mighty unhealthy place for him to operate.

We have the assurance of Alan Straight, Director of Public Safety, and several of the officials of that organization, that the Michigan State Police will cooperate with us most

War On Chicken Thieves

Let's Cell the Thief and Save the Chickens

heartily in our war on the chicken thief. Already members of that organization are at work on cases.

The State Police have done much work in investigating complaints given them by persons who have chickens stolen and they have been anxious to increase the amount of their work along this line, so our announcement found them ready to give it special attention at once and the commanders of the State Police posts have instructions to give immediate attention to complaints of this nature.

Mr. Alan G. Straight is at the head of the State Police and his immediate assistants are Deputy Commissioner Oscar D. Olander; Capt. C. J. Scavarda, commanding uniformed division; Capt. Ira H. Harmon, in charge of Bureau of Identification, Lieut. Ernest G. Ramsay, in charge Secret Service division; Charles V. Lane, in charge Fire Marshall division.

One hundred troopers is the full strength of the State Police, and twelve posts are maintained the year around with an additional one open during the summer. The location of

the posts, the names of the commanders and the telephone numbers are as follows:

Negaunee, Marquette county, Capt. A. A. Downing in charge, phone 102; Cheboygan, Cheboygan county, Sgt. Geo. Aldrich, phone 61; Manistee, Manistee county, Sgt. E. J. Hathaway, phone 62; Paw Paw, Van Buren county, Lieut. O. E. Demaray, phone 135; Grand Haven, Ottawa county, Sgt. Guy Baugh, phone 1118; Jackson, Jackson county, Sgt. Wm. D. Hansen, phone 3935; Flint, Genesee county, Lieut. W. T. Anderson, phone 852; Wayne, Wayne county, Lieut. R. W. Eaton, phone 246 F3; St. Clair, St. Clair county, Lieut. J. C. Cleghorn, phone 400; South Rockwood, Monroe county, Lieut. Orva Jackson, phone Wyandotte 505 F3; Michigan State Fair Grounds, Detroit, Lieut. Jos. M. Kearney, phone Arlington 5760; East Lansing headquarters, Lieut. L. A. Lyon, phone 3121. The summer post is at Mt. Clemens.

During the year of 1925 they made 3,840 arrests and they have a record of 93 per cent convictions. Also they turned into the state treasury \$256,358.01 during that period, as well as assisted 671 local officers, 178 federal officers, helped at 418 auto accidents, guarded 51 pay rolls, transferred 2,119 prisoners, received 2,239 complaints and answered 2,038.

If you are visited by chicken thieves communicate with your local officers at once and they will no doubt do all within their power to apprehend the crooks, next get in touch with the State Police, either through us or your local officials, or telephone them direct, and then write us complete details.

"Cell the thief and save the chickens" is our motto. If chicken thieves do not believe that sentence—we hope a sentence in jail will change their opinion.



The men who direct the State Police. Right, Capt. C. J. Scavarda, commanding officer; center, Commissioner Alan G. Straight, head of the Department of Public Safety; left Deputy Commissioner Oscar G. Olander.

A Visit to the Government Corn Borer Station at Monroe

By CARL H. KNOPF

THE European corn borer is with us, apparently for a permanent stay, and the problem now is to find the most efficient and economical methods of reducing the damage caused by this pest. This, in brief, is the purpose of the corn borer substation established in Monroe county through the cooperation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Michigan State College.

The substation is located on a small farm of 8 acres lying about 3 miles west of the Monroe city limits and on the M-50 trunk line road. This farm is leased for a three-year period. An adjoining tract of 8 acres was also leased this year, making a total of 16 acres available for the work. Monroe county was chosen as the site for this substation because it was the first Michigan county to be invaded by the borer and also because there the borer has developed so rapidly that there are now many badly infested areas in which investigational work may be carried out.

The work of the Monroe station during its first season has been along 3 main lines, as follows:

1. To study the seasonal history of the borer in this section.

2. To produce large numbers of parasites for the borers in the hope that this may become an aid in borer control.

3. To test out different varieties of corn, and different planting dates as possibilities in controlling the pest.

Seasonal History

Work along this line has been done to determine when, in this section, the borer makes its different life changes, i.e., from borer to pupa, and then to the egg-laying moth. It is apparent that intelligent control methods can hardly be developed unless the exact time of these changes is known.

During the 1926 season the insect passed from the larva, or borer, stage into the pupa stage during the month of June. In this latter stage the transformation is made from "worm" to the moth which lays the

THE corn borer substation at Monroe is constantly being visited by farmers from different sections, but probably the largest group to ever visit the station gathered there October 21st. Around 300 from eighteen counties in Michigan spent the day there studying the work being done and observing in operation some of the machinery recommended for use in the infested areas. We wished that every corn grower in the state could find time to visit the station but as there are many who feel they cannot we are publishing an article by Carl H. Knopf telling what is being done down there.

eggs for succeeding generations. The moths appeared in July and the egg laying started soon after. It is said that the female moth is capable of laying 1,000 eggs during a season, sometimes as high as 300 eggs per day. The eggs hatch and the young larva appear in about 10 days after the moth emerges. The month of July, 1926, was therefore the month of moths, eggs, and young borers. The first full grown borer was observed in Monroe county on July 31st.

It is interesting that the corn borer in Michigan is producing but one brood per year. This promises to make control of the pest easier than in the East where the insect produces two broods each season.

Developing of Parasites

The corn borer came to us from Europe and so the U. S. Department of Agriculture has gone to that same continent in search of parasites to combat the borer. At the present time two parasites give promise of becoming helpful. Both are wasp-like insects, one being about the size of our ordinary wasp while the other species is smaller. The adult female wasps hunt out the borers and sting them. This sting does not kill the borer but paralyzes it. The eggs are then laid on the surface of the borer and when the young larvae hatch they have plenty of food right at hand.

The work of the Monroe substa-

tion has been for "quantity production" of these parasites. Colonies containing about 2,000 of the adults are liberated in badly infested corn fields in the hope that they will become permanently established in this section and do battle with the borers.

The method of producing these parasites is very interesting, involving as it does considerable skill and ingenuity along with an immense amount of detailed work. Thousands of corn borer larvae are used in this work, in one case 50,000 having been secured from a single field. As it is not possible to induce the wasps to sting all of these borers it was necessary to find some other way of rendering them inactive. The method as finally adopted is to dip the borers in water which is hot enough to stun them and yet not hot enough to kill them. The female moths are

then placed in corn pith cages with some of the inactive borers and the eggs are laid on these. After the egg laying process a treated corn borer is placed in a tiny glass vial and a single parasite egg placed on the larvae. These vials are kept at a temperature of 80 degrees in an electric incubator. The small larvae which hatch from the eggs are white in color and resemble the corn borers except that they are smaller than the latter. Just as soon as these wasp larvae emerge each starts feeding on the respective corn borer. Sometimes the appetite of the parasite is so great that he consumes his first corn borer and another must be supplied him.

After becoming full grown this wasp "worm" spins a silken web across the small glass tube and under this cover it makes a complete transformation, appearing finally as the full grown wasp-like parasite. Just before the insects are ready to emerge from their "spin ups" thousands of the small vials are placed in racks adjacent to large cages. When the insects appear they fly towards the light and so are retained in the cages. When a sufficient number of these parasites have emerged they are counted out in colonies. It is the usual practice to put 2,000 of the insects in a colony, this number being about equally divided between males and females. As stated before, these colonies are then taken to different sections and liberated in

(Continued on page 20)



European corn borers working in a of corn stalk.

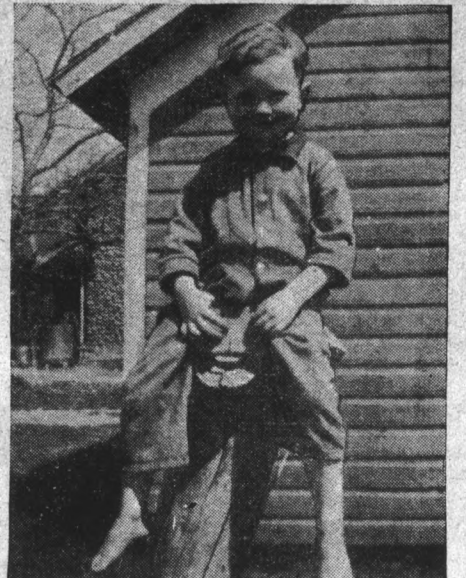
THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



DORTHA AND HER DOG.—"My daughter, Dortha, with her dog, 'Laddie Boy,'" writes Bertha R. Harger, of Thompsonville, Benzie county.



THREE GENERATIONS.—The small miss is Edna Alberta Antonio, of Flint. Holding her is her mother, Mrs. A. Antonio, of the same address, while her grandmother, Mrs. Lura Ousnamer, of Ortonville, stands back admiring her.



"COME ON AN' PLAY."—John Lewis Finnell, of Whiteville, is the grandson of Mrs. Jesse Richmond, of Mt. Pleasant, Isabella county.



HE IS PROUD OF HIS GUERNSEYS.—E. B. Keith, of Beaverton, Gladwin county, with two of his choice Guernsey heifers. We are indebted to C. O. Patterson, of Coloma, Berrien county, for the picture.



"HOME FROM SCHOOL."—"Margaret Brown, our daughter, and her friend and schoolmate, Lucille Lenz, are here shown as they returned from school one day," writes Mrs. W. C. Brown, of Hastings. "Scottie is with them."



A NICE PLUMP HORSE.—Monitor has plenty of wool and a broad back so Jean Virginia Cottrell, daughter of Mrs. A. E. Cottrell, of Vermontville, Eaton county, is certain to have a very comfortable ride.



ISN'T HE A "WHOPPER"?—Don, small son of Lew McDonald, of Trout Creek, Ontonagon county, with a trout his dad succeeded in landing.



YOU CAN NOT GET THEIR GOAT.—No you cannot get their goat, that is at least the one hitched to the wagon. "My niece and nephew, Maxine and Wilbur Aldridge, of Flint," writes Mrs. Clyde Snyder, of Fife Lake, Grand Traverse county, sending in this picture. "Do they have good times with their goat and wagon? Well, you can bet that they do."



"WANT A JOB?"—If you do perhaps Warren Packer, will let you finish the job of shoveling snow for his grandma, Mrs. C. B. Packer, St. Louis.



EXERCISING BILL.—Richard Francis, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hamlin, of Hemlock, Saginaw county, giving Bill his daily exercises. Richard's dad isn't any too sure about Bill's gentleness so he stands nearby.



GRANDPA AND HIS CHUMS.—L. B. Farnsworth, of Lakeview, Montcalm county, supervisor of Pine township, with his two grandsons, Lewiston B. Farnsworth, Jr., and N. H. Youngman, Jr.



IS EVERYBODY READY TO TAKE A RIDE?—"This is a part of my family and myself getting ready to take a ride in our Overland," writes Frank Seaman, of Route 5, Saginaw, Saginaw county. "I am a real Overland fan" he says.

BOOKS FREE

(1) A review of the McLean County System of Hog Sanitation and how to make money on swine. (2) Fencing Farms for Profit. (3) What 17,000 Farm Folks said about the Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm. (4) How to Test Fence Wire. (5) Keystone catalog. The first three were written by farm folks and are chock full of practical suggestions and money making ideas. You should read them. Mailed free, postage paid. Send postal to-day.

Red Strand "Galvannealed" Fence

is the choice of careful buyers. They know its coppered steel and heavier zinc "Galvannealed" coating make "Red Strand" last years longer; that picket-like stays, wavy crimps, can't-rip knots keep it straight, trim, tight; that full gauge, honest weight add longer wear; that they pay no more for the extra years "Red Strand" gives. Ask your dealer for prices or write us.



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Truck farmers, fruit growers, poultry raisers and live stock producers are prospering in the L. & N.-served South because of the mild climate, the all-year growing season and the constantly increasing demand for their products. Snow and ice are unknown in most sections of the Southland, labor is plentiful and cheap, and living conditions are excellent and moderate in price. For full particulars about the Southland as a place to live and prosper, write to G. A. Park today, General Immigration & Industrial Agt., Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Dept. MR-3 Louisville, Ky.



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Farmers Service Bureau

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

GROWING SWEET POTATOES IN MICHIGAN

Would it be possible to grow sweet potatoes in central Michigan? Would they mature in this climate? I don't mean to grow them for marketing, but only for family use.—C. H. B., Middleton, Michigan.

THE sweet potato is a long season plant and requires approximately 120 days of good sunshiny growing weather to properly mature the crop. For this reason it is not likely to become a commercial crop in Michigan, but it is quite possible under favorable circumstances to produce fairly good sweet potatoes in the home garden. It will be necessary to start the plants inside or what is perhaps better still to purchase the few plants necessary as it is quite possible to secure them at the proper time all rooted and ready to grow. A warm sandy spot should be selected; one that is not too rich as over-fertile soil has a tendency to produce an excessive growth of vines. The plants are tender and should not be planted in the open until all the danger of frost is past. Should a heavy freeze kill the vines before the roots are dug it will be necessary to go over the crop and cut the vines at the surface of the soil at once as an injury by frost to the growing plant may cause damage to the roots within a short period.—Geo. E. Starr, Assoc. Prof. of Horticulture, M. S. C.

BURIAL OF CORPSE

Must a corpse be embalmed before burial? Must a corpse be buried by a licensed undertaker?—S. B., Snover, Michigan.

IT is not necessary that the body be embalmed before burial in the ordinary cases of death. The body does not have to be buried by an undertaker, but a burial permit must be obtained and death certificate must be made out before burial, also certificate by the physician giving cause of death.—Legal Editor.

CAN HE USE SILO FILLER?

Is a silo filler classed as farm machinery and has a man that rents a farm on the 50-50 basis a right to use the silo filler to fill the silo on said farm when the contract says he can use farm machinery?—Mrs. A. W., Sparta, Michigan.

WHEN a farmer owns a silo filling outfit, it could be classed as part of his machinery. I see no reason why the silo filler could not be used, unless the understanding between the two parties involved was otherwise.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant, M. S. C.

BASSWOOD AND TULIP TREES FOR HONEY PRODUCTION

Which is the best for honey production in my locality, basswood or tulip trees? How much honey can be expected from a moderate 10-acre field of sweet clover during an average year? How much extracted honey will a colony make in comparison to comb honey?—F. S., Farmington, Michigan.

BASSWOOD is better for honey production in Michigan. Tulip tree yields some honey in southern Michigan, but is at home in the latitude of southern Indiana to Washington, D. C.

A ten acre field of sweet clover should supply about twenty colonies of bees during the blooming period. The amount of nectar these bees will collect during that time varies with the weather conditions and the use to which the sweet clover is put. If the sweet clover is cut for hay, the crop will be less than if it is allowed to go to seed. Better yet, if the sweet clover is pastured the nectar bearing period is prolonged. In Michigan you should not expect more than 60 to 100 pounds per colony in a good sweet clover location. In the Dakotas where sweet clover is more at home, beekeepers are securing yields of from 150 to 400 pounds per colony. Usually a stronger colony will produce about twice as much extracted honey as it will comb honey, if extracting combs are used in the supers. This varies with the season

for in poor season such as the one just passed, colonies sometimes fail to produce comb honey at all, whereas they will store a fair crop of honey even under adverse conditions.—R. H. Kelly, Assistant Professor of Entomology, Apiculturist, M. S. C.

SIGNING OFF SHARES

I have a warranted deed. My wife does not share it with me, neither jointly or as survivor. Now then at my death what would be the correct procedure, if my children at that time wish to sign away their rights in favor of their mother?—M. G., Augres, Michigan.

UPON the death of the husband, the children could sign off their shares so as to give the wife the entire property, after the debts were paid. The children under age would not be bound by their signature, however, as an infant cannot be bound by his contract.—Legal Editor.

IS HE A CITIZEN?

There is a man here that came from Canada with his mother when a child and she married an American citizen and lived with him about ten years then left him and went back to Canada and stayed about a year and a half and then came back. The boy's father died in Canada where he was a citizen. His step-father never adopted him and he never took his step-father's name but he claims to be a citizen because of his mother marrying an American. Now if he had been legally adopted and took his step-father's name he might be a citizen. He holds town office and makes a good officer but if he is a Canadian he wants to get his papers.—D. G., Drummond, Michigan.

IF the boy's father was dead at the time of his mother's marriage to an American citizen, and the boy has lived in the United States since his minority, he is a citizen. The mother acquired citizenship thru marriage, and the son takes the nationality of the mother in case the father is dead. If the father is living the son takes his nationality.

ONION MAGGOT

Can you tell me what to do to keep the white grub or worm from eating my onion sets and getting in the seed onions? It seems that every year they get worse.—G. W. R., Elberta, Michigan.

IMAGINE that the trouble is due to the onion maggot since this insect is more common in onions this year. Of course there is a possibility that it is the white grub, a much larger insect than the tiny maggot. However, I am assuming that the maggot is the culprit.

The best treatment up to date is the corrosive sublimate treatment. A solution of corrosive sublimate is poured about the plants so that the soil is well wetted and this treatment is repeated two or three times early in the season. Now corrosive sublimate is a violent poison. It is also known as bichloride of mercury and

is used as a disinfectant. It is best applied along the row by plugging the snout of a watering pot with wood and boring a small hole one quarter of an inch in diameter through the wooden plug so that a small stream can be applied without too much waste. The inside of the pot should then be painted with asphaltum or with some paint that will keep the solution from contact with the metal, since if the solution comes in contact with zinc or iron or copper of the watering pot, not only will the pot be ruined but the solution as well.

Make up the solution by dissolving one ounce of the poison crystals in eight gallons of water, using hot water to make the solution, and then diluting up to eight or ten gallons with cold water. The solution should be made in a wooden barrel or stone crock or in something other than a metallic container.

This treatment is also the best known for cabbage maggot and for raddish maggot.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, M. S. C.

ACKNOWLEDGE BEFORE NOTARY

I hold a chattel mortgage not drawn by a justice or notary but drawn by myself and signed by two witnesses. Is such a paper legal or is it eligible to the records?—V. D., Rodney, Michigan.

—The chattel mortgage should be acknowledged before a notary public.—Legal Editor.

CITIZENSHIP OF WIFE

I would like to know if a law passed in Michigan where a married man became a citizen his wife is not a citizen until she gets her own citizenship papers.—F. K., Piconning, Mich.

—A law passed in September 22, 1922, requires the married woman to take out citizenship papers also, in cases of this kind.—Legal Editor.

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.

Bulletin No. 3.—SOIL FERTILIZERS. Barnyard manure. Fertility in the air, lime, straw-spreading, top dressing, wood ashes and commercial fertilizers are all taken up in this valuable bulletin.

Bulletin No. 4.—SEED CORN CURING AND STORING. The selection of seed corn this fall is a very important problem and the information given by Prof. D. F. Rainey and Prof. F. E. Fogle of the M. S. C. in this circular bulletin will prove a great help to you.

Bulletin No. 5.—THE GOSPEL OF GOOD FEEDING. This bulletin tells how to feed profitably according to practical experience and was prepared by the former editor of a dairy publication.

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



ON THE WHITE RIVER VALLEY FARM, NEAR WHITE CLOUD The farm home of James Gayings, of White Cloud, in Newaygo county. Mr. Gayings owns White River Valley Farm.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORSSAY

BEWARE OF BLASTING CAPS

TO the Editor:—A considerable number of children are maimed each year as a result of playing with blasting caps. During the past few months, reports show that as many as 130 have been injured. One child was killed instantly.

As you know, a blasting cap is a small copper cylinder, one end of which is filled with a highly sensitive, powerful explosive compound known as fulminate of mercury. They are bright and shiny and are attractive to the children who do not realize that they are extremely dangerous playthings. They frequently attempt to remove the explosive filling so that they can use the shell for a whistle or to put on the end of a lead pencil, and sometimes they try to explode them by inserting a lighted match or pounding them with a hammer or rock. These experiments almost always prove disastrous and as a result, many little children lose the sight of one eye or both, or are crippled for life by the loss of a hand or arm.

