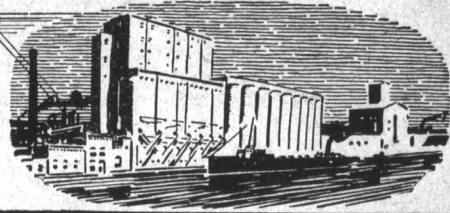


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XII, No. 4

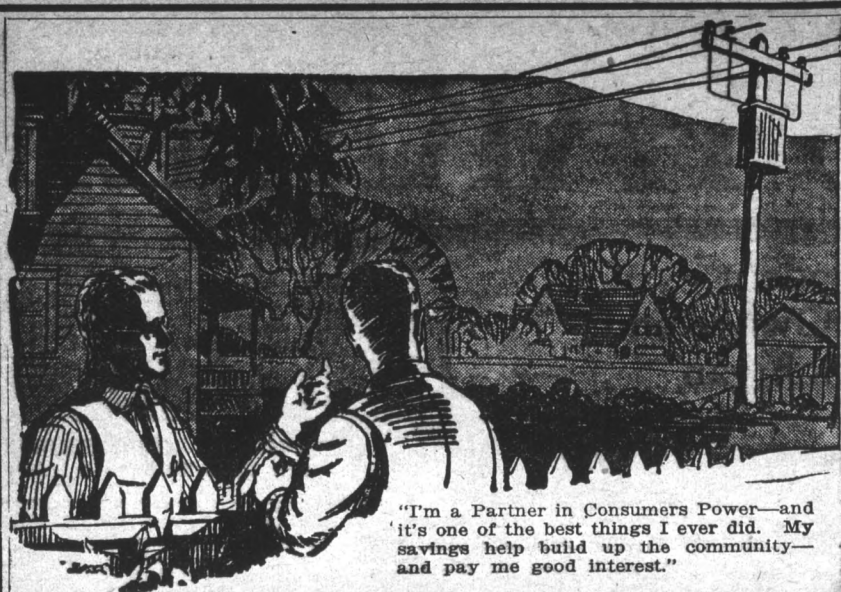
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1924

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GETTING READY FOR HALLOWE'EN

Our new serial, "The Indian Drum," begins this issue -- Page 10



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AGENTS: We are now ready to appoint County Agents. Write for details and give us complete information about yourself.



THE REGINA CORPORATION,
Dep't A Rahway, N. J.

Why Is Price of Michigan Beans Down?

TO the Editor: Why are Michigan beans so much lower than California beans. An interesting problem is revealed by this question. It seems something must be wrong with Michigan marketing methods, because it has been common knowledge for several months that the crop of California beans would be short, and now that harvesting time is at hand, this has become an assured fact. The recognition by the trade of this has created a heavy demand, with a corresponding increase in prices. Beans are selling today at the following prices f. o. b. California:

Small Whites, \$8.00; Limas, \$13.25; Baby Limas, \$12.25; Blackeyes, \$8.00; Red Kidneys, \$8.75.

The market is steadily advancing as the dealers continue to buy in fulfillment of orders, and it is expected that all varieties will be from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bag higher within 60 days. At the rate beans are moving out, it will be only a matter of months before the short crop will be cleaned up. Some idea of this can be best ascertained by comparing available stocks with that of the previous year:

	Crop 1923	Est'd. Crop 1924
Small Whites	360,000	60,000
Limas	700,000	325,000
Blackeyes	275,000	175,000
Large Whites	100,000	40,000
Red Kidneys	40,000	30,000
Pinks	650,000	250,000

The 1923 crop was below normal, and it has been estimated that the total bean production for the state of California this year will only be about 5 per cent of normal. The result will be that at some time in the near future, the trade will have to look to Michigan for their bean supply and when that time comes, the Michigan farmer should be in relatively the same position as the California farmer, who at the present time is getting record prices for his beans, and the crop though short, is proving extremely profitable.

It has always been considered Michigan beans were of superior quality to those grown anywhere else, but notwithstanding this fact, they are selling for approximately 35 per cent less than California beans in eastern terminal markets.

Why should there be this difference? It would seem if Michigan CHP beans are all that is claimed for them, they should command a premium over machine cleaned California beans of inferior cooking quality.

Is there anything wrong with the marketing method of Michigan beans, or has it been due to the bearish interests among the Michigan dealers who are endeavoring to keep prices down, for their own selfish interests?

Beans are a staple commodity and Michigan beans are supposed to be the most popular of all beans grown. The best evidence of this is reflected in the attitude of the canners, who claim to use about 40 per cent of the normal Michigan crop. If this is true, any outside demand from the balance of the trade, should have a tendency to stabilize the market at legitimate prices, particularly on a year like this, when all the producing sections are short. If Michigan beans are showing heavy damage from recent rains, unfavorable weather, and the estimated production much less than last year, it is extremely difficult to comprehend the reason why Michigan farmers are not getting more for their beans.

Are the Michigan farmers getting the right kind of information from the elevators, and are they getting the proper support from their banks?

In connection with the last question—California farmers are more fortunate in having public warehouses run by disinterested parties who issue negotiable warehouse receipts, upon which the farmers can borrow money at the bank.

When the farmer realizes he is not receiving all that he should for his beans, he has the privilege of holding for a better market. Perhaps this is one of the solutions of the problem.

At any rate the fact remains that Michigan farmers are receiving a

price for their beans today that scarcely shows them any profit for growing, while farmers in other bean producing sections, are making a profit, even on a short crop. The reasons that are responsible for this condition are many, and those interested in the bean growing industry, if they hope to continue, should take steps to bring about a change.

There is unquestionably a disposition on the part of the Michigan bean dealers, and so-called farmers selling organizations, to sell beans too freely—the cutting of prices and short selling have a decided weakening effect on the market.