It would be of the greatest benefit if the blasting caps were kept away from children, because it would mean that several hundred would be saved from being maimed each year.

Would you be good enough to draw attention editorially in your publication to the dangers of these blasting caps and to warn those who use explosives not to leave them around where children might get them? Would you be good enough in your editorial to call attention of school authorities to the fact that if by chance any of these caps are found by children that this fact should be immediately reported to their parents?

Quite a number of cases have been reported from rural districts where children have been hurt playing with blasting caps and it is supposed that the children picked them up either around quarries or in fields where they have been dropped.

We shall appreciate it very much if you will join us in this movement.
—F. J. Byrne, Chairman, Publicity Committee, Institute of Makers of Explosives.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

(Any question regarding radio will be gladly answered by our radio editor. You receive a personal letter and there is no charge. If your subscription is paid up.)

The Business Farmer broadcasts daily, except Saturday and Sunday, through station WGHP, of Detroit, on a wave length of 270 meters.

6:40 to 6:50.....Farm School
7:05.....Markets and News

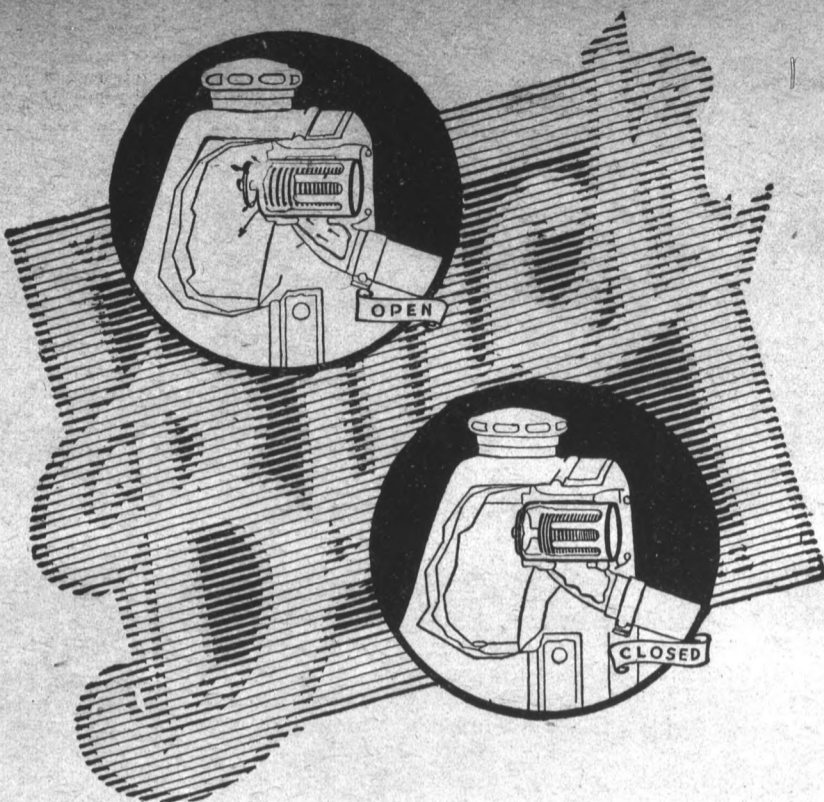
STATION COMES IN BETTER

I am a listener to your market reports nearly every evening and enjoy it very much. We have our radio set for WGHP more than any other station. It seems to come in better than it used to. Last winter we did not have very good luck getting you, other stations near it seemed to cut in on it, but since the middle of the summer it has been coming in fine. We wondered why. Here's thanking you for past programs and hoping to enjoy many many more.—J. B., Lapeer County.

WITHOUT a doubt the reason that you have noticed such a great difference in the reception of WGHP is that the broadcasting station has been moved out into the country, far from any other stations or city noise. To be exact, August 23rd was the first day the new sending outfit was used to broadcast out regular programs. Previous to that all programs were put on the air near the center of the City of Detroit. The studio still remains in Detroit and programs are sent out to the broadcasting station over a private wire, and from there broadcast. The station is north of Detroit, almost to Mt. Clemens, and when they are broadcasting—well, we folks in Mt. Clemens surely get them plenty loud.

I have been an attentive listener ever since you started broadcasting the farm markets and think it is a great help to the farmers.—W. E. S., Wayne County.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



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at 0° or 90° in the shade

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For this, and many other vital reasons, the new Buick is the Greatest Ever Built. The engine is vibrationless beyond belief. Drive it and see what that means.

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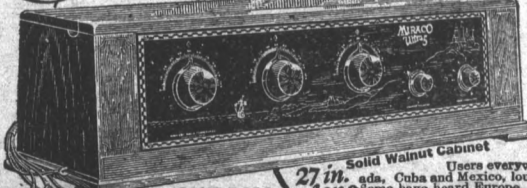
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Ben Franklin Rated Fertility Above Money in the Bank

Back in the days when Benjamin Franklin trod the streets of Philadelphia, many gems of Franklin wisdom went out of that city and into the copy books of forthcoming generations. One of Franklin's best was, "The best investment is a deposit of fertility in the soil bank—surest and pays the best." True in that day of virgin soils, and truer by far today!

Since Dr. Franklin made that farsighted observation the boundaries of American agriculture have been pushed west, south, and north in our nation. New soils have been made old soils. The preservation of soil fertility has become a problem of vital importance to agriculture.

Thousands of experiments have been made. Many commercial fertilizers have been developed. But in most sections the old reliable barnyard manure remains the outstanding fertility restorer. Always considered a by-product of livestock production, in these days of highly intensive farming it assumes a role of first importance. No farmer can afford to waste its life-giving fertility.

Common sense says that every forkful should be put on the fields.

The McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader makes this a comparatively easy task. Loads can be lifted easily over the low sides of the McCormick-Deering, after which the light-draft spreader carries the manure to the fields and spreads it uniformly and finely over the ground. Some enterprising farmers pull their spreaders with their Farmall tractors, as shown above. Others use horses or regular tractors. In any event, the work they do is of the most profitable kind.

Spreading manure this year brings increased crops next year. It puts back into the soil the fertility that this year's crop takes out. It maintains and increases the productivity of your farm. Who is there who would willingly rob his soil and waste valuable barnyard manure when every rule of modern agriculture repeats, in effect, what Ben Franklin said many years ago?

If you are not now taking advantage of the McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader, we suggest that you talk to your local McCormick-Deering dealer about one for immediate use.

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Broadscope Farm News and Views

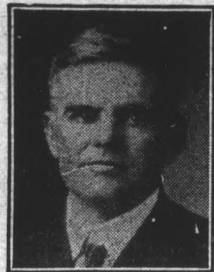
Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

(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.)

We Want Some Guineas

IN a recent article we quoted a subscriber, who wrote about Guinea fowls being successful rat eliminators. This has brought forth more evidence in the Guinea's favor for clearing a farm of rats. Here is a letter from W. W. K. of Eau Claire, Michigan:

Reading an article in September 25th issue of M. B. F. in regard to Guinea hens being rat exterminators, will say that in 1914 I came home to live with my mother, and the place was alive with rats. Being a lover of Guineas I purchased two hens and a rooster, and all at once the rats disappeared—



L. W. MEEKS

and have not seen a rat on the place for 10 years. Hadn't given it a thought until I read your article in your paper. If Guineas are rat exterminators, God love the Guineas."

Then, here is a man who says he owns several farms and has had lots of trouble with rats. On one farm they were particularly troublesome. He changed tenants, and the new tenant brought a flock of Guineas on the farm when he came, and after two weeks there was not a rat in evidence anywhere, and none were seen as long as the man with the Guineas lived on the place. In six months after he left the place, taking away the Guineas, there were as many rats back as ever.

So much evidence is strong enough to change my wife's disfavor of Guineas, and she allows she will consent to our having some if we can find them. Their noise has always been very annoying to her—thus her dislike for them. The noise, however, would never bother the writer, for he would never hear it—yet he appreciates just how so many feel toward the Guineas. However, I imagine one would become used to their noise and would not notice it after a short time any more than one does an alarm clock at four in the morning! At any rate Broadscope Farm is going to be the home of some Guineas, as soon as we can secure them. These fowls seem quite scarce in this section.

What Are Certified Seed Potatoes?

There are many who are too busy to read very much, other than a little in their daily paper. These people hear certified potatoes mentioned, and at once conclude it is some new variety they have never seen. Several have asked the writer what this variety is like, and if it is better than the old ones. Then, too, many seem to think if they purchase certified potatoes for planting, they will have certified potatoes for sale. This, of course, is not the way it works out. There are several varieties which may be certified. Certified means that the Michigan State College has inspected the field of growing potatoes two or three times and again after harvesting, and if they have passed the rigid requirements of purity, freedom from disease, type, etc., the College will issue a certificate to the grower, certifying the potatoes as such.

Certified seed potatoes must be planted when one intends to have the crop certified; but the mere planting of certified seed does not mean that the resultant crop will be certified. Any one contemplating growing certified seed potatoes should write H. C. Moore Chief of Potato Inspection Service, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich. He will send full instructions to those who would make the venture.

The same is true of certified corn

or other grain. A man once told me he had some certified seed corn for sale, and, knowing his farm, and the location of his crop for that year, I asked him where he got it. He replied that he raised that kind in his north field. This was a yellow corn and just over the fence to the south was a field of white corn. When asked if the College had inspected it, he replied, "Not that he knew of, and why should they as long as he planted certified seed which he got from a man the College had recommended!" A little explanation soon made it clear to him he had good seed corn, but not certified. His seed corn was too near another variety to even be ideal common seed.

Ideal Weather

That seems a strange thought—ideal weather—but we certainly had it for our potato harvesting. How we happened to pick this nice spell for digging is a mystery, but it was certainly ideal. We were fortunate in securing all the help we needed, and never had a harvest move along any nicer. Of course there was almost too much moisture in the ground for nice digging, but our large digger handled it in fine shape. In fact, when others have to discard the digger on account of heavy, wet ground, we can do very satisfactory work with our machine. This is due to the construction. It is of ample size with two sets of conveyor chains and three sets of agitators. In good ordinary dry soil we often use only the main elevator. At other times we use both conveyors, with plain rollers in place of the agitators. We worked hard every day for we all predicted the next day would be rainy, but with one exception it was not.

At this writing, there are many potato buyers in evidence. So many people in northern Ohio and Indiana drive "up" into Southern Michigan for their winter supply—some in costly sedans—others in trucks to get a supply for three or four families who have gone in together on the truck expense. Our crop being mostly certified, we have few to offer at this time. There is, however, a far greater inquiry for certified seed right now than there ever was before. We have more orders for spring delivery than ever before. Our new potato storage has proven to be an ideal place for putting them direct from the field. It has a free circulation of air and with the exception of a few bushels, all the potatoes were dry enough to place in it at once.

On account of weather conditions we were so late in getting it built last fall, we were unable to build the loading platform and driveway as planned. This will be 32x40 ft. in size and we shall begin the wall the last of this week. This will be added to the north of the present structure, and the complete building will be 40x72 ft.

OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

The Commerce of Agriculture.—By Frederick A. Buechel, Professor of Agricultural Economics and Head of the Course in Agricultural Administration in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. This book is a survey of agricultural resources. It presents the agricultural industry in world perspective showing the interrelations of the various parts within the economic system as a whole. It also points out in a broad way the great technological and economic problems of agriculture. The book is cloth bound, well illustrated and contains 439 pages. It is published by John Wiley and Sons, Inc., and retails at \$3.75.

Did you know that pork and beef were often receivable for taxes during early settlement of America?

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.)

SEVERAL QUESTIONS

I have been taking your paper for about a year now and I like it fine. I have some problems about my fruit trees which are troubling me. I have been going to write you for some time but kept putting it off



Herbert Nafziger

until I have quite a list of questions.

1.—I guess I cultivated my young trees too late last fall and some of them split open (just the bark) during the winter. They seem to be growing good and healing slowly but I wondered if there is anything I could do

do help them. What do you advise?

2.—I have a quince bush which blossoms full every year but never bears.

3.—What is curculio? I sprayed my peaches for them but have never seen one that I know of but my peaches are wormy. They have a little white worm inside that look about like the worms in apples.

4.—I have some Montmorency cherries which split open on the south side of the tree. The heart of the tree seems to grow too fast for the sap. Early Richmond cherries are not bothered.

5.—Do Golden Delicious apples do well in Michigan and are they as good as the Johnathan for a commercial orchard? Will they bear if set alone?—H. W. S., Three Rivers, Michigan.

DON'T hesitate to ask all the questions you want. We are always at your service. We will number your questions just as you did.

1. If the wounds are very large they should be bridge-grafted. If they are small or quite narrow keep them covered with white lead paint until thoroughly healed over.

2. The meager description makes diagnosis difficult but no doubt your quince bush is suffering from blossom blight, to which the quince is very susceptible. Do not cultivate, and treat the same as for blight.

3. The curculio is a small dark beetle about 1-5 of an inch long. It is a queer looking hump-backed thing with a long snout like an elephant's trunk. They are great fellows to play "possum". If you give a tree a sudden jar they will fall to the ground and lie there as though dead. Before the days of spraying the growers used to catch them by jarring them down upon sheets held under the trees. The curculio lays its eggs under the skin of the peach. Little white worms hatch out and bore into the peach. The skin puncture or "sting" causes gummy and deformed peaches. The curculio is very hard to control on trees which are located near a fence row or woods. Fence-rows should be burned over. When most of the shucks are off the young peaches spray with one pound of arsenate of lead and two pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water. Repeat this two weeks later.

4. Your cherry trees are suffering from sun-scald, which is a form of winter injury. A bright sunny day in mid-winter will warm the south side of the trunk and cause the sap to rise. Then when the sun goes down the bark freezes very suddenly causing it to split. Any treatment to shade the south side of the trunk will prevent this trouble. Lean a board against the trunk or wrap it with tar paper. Let the branches grow low and when planting your trees lean them toward the southwest.

5. The Golden Delicious while undoubtedly a good variety has not yet been sufficiently tested as a commercial variety in Michigan. If we had to choose between a yellow apple and the Johnathan, for a commercial orchard, we would plant the Johnathan every time.

Uncle Ab says every kick is a boast, but try boasting the home town without kicking.



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THE troubles for our pioneers were not all confined to locating and securing their homesteads, for during the early days when settlers were few and far between, there were many wild animals. Among them wolves and bears were the most troublesome, and a thrilling story could be written of the encounters between them and the early settlers, but owing to limited time I can only give a few.

The first wild animal to trouble us was at our camp near where Morley is now located, in the summer of 1869, boarding the men who built the railroad required a lot of fresh meat which bears love. At this place our camp was built of two large log buildings one for the cook house and the other for the men's quarters with an open space between them all covered with one roof. This space was used for storage and was a cool place to hang fresh meat.

We had a large watch dog whose name was "Watch". One night after all had retired, Watch began a fierce growling bark, and father got up to learn the cause, but it being too dark to see and knowing Watch was big and strong, he set him on and he went with a bound, but was met with a blow as from a modern auto at full speed. Although Watch weighed over 80 pounds, he was knocked about 20 feet against the opposite wall with such force that he could not get his breath for some time and they thought he was killed. It was a large bear who had taken down a quarter of beef, but was scared away before he could lug it off. After that we used more caution.

Bears were plentiful here during the early seventies. One morning we were aroused out of bed about four o'clock by our neighbor, Wm. Helmer, whose pig pen was attacked by a bear and although Mr. Helmer rushed to the help of the squealing pigs with a pitch fork and fought the bear it succeeded in carrying a pig weighing over a hundred pounds over a four and one-half foot wall and tearing a hole in the pig sixteen inches long. The bear then succeeded in getting away into the woods before we could get our guns ready. We followed it for half a day but lost its tracks and gave up the hunt.

The wolves although more shy when not in large packs were far more dangerous, and many of our early settlers were forced to climb trees to escape them, in some cases having to remain in a tree all night with a pack of wolves around them.

In the winter of 1870-1 father returned to keeping the rail road boarding camps near Big Rapids, leaving us boys on the homestead to keep house for ourselves, and it was necessary for my older brothers to make occasional trips on foot between home and the boarding camps with needed supplies.

On one of these trips my brother Joe then about fifteen years old left camp for home a little later than usual, carrying a sack with some fresh meat and groceries, also a gallon can of kerosene. Reaching the cabin of a friend living about two miles north of where the town of Ashton now stands he was advised to stay with them all night and go on home in the morning, but it then being about 4 P. M. and, although the days were short, being in the hardwood forest, it seemed he would have plenty of light and decided to go on home having only about seven miles farther to go. However as he neared the hemlock woods and cedar swamps it grew darker and he wished he had stayed with our friends but hastened on into the black swamps.

That winter the snow was deep and we heard the howls of the wolves every night after we would go to bed, but we were not afraid as they were quite a way off, near the swamps, but it was quite different with my brother trying to follow the trail through a dark swamp and hear the sharp bark of a wolf nearby, but too dark to see it. He also knew the wolves smelled the fresh meat he carried, but he did not like to leave it after carrying it over twenty miles and possibly only baiting the wolves on, so he started to run as fast as he could with his load, and the snow about eight inches deep, but other wolves joined in and their howls became more numerous and nearer. When he found they were gaining on him fast and soon were on all sides clos-



PIONEERING IN MICHIGAN

By ED. C. ALLEN



ing in, it was not a very pleasant situation, but he thought of his load. He carried matches and kerosene and by breaking some dry saproot from old trees soon had them blazing which at once retarded the wolves' progress and they began thinning out. In a short time he was through the swamps and on high land at the south east corner of Section 1-T 19-N 10-W, where he could see the light in L. Prices' cabin, only a mile from home, and all high land, which he reached about an hour after dark safe but exhausted.

Two years later at a lumber camp, not far from us, as the men were going to camp for dinner, one of the men became separated and behind the rest, the wolves attacked him. He carried his ax and made a running fight. As the wolves became too numerous he jumped on a pine stump swinging his ax around him. As he did not come to dinner his companions made a search when returning to work and found his mangled body near the stump with the

fence which I will describe was built in 1868, and ran from Diamond Lake to Rose Lake a distance of about six miles in a straight line, my place being about the center, it came from the west through where my orchard is now located, crossing M-13 at the north end of the Alledale Swimming Pool"; in those days it was a beautiful hardwood forest of sugar maples.

The Indians made this fence with a small sharp ax by striking one blow into a small sapling seldom larger than 2 inches in diameter about 4 feet from the ground. This usually cut it over half through, then bending and breaking it over in the direction they wished to run the fence but leaving the butt hang on its stump, (if cut the right time of year will remain green a long time) in the virgin forests these saplings grew very tall and slim so they would go on to the next in the same way falling the top of one on the stump of the next with the brush left on making a single line of poles about 4 feet above the ground. The

WE HEAR FROM MR. ALLEN AGAIN



ED. C. ALLEN

WE told you in the last issue that we were going to publish some true stories of the life of the early settler in Michigan, written by our readers, starting off in this issue with a few more experiences of our good friend, Ed. C. Allen, who wrote "Pioneering in Michigan," the most popular story we ever published, and here we are. Following his most recent story we will publish the stories by the three prize winners, and then letters of others who failed to win a prize, but wrote a mighty good story just the same. Everybody—and that includes them all from baby to grandpa and grandma—will certainly enjoy these stories about early days right here in our own state, so do not miss any copies.

carcasses of 17 wolves laying around all more or less eaten.

Wolves were very numerous here before the railroad came through and many times we would benefit from their hunts by finding deer partly eaten and some just killed. At other times those who were hunters would listen to the wolves when chasing a deer, learn the direction they were coming, head them off and shoot the deer, using the wolves as hounds.

There were many Indians who lived here prior to 1872. They lived by hunting trapping and fishing as game and fish was plentiful at that time and the Indians knew how to get it. How many today know what an "Indian Fence" is like and what it was built for? Well the deer being the staple food of the Indians at that time it was built to assist them in getting them. Wild deer when not chased would not go over or through any obstruction but walk leisurely along it especially when it leads in the way they want to go. The Indians knowing this would construct a flimsy fence which would be useless to turn the most gentle domestic animal, but a wild deer would browse along it for miles without a thought of pushing through or jumping over unless scared.

The Indian's system of building these fences was so simple that one man could build miles of it in a day,

Indians would hide near this fence and shoot the deer as they passed along. Other ways of getting deer was the more common way of tying a small sack of salt to a branch of a small tree out of reach of the deer, then fix a seat in the crotch of a larger tree near by, after the rain the salt would drip on the ground where the deer would come to lick the ground and a man setting in the tree with a gun could easily shoot them without being seen by the deer. This was called a "deer lick."

The nearest boy companion I had of my age lived two miles away but during the summer of 1870, we often got together to play along the Indian fence and climb the slim maple saplings to sway in their tops. I have seen hundreds of wild deer, some times 5 or 6 together many times. They seemed not to be afraid of us but I never shot at one and never cared to.

Few of the first settlers came well prepared to start on their homesteads, some failed to bring enough food to get well started. One near neighbor coming here in the sixties with his wife and three or four little girls, the oldest not over twelve years old, settled on his claim, building a cabin and in his haste to get the family under shelter covered it with hemlock brush and by the time he had them provided with a shelter he found their provisions were near-

ly exhausted. Being far from any settlement and no roads he must leave them to secure food. The nearest place to secure it was fifty miles away, and little or no means to secure it. For days the family suffered for food, the mother abstaining from food to give the little they could find to the children. They grew weak and had almost given up when the father returned with supplies. This story I heard from the father in the early days and it was confirmed by the oldest daughter a short time ago.

The early pioneers were noble-hearted and money was not their God. The family just mentioned had only a brush roof on their cabin, and cold wet weather was expected any time, so the father walked three miles to a neighbor who had just moved in, told him his situation saying, "I understand you are handy and could help me put a roof on my cabin. I have nothing to pay you with but the Lord may."

Years later this good neighbor who had helped many without thought of pay told me the story shortly before his death, saying, "I went with him, we worked hard and got the roof on nicely and I had just got back home when a heavy cold rain-storm set in that lasted several days, and as I looked out at that storm and thought of my neighbor's wife and little children and the brush cover to the cabin, and what I had done I never felt so well paid for any thing I ever did before, I felt happy."

To get roofing for the first cabins was difficult. Some used bark when it would peel, others split long logs through the center hollowing them out like troughs and laying them across the building with a slope as they lay tile roofs, but nearly all the first houses and barns were roofed with "Shake." These were made by cutting straight splitting logs into 3 to 4 foot lengths and splitting them into one-half inch stuff random widths as it could be used without roof boards, by using long slim poles called ribs and nailed to the rafters three or four feet apart and it required but few nails which were hard to get, later handy men found employment by making 18 inch hand shaved shingles out of choice pine. They did not lay as smooth as sawed shingles but were far superior for lasting.

The log houses were built by first cutting the required number of logs of the desired size into the right lengths, get a yoke of oxen and haul them to the building site, then start out to invite the hands to the "raisin." This required all the settlers for miles as it took 18 or 20 men to get the walls of a log house up in a day with the crude equipment they had in those days. The main tools used were made like a crescent on the end of poles, called "bulls" and were used to push and roll the logs up the skids when out of reach. The settlers would come for miles to these bees willingly donating their time usually getting only their dinner. Having no lumber of any kind, small logs 6 or 7 inches in diameter were used for joist for the bottom floor. They were notched into bottom logs and flattened on top. The upper joist put in the same at the desired height, they usually spaced 4 feet apart. The flooring was made by cutting straight grained logs into 4 foot lengths and splitting into 2 inch planks called "puncheon" which was fitted on the joist. The same material was used for door frames, the doors were also split out and the gables made of shake. Many of these houses were neat and quite comfortable. However, very few places had a natural water supply and I well remember for the first year we had to carry our water from a spring over a mile distant and for our stock we took them to a lake about the same distance once a day.

We decided to get water nearer and employed parties who claimed they could locate water near the surface closer by, with the aid of a witch hazel stick, but after several trials it was given up and we decided to locate a well where it was most convenient and dig until we struck water. We got out rock elm curbing and after much delay and cost, succeeded in getting good water at 75 feet, the first deep well in this section, and it was kept busy night and day the first year.



HERE'S SOME TALL CORN

Silo filling time on the farm of Ray Eagly, near Coleman, Midland county.



Liberty Through Law

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David T. Warner

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

TEXT: "But he that looketh into the perfect law, the law of liberty, and so continueth, being not a hearer that forgetteth but a doer that worketh, this man shall be blessed in his doing."—James 2:25.

THE epistle of James shows the author very practical. He expresses the Gospel in terms of law and conduct. This was the highest revelation of God that James felt. It was diverse from Paul who sees the Gospel in terms of faith and love. Paul preaches a justification by faith, while James says, "Ye see that by works a man is justified and not only by faith." Yet, they compliment one another for one sees a faith that works out salvation thru love, and the other sees works followed by blessing thru a perfect faith. This, to the writer of this epistle makes the Gospel "the law of liberty."

First, then, the Gospel is perfect and final in its standards of life. And our text would have us hear the Gospel appeal and act upon it. Right here we have encountered the greatest of human problems. "A doer that worketh" is emphasized. Life is demanded. This is inherent in all New Testament truth. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." This measures Christianity. This is to be our final character test. James has it this way: "Pure religion and undefiled before our God and Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep oneself unspotted from the world." When one believes this kind of religion sincerely, it lay a masterful grip upon his life. To believe the laws of government, of science, of environment, etc., may have little or nothing to do with the center of one's life. These rank as tutors but cannot qualify as essentially converting. But faith in the Perfect Law is regenerating and sanctifying.

"Is religion born in us?" is the question shot at the writer just the other day. "No it is not, but it is reborn in us" was the answer. No sane person believes that Christianity is physically transmitted; yet, we have something born within us, which if leavened with the Christian ingredients of faith and repentance, will make us conformable unto Christ. Spiritual education and nurture of the religious disposition will make the tree good. And making the tree good is life's challenge. This achieved, the fruit will be good.

But it is here failures are marked. Some folks lean hard on law as the corrective of the ills of life. Now, law-enforcement should have our sacred attention because it aims to emphasize right social conduct. But it can do more than this. The traveler stops, reads the road signs to find his way, but he depends on other resources to reach his destination. The law gives direction and makes demands, but there it stops. It has no resident power to carry out its own behests. And because it was thus imperfect, St. Paul rules it out of the court of the heart. Education and culture make their contributions to personal and social character. I would not hinder or darken knowledge and progress. These help. Yet, they are not necessarily converting. Some of our most learned folks and our most cultured artists are among our biggest fools and crooks. Environment must come in for attention. Yet, good houses, honest wages, and sanitary living do not guarantee good lives. All these forces lack inherent power to spiritualize life.

So, we fall back upon what James calls "the perfect law." Likely, he does not refer to the Gospel as a perfect code in all the details of life, but as complete in pointing the right way and in its power to communicate ability to go that way. It gives the knower power to become a doer. This is what men need. You have a worst man in your community but not because he does not know what to do. You may have a best man also, yet not because he is living up to all

he knows. Both of these men carry in their hearts an adequate guide to better living, but both need something more than this; they need power and capacity to refuse the bad and attain to the best. The Gospel is distinctive in this respect. It gives life, and life makes for power. The Psalmist had some such conviction when he said, "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul."

Now, we are to look into this law of liberty. Think of it; here is a law that frees us from the tyranny of passions, bad habits, and popular opinion so that we can obey. He violated the statute law because he yielded to the whip of a bad habit. This man is a splendid citizen in most respects and this is his first offense against the state. The judge granted clemency and today he is paroled and this preacher is helping him to look into the perfect law of liberty. We can be sure that when he is willing to shape his conduct according to this law he will have another to help carry his burdens. When he is willing to break bread with Christ he will come into possession of such ideals and motives as will free him from the mandates of sin thru Christian obedience.

"But we all with unveiled face, beholding as in a mirror the glory of the Lord, are transformed into the same image." Tho, we must continue to look and behold. The seed must be left buried in the soil if anything is to come of its life. Constant immersion in the spirit of Christ will beget life and action. But this is often our trouble. We are spasmodic and fitful in our religion. We do not choose to give it surrendered attention. Christ gets the vagrant and fagged ends of our lives. Faithful contemplation of Christ will make of us, not forgetful hearers, but doers of His law.

"This man shall be blessed in his doing." This is the tenor of the Gospel thruout. "If ye know these things blessed are ye if ye do them." Recall the conclusion of the Sermon of the Mount: "Everyone therefore that heareth these words of mine and doeth them, shall be likened unto a wise man." This is to bring a blessedness that is eight times repeated at the beginning of the sermon. Plenty of folks feel they are orthodox in a lazy, selfish, doless religion; but it is the doing that marks our Christianity as real.

But, we are to be rewarded not as an arbitrary result of the doing, but "in the doing." Note the difference. Christian service brings its own happiness. Nothing so satisfies the conscience and comforts the heart as to know that we are faithful in the will of God and trying to live in harmony with His perfect law. This is liberty and blessing.

BIBLE THOUGHTS

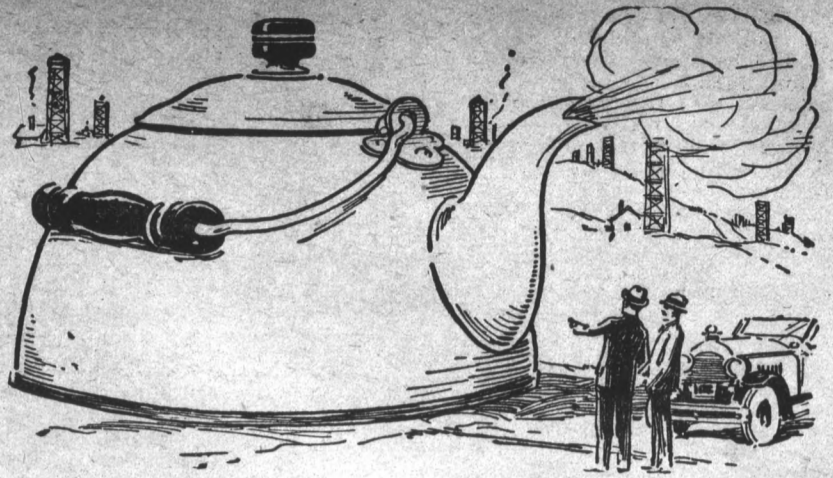
THE FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law.—Gal. 5:22, 23.

BEHOLD AT EVENINGTIDE trouble; and before the morning he is not. This is the portion of them that spoil us, and the lot of them that rob us.—Isaiah 17:14.

HOW EXCELLENT is thy loving-kindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings. They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures.—Psalm 36:7, 8.

I AM THE WAY, THE TRUTH, AND THE LIFE.—John 14:6.

BE KINDLY AFFECTIONED one to another with brotherly love; in honour preferring one another; recompense to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.—Romans 12:10, 17, 21.



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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1926

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

CHICKEN THIEVES

CROOKS of all kinds who prey on the farm folks of Michigan entertain as friendly a feeling toward THE BUSINESS FARMER as they do toward some contagious disease because we have persecuted and exposed so many of them through our columns. It was not many years ago that the agent for enlarged pictures found the rural population "easy picking" but conditions have changed since we began our campaign against them, and today our subscribers report to us all they have to tell one of these agents is that they know all about him because they read THE BUSINESS FARMER and he heads for the road without further argument. Promoters of work at home schemes or "fly by night" propositions know about us because our subscribers write before they "bite" and we make it our business to learn about all of these companies so we can advise our good friends properly. Anything that is "shady" is brought into the spot light in The Publisher's Desk so our readers will not be victimized.

Now we are going to make M. B. F. just as unpopular with the chicken thieves in Michigan as it is with these other crooks. We announced our war on the chicken thief in our September 25th issue and urged that our readers help us by reporting conditions in their territory and the response indicates that the campaign is going to be a greater success than we even dared to anticipate. Read all about it in this issue and then get into the fight by telling us if there are any thieves at work in your neighborhood.

THE CORN BORER

SOME folks may think we are giving too much space to talking about the European Corn Borer but we want to assure them that if they visited the areas where the infestation is 100 per cent, with as high as 46 borers in a single corn stalk as in many fields in Canada, we know they would declare we were not giving the matter enough publicity.

During the forepart of September it had invaded only a few Indiana counties on the eastern boundary line, and now a report comes in that it has been found within 60 miles of Illinois. Taking into consideration that one moth can fly at least twenty miles you do not have to use your imagination very much to realize it will soon be in the midst of the corn belt.

In the meantime what is the country doing to fight it? The article regarding the station maintained at Monroe and the work being done there which appears in this issue will help answer that question. Read it.

HE TOLD YOU SO

OUR weather forecaster, L. N. Pritchard, is being congratulated by his friends regarding his accuracy in predicting the 1926 corn and potato crops. Last spring he advised that the potato crop would be good and corn fair providing the early frosts, which he predicted, did not hit them. In the October crop report issued by Verne H. Church, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture we read the following regarding corn: "Because of the un-

usually early frost, more than usual is being put in the silos." And a statement issued on potatoes is, "The condition is reported at 80 per cent as compared with a ten-year average of 69. Last year it was 76 per cent."

However, this is nothing unusual because Mr. Pritchard predicts the weather continuously with an accuracy that is almost unbelievable, and thousands of our readers plan their farm operations according to his forecasts.

THE RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP ROLL CALL

ARMISTICE Day, November 11th, marks the opening of the tenth annual membership drive of the American Red Cross, and it will continue until Thanksgiving. During this period people all over the country will be asked to join.

Although most of us are quite familiar with this great organization some possibly think of it only in connection with actual warfare. This is an erroneous idea as they "carry on" in times of peace as well as when nations are engaged in bloody conflict. A part of their work during the past year was to render relief in 62 disasters at home and 15 abroad. Also they assisted an average of 80,000 disabled veterans and their families every month, at the same time serving the men still in the country's armed forces. Other work included the teaching of home hygiene and care of the sick in every state in the Union including Alaska, with the exception of Delaware and Nevada, to over 57,000 students; assisting in promoting community health throughout the United States; instructing 20,000 people in first aid work; training over 29,000 persons in life saving, and teaching thousands to swim.

Let us all do our bit to put this drive over in a hurry and show a nice increase in the number of members.

USING FEDERAL BEAN GRADES

THE United States Standards for beans were made effective on and after September 1st of this year, and now we are wondering just how seriously they are being taken in Michigan.

Four western states have seen the value of the grades and have arranged to have them used on all their future shipments of beans. The state department of agriculture and the U. S. department will cooperate in the states of Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, while in Colorado the grain exchange is working with the federal authorities.

At no time was there strong opposition to federal grading in those states like in the other

THE POULTRY THIEF MUST GO!

ONE Thousand Dollars in rewards of \$50 each is hereby offered by The Michigan Business Farmer for the arrest and successful prosecution of poultry thieves. These rewards will be paid on the following basis:

1. For information or arrest leading to the conviction of any thief or thieves of chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys or guinea fowl, from the premises of a member of The Michigan Business Farmer Service and Protective Bureau, living in Michigan whose subscription to The Michigan Business Farmer is paid-in-advance at the time of the robbery.

2. The sheriff must be notified as soon as possible after the robbery is discovered, and full details of the theft must be mailed to The Michigan Business Farmer within three days after its occurrence.

3. The amount of the reward in each case shall be Fifty Dollars (\$50) and shall be paid only upon the undisputed conviction and sentence of the offender.

4. Only one reward will be paid in each case.

5. The reward in each case will be paid to the one who is principally responsible for the arrest and conviction of the law violator. This includes State and County police officers. In case of dispute as to who is entitled to the reward, the county prosecuting attorney shall make the decision.

6. The Michigan Business Farmer must be notified in advance of the date of the trial of the accused.

7. This offer is limited to the payment of twenty rewards of Fifty Dollars (\$50) each, One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) total reward.

8. This offer applies to crimes committed after September 25th, 1926, and continues in effect until notice is published in The Michigan Business Farmer to the contrary.

bean growing sections where the buyers are much better organized to carry on a fight. Michigan dealers have shown an unusual amount of animosity toward the government taking over that work in this state even though it has been pointed out to them that such an arrangement would remove any ill feeling there might be on the part of the grower toward the buyer—and we think we can safely say there is considerable of this ill feeling prevalent in many sections.

The main argument has been that they would have great difficulty in buying from the farmer because they could not be certain that the beans would make the grade they placed them in. This argument will hardly hold water any more since the federal grades are much more simple than their own now in force.

Now what will their opposition be built up around? Can it be that they are afraid that the grower who produces a carload or more of beans will get federal inspection and market them direct? This can be done alright, and, we understand, at a neat profit.

STOP LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAM

AT the annual meeting of the Michigan State Grange last week Mrs. Dora M. Stockman, lecturer, in her report made one of the most sensible statements we have heard in some time. She said:

"Farm product prices are so low that to make a living farmers believe they must produce as much as possible and thus create a surplus which there is little chance to sell on the world market.

"Instead of helping to prevent a surplus, the Government is spending millions of dollars in reclamation projects that swell it. A sum of \$50,000,000 is now on the program to be spent for reclamation. About 8,000,000 bushels of potatoes were grown last year on irrigation lands, netting little profit to the growers and hurting the market for owners of the regular potato business. Yet the men in Washington haggle over \$100,000,000 to diminish the surplus."

She might have added further that if more farms are needed there are many vacant ones located where nature has been more kind and markets are nearby that can be bought at reasonable figures. The Government money might better be loaned on first mortgages on these farms than used as at present.

THEY STAY MARRIED IN CANADA

IN the series of articles regarding our trip through western Canada last summer, which appeared in our columns during the fall, we suggested that the farmer cooperators of this county could learn considerable from their northern neighbors. Now we have information at hand that indicates the Canadians can teach us something else, and that is how to avoid the divorce courts.

A recent survey showed that only one marriage out of 125 in Canada goes on the rocks and eventually ends up in the divorce courts. In the United States one out of every seven couples united in holy wedlock do not live up to their vow "until death do us part."

Just laws, equitably enforced is the reason given for the low divorce rate in Canada. We believe that another factor to consider is the small number of large cities with big industries. The responsibilities of married life do not rest as lightly upon the shoulders of farm folks as it does on the shoulders of city dwellers.

Certainly our laws governing divorce are too plentiful and too broad.

PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY

I'm fer a government reclamation program, but 'stead of tryin' to reclaim land thet never will be worth a whoop I think they should reclaim some of these vacant farms with fields growin' up to weeds and the buildin's rottin' away.

A shiftless sort of a feller in our neighborhood, who has been suspected of borrowin' a few chickens without the knowledge or consent of the owners and then fergettin' to return 'em, after readin' the announcement regardin' the chicken thieves in M. B. F. was heard to remark, "An' still they call this 'the land of the free'. Heck! A feller ain't got no more liberty atall in this country. Guess I'll move to Russia."

COMING EVENTS

November 9-11.—Thumb of Michigan Potato Show, Mayville, Mich.

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

November 30-December 3.—Convention of American Pomological and Michigan State Horticultural Societies, Grand Rapids, Mich.

January 21-February 4, 1927.—Farmers' Week, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

THE PUBLISHER'S DESK

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

\$1,000 IN REWARDS for Poultry Thieves!

We hereby offer a reward of \$50.00 for the evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of stealing chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese or guinea fowls which are the sole property of any paid-up subscriber to THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER who is a member of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER Service and Protective Bureau at the time of the robbery.

If your poultry house is robbed report immediately to your sheriff, ask him to telegraph the State Police, and write us full particulars.

MEMBER

The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER

PROTECTIVE SERVICE BUREAU

The Michigan Business Farmer
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

THE above is a reproduction of a sign we have printed up for the members of our Service and Protective Bureau to post on their chicken coops or other farm buildings as a warning to thieves. It is printed on heavy cardboard, 6 inches high by 9 inches long, and can be easily read many feet away. One of these signs posted in a conspicuous place on your farm will save you many dollars, because the thief preying on the farmer is a coward and the knowledge that a farm owner is a member of a protective association that will pay a reward for his capture will cause him to look elsewhere, on farms where there are none of these signs posted.