One of the most evil practices in the marketing of Michigan beans, is the method of selling beans short, because that destroys the natural balance of supply and demand. If this method of selling were eliminated it would tend greatly to stabilize the market at a price that would be commensurate to the effort and labor of producing beans. The bean industry is one of the outstanding features of the States of Michigan, and should be preserved and developed, but in order to do so, farmers should receive at least as much as others, for their product.—Kutner Selling Agency, San Francisco, Cal.

TO HOLD 78 DAIRY-ALFALFA SCHOOLS IN SAGINAW

SEVENTY-EIGHT Dairy - Alfalfa Schools, three in each township to bring the "College to the Farm" is the plan of the County Agricultural Agent, A. B. Love. This special feature of Agricultural Extension Work is designed along practical lines to furnish a basis for a five-year program of educational development of the dairy and alfalfa production in Saginaw county.

Arrangements have been made whereby there will be two crews of specialists from the Dairy Department and the Farm Crops Department holding short two hour schools during the day and evening in each township in Saginaw county. Schools will start at 8:00 o'clock in the morning and there will be four each day by each crew, making a total of 8 schools a day being held in various parts of Saginaw county. This will last from November 12 to 26, excepting Saturdays.

In addition there will be a few general night meetings for those who were unable to attend the day meetings.

These schools will be so arranged that a farmer need not come more than four miles to reach a school and will not need to give more than three hours of his time to get the information which these men have.

This will be a practical course in which the problems of production of alfalfa from the standpoint of fertility, liming, time and rate of seeding, times to cut for hay and seed, how to cure and proper methods of feeding alfalfa hay. The practical problems of dairy production will be discussed, particularly the value of Cow Testing Associations, the way they work, the value of herd sires and community bull rings, the proper methods of feeding, how to balance rations, and other practical points of dairy production.

The special feature of these schools will be their informal nature. They will be "Barn Yard Talks" at the homes of various farmers located for easy access by farmers of the township. They will be right out in the alfalfa field and in the dairy barns, where everyone can feel free to ask any questions which are of interest to them regarding the subject.

The series of schools offers the greatest opportunity ever presented to the farmers of Saginaw county to get practical information on dairy alfalfa production and to take advantage of the great number of things which the Agricultural Extension Service in Saginaw county has to offer the farmers. Every farmer should begin to plan to attend one of the meetings, which will be announced later.—A. B. Love.

No Fences Needed

Indian Guide—"This desert is God's own country."

Tourist—"Well, I'll say He certainly done His best to discourage trespassers." The Harvard Lampoon.

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WE can use a few earnest men and women part or full time in soliciting subscriptions and acting as our agents. Write

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Circulation Manager

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan

SATURDAY
October 25th
1924

VOL. XII. NO. 4

Being absolutely independent
our columns are open for the
discussion of any subject per-
taining to the farming business.

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

TWO YEARS \$1

Entered as second-class mat-
ter, August 22, 1917, at the
post-office at Mt. Clemens,
Mich., under act of March
3rd, 1879.

The "Dark Horse" Issue of Reapportionment

Here Are Facts You Should Know Before Voting on Reapportionment Amendment November 4th

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

WHEN a great battle is raging along an extended front it is good generalship not to overlook the places where everything is apparently quiet. Behind the outward evidences of peace and calm there may lurk hidden dangers.

And this is equally true of the great struggle to preserve our precious liberties and those wise governmental safeguards which the foresight of the founders of this Republic and the experiences of the past have proved desirable.

And when I voice these sentiments I am not dealing in generalities but am referring to something very specific and of most timely interest to us as voters. Shadowed and almost eclipsed by popular interest in candidates for the more important offices and by the agitation concerning the income tax and parochial school amendments, there is another constitutional amendment of the most far reaching importance. It is sponsored by a group of Wayne county individuals and interests and has to do with that great unsettled question of reapportionment of senators and representatives in the state Legislature.

Echo of Legislative Battles

It will be remembered that our present constitution requires that this matter be attended to at the legislative session of 1913 and every tenth year thereafter. But during the 1923 regular spring session and again at the special session that fall, Michigan's lawmakers failed to arrive at any reapportionment which the majority of them would support and which would fulfill all the requirements of the provisions of the constitution regarding this matter.

There is some doubt as to whether any reapportionment legislation could properly be considered during the 1925 session of the Legislature as the constitution specifies that reapportionments shall be made at the session of 1913 and every tenth year thereafter.

It is well to remember in considering this problem that the constitution provides that in 1926 the question of revising this document will automatically be submitted to the voters. If they authorize its revision, a constitutional convention will be held in 1927. Because of this situation many law-makers and other students of reapportionment argue for leaving the present districts undisturbed for the next two years.

It is well to remember that the constitutional convention is composed of three members from each senatorial district, so to grant Detroit additional senators automatically increases the delegation from that city in any future constitutional convention. Let us make ourselves plain: the more senators Detroit gets, the more voice it would have in drafting the new constitution. If given its own way, it would probably discard the moiety clause entirely and virtually take over the complete control of the state.

The Amendment in a Nutshell

But even that dire calamity is not more to be dreaded than the passage of the pending constitutional amendment which will appear on the ballot November 4.

This proposed amendment is too long to print in full but its most interesting provisions are that while it substitutes the words "registered and qualified voters" for the term "inhabitants" which appears in our constitution at present, it discards entirely the protection of any moiety clause and takes the whole matter of reapportionment out of the hands of our duly elected representatives and turns it over to a board

WHEN you go to the polls on November 4th you will find that one of the amendments you are to vote on has to do with reapportionment. Other amendments that are to be considered at that time have been before the public almost constantly while the amendment on reapportionment has had very little publicity, yet means as much, if not more, to the farmer than any other question to be voted on. If this amendment is passed at the November election it will mean that Michigan will be ruled by highly organized minority in the city. Read this article and tell your neighbors about it.

composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Lieutenant Governor.