MORE RECRUITS JOIN OUR ARMY TO FIGHT CHICKEN THIEVES

EVERY mail brings letters from subscribers regarding the activities of chicken thieves in various parts of the country and commenting on our campaign to make this line of business a mighty unprofitable one. We have set aside \$1,000 to be paid out in rewards of \$50 each and if we can assist in sending twenty chicken thieves to jail from different sections of Michigan we will feel well repaid for our money and effort devoted to the cause.

Read a few of the letters we have received:

Wants to Contribute

"We are very much interested in your War on Chicken Thieves. Please send particulars regarding becoming members of the Protective Service Bureau. Please enroll us and if there is a fee to join will send same. Chicken thieves have already begun working around here, but have heard no report of them in our immediate vicinity yet this fall. It seems to us as though commercial poultry raisers would be willing to contribute toward the War Fund. We certainly would. We usually go into winter with about 400 layers."

—R. S. B., Ionia County.

Loses Turkey

"I had a bronze turkey stolen Sunday, September 25th. I was away from home at the time and the flock of twenty got in the road and was about forty rods from the house. My son saw the car stop and the next morning missing the gobbler went down and found the head at the side of the road. The turkey would weigh twenty-five pounds or better. It is not the value of it but the principle. I think you will certainly help poultry raisers and farmers and have taken the right way of hand-

ling the matter. In any way I can help will be glad to do so."—R. D. H., Bay County.

Commends Stand

"I am writing you to commend the stand taken by you in regard to chicken thieving. For two years past we have been entirely cleaned out of nice flocks of Rocks and are looking for it again this year as the thieves are again working in our neighborhood. There is no use to call the sheriff as they will do nothing. If there is anything I can do to help you in this matter please command me.

"I want to call your attention to two convictions in Newaygo county for chicken stealing, given ninety days. Out just in time to start stealing again for New Years dinner. They must be given longer terms, years instead of months.

"Am enclosing a check for a three years subscription to THE BUSINESS FARMER."—W. L. R., Kent County.

Coops Visited

"I saw in your last M. B. F. about your war on chicken thieves. Will say they are doing great work in this vicinity and have been all summer. Several have been robbed of nearly all their flocks. They have visited our coop two different times and each time got away with a goodly number. They visited us last Friday night."—Mrs. C. B., Gratiot County.

Had Experience

"I notice in your last issue of M. B. F. you will help rid the farmers of the chicken thieves. I can tell you this, that there is a couple living near here that do anything from stealing poultry to making moonshine. We farmers all know they steal poultry but lack the proof.

"I have just had a queer experience with some other foreigners that stole seven of my ducks. I knew they had them for I saw them in their orchard but had no mark on them to prove them but I went after them tooth and nail until they got scared of the sheriff so dropped six of them on the back of our place. The ducks wandered farther away and were gone six weeks, when we heard of them being in a cornfield and we went after them. The cutest part is that the Hunkies got in such a hurry to get rid of my ducks that they took four of mine and two of theirs. They had their ducks marked so that is how we got the proof on them. Here's hoping you can clean out the thieves."—Mrs. J. H. C., Clinton County.

Find enclosed a money order for \$1.00 for the paper and we enjoy it very much, and can say it is a very fine paper.—Clarence Kohn, Osceola County.

The Collection Box

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

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

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

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

Report ending October 25, 1926.
Total number of claims filed.....2852
Amount involved.....\$29,796.71
Total number of claims settled.....2385
Amount secured.....\$27,397.05

First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds

Dependable and earning consistently high returns, the first mortgage real estate bonds we offer constitute the type of investment best suited to a fixed plan of operation.

Our engineers, appraisers, legal counsel and various other departments guard every detail pertaining to each issue, seeing that no contingency is ever unprovided for.

6% & 6½%

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

Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

(1794)

Federal Bond & Mortgage Building, Detroit, Mich.

Post \$1,000 Reward Signs and Keep Thieves Away!

CHICKEN thieves and crooks are not going to hang around where \$1,000 in rewards have been offered for their arrest and conviction. Tack one or more of these signs on your poultry house, barns or in front of your house. Looks worse than "small-pox" to the thief!

We have printed up a quantity of these signs which we offer FREE, with your renewal subscription sent in now, at practically the cost of printing and postage, if you are paid up a year or more in advance. Use this coupon—

Michigan Business Farmer Protective Service Bureau,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Enclosed find \$..... in check, money-order or registered letter, for which—

- (\$1) Renew my subscription for 3 Years and send 1 Reward Card
(\$2) Renew my subscription for 7 Years and send 3 Reward Cards

Name

Address

(Always send your address label from any recent issue when renewing! If you are paid up one year or more in advance, send your address label from any recent issue, and Twenty-five cents for One Card, Fifty cents for 3 Cards)

WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PUMPKIN!

WHEN the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock
And you hear the kyouch and the gobble of the struttin' turkey-cock.
And the clackin' of the guiney's, and the cluckin' of the hens,
And the rooster's hallylooyer as he tiptoes on the fence;
O, it's then's the times a feller is a-feelin' at his best,
With the risin' sun to greet him from a night of perfect rest
As he leaves the house, bare-headed, and goes out to feed the stock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

They's something kindo' harty-like about the atmufere
When the heat of summer's over and the coolin' fall is here—
Of course we miss the flowers, and the blossoms on the trees,
And the mumble of the hummin'-birds and buzzin' of the bees;
But the air's so appetizin'; and the landscape through the haze
Of a crisp and sunny morning of the early autumn days
Is a pictur' that no painter has the colorin' to mock—
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

Then your apples all is gathered, and the ones a feller keeps
Is poured around the cellar-floor in red and yellor heaps;
And your cider-makin's over, and your wimmern-folks is through
With their mince and apple-butter, and their souse and sausage, too!
I don't know how to tell it—but if sich a thing could be
As the angels wantin' boardin', and they'd call around on me—
I'd want to 'commodate 'em—all the whole endurin' flock
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock!

James Whitcomb Riley.

THANKSGIVING

PARENTS everywhere, but particularly in the cities and towns, are asking how they can have more of a chance to bring up their children themselves. That is, the better and more thoughtful sort of parents are looking at it in this way. Public schools have long been recognized as necessary for the sake of educating the young of the human family to later become useful members of society. It is not only an efficient method of instruction, but it has its singular advantages that cannot be duplicated in home training, however good and conscientious it may be.

Even as certain kinds of rough iron castings are turned over and over upon themselves and against each other to take off the rough edges and give them their first polishing, so children are thrown together in the great American public school systems as much to learn of human behavior from each other as to learn of the mysteries of Siam and Ceylon and tables of dry and wet measures.

And in the past twenty years other influences—fortunately conceived for the best of purposes—have been working to take up the spare time of boys and girls outside of school hours.

Persons interested in the welfare of the American family are wondering if the organization system has not been carried too far when it is applied to children who do not need its affects.

In many homes scarce an evening is left when all the members of the family gather together to enjoy each other's company. This, that, and the other claim the attention of the different ages in the family circle. The movies inevitably draw their quota, mother's parties and father's club or lodge ask a certain number of evenings a week, and then there are the children's meetings.

Is it not asking too much for the youngsters to have to be drawn into the cogs of organization before they are old enough to know what it is all about? What has become of the family hearth? This question is heard on all sides, and while the logical answer seems to be that it is replaced by the heating equipment in the cellar, one cannot blink the fact that other agencies besides the furnace salesmen have been working to make home a place to eat and sleep instead of a place in which to really live.

The big thing to aim for is a unity of thought and purpose in the home, with each member of the family interested in the others' problems, each with something of his own to work

The Farm Home A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—In this great land of plenty I wonder if we are ever careless about returning thanks. Many of our old customs have grown into disuse, but this is one which we must cling to, if we would earnestly serve a Heavenly Father.

Let us give not only thanks to Him on Thanksgiving Day but let's make each day of the year a day of thanksgiving, for it is truly a beautiful custom to return thanks as the family is gathered together at meal time.

It is a fine thing to teach the younger members of the family to take part in this service. I will send little verses for this purposes to anyone requesting them.

First—last—and always Thanksgiving is a religious holiday. It is not complete without the church service so let us all—every M. B. F. family—plan our gathering around this event of the day, and give the dinner second place.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

on which will contribute to the welfare of the group as a whole.

As a counter-movement, it is now suggested that Thanksgiving Day this year may be an occasion for a home celebration, as it was before football-games and amusement places took the family away. A definite program for such a home celebration is suggested by the college of agriculture for the boys and girls who are organized into farm and home achievement clubs. The idea is worth considering.

RELINING THE OLD COAT

THE winter coat which is quite good except for the lining may be successfully relined at home by using the old lining as a pattern. Remove the old lining, press it, and use it as the pattern. If the back of the old lining is not seamed in the center back, cut the old material in half and lay one half of it on the folded new material to get the pattern for the back. Allow about an inch along the fold to be laid into a pleat in the center back. This pleat is pressed and caught only at the neck of the coat when the lining is stitched into place. A little extra is also allowed at the front and back lower edges and when these edges are turned under, the lining is allowed to bag slightly to prevent it from drawing the outer material.

FOLDING IRONING BOARD

THE folding ironing board can be fastened up against the wall and is out of the way when not in use. It should be made of well-seasoned 1 or 1½-inch material. A board of convenient size can be made by the following dimensions: 4 feet 8 inches long, 15 inches wide at the attached end, and 8 inches at the free end. About 2 feet from the attached end the board begins to taper gradually. The free end is rounded.

A strip 1½ by 15 inches is securely fastened by screws to the wall at a convenient height. The height at which the board is placed varies with the height of the user. For a woman of average height it should be 31 or 32 inches. The board is hing-

ed to the wall with two No. 3 butt hinges.

The leg or brace, made of material 1 inch thick and 4 inches wide, is fastened with a No. 3 butt hinge to a board strip 1 by 4 by 8 inches. The board strip is screwed to the underside of the board 11 inches from the free end. The length of the brace depends upon the height of the board, and when the board is in position the brace rests against the baseboard of the wall. Skirts may be easily ironed without changing the position of the brace. A piece of galvanized iron may be tacked to the board, on which the hot iron may rest when not being used. The board is folded up against the wall and may be held in place by using the upper part of the rack for holding the portable ironing board.

Personal Column

Have You This Hymn?—I am wondering if any of the readers of The Business Farmer have in their possession a hymn entitled "Under His Wings". It is an old favorite of mine and I would like to send for a copy of a book containing it—Can anyone help me?—G. H., Rockford, Michigan.

Answering Request of Mrs. J. S.—I noticed Mrs. J. S.'s of Twining, Michigan, request about canning tomatoes. I have canned tomatoes for three seasons now and will tell of my experience. The first year, like Mrs. J. S. all my tomatoes soured. The next year I canned them the same way, open kettle method with a spoonful of salt in each quart and after they were cold I wrapped each can in a newspaper. Not a can soured that year. Last year my aunt told me to put in a little salicylic acid in each can and they would keep fine. I did and all the tomatoes kept sweet, but we thought there was a funny taste to them due to putting salicylic acid in them so I think that if Mrs. J. S. cans her tomatoes as hot as possible and then after they are cool, wrap them in paper they will keep fine. I think it is the darkness that helps keep them.

I sometimes have trouble with my tomato catsup souring, but I have noticed that the catsup I make using brown sugar instead of granulated, keeps perfect where as the catsup made with white sugar is the ones that sour for me, and yet some have fine luck with their catsup that has white sugar in it.

Dolls For Christmas Presents



What little kiddie would not enjoy one of these dolls for Christmas? A soft, pretty one that can be cuddled down in bed with no fear of breaking. We have a rabbit and a puppy for the boys and a real baby doll or a kitty for the girls.

These dolls come beautifully tinted in natural colors on white suiting and also stamped on colored suiting in blue, gold, tangerine and rose. The outline, buttonhole and darning stitch are very simple and the only ones required in embroidering these dolls. They are then ready to be stuffed with cotton.

Each doll is sixteen inches in length, and when finished is both pretty and serviceable. A gift which any little kiddie will enjoy for the price tag has no meaning for our little folks.

The price is thirty cents each, post-paid. Be sure to give the number and color of doll desired when ordering. Address Pattern Department, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER.

The M. B. F. is surely a fine paper and I hope I am never without a copy in the future.—Mrs. S., Battle Creek, Mich.
Answering Mrs. J. S.—Mrs. J. S. wrote that her tomatoes sour in jars after putting them up. The cause of it is that the tomatoes are not cooked enough, so the seeds have a chance to cook through. The seeds get bitter and sour the tomatoes. Following is the only way I can mine and always have good luck: Select tomatoes slightly under ripe and free from decay. Peel them and cut out all green and hard spots. Place them in a preserving kettle, salt them as for table use, and boil until they are thoroughly cooked. Fill sterilized jars to overflowing with boiling tomatoes, add a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of sugar to top of each jar, and seal the jar at once.—Mrs. A. D., Huron County.

Recipe Wanted.—Please try to get me the recipe for sulphured apples. They are sliced and smoked with sulphur some way, and can be kept in an open crock in their own liquor and will keep white. Would appreciate it so much if I could get this recipe as I have seen this a good many years ago, but not known just how it was done.—Mrs. F., Muskegon, Mich.

—if you are well bred!

In the Restaurant Dining-Room.—When a man and a woman enter a restaurant or hotel dining-room the woman should follow immediately after the waiter, who leads the way to a table; any formal arm-in-arm progress is, of course, out of the question. Before the waiter starts out to show the places the man may express preference, usually arrived at by consultation with the woman. The waiter draws out the chairs (the woman's first), and when they are seated he presents the menu. The man always sits on the woman's right in a restaurant or cafe. At a small table for two he allows her, if possible, to take the seat which gives the best view of the room.

The Runner's Bible

Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—Matt. 19:19.
(God) hath made of one blood all nations of men.—Acts 17:26.

For the Movie Fan

The Campus Flirt.—If you want plenty of laughs when you go to the movies here is one that you should see. Bebe Daniels is the star and the part she takes is the kind that she always plays with the greatest of success. She is the daughter of wealthy parents, and after studying abroad and developing into an unbearable snob, her father insists that she finish her education at an American college. Of course, her "high hat" methods at college fail to get her anywhere, except into trouble, until finally she swallows her pride and becomes a real, red-blooded girl, doing all she can for her college. The climax comes when she develops into a champion sprinter and wins the deciding race against a rival college.

Recipes

Sweet Pickles.—Mrs. D., Alamo, Mich., wishes recipe for sweet pickles. The following will be a guide: 4 quarts cucumbers, 1 quart vinegar, 2 cups water, 2 cups sugar or more, 1 tablespoon of mustard or seed, 2 teaspoonfuls turmeric. Wash cucumbers, put in salt water (cup to a gallon) over night. Drain, pack in quart jars. Put vinegar on in kettle, add sugar, etc., or leave all but sugar out if you like. Let come to a boil, fill jars and seal. Another for larger cucumbers, medium size, slice 2 quarts of cucumbers, 2 onions in separate dishes, using the above amounts or to taste. When vinegar is hot put cucumbers and onions in and let come to a boil and seal being careful not to break as they should be cut thin.

Ever Ready or Quick Pickles.—Still another to the the busy farm wife. Take 1 or 2 gallon crock; for a two-gallon crock take one gallon vinegar, one cup mustard, one cup salt, two cups sugar. Have crock clean and well scalded. Put liquid in and stir well. Wash cucumbers and add each day any size not only those that are very large. Keep cloth on top with plate turned over. Keep pickle under vinegar always. They are something like dill, but are better, always ready. Easy to put away. Set on cellar floor or in a cool place.

Jelly.—To make jelly this time of year, take peck of red apples, quarter taking core out, wash having all clean, put in steam kettle two quarts of water and cook until well done. Put in jelly bag and let drip over night. In the morning cook one quart half ripe grapes in pint of water, mashing as they cook. Take juice and add to apple juice and measure. Put on to boil. When it starts to boil add sugar, ¼ cup to every cup of juice. Boil slowly five minutes, then try it. If it thickens on spoon it is done. If you would like to change the color add any fruit juice such as plums or cherries or berry juice.—Mrs. Z., Washtenaw County.

Homespun Yarn

Don't use sewing shears for all kinds of cutting. It spoils them for delicate work.

If a fabric has been scorched, wet the stained portion and expose it to the sun. Repeat several times.

Six pounds of unshelled peas will serve six people.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

138.—Plants and seed of Morning Pride (perennial) for hyacinth and tulip bulbs.
—Mrs. D. MacLaren, R5, Hesperia, Mich.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

(Be Sure to State Size)



5626. Child's Rompers.—Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 1 1/4 yard of 36 inch material with 1/4 yard of contrasting material.

5612. Ladies' Morning Frock.—Cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 44 inch size requires 4 1/4 yards of 36 inch material with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. The width at the lower edge of the dress is 2 yards.



5614. Ladies' Under Garment.—Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material if made with shaped shoulders. If made with camisole top 2 yards will be required.

5622. Girls' Slip.—Cut in 5 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 1 1/4 yard of 36 inch material if made with shaped shoulders, or 1 1/2 yard if made with camisole top.

ALL PATTERNS 13c EACH—
2 FOR 25c POSTPAID

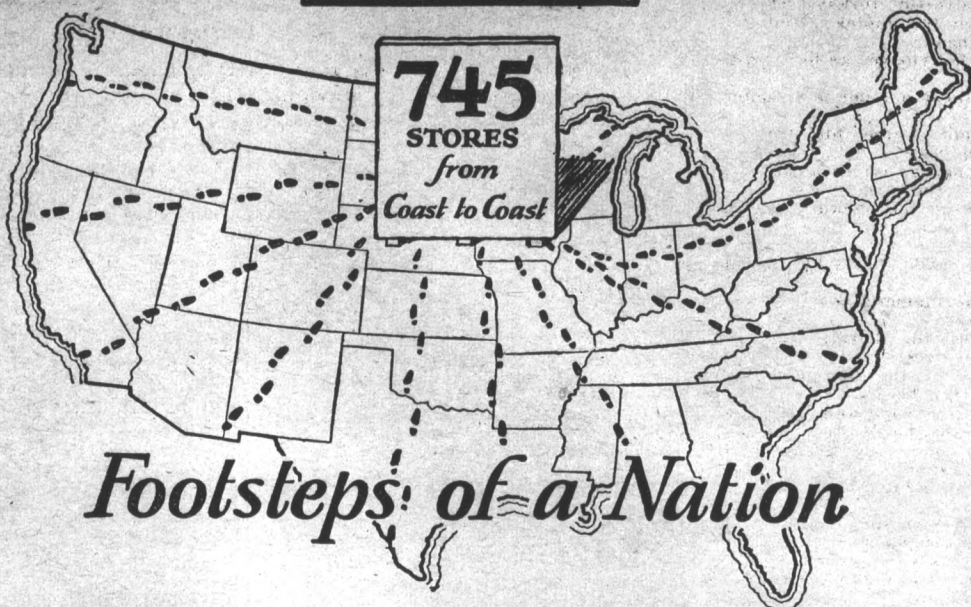
ADD 10c For FALL AND WINTER
1926 FASHION BOOK

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

Address all orders for patterns to
Pattern Department

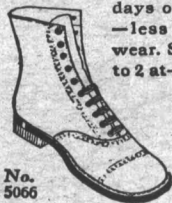
THE BUSINESS FARMER
MT. Clemens, Mich.

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



Footsteps of a Nation

Sturdy School Shoes for children and misses—more days of wear—less purse wear. Sizes 12 to 2 at—



2.69

No. 5066

Our Arch Support Footwear—a comfort to your purse and feet. Women's Strap Pumps or Oxfords at same low price—



4.98

No. 5090

Men's Unlined Work Shoes of chocolate rosine. Resists barnyard acid.



3.49

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OVER five and a half million pairs of shoes sold during 1925. That represents our part in helping Uncle Sam to keep in step last year.

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The Children's Hour

Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys:—There has been some delay in the judging of the jokes entered in our recent contest so I am unable to announce the winners at this time but before our next issue the successful ones will be determined and prizes sent them. In the meantime let's have another contest.

Our story writers have been begging for a contest that would appeal particularly to them so we will give them a chance to do their best. This will be a story writing contest open to all and stories may be true or otherwise, but they must be original with the writers. No fair copying them from some you have read or heard. Also I suggest that you do not make them longer than 500 words; however, if necessary to make them longer they will receive just as careful consideration as the short ones. The closing date will be November 20th.

Are there to be any prizes, I hear someone ask. You just bet there is. First prize will be a handsome school bag, which will be unusually handy this winter whenever you carry any of your books to or from school because it will keep them nice and dry and will be an easy way to carry them. Second prize will be a nice leatherette school bag if the winner is a girl, and a dandy jackknife if a boy wins. Third prize will be a good book, while fourth and fifth awards will be—well, just wait and see. And the first ten story writers to send in their stories will each receive a button, if they have not already received one. Be sure to advise if you have one, and give your age and complete name and address.

The subject of your story is entirely up to you but as this is nearly the holiday season something about Thanksgiving, Christmas or New Years would be very good it seems to me, and "Do Your Best.—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been reading the Children's Hour page ever since May and enjoy it very much. I just adore the motto and colors. I think blue and gold go so good together.

Well, I guess I had better describe myself as the other cousins do. I am five feet, two inches tall, weigh one hundred and twenty-one pounds, have dark brown hair, blue eyes and will be sixteen years old the 14th of April. I wonder if I have a twin. Do you think I am too old to write to the children's page?

I went to Traverse City in August and picked cherries. I wonder if any of the cousins were there.

Well, I will ring off, hoping Mr. W. B. is asleep or away on business when my letter arrives. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I will answer any letters that come my way. I am your want-to-be niece.—Evelyn Heilig, Curtisville, Michigan.

P. S.—Uncle Ned, if I see my letter in print I will send in a story and hope to get a button.

—I am printing your letter, so now do not forget your promise, Evelyn.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well here I am again trying to win an M. B. F. button. I am going to tell the cousins just a little story and you can listen in, Uncle Ned, if you wish.

Helen and Max Walker were twins about twelve years old and lived on a large farm. They were second oldest of a family of six. They had a large car and were a happy lot. One day their father decided to take the day off, so they loaded up and went to the lake which was a distance of about twenty-five miles. They had a very enjoyable day and started for home about six. But, alas, when they were still a distance from the main road they had a blow-out and, of course, that meant a while on the road. Ted the oldest boy and Mr. Walker worked at the tire which was in very bad shape, while Mrs. Walker amused the younger ones. But Helen and Max grew restless and began to look around. Then Helen spied a spot where some one had had a fire and going closer she found part of a magazine and what kind do you suppose it was. Of course, you will say an M. B. F. You are fine guessers, and right before her eyes was the "Children's Hour". She and Max read it all before the car was fixed and the next morning both wrote to Uncle Ned; and of course,

the outcome was that they are both wearing buttons and are our own cousins.

Well, I am sure Mr. Waste Paper Basket has this so I will sign off. Won't some of the members of the M. B. F. write to me please? Your niece and cousin.—Edith Johnston, R2, Fillion, Mich. —Quite a story, indeed. Write again.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote to you once before but did not see my letter in print. I am going to tell you about when I went to the Crosswell Fair last year. My father took us. I went on the merry-go-round once before dinner and two times right after.

I watched our school teacher go on the whip but I thought if I did it would whip all the brains I had out. I was going to go on the ferris wheel but didn't.

I will describe myself now. I am ten years old, about four feet, eight inches tall and I weigh seventy-five pounds. I have blue eyes, dark hair and a dark complexion.

Well, hoping to be one of your merry circle, and also that Mr. Waste Basket has gone on a visit, I must close now.—Emma Robbins, R6, Box 32, Crosswell, Michigan.

—It is great fun to attend fairs, isn't it? I always enjoy them.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I thought I would like to join your merry circle. I have been reading the Children's Hour for about one year. I would like to have one of your pins so I will write a verse.

I will describe myself. I am about five feet tall, weigh one hundred and eighteen pounds, have light bobbed hair, blue eyes, medium complexion. I am in the eighth grade and am fifteen years old in June, 1927. Have I a twin? I have four sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Hazel, Helen, Violet and Marion. My brothers' is Ira. We live on a 70-acre farm. Three acres of it is set out to peach trees and seven acres to apple trees. We have two horses and sixty chickens. We have a dog named Carlo, two pet kittens. I hope to see my poem and letter in print.—Your niece, Ruby VanHouten, R2, Hopkins, Michigan.

"Animatimericks"

The squirrel is fond of climbing trees,
He scrambles up with graceful ease,
If you and I were half as spry,
We'd not so often skin our knees.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I didn't see my first letter in print but will write again and thank you for my button. I appreciate it very much.

I will tell you about a school reunion we had at our school house the 21st of August. We had a teacher there that taught in 1867-1877. She gave us a little talk. Then there was a later teacher that taught in 1923. There is some difference in the requirements of a teacher now than there was then. We then had a picnic and sold ice cream, and also had a short program. The men and boys played ball and horseshoe while the older and younger women talked about the school and other things. We have a new school house which was built in 1919 or 1920 which is named the Kellystone or Cobblestone. The latter was the name of the old school house.

I will close so as to give room for the other cousins. Your niece.—Norma Sanford, R3, Tekonsha, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been reading "Our Page" for about two years and would like to join your circle as I have never written before.

We have ten pigs, four cows, two horses and a pet dog and cat. The dog's name is Penny and the cat's name is Frisky. They like to play. I am five feet three inches tall, have light hair, bobbed and blue eyes. I am in the eighth grade at school. I have one sister called Orpha and two brothers named Robert and Ray. We are all going to school this year. Your want-to-be-niece.—Freda Bates, R1, Bannister, Michigan.

A Game to Play

CIRCLE BALL

FORM a circle of the players with one of them standing inside. The players throw a light medicine ball or basket-ball from one to another, and the one in the center tries to intercept the ball or make one of the players drop it. If a player muffs the ball, he becomes "it," or if the player in the center blocks the throw or catches the ball, the person who threw it becomes "it." This game can be played anywhere with almost any kind of a ball, and develops judgment in throwing and catching.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Lake (N).—Plenty rains for this time of year. We had rain every day or night. Beans commencing to spoil. Heavy frost October 23rd. Potatoes mostly dug. Some corn being husked. Cattle in good shape. Cattle selling good. Not much farm produce being sold. Farmers getting ready for winter. Roads in good shape. Ground covered with snow for the first time this fall.—Frank Kaderabek, 10-26-26.

Midland.—Weather hard on beans and lots of them out rotting on ground. Some not pulled yet. Potatoes dug but not first class; seem to be not fully matured. Very little plowing done, too much rain and some snow. Quotations at Midland: Hay, \$16.00 ton; corn, 75c bu.; oats, 36c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; wheat, \$1.21 bu.; beans, \$4.50 cwt.; eggs, 40c doz.; butter, 43c lb.—B. V. C., 10-25-26.

Kent.—Apple and potato harvest almost completed. Several auctions. Cows sold \$50 to \$60 at sale last week. Horses went from \$2.00 to \$75.00. Pure bred Percherons six year old mare \$160, five month mare colt \$80.00. Two imported mares \$140. Hogs, yearlings ready for new corn crop to finish them off \$31.00 each. Spring pigs, \$14.50. Corn crop looks well but some report very hard to harden it in shock. Ground hasn't frozen yet but some ice reported. Oats sold at auction, 51c bu. Hay, \$9.50 ton. Bean crop a failure here.—Sylvia Wellcome, 10-25-26.

Alpena.—Potatoes all dug and some loaded out. Weather not very good for potatoes. Fall plowing late and slow. A little snow but not enough to hurt. Quotations at Spratt: Hay, \$16.00 ton; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 70c bu.; wheat, \$1.20 bu.; beans, \$4.00 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.85 bu.; eggs, 30c doz.; butter, 40c lb.—R. H., 10-21-26.

Gladwin (NW).—Cold rainy weather with some snow mixed in. Cloudy all the time. Buckwheat and beans too damp to get in. Silos not all filled yet. Fall wheat looking good. Very little good corn. Potato digging is rush now; several done. Lots of rotten potatoes in the clay, otherwise are pretty good. Smaller acreage than usual. Quotations at Gladwin: Potatoes, \$1.00 cwt.; butterfat, 42c lb.; eggs, 35c doz.—L. C. Y., 10-20-26.

Mason.—Almost continuous rain last week has delayed potato digging. Many kidney beans in field; farmers stacking them around poles to dry. Many potatoes still in field; some rotting on heavy soils. Many apples going to waste. Cider apples bringing 28c per cwt. Cow testing for T. B. will begin in section around Freesoil about November 1st. Corn all cut. Not much mature corn. Quotations at Scottville: Wheat, \$1.17 bu.; broilers, 23c lb.; oats, 50c bu.; rye, 78c bu.; beans, \$4.00 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.67 cwt.; butter, 46c lb.; eggs, 37c doz.—G. Pearl Darr, 10-22-26.

Shiawassee (NW).—Rain every day. Not one-third of beans pulled yet. Those threshed pick 10 to 30 lbs. Standing beans dead loss except for hog feed. Some have turned sheep into fields not pulled. Corn not fit to husk. Does not cure out, what little that got ripe. Not half of the intended acreage of wheat sown. Too wet to do much of anything. Quotations at Elsie: Wheat, \$1.24 bu.; oats, 36c bu.; beans, \$4.35 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.00 cwt.; butter, 46c lb.; eggs, 42c doz.—G. L. P., 10-22-26.

Oakland.—Continued wet weather holding up all farm work. Bean harvesting has been a tedious job but most farmers claim beans not badly damaged. Buckwheat in shock. Apples big crop and quality extra good. Potatoes good crop. Quite a lot yet in ground. Help scarce and wages high. Quotations at Holly: Hay, \$15.00 ton; corn, 70c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 80c bu.; wheat, \$1.25 bu.; beans, \$4.30 cwt.; potatoes, \$2.25 cwt.; eggs, 42c doz.; butter, 45c lb.—John DeCou, 10-24-26.

Lenawee (W).—Crops about all gathered but corn and potatoes. Corn not best quality, lots of soft corn. Potatoes fair but lots of small ones. Some plowing being done. Some husking by hand being done. Shredders will start shortly if weather permits. First snow the 25th. Ground froze hard. Quotations at Cadmus: Wheat, \$1.35 bu.; potatoes, \$2.75 cwt.; eggs, 50c doz.; butter, 47c lb.—C. B., 10-27-26.

Calhoun.—Have had so much rain the farmers are behind with all work. Early corn very good. Late corn poor. Many are not cutting it. Quotations at Marshall: Hay, \$12.00 ton; corn, 90c bu.; oats, 38c bu.; rye, 83c bu.; wheat, \$1.28 bu.; beans, \$4.00 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.25 cwt.; eggs, 50c doz.; butter, 45c lb.—M. M. Patterson, 10-27-26.

Clinton-Eaton-Ionia.—Beans in at last, but lots of clover seed to hull. Some still cutting corn or digging potatoes. Wheat looks good, so does apples although they may get hurt by good freeze. Auction sales with us once again. Bees have not done well. Some ground too wet to plow.



Much work to do and rains so often ground doesn't get any chance to dry. Quotations at Lansing: Wheat, \$1.23 bu.; corn, 80c bu.; oats, 35c bu.; beans, \$4.50 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50 cwt.; butter, 47c lb.; eggs, 35c doz.—B. B. D., 10-26-26.

St. Joseph.—Farmers starting to crib corn. Late potatoes being harvested. Some report large yields while others report small yields. Recent cold spell froze some potatoes. Fall crops look exceptionally well. Fall pig crop small due to small litters mostly. Continuous rainy weather hinders farmers considerable with fall work.—A. J. Y., 10-28-26.

Saginaw (SE).—Rainy weather still continues. Ground really too wet for plowing. Potatoes all dug, not half crop. Early sown wheat looking good. No bean threshing done yet. No husking done, stalks too wet. Quotations at Birch Run: Hay, \$13.00 ton; corn, 75c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 79c bu.; wheat, \$1.25 bu.; beans, \$3.90 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.25 bu.; eggs, 41c doz.; butter, 48c lb.—E. C. M., 10-28-26.

Wexford.—Having warm rainy weather. Farmers finishing potato digging. Country roads in poor condition on account of much rain. Wexford county has been reached in the state campaign against diphtheria. Quotations at Cadillac: Hay, \$15.00 ton; corn, \$1.00 bu.; oats, 46c bu.; rye, 78c bu.; wheat, \$1.15 bu.; beans, \$4.50 cwt.; potatoes, \$2.15 cwt.; eggs, 36c doz.; butterfat, 44c lb.—E. H. D., 10-28-26.

Monroe.—Potato crop generally good though somewhat damaged by wet weather. Not all dug yet. Most crops very good. Silo filling has been difficult as fields were too wet to use machinery. Crop was good. Quotations at Monroe: Hay, \$15.00 ton; corn, \$1.00 bu.; oats, 38c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; wheat, \$1.31 bu.; beans, \$4.50 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.60 bu.; eggs, 45c doz.; butter, 45c lb.—Mrs. F. H., 10-28-26.

Hillsdale (NW).—Few nice days past two weeks and farmers making most of them. Had quite snow flurry Monday so hope we will have good November. Fall work pretty well taken care of, with corn husking now the order. Corn making good yield. Have had big crop of nuts this year, making children happy. Large number of farm auctions.—C. H., 10-28-26.

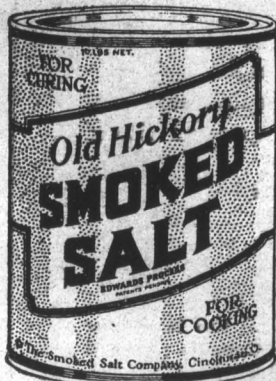
Cass.—Corn cutting over with some started to husk. Most corn not ready to crib. Hard freeze would help ripen corn and also loosen husks. Lambs beginning to be shipped and price fair. Pastures getting short and some herds looking thin. A little grain now helps a lot. Quotations at Marcellus: Hay, \$18.00 ton; corn, 80c bu.; oats, 35c bu.; wheat, \$1.18 bu.; potatoes, \$1.25 bu.; eggs, 35c doz.—W. N. H., 10-28-26.

Tuscola (W).—Wheat sowing all finished with smaller acreage on account of wet weather. Quite a lot of beans still in field. Some started to thresh but on account of being put in barn too wet were obliged to quit. No one can remember when so much corn was still uncut at this time of year. Auction sales beginning to be held. Quotations at Vassar: Wheat, \$1.24 bu.; corn, 67c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 79c bu.; beans, \$4.90 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50 bu.; butter, 50c lb.; eggs, 40c doz.—J. T., 10-28-26.

Saginaw (WS).—Farmer way behind with work. Beans not all pulled, some have threshed, going from five to seventy bushels to the acre. Most all pick heavy. Some will pick fifty percent. Some hauled in wet and are heating in mows. Potatoes dug went about 150 bushels to acre. No corn husked yet. Too wet and green. Bad for seed next year. Quotations at Hemlock: Hay, \$12.00 ton; corn 70c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 80c bu.; wheat, \$1.22 bu.; beans, \$4.90 cwt.; potatoes, \$2.00 cwt.; eggs, 43c doz.; butter, 46c lb.—F. D., 10-25-26.

Missaukee.—Tuesday ground covered with snow. Last potatoes being dug and hauled, yielding from 150 to 300 bu. per acre. Some buckwheat still in field. Heavy rains holding back from work. Few auction sales.—J. H., 10-27-26.

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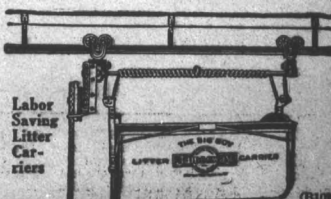
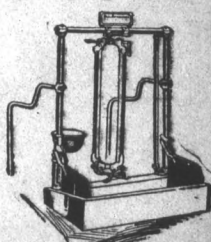
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Advertisements inserted under this heading for reputable breeders of Live Stock at special low rates to encourage the growing of pure-breds on the farms of our readers. Our advertising rate is Thirty Cents (30c) per square line per insertion. Fourteen square lines to the column inch or \$4.20 per inch, less 2c for each ad 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.

Michigan Pure-Bred Livestock Auctioneer
Write or wire for terms and dates.
A. P. PHILLIPS, Bellevue, Michigan.

CATTLE

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS. OLDEST HERD IN THE U. S.
Stock of all kinds for sale. Farmers prices. Our herd Bulla International Winners.
CRAPO FARMS, 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.

JACKSEYS

REG. JERSEYS. POBIS 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.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS

FARMER'S PRICES FOR BULL CALVES Sired by most popular blood lines \$50.00 each. Write for circular. WOODLAND FARMS, Monroe, Mich.

PUBLIC SALE—GUERNSEYS

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1926

16 registered cows and heifers, 8 bulls, 5 grade cows. Information on request.

JONES & ALLDREDGE, Cassopolis, Michigan.

For Sale—Two Guernsey Bulls, Serviceable Age. Grandsons of Brookmeads Stars and Stripes No. 49117 good individuals. F. L. Irish, Owosso, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS. YEAR OLD. Price right for quick sale.
ARTHUR GALLOWAY, Rt. 2, Owosso, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS

Shorthorn Bulls, Milking Strain, Shropshire Lamb and yearling rams. For particulars and photo, write Joe Moriarty, Hudson, Michigan.

FOR SALE—SMALL HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORN cows and heifers. Also good son of Imp Rodney. GLEN BLYSTONE, Rt. 1, Clare, Mich.

SWINE

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY. We have them. Write us your wants.
E. A. CLARK, Breckenridge, Michigan.

FOR SALE—DUROC PIGS OF JULY AND August farrow at \$10.00 each. Sows or Boars. Pedigree with each. Wisconsin Land and Lumber Co., Hermansville, Michigan.

FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD DUROC JERSEY boars, also gilts, bred and open.
LEWIS O. KATY, Carsonville, Michigan.

Advertising in the BREEDERS' DIRECTORY gets results, breeders report. Have you tried it? THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

LIGHT HOGS USUALLY SELL FOR MORE THAN HEAVY ONES

LIGHT hogs have sold for more a hundredweight than heavy hogs on the Chicago market during 45 of the 60 months in the past five years, according to figures. This is something for pork producers to keep in mind when they are trying to decide whether to market their hogs at weights of about 200 pounds or carry them along until they weigh around 350 pounds. A scarcity of hogs and plentiful corn are conditions that justify feeding to heavy weights. A hog market which does not promise to decline too much also is an important factor. Most of these favorable conditions have been operating this year. It has been hard, sometimes impossible, to get feeder hogs to replace fat ones as they leave the feed lot, and furthermore, corn prices have not encouraged the sale of this grain as a cash crop.

Heavy hogs take more feed for a pounds of gain in live weight than do light ones. This must be taken into consideration in determining whether to market hogs light or heavy.

Average figures indicate that under favorable conditions a total of approximately 663 pounds of feed are needed to bring a pig from birth to a live weight of 200 pounds. Of this, about 60 pounds should be tankage or its equivalent.

To carry a 200-pound hog on to 350 pounds will require on the average 627 pounds more feed, of which 45 pounds should be tankage.

The average price of light hogs from February 1 to May 30, this year was \$13.15 a hundred, while heavy hogs sold on the average for \$12.24 a hundred during the same period. A 200-pound hog at the higher price therefore would sell for \$26.30. If 15 per cent of this is allowed for expenses other than feed, there would be \$22.35 left for feed. Calculating tankage at \$65 a ton, the 60 pounds eaten by a 200-pound hog would cost \$1.95. There would therefore be \$20.40 left to pay for the 603 pounds of corn. A 200-pound hog therefore would pay 3.38 cents a pound for corn, or \$1.89 a bushel.