No one can deny the justice and desirability of the first provision, that which would require apportionment to be made on a citizenship basis rather than according to the total number of "inhabitants" without taking into consideration whether these inhabitants were citizens or aliens.

Such a reform has been strongly urged by our leading farm organizations such as the State Grange and State Farm Bureau. It certainly is necessary in view of the steadily increasing alien population in Detroit. There are 183,503 aliens in Wayne county, which is more than 62 percent of the total alien population of Michigan, although Wayne county has only about one-third of the adult inhabitants of the state. Twenty-five per cent of the population of Wayne county are aliens and do not have the right of self-government even in their own county, so why should they be counted in apportioning our senators and representatives in the State Legislature?

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

But lurking behind this one equitable and virtuous provision there is a hidden danger of the most far reaching significance. The proposed amendment fails to make any mention at all of the moiety clause.

Now rural representatives and farm people generally have come to realize that the moiety clause is our

only safeguard against the increasing encroachments of selfish city interests. The moiety clause in our present condition provides that any county having more than half of an exact mathematical ratio of representation should be entitled to its own representative. The population of Michigan according to the 1920 census was 3,668,412. There are 100 representatives in the state legislature, so an exact ratio would be 36,684. A moiety would be one-half of this or 18,342.

While the constitution specifically provides that any county having a moiety of population is entitled to independent representation, it does not make clear whether or not this rule should apply to a group of smaller counties. The Attorney General has ruled that it does not. Under this ruling, while a small county having a moiety would have its independent representative, slightly smaller counties would have to be grouped until a district with a full ratio of population was secured before such a district would have a representative.

Both the State Grange and the State Farm Bureau have urged that this moiety clause provision be extended not only to apply to individual counties but to groups of smaller counties as well.

The Farm Bureau's Stand

At the last regular meeting of the Farm Bureau Board of Delegates, a resolution was adopted declaring in part "we further feel that it is im-

portant that the moiety clause be preserved and applied not only to individual counties but to districts of small counties as well". Other phases of this resolution provide for making reapportionment upon the basis of citizenship rather than the total population basis and recommend that no county should be entitled to more than five senators or sixteen representatives.

As pointed out above, the amendment on which we are to vote November 4th goes to the other extreme and instead of extending the moiety clause protection, it would abolish this feature of our legislative apportionment system entirely. To pass such an amendment would be to institute a gross innovation in our system of government.

It is one of the basic principles of our American form of government that areas and political units as well as population totals should be considered in giving representation. This principle is carried out even in our United States government. The State of Delaware with 223,000 people and New York with 10,385,000 have exactly equal representation in the United States Senate. This provision was, no doubt, adopted to prevent the country from being dominated by a few congested centers of population. To prohibit such a condition arising in the state government, nearly every state having a large city has adopted some restriction to keep the city from ruling the state.

Other States Solve Problems

In discussing this subject in THE BUSINESS FARMER of December 22, 1923, we told how several states are meeting this problem by limiting the representation which any one county can have in one or both branches of the Legislature. If space permitted, we would not only include those illustrations which we gave before, but would tell how many of the other states are meeting this problem.

Suffice it to say that not only the states which were organized early protect themselves against the domination of large cities, but our western states, organized more recently, have adopted similar safeguards. For example, in Iowa, each of the state's 99 counties elects one representative, with one extra for the most populous counties, but these extra members are limited to nine and no county however populous may have more than one extra member. Thus Dickinson County with 9,465 people would have one member and Polk county with 129,121 would have only two representatives. An examination of the constitutions of the other states would bring to light other similar provisions.

As the Adrian Daily Telegram commented in an editorial published when this matter of reapportionment was being fought out during the special session of 1923: "These safeguards, in so many states, are not mere obsolete survivals from a past age. They are up to date. They reflect present-day opinion. The constitutions of these states have been amended frequently and from time to time have been entirely rewritten. They have changed greatly in the last hundred years, and embody many innovations and advanced political ideas. But the principle of restricted urban representation has been kept intact, even where urban population outnumbers rural overwhelmingly, as in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Rhode Island."

Tail Would Wag Dog

If the proposed amendment were to be adopted and Wayne county (Continued on Page 19)

GRANGE PROGRAM AT PETOSKEY

THE 1924 sessions of the State Grange at Petoskey, October 28-31, will be the fifty-second annual meeting of this farmers organization. It is planned to make this year's meeting the best ever held and a fine program has been arranged by the officials in charge. It is as follows:

Tuesday, October 28th

Closed session of the Grange, with reports of State Master and other state officers.

Evening—Open meeting for discussion of state income tax. Mr. Sparks, Editor of Grand Rapids Herald, will speak against the income tax, and C. H. Bramble, Overseer of State Grange will speak for State Grange in favor of income tax. Following this will be a general discussion of the question.

Wednesday, October 29th

Afternoon, open program which will be the Lecture Hour program, a big feature of the Grange.

Dr. Butterfield, President of M. A. C., will be one of the feature speakers for Wednesday.

Congressman Ketchum will give an address.

Discussion of Child Labor Amendment.

Special entertaining features of music, readings, and so forth by Antrim, Charlevoix, and Emmet county Pomonas.

Dr. Lewis G. Michaels, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will speak on marketing farm products.

Thursday, October 30th

Business session.

Degree work in the evening.

Friday, October 31st

Business session with installation of officers at the close.

The Ups and Downs Of An Ocean Voyage

Your Many Troubles Begin Long Before You Get on the Boat

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

I HAD seen New York—and I had been seen by the New Yorkers—and if it brought no more satisfaction to them than it did to me the few days I spent there were enough. Besides, the Leviathan, the great ship that was to take me to Europe, had docked and I was anxious to be off, to sail away to England. I had left the cornbelt on June 5, 1924, said my goodbyes, arranged my baggage and my friends' advice, and was all prepared for the sailing date on June 14.