On a similar basis, a 350-pound hog would pay \$1.56 for the corn he ate. The corn that was fed him after he reached a weight of 200 pounds would be paid for at the rate of \$1.20 a bushel or much more than the current market price.

This calculation shows that if 200-pound hogs could not have been replaced in the feed lot it would have been poor policy this year to sell them at the higher price of 200 pounds and then market the corn direct.—W. C.

COST OF FEEDING

What would be the estimated cost of feeding and taking care of fourteen head of hogs with an average of 200 pounds each, one hundred chickens and three head of horses from December 27, 1925 to February 5, 1926, a total of 43 days? I feed them my own corn at 60c per bushel and hay at \$15 per ton. I fed them only to keep them in good condition as they were in good condition when I got them, and the chickens I fed corn.—E. L., Dowagiac, Mich.

A HOG weighing 200 pounds would eat approximately 3 1/2 per cent of his live weight in grain daily. In other words every one of these pigs would consume seven pounds of corn daily or 287 pounds during the 41 days you fed them. This would give a total of 71 1/2 bushels of corn consumed by the hogs.

A chicken requires about four

ounces of grain daily. Your chickens would, therefore, consume 400 ounces per day or 25 pounds or 18.3 bushels of corn. In other words, the hogs and chickens would consume about 90 bushels of shelled corn which at 60c per bushel would be \$54.00.

It should not be necessary to feed idle horses any appreciable quantity of grain during the winter. Twenty pounds of good hay per head daily should keep these horses in good shape. This would figure out 2,460 pounds of hay at \$15.00 per ton would come to \$36.90 or a total feed cost for keeping these animals of \$72.45. It is quite possible that you may have fed these horses some grain with the idea of having them in good condition for a sale. If such were the case, the cost of this grain could be added to the above.

The figures on the amount of feed are based upon shelled corn.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

NO BUTTER IN CREAM

Would like to know if there is more butter than butter fat in a gallon of cream, and if so how much?—E. C. D., Chief, Mich.

THERE is no butter whatever in a gallon of cream. There is butterfat however in cream. Butterfat is what its name indicates: the fatty portion of milk. Butter is a mixture of butterfat, salt, curd and water. It is the product of churning, salting, and working butterfat.

A gallon of cream weighs approximately 8.5 pounds. If this weight is multiplied by the test of the cream the product is the pounds of butterfat in that gallon of cream. If the cream is churned on the farm, about 11 to 16 percent more of butter than there was butterfat present is obtained.—P. S. Lucas, Associate Professor of Dairy Manufactures, Michigan State College.

DIP TO CONTROL HORSE MANGE

DIPPING in lime-sulphur or in nicotine solution will cure horses affected with mange, one of the most injurious skin diseases affecting these animals. All of the lice will not be killed at one dipping. Destroy the "nits" or eggs which survive, by a second dipping as soon as the hatching is completed and before the young lice become mature and begin depositing eggs.

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 do not want our editor's advice or an expert's advice, but just plain, every day 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.

CURING FISTULA

DEAR Editor:—While reading the M. B. F. I saw the letter of C. D. S. in regard to his mare having fistula. I would like for him to try my remedy as I had a horse that had fistula. I doctored him for some time without any good results at all. My father-in-law wanted me to try turpentine. I filled a syringe with turpentine and injected it in as far as I could get the syringe. Only had to use once. That was nine years ago this spring and it healed right up. Have worked him ever since, and see no signs of it coming back.—Chas. O. Hartup, Branch County.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

DEAR EDITOR:—Some time ago you published an account of a calf which weighed 126 lbs. at three days of age, and stated that possibly this was a record weight. On January 13, 1926, I had a cow drop a calf which three days later, and just before feeding time, weighed 113 lbs. If he had been allowed to nurse before weighing, I am sure he would have been heavier than your correspondent's calf, as a calf of this size would take considerable more than 13 lbs. of milk. This calf was a grade Holstein.—Lloyd Aseltine, Ingham County.



STUFFY barns, no exercise, no pasture, heavy feeding! No wonder your cows don't fill the milk pail—just when added quarts would mean most. Their vitality goes down because of the sudden shift from summer to winter feeding conditions.

They need help. Kow-Kare gives it—simply, naturally, surely. Kow-Kare is a concentrated tonic that acts directly on the digestion and assimilation. It prevents feed loss by turning more of the ration into quarts of milk.

Kow-Kare really costs nothing to use. Its slight cost more than comes back in added milk. A single can of Kow-Kare will ration a cow one to two months—just follow simple directions on the can. Its disease-prevention saves hundreds of dollars yearly in an average dairy.

FREE BOOK on Cow Diseases

Our valuable book, "The Home Cow Doctor" tells all about the disorders that sap dairy profits. Tells also the part Kow-Kare plays in bringing back to vigorous health cows afflicted with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. Send for a copy of the book today.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—\$1.25 and 65c sizes (six large cans, \$6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

Dairy Asso. Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.
Makers of Kow-Kare, Bag Balm, Grange Gargle
Remedy, American Horse Tonic, etc.

KOW-KARE

Famous Conditioner
of Milch Cows



BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS

Absorbine reduces thickened, swollen tissues, curbs, filled tendons, soreness from bruises or strains. Stops spavin lameness. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Valuable horse book 1-S free. Write for it today. Read this: "Horse had large swelling just below knee. Now gone; has not reappeared. Horse good as ever. Have used Absorbine for years with great success."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 319 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Tune in on WGHP every night at 7:05 P. M. except Saturday and Sunday for Michigan Business Farmer Market Reports.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN
(Questions gladly answered free for paid-up subscribers. You receive a personal letter.)

MILK STRINGY

I have a cow that her milk after standing from night until morning is slimy and stringy. Can you tell me why it is that way? She seems to be healthy and feeds mostly on mash.—A. J. H., Delton, Michigan.

CONDITIONS of this kind are not often any fault of the animals unless she has been in milk for a long time; if this is the cause the cow should be dried up. Occasionally some cows have an infection of the udder and the milk will be abnormal. Would suggest getting some chlorinated lime and disinfecting the milk pails and the utensils that are used with the milk. Put a teaspoonful in quart of warm water and wash this cow's udder before you milk her; for disinfecting the pails and other utensils you may use a tablespoonful to each couple of gallons of warm water. Try a change in the feed of this animal and see if that makes any difference in the milk. Can you think of anything you are feeding or that she can get in the marsh that might affect the milk? You are acquainted with the nature of the vegetation growing in your community and can no doubt learn whether anyone else using such feed is having similar trouble with their cattle.

CAUSED BY IRRITATION

I have some pigs and have had two of a bunch of six that their bowels protruded and am wondering what is the cause and what to do. They were about four months old and had fed soft corn and separated milk.—C. E. G., Durand, Michigan.

THIS condition is caused by too much irritation in the intestinal tract and is the result of improper feeding; too much oats or too much milk if properly balanced with other feeds such as middlings, bran and the like will cause it; treat the piles each day with carbolated vaseline. Then add some of these feeds to the milk and do not feed light chaffy oats and you will not have this trouble.

FAILS TO GET WITH CALF

I have a cow that has had one calf when she was three years old, and I bred her right back and supposed her with calf until it was time for her to calf. Then I bred her again and she went for about three or four months. Then she came around again. I would like to know if there is anything that can be done as she is an extra good cow. She is in perfectly good health as far as I can see.—A. C., Alden, Michigan.

YOU can do this, I will not guarantee that it will bring results but it will if anything can do so. Get air slaked lime, steamed bone meal and salt; mix equal parts and give this animal about 6 tablespoonful per day on some grain. Get two ounces of potassium iodide and dissolve in a quart of water; give a tablespoonful every other day on the feed.

BLOODY MILK

I have a 2½ year old Guernsey heifer that came fresh last spring and she gives bloody milk at times. Can you tell me what to do to prevent it?—C. B., Williamsburg, Mich.

DO not force this heifer for heavy milk flow; this is a difficult thing to handle; do not feed much corn or at any time a heavy ration. Better dry her up about 8 or 9 weeks before she is to freshen and give her a good rest. There is nothing else that you can do. Milk her dry and do not be rough to her in handling her udder when milking.

CANCER—FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

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

KEEP HOGS TONED UP

Insure their Health



Feed and weather conditions have been abnormal. Hog cholera and intestinal diseases prevail. Losses are heavy.

The experience of practical hog feeders is that proper feeding goes far to prevent sickness. The intestinal tract of the hog fed too heavy and one-sided a ration, especially of new corn, is subject to unknown bacterial attacks reducing vitality and inviting disease.

Wisconsin Circular 54, under heading "Prevention and Control of Hog Cholera" says: "Feed a Laxative Diet."

Indiana Circular 44 recommends a light ration before vaccination and no feed at all for twelve hours preceding the operation. After vaccination, a ration that is not heating, such as the following, is urged: a slop of ground oats, middlings, linseed meal and tankage.

Linseed Meal is a mild, soothing laxative—one of the best conditioners known. It will aid in preventing costly disease. And in addition its high protein content will hasten gains. It has proven worth \$85 a ton in combination with certain other feeds at the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Hog raisers, dairymen, cattle men, breeders, marketing specialists—everywhere join in praise of Linseed Meal for all classes of farm animals. Just how—why they use it, and the profit it gives, are told in the books shown herewith. Get any one or all of them by writing our Dept. BB-11.

HOW TO SPEED FARM STOCK TO MARKET

Dollars and Cents
Results
FEEDING LINSEED MEAL

How To Make Money With
LINSEED OIL MEAL

LINSEED MEAL
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FEED

Linseed MEAL

PAYS THE FEEDER AS HIGH AS 100% PROFIT

SHEEP

BARGAIN IN REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE
ewes. 25 good ones. Address,
DAN BOOHER, R4, Ewart, Michigan.

BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, SHROPSHIRE.
Hampshire grades and cross breeds. A1 extra quality yearlings. 50 to car lot.
V. B. FURNISS, Nashville, Michigan.

FOR SALE: 1000 DELAINE BREEDING EWES.
500 yearlings and twos. 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.

FOR SALE

Registered Black Top Delaine
Yearling Rams

at reasonable prices. This flock won the premier breeders banner at the State Fair. A square deal is our motto. Write
W. C. HENDEE & SON, Pinckney, Michigan.

POULTRY

PURE BRED HAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.
Toms, \$8, hens \$6. May hatch.
MRS. EARL KALEY, R3, Edmore, Michigan.

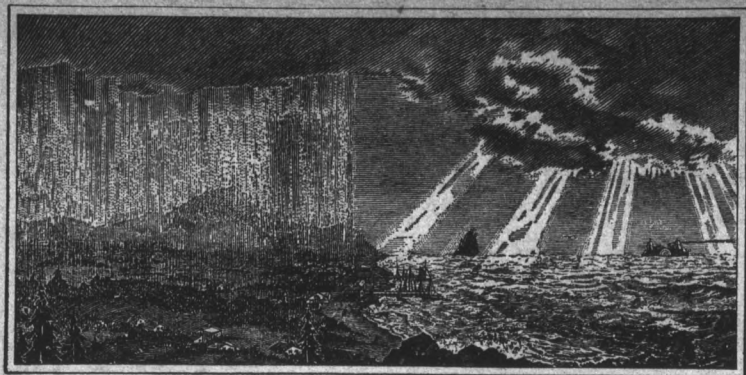
Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Roosters,
beautiful colors, and combs, \$2.50 apiece. Ancona roosters, 6 months old \$2.00 apiece. All healthy stock, not mixed.
Mrs. Frank Millikin, R1, Roscommon, Michigan.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS BIG DISCOUNT
if ordered now for Spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 26 years. Winners 16 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin, free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices.
George B. Ferris, 942 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

HORSES

FISTULA-HORSES CURED, \$5.00. SEND
no money until cured.
COAN CHEMICAL CO., Barnes, Kansas.

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



Rain and Telephone Calls

THE annual rain fall in the United States would weigh over three and one-half trillions of tons.

This vast weight is drawn up to the clouds by the unseen but effective power of the sun; representing energy equivalent to three hundred billion horse-power.

The annual telephone conversations total over twenty-five billion a year. As silently as sunlight, electricity, mastered by the human mind, carries the voices of the nation.

There must be the manpower of 300,000 individuals to build, maintain and operate the telephone system.

There must be the money-power of over seven hundred million dollars a year to pay for operating the plant, in addition to three billion dollars invested in the plant.

The rain sustains life; the telephone furnishes swift communication for the nation, and they are alike in requiring a vast amount of unseen energy.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 33 N. Marcellus Avenue, Manassquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.—(Adv.)

CORONA WOOL FAT FREE

Wonder Ointment From Sheep's Wool Works Like Magic

A wonderful healing ointment extracted from the wool of sheep is the discovery of Mr. C. G. Phillips, of Ohio. An amazing remedy for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, or any flesh wounds on man or beast. Even stubborn cases of Eczema, Rash or Chillsblains yield to its soothing relief.

CORONA WOOL FAT is the name of this wonder salve and to prove its amazing healing properties Mr. Phillips wants to send a liberal **FREE TRIAL** package to you. Write today for your **FREE** sample and booklet of uses.

CORONA MFG. CO., 421 Corona Bldg., Kenton, Ohio

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Michigan Business Farmer

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED Free Proof To You

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

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

If you have **Eczema, Itch, Salt Rheum, Tetter**—never mind how bad—my treatment has cured the worst cases I ever saw—**give me a chance to prove my claim.**

Send me your name and address on the coupon below and get the trial treatment I want to send you **FREE**. The wonders accomplished in your own case will be **proof.**

CUT AND MAIL TODAY

J. C. HUTZELL, Druggist, No. 5254 West Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Please send without cost or obligation to me your Free Proof Treatment

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



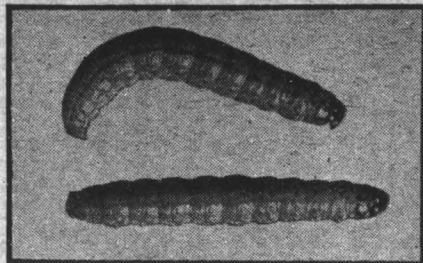
J. C. HUTZELL
DRUGGIST

A Visit to Government Corn Borer Station

(Continued from page 4)

fields which have a large infestation of the borers.

No one can venture an opinion as to the final value of these parasites in helping keep the borers in check but some encouragement is gotten from the fact that some of the larger parasites which were liberated in Ohio last year were able to establish themselves and some of the same species were recovered from this



Here is the villain of our story, Mr. European Corn Borer, enlarged to about twice his natural size.

section this year. If they are able to adapt themselves to this climate they may become numerous enough to be a real ally to our corn growers.

An idea of the immense amount of work involved in this parasite production may be gotten from the fact that the Monroe station this year is putting out about 40,000 of the smaller parasites and 20,000 of the larger species of parasites, each raised individually and "by hand" in the manner described above.

Corn Varieties and Planting Dates

Fifty varieties of corn are represented in the test plots to determine whether some one or more of them may prove immune to the borer attack. This test group of 50 varieties includes dents and flints, as well as different varieties of sweet corn and pop corn. Whether or not a borer resistant variety or strain will be discovered still remains to be seen. Results to date indicate, however, that the borers are partial to the



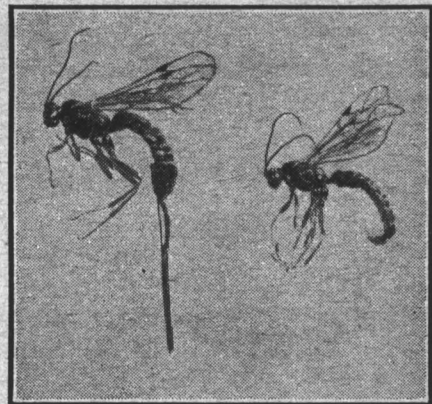
The moths which start all of the trouble. Male at right and female at left, slightly smaller than actual size.

flint and sweet varieties. Several more years of experimentation will be necessary to solve the variety question.

Believing that the date of planting may have a very important bearing on borer control, the Monroe station is carrying on an elaborate system of tests to get information regarding this. Four successive plantings were made, beginning May 1, with the last planting on June 9. Three plots of each of these different varieties were planted on each of the four planting dates. If this work is carried on for several years it should give some very definite conclusions as to whether, or not, borer infestation may be controlled to any extent by the time of planting.

As stated at the beginning of this article, the Monroe substation is conducted jointly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Michigan State College. The entomologist in charge of the station is Dr. Phillip Luginbill of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. D. A. He is a native of Ohio and for about 14 years was stationed in the South where he assisted the farmers of that section in waging war against the insect enemies of their crops. Dr. Luginbill was in the Carolinas when the cotton boll weevil first invaded that region. It is his opinion that the corn borer threatens to become as devastating a pest for the corn grower as the cotton boll weevil is to the cotton farmer of the South. Dr. Luginbill has an able corps of assistants, at times during the summer 8 men being employed in connection with the station.

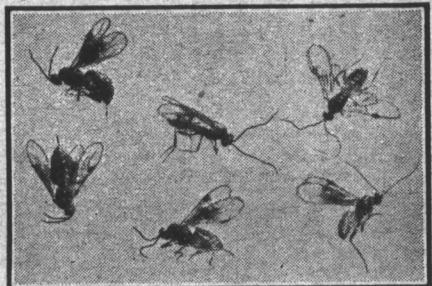
While the entomological work is in charge of Dr. Luginbill, all of the experimental work with corn is under the direction of A. R. Marslin of



Exeristes Roborator, a natural enemy of the corn borer. It stings the borer paralyzing it and then lays eggs on it. These hatch out and the young feed on the pest.

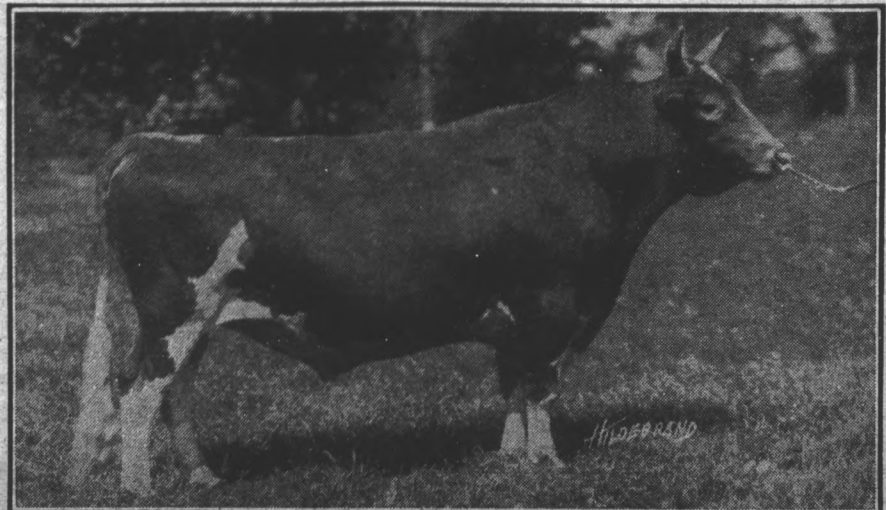
the Farm Crops department of the Michigan State College. In addition to the variety tests and the date of planting try-outs the Farm Crops workers are also doing some corn breeding work in the plots at the station.

The farmer who is interested will find it very much worthwhile to visit the Monroe substation. There he will gain a considerable amount of



This little fly spends its life killing borers. It is known as *Habrobracon Brevicornis*.

interesting information. He will also find Dr. Luginbill and his helpers ready to extend every courtesy and be of assistance in every way possible.



AN ARISTOCRAT OF CATTLEDOM

Shorewood Resolute, owned by Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., was Grand Champion Guernsey bull at the New York State Fair this year, and then when brought to Detroit he captured the Grand Championship for his class at the National Dairy Exposition. Emmadine Farm is owned by Mr. J. C. Penney, of the J. C. Penney Company department stores, and much of the finest Guernsey cattle at the Exposition came from his farm.

GLASS CLOTH

EST. 1916—PAT'D

**Brings Eggs
All Winter**



ADMITTS VIOLET RAYS

Now it is easy to get lots of eggs all winter. Just build this GLASS CLOTH scratch shed onto your hen house to admit the vitalizing ultra-violet rays of the sun. Plain glass stops them. These rays bring amazing winter egg yields. The shed is cheap and easy to make. Gives twice the room. Allows hens to scratch and work up vitality. High winter egg prices repay its cost many times. Try it. Ideal for poultry houses, hot beds, barns, repairs, etc.



Make Your Home Winter-Tight

Simply tack GLASS CLOTH over your screens to make fine storm doors and windows. Admits abundant light. Brings comfort. Shuts out cold. Saves fuel and doctor bills. Ideal for enclosing porches and sleeping porches. Like adding new rooms at small cost. Violet rays are healthy for humans, too.

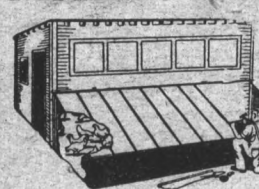
Patented—Accept No Imitations

Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros., under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Avoid imitations. Real GLASS CLOTH is a strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, waterproof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by ten years success. You will know it by its quality. So much cheaper than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe. Recommended by leading experts to make hens lay and for good results with baby chicks and with hot bed plants.

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

TURNER BROS., Bladen, Nebr. Dept. 414
Wellington, Ohio

MAKES HENS LAY



**GLASS
FABRIC
SUN
PARLORS
Passes
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NOW you can easily make hens lay all winter by building a GLASS FABRIC scratch shed on to your poultry house and transmitting the violet rays of the sun at full strength. GLASS FABRIC praised and endorsed by colleges and poultrymen everywhere. Cheap and easy to use. Keeps hens safe—Keeps cold out—heat in. Gives poultry twice the scratching space, allowing hens to receive egg-producing vitamins, during winter months when prices are high. Pays for itself many times over. GLASS FABRIC makes ideal covering for storm doors or porches and is easily tacked over screen.

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A Cylindrical Building for crowding or suffocation of chicks. 15 heavy-ribbed glass lights, 14x20" each. Ample area for a 4 1/2 foot brooder—any size. 500 chicks to 1,000—make of copper-vent ROSSMETAL, galvanized. Vermin and rat proof. Diameter 12 feet, height 6 1/2 feet—Combination ventilator and stove fine.

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

Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter.
Costs Nothing to Try

A letter from Miss Dama Wright, Veronia, Ore., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"Late in October, our fifteen hens were not laying at all. I started giving them Don Sung, and for ten days they still didn't lay. But on the eleventh day they laid thirteen eggs, and it is wonderful what Don Sung has done for our egg basket."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Miss Wright used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger Co., 254 Allen St., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or \$1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.



DON SUNG
Chinese for Egg-Laying

Michigan Business Farmer Market Reports every night at 7:05 o'clock except Saturday and Sunday—from Station WGHP, Detroit, broadcasting on 270 meters.

Poultry Department

(Questions answered free of charge.)

READERS REPORT FLOCKS OF HIGH EGG PRODUCTION

It is very interesting to note the pride our readers take in their poultry and how they keep records on the egg production and food consumption.

In our August 28th issue we published a letter and picture from Ernest Bellville, of Mesick, and since then we have received and published many letters from other subscribers telling of what their flocks were doing. One of the latest ones to reach our office is from F. O. Homel, of Sodus.

"I have been reading in your columns about high producing hens and as we have just completed a record of twelve months of our flock of 400 pure bred White Leghorns we submit it for your readers' consideration," writes Mr. Homel.

"Chicks were hatched April 7, 1925, and the first egg layed August 23rd, just after they were settled in a new laying house, 24x48 feet, semi-monitor type, open front. From August 23rd they rapidly came into production and we started our year record October 1, 1925, and ended it September 30, 1926.

"During October they layed 2,511 marketable eggs; November, 6,307 eggs; December, 8,688; January, 7,837; February, 7,153; March, 8,569; April, 8,333; May, 8,725; June, 7,742; July, 7,369; August, 5,124; September, 3,481. This made a total of 82,339 eggs or 6,861 1/2 dozens. During the year the flock averaged 398 1/2 hens.

"These eggs sold for a total of \$2,869.90, and the feed cost \$1,170.25, leaving \$1,699.65.

"This was no guess work. We kept books in our work and can prove every item."

Another one of our subscribers who has a good flock of producers is Mrs. Martha Glennie, of Lowell, and she believes that in her flock of 84 hens she has some that will lay 300 eggs in a year, but she has not trapped any so has no official records to substantiate her belief.

Giving their record over an eight months period she writes: "From January 1, 1925 to September 1, 1926, they layed as follows: January, 816 eggs; February, 1,044; March, 1,812; April, 2,046; May, 2,058; June, 1,908; July, 1,794; August, 1,650. This is a total of 13,128 eggs, or an average of 150 eggs per hen, or slightly better."

Let's hear from others with flocks of high egg production hens.

WORMS IN POULTRY

My chickens have worms about 1 1/2 inches long, white and very thin. I feed dry mash, equal parts of the following grain: Wheat, bran, oats, corn, meat scraps, some charcoal and salt. I also feed whole corn, wheat and oats. What could I do for the worms?—Mrs. J. B. St. Clair Co.

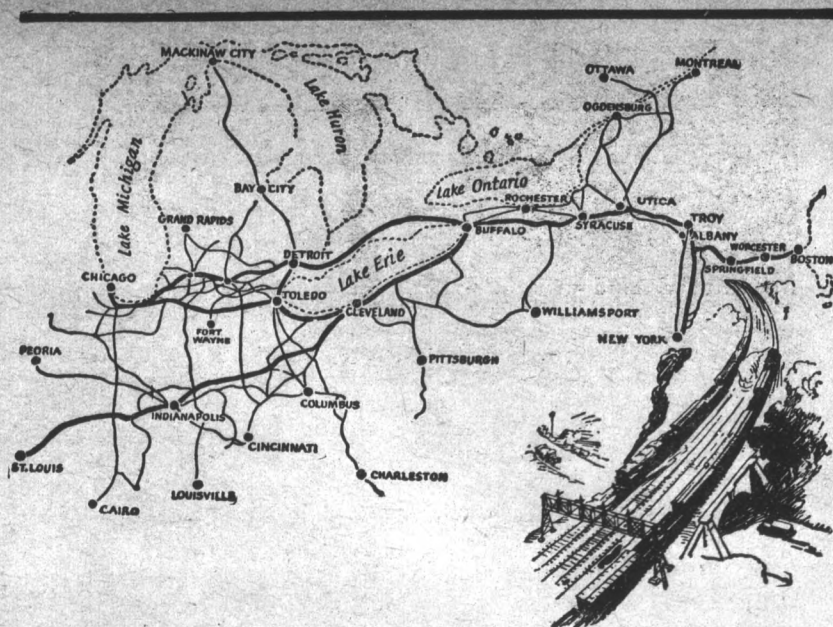
FOR worms in poultry: Oil of chenopodium, 1 ounce; chloroform, 1 ounce; oil of anise, 1/4 ounce; castor oil to make 1 pint. This to be mixed with a small amount of mash for 100 birds. Birds should be fasted for 18 hours before giving it. Then keep them penned up and clean up and disinfect after the birds have passed the worms.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

The inventor, A. R. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to the first user in each locality. We will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$350 to \$500 per month. (Adv.)



That the farmer may share in American prosperity

No other region on earth offers farmers such close, large and varied markets for their products as are to be found along the lines of New York Central.

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New York Central men recognize the part these facts have played in the development of the agricultural prosperity of this region.

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MARKET FLASHES



Future of Hog Market Looks Bright

Wheat Going to Market Readily At Present Prices

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

DURING October there was activity on the farms, and there was no lack of animation in business and manufacturing interests. For weeks past the banks have been making large loans, but this is always the case during the fall of the year when the farmers harvest their crops and farm products are marketed extensively. Interest rates have been low, and the Chicago banks are making loans at 5 per cent. The foreign trade of the country is moving along satisfactorily, and in September the balance of trade was \$105,000,000 in favor of the United States, our exports being the largest for any month in the last five years. The fast increasing use of farm machinery in this country is a subject of much comment just now, and a revolution is taking place in the displacement of labor by all kinds of farm utensils. Keen observers are pointing out that three hundred million dollars annually invested by the farmers of this country in farm machinery are bound to cut down materially the number of men working on farms, while there will be no use for ignorant workers. Two million less farm workers than 20 years ago, with increased farm production, points the way for startling future new methods. In this connection it is worthy of mention to state that the chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the Department of Agriculture says the Minnesota butter production doubled with an increase of but 15 per cent in the number of dairy cows. This is due mainly to better breeding and feeding. Reports from Evansville, Wisconsin are that the wool market has become lively, with recent sales of what is said to be the largest shipment ever made from Wisconsin, consisting of 235,000 pounds. The average price in that vicinity this season is 35 cents per pound.

Wheat Brings Fair Prices

Speculation in wheat on the grain and produce exchanges of the United States is responsible for much of the fluctuations in prices with frequent considerable declines following sharp advances but the speculative traders on the Chicago Board of Trade admit that back of all the gossip there is much in the market that is likely to put each grain on a good price basis. For the present exports of wheat and flour to importing countries are checked by the high rates charged by ocean vessels but ultimately the surplus wheat in the United States and Canada, will be needed to make up for the foreign shortage. Late prices have been within a few cents of those paid a year ago, with December wheat selling around \$1.43 and May delivery around \$1.48. A short time ago May wheat sold at the highest price of the season. Meanwhile, many farmers regard ruling prices as worth accepting, and are selling their new crop of wheat on the advances. The visible supply in this country decreased in a recent week over 2,000,000 bushels, yet it stood at 71,389,000 bushels, comparing with 46,034,000 bushels a year earlier. It should be added that the reserves of old wheat in the United States and Europe are nearly exhausted, and Australia has sold its surplus, while little for export.

Poor Grading of Corn

Increasing reports of poor grading are coming from many leading districts, and it is becoming more and more evident all the time that in addition to the short crop in the corn belt, farmers are going to have a great deal of damp corn that will be useless except for feeding on the farms. The impression among traders is strong that husking returns will prove decidedly disappointing, and that ultimately perfectly sound commercial new corn will fetch a fairly high market price. On the other hand, many farmers are known to be carrying rather large quantities of old corn, and for some time they have been pretty good sellers,

especially after advances in prices on the Chicago Board of Trade. Of late corn has sold above prices of a year ago, but two years ago corn for December delivery sold up to \$1.09. Most of the time price fluctuations in corn and oats have been very narrow, oats selling a trifle higher than a year ago, with No. 2 white oats selling at a fair premium over December. Rye sells unusually high owing to the short crop.

Marketing Cattle Freely

Most of the stock feeders market their cattle freely, and almost every week the Monday market is seriously overstocked with all kinds except the

ing points amounted to 9,456,000 cattle, comparing with 9,116,000 a year ago.

Good Outlook for Hogs

Reliable reports from the hog raising states are agreed that there is a serious shortage in farmers' holdings and this is corroborated by the great falling off in the numbers shipped to western packing points, the years aggregate supplies running away under other years. During recent weeks the hogs offered in the Chicago stock yards have been running much more to lighter weights, and former conditions are at last reversed, with the best light bacon hogs selling at marked reductions from prices paid for the best weighty butcher hogs. Prices continue far higher than in most years, and three years ago the best swine sold below \$8 per 100 pounds. In at least one feature there is a decided change for

of them feeling sure of higher prices and the others just as certain that they will decline. Reports indicate that wet weather cut the acreage planted in Michigan this fall quite severely.

CORN

Corn sold at new low levels at the close of last week, due mostly to heavy receipts. Elevator interests are expressing concern over the fact that all available storage space is rapidly being taken up and there will be no place for the new crop when it starts to move. This makes buyers anxious to liquidate their stocks whenever possible, which keeps the market in a shaky condition.

OATS

There is little change in the oat market and a steady tone prevails although there seems to be more of a desire to sell than buy at present.

Rye declined some last week in sympathy with other grains. It is one of two grains to show a loss when comparing prices with those quoted in our last issue. Corn is the other.

BEANS

The bean market is a hard nut to crack. Reliable reports come in that wet weather has reduced the crop in many of our best bean growing sections to not over 50 per cent of normal, with the central part of the state being the only possible section that will have anywhere near a normal production, and yet prices seem to be working downward. The failure of the crop in the Thumb district has caused several banks in Tuscola county and one in Bay county to close their doors. Some farmers got their beans up in good shape but they were rare. Most beans went into the mow or stack damp and now they are finding it impossible to thresh them. Some report beans picking as high as 50 per cent. Looks like good beans ought to be worth something before another crop.

POTATOES

Our crop correspondents report that potatoes are not turning out as well as expected. Prices at Detroit were somewhat easier at the close of last week however.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

Chickens were easy Saturday with a large carry-over but prices failed to change. General opinion is that unless receipts decline there is bound to be a decline in prices in immediate future. Other lines of poultry are steady with turkeys scarce. Quotations are:

Springs: Fancy Rocks, 24c; mixed colors, 23c; mediums and whites, 22c; Leghorns, 21c; blacks, 17@18c. Stags, 18@19c. Hens, 5 lbs up, 25c; 4 lbs up, 23c. Leghorns and small, 17c. Ducks: White, 4 lbs up, 24@25c; smaller or dark, 21@22c. Geese, 20c. Turkeys: Young, 7½ lbs up, 36@38c; old toms, 25c.

DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

Butter steady, unchanged, with best creamery in tubs, 40@43c lb. Eggs steady, fresh, 42@45c doz.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO—Hogs: Steady; top, \$13.50; bulk, \$11.85@13.25; heavy weight, \$12.25@13.50; medium weight, \$13@13.50; light weight, \$12.50@13.25; light lights, \$11.50@13; packing sows, \$10@11.85; pigs, \$11.40@12.75. Cattle: Steady. Calves: Steady; beef steers, good and choice, \$10@11; common and medium, \$7@9.50; yearlings, \$7@12; butcher cattle, heifers, \$5@11; cows, \$4.50@8; bulls, steers, \$6@8.75; stocker steers, \$5.75@8.50; stocker cows and heifers, \$4@6; western range cattle, beef steers, \$7@9.25; cows and heifers, \$4@8.25. Sheep and lambs: Steady; medium and choice: lambs, \$13@14; culls and common, \$9@11; yearlings, \$9.50@11.50; common and choice ewes, \$4@7; feeder lambs, \$13@14.40.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Market slow, steady; prime steers, \$11@12.25; shipping steers, \$8@10.50; butcher grades \$7.50@10; heifers, \$5@8; cows, \$2@6.25; bulls, \$4@6; feeders, \$5@8; milk cows and stringers, \$35@110; yearlings, \$11@12.25. Calves: lower; cull to choice, \$4@14.50. Sheep and lambs: Market slow, steady; choice lambs, \$14@14.25; cull to fair, \$9@13.50; yearlings, \$8@11; sheep, \$3.25@8. Hogs: Market active, 10@25c higher; yorkers, \$13.25@13.75; pigs, \$12.50@12.75; mixed, \$13.25@13.85; heavy, \$13.75@13.90; roughs, \$11@11.25; stags, \$7@9.50.

M. B. F. MARKET REPORTS BY RADIO

EVERY evening, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7:05 o'clock, eastern standard time, The Michigan Business Farmer broadcasts market information and news of interest to farmers through radio station WGHP of Detroit. This station operates on a wave length of 270 meters.

best yearlings, the result being frequent declines in prices for the general run of the offerings. For several weeks buyers have favored the choicer baby steers and heifers, and they have sold at a liberal premium, much outselling the best class of long fed heavy steers. Last week's Chicago cattle receipts were unusually large, and the market suffered declines of 50 cents to \$1 per 100 pounds, with the bulk of the beef steers going at \$11.40 to \$11.50 and the best heavy steers at \$10 to \$10.75, while top yearlings sold early at \$12.40 and later at \$12. Well finished cattle were plentiful, as were short-fed lots and grassy cattle. Sales were made all the way down to \$7.25 for common light steers, while the choicer class of heifers sold for \$9.50 to \$11.50 and fair heifers at \$5.75 and upward. Looking back a year, it is recalled that beef steers were sold at \$6.50 to \$16, while two years ago they sold at \$6.50 to \$12.90 and away back in 1907 at \$3.10 to \$6.70. Liberal supplies of stockers and feeders have forced prices moderately lower, and large sales were made at a range of \$5.75 to \$8.25, mainly at \$6.25 to \$7.50, while stock cows and heifers had a good sale at \$4.50 to \$6. For the year to late date the total receipts in seven western pack-

the better. The hog cholera has run its course in most farming districts, and most of the young hogs coming on the market are healthy. The recent Chicago receipts averaged 243 pounds, which was the highest since February, comparing with 247 pounds a year ago and a five year average of 238 pounds. It was the first time in over a year that the receipts averaged in weight less than a year earlier. Weighty sows have been largely marketed, and colder weather has checked the ravages of sickness in droves of hogs. Consequently, stockmen are less disposed to market their hogs prematurely. For the year to late date the combined receipts in seven western packing points were only 13,184,000 hogs, comparing with 20,866,000 a year ago, 24,827,000 two years ago and 25,488,000 three years ago. Recently hogs have sold on the Chicago market at \$10 to \$13.50, comparing with \$8.85 to \$11.80 a year ago and \$6.50 to \$10.10 two years ago. Recent receipts have increased, causing breaks in prices.

WHEAT

The market for wheat held fairly steady last week up to the closing day when heavy selling caused prices to break. Trade is quite evenly divided on the future of wheat, part

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit Nov. 1	Chicago Nov. 1	Detroit Oct. 19	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.43		\$1.36	\$1.72
No. 2 White	1.44		1.37	1.73
No. 2 Mixed	1.42	\$1.43 ½	1.35	1.72
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.80	75 ¾ @ 76	.86	.89
No. 3 Yellow	.79		.84	.88
OATS—(New)				
No. 2 White	.52 ½	.47	.49	.44
No. 3 White	.50 ½	43 @ 44 ½	.47	.42
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	.97		.97	.85
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.25 @ 5.30		5.00	4.95 @ 5.00
POTATOES—				
(New) Per Cwt	3.16 @ 3.34	2.20 @ 2.30	2.66 @ 3.00	4.00 @ 4.35
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	19 @ 20.50	22 @ 23	19 @ 20.50	23.50 @ 24
No. 2 Tim.	16 @ 17.50	20 @ 21	16 @ 17.50	21 @ 23
No. 1 Clover	16 @ 17.50	22 @ 24	16 @ 17.50	18 @ 19
Light Mixed	18 @ 19.50	21 @ 22	18 @ 19.50	23 @ 23.50

Monday, November 1.—Wheat and corn easy. Little change in oats or rye. Potatoes weak. Livestock steady.



Week of November 7

THE early part of this week in Michigan will be stormy and temperatures generally below the seasonal normal. The sky will be cloudy with threatening to rainy weather and probable snow in sections. Winds will also be high at this time.

While there may be some clearing weather about Tuesday with temperatures getting a little warmer there will soon be more light showers or snow flurries. These will come about middle of week.

Beginning about Friday the temperature will start a more or less rapid decline so that by the end of the week readings will again fall below the normal and the sky will be generally clear.

Week of November 14

Fair, and generally nice fall weather is expected in most parts of Michigan at the very beginning of this week. Temperatures will rapidly moderate from last part of previous week.

As a result of this change there will be some severe storms of wind and rain about Monday and Tuesday. Storminess will continue off and on during the middle part of the week with some sleet or snow locally about Thursday or Friday.

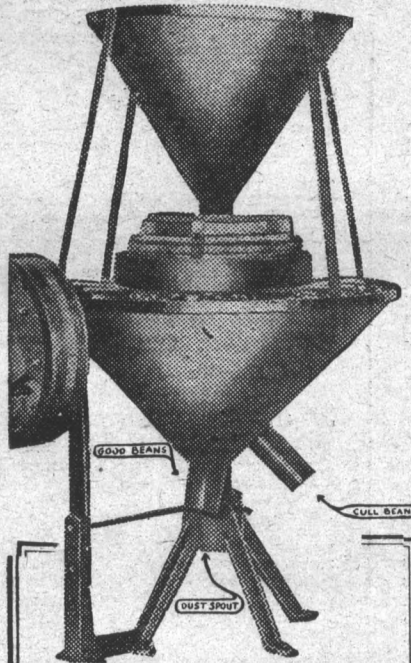
For the state as a whole we do not believe the precipitation will be heavy during middle days of this week.