Whenever one is contemplating a trip abroad, a new car, fishing gear, or matrimony he falls automatically at the mercy of all professional advice givers. He becomes the open season prey of all his friends by virtue of any connection, however remote, between his intentions and their experiences. And whichever hobby it happens to be, the confounded principal is always so thoroughly interested in the evolution of his big idea that he listens to all with his ears, mouth, and simple soul wide open. We are supposed to learn from experience. I had never traveled in Europe and therefore why not learn from the experiences of many of my friends who had? I was told that one should take a bathrobe and woolen heavies, and the necessity for them was carefully explained in all the delightful details. Very well, I would take them. Veteran travelers advised me to take a winter overcoat, and, by all means, my field glasses must be equipped with canary yellow lens. Of course, I must take a raincoat, and my own toothbrush. A steamer rug was not necessary, nor an electric flat iron. I should take only hand luggage, no steamer trunk, and I should keep the labels and hotel stickers off if I could.

To make a long problem short, I prepared a list of everything that had been declared absolutely necessary and found that it would fill two trunks, and three if I wanted to close the lids. And yet such simple, minor articles of comfort and convenience as shoes and trousers and shirts had not been mentioned.

Packing Up Your Troubles

I began again and limited the list only to those things which at least four persons had agreed upon as absolute, vital necessities, and then scratched off the last two-hundred items. Then I packed three suitcases and took up of the fragments that remained twelve basketsful.

At the last minute I discarded one suitcase and eventually left home with one suitcase and a light topcoat. And that was quite sufficient for all my needs for the whole summer. The topcoat did admirable duty as overcoat, raincoat, or bathrobe, each in its own time. It is true that I returned in the fall with two suitcases, a big portfolio and a steamer rug—and a cane—but that was because of my weakness for the European shops and European prices. One cannot walk down Bond Street or Piccadilly or through the Paris shops without buying.

Now that it is my time to give advice, I will say to take as little as possible and get it all in one big suitcase if you can. Contrary to the old advice not to put all your eggs in one basket, I recommend with Mark Twain to put all your eggs in one basket and then watch that basket!

The Ups and Downs

Next to what to take and where to go the next most common advice to travelers, I suppose, is upon the delicate matter of mal de mer, or seasickness. As a subject for conversation it provides for the traveler the same kick, the same morbid thrill, the same satisfaction that the inevitable symposium on the amount of blood lost does for those who have had their tonsils removed, or their teeth pulled. No one cares about listening but, oh, what a joy it is for the weak-stomached tourists, and de-tonsiled, toothless wonders to dwell upon their experiences in all the gruesome details. I do not wish to presume, but if I were

THE hardest thing about taking a trip to Europe is getting ready.

Francis A. Flood, in his second article of European travel, tells us about the time he had to get ready and the wonderful supply of advice his friends gave him—but in spite of them he went without requiring an extra boat to carry his luggage. And after a few days out on the ocean he is prepared to give some very good advice on seasickness. However, all together, he enjoys his trip on the "floating hotel".

given the contract to work out a scheme for the hereafter, I would fix it so that all the good people who deserve a heavenly reward would be allowed to spend all their spare time telling about their seasick experiences, and I would have some of the extra wicked sinners come up from below to be the audiences.

Conversation on such a subject is particularly disagreeable to those who are susceptible to seasickness; I have been sea-sick. I have my strong points, but my stomach is not one of them. I am all right on land but, gastronomically, I can't hold my own on board ship.

My well wishers recommended a dozen different internal medicinal remedies, a seasick belt that was a

table. He was tired, sleepy and sick.

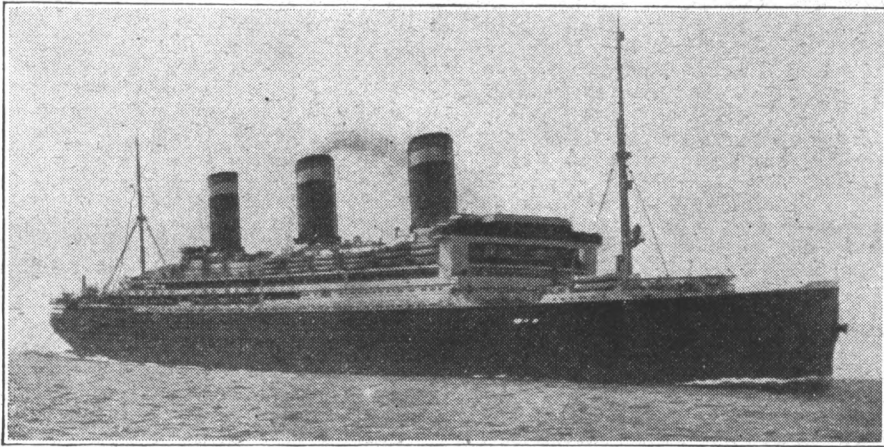
Presently the waiter set a combination salad covered with thousand island dressing before the sleeping doctor. I gently woke him and he looked up, that ashen, discouraged look on his face that is seen only on board ship. He spied the salad, studied it a moment in horror and then summoned the waiter.

"Waiter," he whispered hoarsely, "waiter, do I eat that—or, did I?"

The Mighty Ocean

"Roll on, thou deep and dark-blue ocean—roll!
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain."

One appreciates the strength of



The S. S. Leviathan, largest and finest ship afloat, operated by the United States Lines, for the U. S. Shipping Board.

sure preventative, a course of mental gymnastics to school my state of mind and thus ward it off, and dieting advice. My own advice is put your trust in the Lord,—or castor oil will do nearly as well.