Cool weather will end the week.

Crop Forecast Correct

Again we have accurately forecast crop conditions in Michigan, written and published before seed was in the ground. In numerous letters to M. B. F. readers and in this column we specifically mentioned corn and potatoes providing the early frost we also predicted would not touch them.

Just as the corn was making a good showing in the state an unusually early frost caught it with less than half matured. This same frost found three million more spuds than last year in good condition.



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Michigan Growers Exchange
East Fort & Brush Streets
Detroit, Michigan.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL STOCKYARDS, Detroit, Nov. 1.—Cattle—Receipts 1,832. Market—Good grades and bulls steady, others 25 cents lower. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$10@11.50; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$9.50@10; best handy weight butcher steers, \$8@8.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$6@7; handy light butchers, \$6@6.50; light butchers, \$4.50@5.25; best cows, \$5@6; butcher cows, \$4.25@4.50; common cows, \$3.25@4; cannerscanners, \$2.75@3.25; choice light bulls, \$6@6.50; heavy bulls, \$5@6.50; stock bulls, \$5@6.25; feeders, \$6@7; stockers, \$5.50@6.50; milkers and springers, \$55@90.

Veal Calves—Receipts 539. Market, \$1 lower. Best, \$14.50; others, \$3@14.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 5,185. Market—25 cents lower. Best lambs, \$13.75; fair lambs, \$12@12.25; light to common lambs, \$8.50@9.75; buck lambs, \$8@12.75; Fair to good sheep, \$6@6.50; culls and common, \$2@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts 2,358. Market—Prospects. Mixed hogs, \$13.25.

WOOL

Quotations on fleece wool delivered in Detroit are: Three-eighths, quarter, half-blood and delaine, 40c; rejections, 31c.

HAY

Markets are generally firm with receipts light. Good timothy hay is quickly snapped up at top prices. The demand for alfalfa is slow with receipts more than enough to care for demand.

EXHIBITS FEWER BUT BETTER AT WESTERN POTATO SHOW

(Continued from page 3)

Lansing in February 1927, will be of exceptional interest.

The winners at the Greenville show are as follows:

Russet Rurals, Class A
1st—E. W. Lincoln & Son, Greenville; 2nd—Allen Edgerly, Howard City; 3rd—Chris. A. Larsen, Gowen.

White Rurals, Class A
1st—Oliver Lyst, Greenville; 2nd—Hansen Bros., Howard City; 3rd—L. J. Hansen, Manton.

Green Mountains
1st—John Delongchamp, Champion; 2nd—Mrs. Rasmus Olsen, Sands; 3rd—E. W. Lincoln & Son, Greenville; 4th—J. C. Wilk, St. Louis.

Irish Cobblers, Class A
1st—Mrs. Rasmus Olsen, Sands; 2nd—Arthur J. Crockett, Edmore; 3rd—E. W. Lincoln & Son, Greenville.

All Other Varieties, Class A
1st—Fred Meinke, Greenville; Russet Burbanks; 2nd—Sam McKeown, Morristown, Russet Burbanks; 3rd—Herbert Brown, Greenville, Early Triumphs.

For New Exhibitors

1st—Loren W. Reed, Houghton, Russet Rurals; 2nd—Earle Wright, Manton, White Rurals; 3rd—W. F. Kingsbury, Greenville, White Rurals.

County Exhibit

Montcalm county 1st; Kent county 2nd, exhibited by K. K. Vining, Grand Rapids, Kent county agricultural agent; Gratiot county 3rd, exhibited by John C. Wilk.

Certified Seed Exhibit

1st—E. W. Lincoln & Son, Greenville, 60 lb. Russet Rurals; 2nd—John Delongchamps, Champion, Green Mountains; 3rd—George H. Harrison, Manton, White Rurals.

Standard Grading

1st—R. W. Swartzloff, Greenville; 2nd—G. Nelson, Greenville; 3rd—F. J. Fletcher, Greenville.

One Potato Entry

1st—Hansen Bros., Howard City; 2nd—E. W. Lincoln & Son, Greenville; 3rd—Forest Terry, Greenville; 4th—George H. Harrison, Manton.

Baking Potatoes

1st—E. W. Lincoln & Son, Greenville, Russet Burbanks; 2nd—C. W. Hunt, Rockford, Russet Burbanks; 3rd—Arthur J. Crockett, Edmore.

BOYS AND GIRLS EXHIBITS

Russet Rurals
1st—Leon Moran, Harvard; 2nd—L. J. Harrison, Manton; 3rd—Frank Williams, Greenville.

White Rurals

1st—Frank Williams, Greenville; 2nd—Neil Lyst, Greenville; 3rd—Lyman Losey, St. Louis.

Irish Cobblers

1st—C. Ansbaugh, Manton; 2nd—Lodge Bednanck, St. Louis; 3rd—Robert Traxeler, Rockford.

H. S. Ag. Club Exhibit

1st—Greenville High School; 2nd—Manton High School; 3rd—Rockford High School; 4th—St. Louis High School.

Sweepstakes

E. W. Lincoln & Son, Greenville—Russet Rurals.

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Tags and quotations and new shippers guide, free on application.

STOLEN

Our Feed Service office through which we handled the feeding of the National Dairy Exposition at Detroit, was broken into shortly after the close of the Exposition and a number of valuable records were stolen. A suitable reward has been offered with no questions asked, but it is doubtful whether anything will be recovered. Among the records taken were the names and addresses of a large number of dairymen and herd owners who had requested they be sent regular quotations on Michigan State Rations. All visitors at the National Dairy Exposition who want quotations on Michigan State Rations should therefore mail in their names and addresses to us at once.

A. K. ZINN & CO.

Battle Creek :: Michigan



More Egg Money

Make \$1000 a year from 300 hens, like others are doing. Poultry Tribune shows how; explains brooding, culling, feeding management; monthly, 80-160 pages.

3 Months' Trial 15c

One Dollar a Year
Colored art chicken pictures suitable for framing FREE every other issue. Send stamps or coin today at our risk. Poultry Tribune, Dept. 9, Mount Morris, Ill.

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

RATE PER WORD—One issue 3c. Two issues 15c. Four issues 25c.

No advertisement less than ten words.

Groups of figures, initial or abbreviation count as one word.

Cash in advance from all advertisers in this department, no exceptions and no discounts.

Forms close Monday noon preceding date of issue. Address:

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, M. L. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN FRUIT AND resort district. Beautiful lakes, hunting, fishing, trapping galore. One mile to town. Particulars, Box 165, Dexter, Michigan.

INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS. Write for book on opportunities. Truck, Corn, Fruit, Hogs, Cattle, Dairying. Chamber of Commerce, Thomasville, Ga.



PET STOCK

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. GAME getters. Fur finders, money makers. Big money raising hunting hounds. Hunting Hounds, Feeds, Medicines, collars, etc. Hunters Supply Catalogue. Kaskaskia Kennels, FW69, Herrick, Ill.

COON, SKUNK AND RABBIT HOUNDS OF ALL breeds and ages. Oliver Dix, Salem, Mich.

TRAINED THREE-FOURTHS ENGLISH FOX hound 2 1/4 years old. Write for price. Leslie Mc Masters, R3, Harrisburg, Michigan.

POULTRY

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS BRED FROM high producing trap nested females. W. C. Coffman, R3, Benton Harbor, Michigan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Champion strain, large and vigorous. Mrs. B. Smatts, Route 1, East Jordan, Michigan.

HELP WANTED

\$7.00 AN HOUR ACTUALLY EARNED IN spare time selling for the largest direct-to-wearer shoe firm in the world. \$5.00 values at \$2.95. Write quick for free particulars. The Double-Wear Shoe Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING. FIVE pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50. Smoking ten \$1.50. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING tobacco; five lbs \$1.25; ten \$2.00; cigars 50 for \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxons Mills, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: SMOKING OR CHEWING, 4 lbs. \$1.00; 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe Free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAKE \$60 TO \$100 WEEKLY TAKING orders for non-generating, life time guaranteed oil burner; only \$15. We deliver, collect and pay you daily. Heat King Oil Burner Co., 240 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

EARN \$110 TO \$250 MONTHLY EXPENSES paid as Railway Traffic Inspector. We secure position for you after completion of a 3 month's home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet G-165 Stand. Business Training Inst. Buffalo, N. Y.

CHOICE EXTRACTED HONEY, 5 LB. PAIL \$1.00. Postpaid. Homer Buzzard, Fenton, Michigan.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY MANUFACTURER at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

FISTULA-HORSES CURED. \$5. SEND NO money until cured. Coan Chemical Co., Barnes, Kansas.

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. Swasey and Company, Portland, Maine.

DOES IT PAY TO ADVERTISE IN THE BUSINESS FARMER?

::

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.

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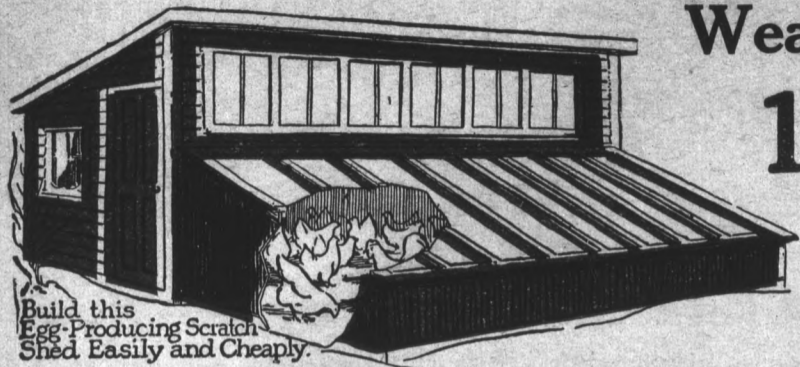
After inserting this advertisement 6 times in the Breeders Directory we received the following:

"Please discontinue our ad in your paper. We had very good results from this ad."

What Have You For Sale?

Ultra-Violet Rays Pass Thru

FLEX-O-GLASS



Build this
Egg-Producing Scratch
Shed Easily and Cheaply.

Weatherproof--Watertight--Unbreakable

1-8 Cost of Glass AND BETTER

ADMITS ACTUAL SUNLIGHT

The ONLY PRACTICAL MATERIAL for

POULTRY SCRATCH SHEDS, BROODER HOUSES,
HOTBEDS, COLD FRAMES, STORMDOORS, WINDOWS

Invest Only 5c Per Hen! Makes Them Lay All Winter

Hens lay more in June because they get exercise in the warm sunlight full of energizing Ultra-Violet rays. Build a FLEX-O-GLASS scratch shed quickly and give your hens these same benefits through the cold months. You'll gather eggs all winter while prices are highest. Don't feed hens for nothing. This scratch shed is easily and cheaply made on to your poultryhouse. No matter how cold outside, in it your hens will stay healthy and scratch vigorously in soft sunlight full of egg-producing Ultra-Violet rays that cannot pass through glass. Thousands of enthusiastic users and leading poultrymen have found FLEX-O-GLASS scratch shed a wonderful investment. 15 yards is enough for 100 hens.

FLEX-O-GLASS is Guaranteed To Be Strongest and Most Durable Ultra-Violet Ray Filter!

Order your supply from us today. Use it 15 days. If then not absolutely 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 without question. This guarantee is secured by \$1000 deposited in the Pioneer Bank, Chicago.

Special Trial Offer

We will send you 15 square yards of FLEX-O-GLASS in a roll 35 1/2 inches wide, 45 ft. long, postage paid to your door, for \$5.00. This will cover a scratch shed 9x15 feet—size for 100 hens—or use for enclosing screened porches, stormdoors, hotbeds, coldframes, brooder, poultry and hog house windows, etc. Order your supply today, direct from our factory in Chicago and save middlemen's profits. You take no risk. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Free Catalog, valuable poultry information and instructions with every order. Tear out coupon and mail with check, money order or currency NOW. Your order will be filled the day received. Send \$9.50 for 30 yds, if you wish larger trial roll.



QUICK DELIVERY!
Mail this COUPON now!

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 411
1451 N. Cicero Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed \$..... for which send me.....
yards of Flex-O-Glass 35 1/2 in. wide, by prepaid parcel
post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after
using it for 15 days I may return it and you will refund
my money without question.

Name.....
Town.....
R.F.D. No. State.....

Amazing Discovery for Poultrymen, Gardeners and Farmers

"No one, either among practical poultrymen or scientific investigators, understood the importance of direct sunshine until about 2 years ago," says the Kansas Agricultural College, but Mr. Warp did.

FLEX-O-GLASS was invented by him in 1924 (after much research and experimenting), to admit the Ultra-Violet rays of the sun, as window glass shut them out. Deprived of these rays animals and many plants cannot live. FLEX-O-GLASS is an extremely strong, especially processed cloth base material, saturated with a weatherproofing preparation. The resulting transparent sheet admits actual sunlight, (glass doesn't). Just cut with shears and tack on. Beware of inferior imitations. FLEX-O-GLASS, the original material for admitting Ultra-Violet rays is registered in U. S. Pat. Office and recommended by thousands of users, all over the world. Doctors, Chemists and State Experiment Stations—Your protection. A million yards of FLEX-O-GLASS are now in use.

Read a Few of the Hundreds of Letters Received Daily. Tested and Proven Strongest and Best

"We used FLEX-O-GLASS on our Brooder houses this Spring and were very well pleased. We placed it by the side of one window which was covered with (another glass substitute). The difference in the color of the light was quickly noticeable. But one very convincing argument was that the chicks piled up in front of the FLEX-O-GLASS window leaving the space in front of the other entirely empty. The FLEX-O-GLASS looks as well at the end of the season as it did at the first, while the other material is decidedly worn. I thought perhaps these observations of ours might be of interest to you." Mrs. R. Hammond, Indianapolis, Ind.



other entirely empty. The FLEX-O-GLASS looks as well at the end of the season as it did at the first, while the other material is decidedly worn. I thought perhaps these observations of ours might be of interest to you." Mrs. R. Hammond, Indianapolis, Ind.

Used and Recommended by Poultry Farms

"I have used your product the past 2 years, and find it O. K. Consequently I can recommend it to my Baby Chick Customers." J. H. C., Cornhusker Poultry Farm, Nebr.

Used for Years

"I like your FLEX-O-GLASS very much. It is the best material I've seen used." Mrs. W. H. Hansen, of Okla.

"I am using the 15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS which I got a couple of years ago. I surely like it." Gus, Kutake, of Wisc.

Superior to Glass

"I put FLEX-O-GLASS on alongside of a glass window last summer. I found it superior to glass for light. I have had enough experience in the use of FLEX-O-GLASS to give advice to people I meet. I do not hesitate selling anything that has merit." T. S. Baird of N. Y.

Eggs Jumped from 5 to 116 in Week

"Brother's eggs jumped from 5 to 116 in a week with front of poultryhouse closed with FLEX-O-GLASS." Mrs. G. Sipple of Pa.

Prices—All Postage Prepaid

Per yd. 35 1/2 ins. 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 yard, (\$30.00). Add 5c per yd. for Canada.

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO.
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Dept. 411, CHICAGO, ILL.

Fine for Enclosing Porches



Changes Snowtrap into Sunparlor

Save fuel and avoid drafts by enclosing screened porches and storm doors with FLEX-O-GLASS. Makes warm, sunlit health-room where you can work, read or rest. Splendid for children's winter playhouse as FLEX-O-GLASS provides healthful Ultra-Violet rays—vitamin D, necessary to overcome child's aching legs—Rickets. Just tack FLEX-O-GLASS on over screen.

Keep Chicks Healthy and Growing

Chicks under FLEX-O-GLASS mature in 1/2 regular time because they get actual sunlight full of Ultra-Violet rays, indoors. Utilize these rays. Prevents diseases and Rickets—weak legs caused from lack of Ultra-Violet rays. Simply take boards off of south side of coop and put FLEX-O-GLASS on. Early chicks will be warm, comfortable and healthy, indoors. They'll exercise, be full of pep and their fast growth will amaze you. The same is true for pigs. Sunlight is nature's only health producer—Why not use it?

Grows Plants Quicker and Stronger

FLEX-O-GLASS hotbeds and coldframes are better than glass, as FLEX-O-GLASS gives plants the Ultra-Violet sun's rays necessary for fast, strong growth. Does not chill, like glass; holds heat longer, and costs only 1/8 as much. Frames are large, yet easily handled. FLEX-O-GLASS is ideal for greenhouses, as it scatters light exactly as needed.

Excellent for barn and storm windows. Also used in factory, house and school windows, on rollers, to diffuse unpleasant sunlight. Actually makes room lighter. Comes in one piece 35 1/2 inches wide and any lengths desired. Lies flat and smooth. Looks neat and attractive.



FLEX-O-GLASS is very easily installed. Just measure to size, cut with shears, nail on and the job is done. Absolutely weather-resisting. Lasts for years.

OUR CLAIMS BACKED BY Unsolicited Proof (Addresses on Request)

Makes Hens Lay All Winter



"I bought 40 yards last November, made a house like in your ad and am well pleased with it. Happier hens never went thru a winter. I went out there the coldest days and watched the hens scratch and heard them cackle, and I sure got the eggs." Mrs. J. Morgan of Kansas.

As if it Were a Day in June

"In this country it gets so cold that the chickens huddle together in a corner like balls of feathers. Since I put FLEX-O-GLASS on my poultryhouse front my chickens are running helter-skelter, scratching here and scratching there, singing their own song of praise all day long. They feel so comfortable that at times they stand with their wings raised out from their bodies, as if it were a day in June. You do not claim too much for its value to poultry keepers. Wishing you every success for your FLEX-O-GLASS that brings joy to the egg manufacturers (the hens)." J. W. Soutare, Ont., Canada.

Ideal Screened Porch Enclosure

"I have FLEX-O-GLASS on my porch and am delighted with its appearance." Mrs. C. Marwin of Mo.

Better than Glass for Hotbeds

"I use FLEX-O-GLASS on hotbeds and it is better than glass. The plants do better under FLEX-O-GLASS." Chas. Norelius of W. Va.

Mr. Krimmiz of Wis. writes us: "I recommend it to others, doing trucking. You sure have a winner."

Most Durable—If He Had Only Known Before

"After using different materials, I have decided to make an extension on my other chicken houses with FLEX-O-GLASS. I think your product so much better than but not as good material as yours." J. A. P., Auburn, Nebr.

Tells Why FLEX-O-GLASS Makes Hens Lay

"FLEX-O-GLASS is available under your name, and I cannot but feel that congratulations are due you. In forty-five years practice as a consulting chemist, I have a great deal to do with light energy. Your advertised statement I heartily corroborate. FLEX-O-GLASS 'makes hens lay' because the Ultra-Violet rays which penetrate it makes the hens healthful, as, chemically active, they increase the oxygenating power of the blood supply and incident thereto they destroy the vitality of bacteria. With my congratulations heartily given, I am, M. H. Morse, M. D., Consulting Chemist of Conn.

Entire Farm FLEX-O-GLASS

"I use FLEX-O-GLASS on my poultryhouse, barn and porch and like it fine. This 15 yards is for a hotbed." C. F. Grant, Mich.

"Send 30 yards more. We are gradually FLEX-O-GLASSING our entire farm. Pigs are warmer." B Poultry Farm, Narvon, Pa.

"In our hoghouses FLEX-O-GLASS works wonders for pigs." A. P. Nave, Ohio.

If you are not yet one of our hundred thousand satisfied customers, realize the value of FLEX-O-GLASS NOW. Order today, before you lose our address. Buy FLEX-O-GLASS direct from factory and get lowest possible prices. Prepare for zero weather now. Use our guarantee coupon from this page and get your money back if not satisfied in every way.