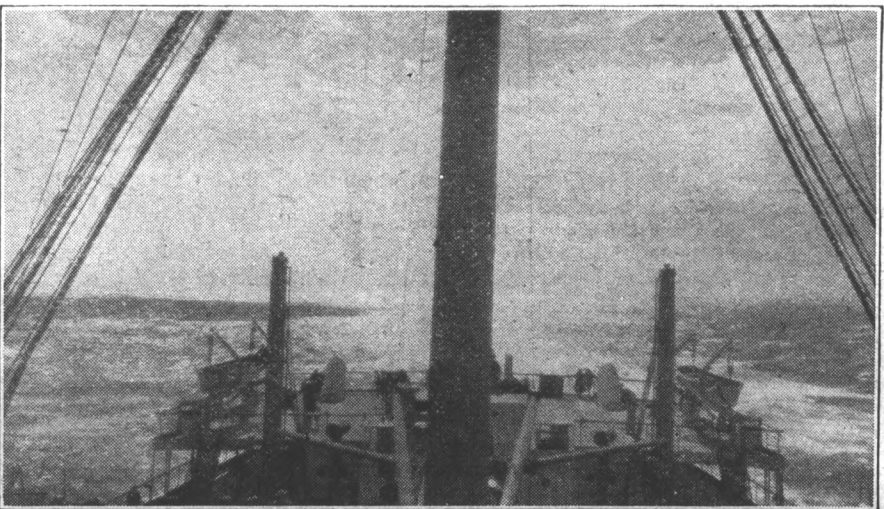
Doctor Bereman of South Dakota was one of the editors in our party. His title was purely honorary, but thoroughly fitting. He was very learned, and pleasantly so, and he was a genial and tolerant but a solid philosopher. We conferred the honorary doctorate upon him early on the trip and he lived up to it nobly.

The doctor wasn't seasick, but sometimes when the big ship jumped out of the furrow he would feel a little uneasy. One evening he felt especially disturbed, but we induced him to come down to the dining room and eat anyway. He sat waiting for his order with his head resting in his hands, wearily, on the

Bryon's powerful tribute when he is in the midst of the mighty ocean which prompted it.

"The oak leviathans, whose huge ribs make
Their clay creator the vain title take
Of Lord of thee, and arbiter of war,—
These are thy toys, and, as the snowy flake,
They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar
Alike the Armada's pride, and spoils of Trafalgar."

The sheer, unfathomable might of the ocean makes one tremble to contemplate consigning himself to a week out upon its trackless surface, for even the "oak Leviathan" which carried me across was tossed and rocked about as one of the ocean's "toys".



The sun-streaked wake of the Leviathan, the only path on the trackless sea.

"Time writes no wrinkles on thine azure brow;

Such as creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now!"

If that be true, as it is, of course, the ocean was just as terrible and unconquerably mighty in 1492 as it is now. And that thought has led me to believe that no less than the continent of America itself could have justly been the reward for so intrepid a sailor and so great an undertaking as Christopher Columbus and his exploration trips. A magnificent reward, it is true, but certainly an unprecedented undertaking! And when a landlubber like myself gazes out over the trackless ocean and can't even feel North from South, and all about is just the same exactly, and he knows that land is a thousand miles away in every direction—and even straight down it is a mile or more—there is only one word to describe the feeling and that is "lost".

But the landlubber knows that up in the crow's nest stands the watch, and on the bridge is a zealous skipper amid the wizardry of his instruments, the highway signs of the ocean. He knows by his delicate compasses and those canny silver dials more about his minute by minute location than the average auto tourist does on a transcontinental highway. He knows that he will reach land at a certain time and in a certain place; he knows that whether the wind is favorable or not he can make certain progress, and he knows through the radio all that is happening about him.

Columbus Took a Chance

But Columbus had none of these. He didn't know where he was going nor what he would find if he ever got there. He had to depend upon the weather not only for his progress but for his very safety—and even the people in California know that the weather is always "unusual." But he found the greatest land in the world, America, and I shall always say that he deserved it. The only thing he didn't have against him was the immigration law.

One of the lifeboats carried on the Leviathan is big enough to hold the combined crews of Columbus' three ships—and the big ship carries 76 of these lifeboats ready to be lowered into the water at moment's notice.

The S. S. Leviathan is the world's largest and most luxurious ship. She is owned and operated by our own government as a first class passenger liner from New York to Southampton, England, and Cherbourg, France. The Leviathan, originally the "Vaterland" was built by Germany in 1914 and made just three trips across before the war broke out. He was then interned in New York and held there until she was seized by the United States government in 1917. She was then converted into an army transport and carried American soldiers over to fight against Germany. During the two years she was used for this purpose she was stripped of her furnishings and the decks cleared so that she carried 10,000 to 12,000 soldiers each trip instead of 3,400 passengers she was intended for.

A Floating Hotel

The great ship is 950 feet long and is nine decks high above the water line. Imagine a great hotel three blocks long and a hundred feet wide, nine stories high and with a basement 40 feet deep, and then imagine that hotel being driven 25 or 30 miles an hour out in the middle of the ocean with 4,500 people, or the population of a small city, on board, and you have the S. S. Leviathan as it actually exists!

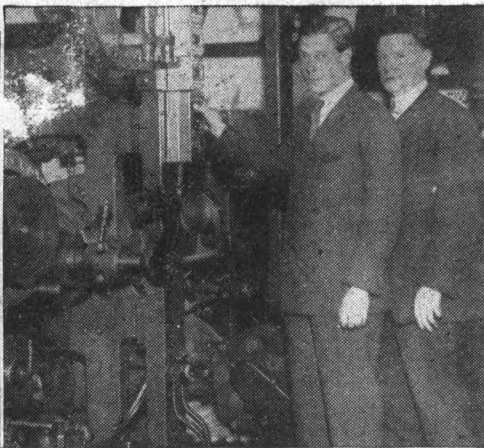
There is enough carpet used on this ship to cover a pavement thirty feet wide and a mile long, and enough oriental rugs to cover that with a strip 3 feet wide down the full length of the mile. It takes 7 tons of butter and 8 tons of sugar on each round trip.

The lobbies before the social hall
(Continued on Page 17)

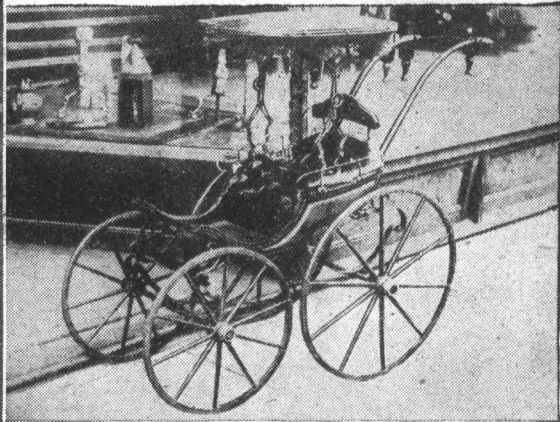
PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



CELESTIAL PAPER IN HEART OF NEW YORK.—A Chinese compositor in the printing plant of the Chinese Reform paper, New York City, must have a hard job assembling his letters as there are 40,000 characters.



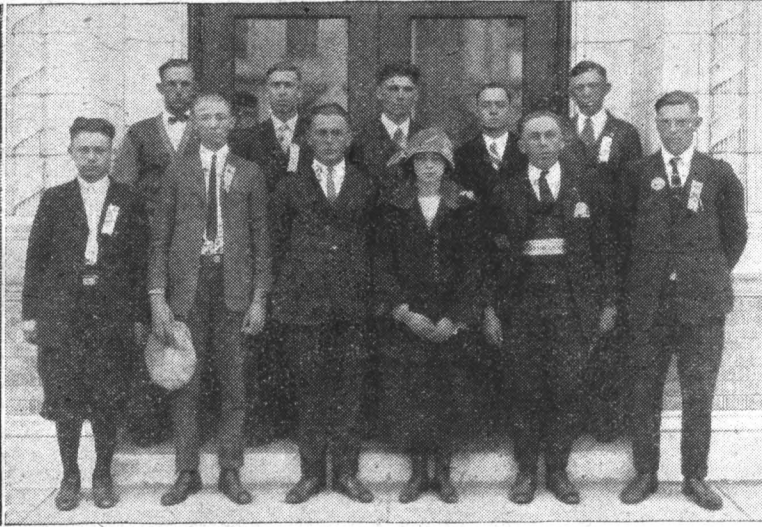
PRINCE OF WALES STARTS PRESS.—The Prince of Wales, photographed in the press room of the New York Tribune, where he learned how to produce a newspaper.



WHAT KIND OF A BUGGY IS THIS?—Four generations have ridden in this baby buggy owned for the past 75 years by Habbe Velde, Pekin, Ill. It was imported from Germany at that time.



PEBBLES INSTEAD OF PRAYER BEADS.—Before wayside shrines in Japan can be seen many stone bowls filled with pebbles which are placed there by the worshippers. Each stone means a petition of some sort in the form of a prayer. The Japanese maiden is shown putting a stone in the bowl.



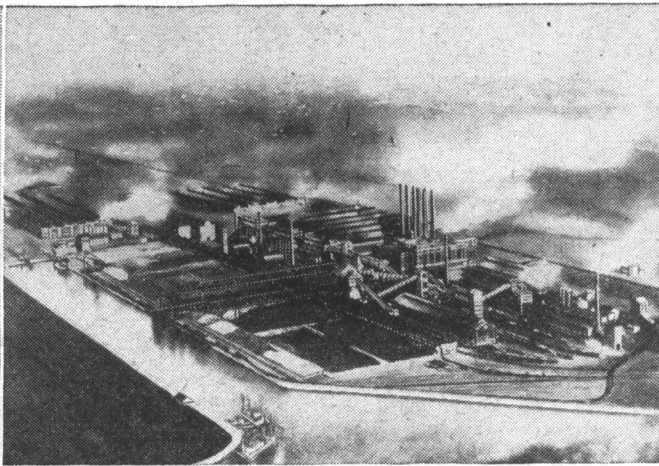
CHAMPION CALF RAISERS.—State Calf Club Champions from 12 states, who won a trip to the National Dairy Show as guests of the Blue Valley Creamery Company. Left to right: (Front row) Kieron Hoyt, Iowa; Jerome Olson, So. Dakota; Walter Nierman, Missouri; Rowena McBane, Indiana; Willard Whitney, Nebraska; Victor Uhlig, Minnesota. (Back row) John Haedt, No. Dakota; Thompson Patterson, Illinois; Wallace Newman, Kentucky; Ralph Schwartz, Ohio; Douglas Curran, Wisconsin.



ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT FOR CHILDREN.—One of the artificial sunlight machines which has been installed at the New York Nursery and Childs Hospital, to treat children who are suffering from malnutrition and forms of tuberculosis. These "baths" have been found to be very beneficial to the little sufferers.



BLIND GIRL IS SONG WRITER.—Miss Beatrice Fenner, 19 year old blind girl of Los Angeles, Calif., has been praised by Mme. Galli Curci, famous opera singer for her ability to write songs.



FORD'S RIVER ROUGE PLANT.—At Henry Ford's River Rouge plant the casting molds are carried on endless conveyors, to and from the metal furnaces, pouring being direct, the different qualities of metal going into separate molds for different parts of the car.



EXPLORER TELLS OF ADVANCING GLACIERS.—Capt. Donald B. McMillan declared many glaciers up north, thought to be solid, are slowly moving down to sea and breaking off into gigantic icebergs.



WANT TO BUY A BOAT?—This is a picture of an auction sale of rum runners boats, captured by the prohibition forces, being held at the army base, Boston, Massachusetts. All those wishing boats for "pleasure" purposes ought to be able to get a bargain.



TINIEST HOUSE IN NEW YORK.—Upper New York City boasts of the smallest house going, as seen in this picture. A steel frame was used for walls to save room.



RACE OF THE HORRIBLES.—On the occasion of a recent "bike" race in Paris some 40 fun loving young people decided to introduce some comedy. This shows a part of the parade that furnishes the fun for the bystanders. Original costumes, aren't they?

CUTTING WEEDS AND BRUSH ALONG HIGHWAY

I would like to obtain information in regards to brush and weeds along the public highway. When weeds and brush are allowed to grow along the highway so that in the winter it forms a windbreak so as to cause the snow to drift and blockade the road so as to make it impassable without a lot of work by those that travel the road, is not the road commissioner, when notified, obliged to see that it is cut and removed?—A. R. B., Ludington, Michigan.

THERE are two statutes relative to cutting noxious weeds but only one with reference to brush within the limits of the public highways. It is made the duty of the Overseer and Commissioner of Highways to cut or cause to be cut, prior to the first day of July in townships south of Range 16 North and prior to July 15th in townships north of Range 16 North, all brush and weeds within the limits of the highways. Neglect or refusal to perform these duties is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. However, there would be no liability on the part of the Highway Commissioner for the cost of removing snow which accumulates by reason of neglect or refusal to perform such duties.

Act No. 66 of the Public Acts of 1919 provides for the cutting of noxious weeds and makes it the duty of every owner, possessor or occupier of land of every person, persons, firm or corporation having charge of any lands in this State to cut or cause to be cut all noxious weeds. The Act goes into considerable detail with respect to giving notice by the Highway Commissioners and for charging to the person or persons, whose duty it is to cut such noxious weeds, the cost of such cutting in case they are cut by the Highway Commissioner, as provided in the statute. Inasmuch as the adjoining land owners own to the center of the highway, Act No. 66 of the Public Acts of 1919 is undoubtedly broad enough to require such owners to cut noxious weeds within the limits of the highway. It does not, however, mention brush and consequently, Chapter 24 of the general highway laws is the only statute relative to the cutting of brush within the limits of the public highways.—H. Victor Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

HOLD MAN FOR DAMAGES

A man ask me to put out a garden on his farm and told me that the ground was not weedy. After the crops came up it got so weedy that I could not see the stuff I planted and yet at the same time he asked me to help him in his harvest and I did and let my garden go to help him and also when I took this land to garden it he said he would see that the garden truck got to town but did not do it and I lost by helping him in his harvest and on account of the garden and harvest coming at the same time. Could I hold the man good for my loss or not?—W. G., Gaines, Mich.

YOU could hold this man for damages for failing to do what he agreed to do, but I doubt if you could recover for the loss occasioned by your neglect of your own crops to help him, in absence of some agreement or understanding in the transaction.—Asst. Legal Editor.

BOARD MAY PAY TUITION

My school house is one and three-fourths miles away and the road is grown up to willows and almost impassable and in winter drifts 4 feet high and there is no work done on the road. Can I make them pay my tuition to another school? I am one and one-fourth miles to another school with good roads.—A. W., Ithaca, Mich.

IN reply to the question raised I would state that any person five years of age and over has an equal right to attend the public school maintained in that district.

Where a pupil lives nearer the schoolhouse of another district than his own the board of his district have authority to pay the tuition to the district the school house of which is nearer but they cannot be compelled by law to do so. As long as school is maintained in the dis-

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.)

trict the board have met the legal requirements as to furnishing educational advantages for their district.

The school board have no authority concerning the maintenance and upkeep of roads. This matter is under the authority of the township, county, and state highway department.—G. N. Otwell, Supt. of Rural Education.

OWNER FURNISHES ALL AND GETS TWO-THIRDS

Would like your advice on how to let my farm, most profitable to me and where I could remain on the place. I am a widow and own an 80-acre farm and have horses, cows, hogs and most all tools necessary for farming. What are the rules or law about the shares to give a man that takes it on shares, either where I furnish the horses and tools or where he furnishes them and about the feed to be fed them? Who must furnish the seed and other such as thresh bill, labor extra if needed? Where beets are planted what share of the expense of labor on same would I be obliged to pay? Would the law compel me to pay for labor while it is hired and also pay man for handling my share of beets? Where crops are let on halves or shares is the man obliged to market all my produce such as hay, grain and other bulk? Should straw stay on the place after the grain is threshed? Where I furnish the horses has the man a right to use them to work on road or elsewhere for his own use earning wages and keep same? What about horse feed where I furnish them? Is it my place to keep them shod, and pay for shoeing? If I should let the farm in fields to different

parties what share can I expect or give where he furnishes his own team and tools? Where I furnish the horses must I furnish the feed for them or is he to furnish all the feed?—Mrs. M. B., Merrill, Mich.

WHERE the owner furnishes everything that is land, tools and stock and the tenant the labor the owner receives two-thirds of the income and the tenant one-third for his labor. Such expenses as feeds, and seeds purchased, fertilizer, twine, thresh bill, horse shoeing, etc. are borne in the same proportion as income.

The tenant should stand all labor expense including marketing the produce under reasonable conditions. Straw should always remain on the farm to be used in the manure, thus keeping up the soil. However, the tenant has a right to his share of the straw providing there is any at the termination of lease. Provisions should be made in lease to keep straw on farm.

If the tenant furnishes everything except land his share of income will be two-thirds and land owners one-third, providing other expenses as seed, etc. are borne by tenant.

Contract labor such as rendered by the sugar beet company should be borne by both parties in the same proportion as income.

Horses should be fed out of the undivided portion of the feed raised, thus both parties sharing in the feed.

One important thing to remember after agreeing on terms is to have them placed in writing drawn up by one who can state the terms clearly, thus avoiding any future misunderstandings and difficulties.—F. T. Riddell, Research Asst. in Farm Management, M. A. C.

FRUIT AND ORCHARD

RAISING EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Could you please tell me the best way to raise Everbearing Strawberries. What kind of fertilizers to use and when to put it on them?—L. P., Dundee, Mich.

EVERBEARING strawberries should be planted in well prepared soil very early in the spring. Keep the plants well cultivated and see that all blossoms are removed from the plants until about the first of July. After that time the plants may be allowed to bear a crop of fruit. Plants which mature a good crop of berries in the fall usually do not bear well the following spring. For this reason the best commercial growers make new plantings each spring for the fall crop.

Stable manure is, perhaps, the best fertilizer to use. It should be well worked into the soil when it is prepared for planting. The best commercial fertilizers are acid phosphate and ammonium sulphate. A mixture of 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 200 pounds of ammonium sulphate may be applied when the plants are set in the Spring. One or more applications of ammonium sulphate applied around the plants during the summer months will be found beneficial.—R. E. Loree, Asst. Prof. of Horticulture, M. A. C.

SETTING OUT ORCHARD

Could you give me some advice as to what variety of apple trees to set out? I want only one kind. Would you set out fall or winter apples? Would you set out Grimes Golden, Wealthy, Dutchess, Gideons, Baldwins or Rome Beautys? Which would bear the youngest? If you know of a better apple than the ones named please let me know.—P. W. S., Sears, Mich.

OF the varieties mentioned Grimes Golden and Wealthy are the only ones recommended for commercial planting in Michigan and it is doubtful if either of these two varieties is as satisfactory as a number of others. Wealthy must be harvested at a time in Michigan

when they are in comparatively little demand in most of the larger markets. Grimes Golden is very subject to certain forms of collar rot and should not be planted unless the trees have been double worked—that is, the Grimes Golden should be grafted on to a trunk of some strong growing variety like Gideon or Tolman.

For your section of the State I would prefer to select some such varieties as McIntosh, Fameuse, Jonathan or possibly Delicious. These are all high quality red apples which come into bearing rather early and have proven themselves to be profitable Michigan varieties.—Roy E. Marshall, Assoc. Prof. of Horticulture, M. A. C.

GUM OF PEACH TREE OOZES OUT

What is the cause of the gum of a peach tree oozing out through the bark? Is it an indication that the tree is not healthy? What can be done to prevent it?—R. J. C., Toledo, Ohio.

THE oozing out of gum from peach trees may indicate a diseased condition or it may not as the case may be. Oftentimes where there is a little cracking in the bark or where two limbs are crowding, a little gum oozes out where the limb is bruised, and hardens. However, the gum which oozes out of such a spot is usually a small amount. When considerable quantities of gum ooze out from the bark of peach trees it generally indicates the presence of borers or perhaps some other insect or even perhaps some fungus disease. The method of procedure is usually to cut out the infested or the infected tissue and thus get rid of the source of infestation or infection. If there is gum oozing out from many places on the smaller twig it is likely to indicate the presence or some insect or disease that may be controlled by spraying and under such conditions the matters should be brought to the attention of the Experiment Station Entomologist or Plant Pathologist.—V. R. Gardner, Professor of Horticulture, M. A. C.

CANNOT HOLD PASTURE

Mr. A sold Mr. B a farm on contract, payments due in December. After three or four years Mr. B fails to pay taxes after which he rents part of the farm in October to C for pasture for the next year. Then in December he fails to make his payments and Mr. A forecloses and in three months has the farm back. Can C hold his part rented for the next year?—L. B., Elberta, Mich.

C COULD not hold the portion of the farm he rented from B, as against A. The lessee's interest in the land would terminate upon the termination of the lessor, or landlord's estate in the property, and after foreclosure of the land contract, A would have exclusive right of possession of the farm.—Asst. Legal Editor.

BOARD CAN VOTE BUDGET

Has a school board a legal right to vote the budget for the next year and not present it to the taxpayers at an annual meeting? Has the board a legal right to hire a janitor out of the district, when a man in the district offered to do the work and at \$10.00 less per month? Has the board a right to buy or rent a hall for a gym, without a vote of the taxpayers? Who has the right to reduce grades in a 12 grade school? If the taxpayers has not the right, who has, and how would they proceed to get it done?—S. F. B., Coral, Michigan.

SCHOOL boards and not electors vote all taxes for the maintenance of the school. A school board has the legal right to vote the budget at a school board meeting and is not required to present it to the taxpayers at the annual meeting.

The board has a legal right to hire a janitor outside the district regardless of whether they pay him more than that for which another has offered to do the work.

The taxpayers must vote the money to buy or rent a hall for school purposes.

It is the duty of the board of education in any graded school district to establish a high school when directed by a vote of the district at an annual or special meeting.

There is no provision in the law for reducing the grades of a 12 grade high school.—C. L. Goodrich, Asst. Supt. of Public Instruction.

ENDORSE NOT NOTIFIED OF NON-PAYMENT

I have been a reader of your paper since the time of the pink sheet. I enjoy reading it from cover to cover. I am seeking advice through the service department. A borrowed money at a bank asking B to sign with him. A has not paid the note. The note is two months past due. The bank has not notified B. Will B have to pay the note? Can B waive payment on the note? Will it have to be waived through another person? Thanking you in advance I remain, Yours very truly, —C. F. B., Charlotte, Mich.

IF B signed as an endorser, he would not be liable on the note unless notified of A's non-payment, provided notice was not waived by a statement to that effect on the note itself.—Asst. Legal Editor.

HOW WILL PROPERTY BE DIVIDED

Will you please answer the following questions as I have heard different reports about it and come to you for correct answer through your helpful Service Bureau. What is the law of inheritance of second wife when there were no children of the second marriage but children of a prior marriage?—An Interested Subscriber, Kalkaska, Mich.

UPON the death of the husband, one third of his property would descend to his wife and the other two thirds to his children, whether by his present wife or a former wife.—Asst. Legal Editor.

WIFE WOULD GET ONE THIRD

If a man dies and his property is all in land, cattle and horses, having children how much can his wife hold at his death? Does she just have the use of part of it?—Mrs. W. R., Almont, Michigan.

The wife would be entitled to one-third of the property as her own.—Asst. Legal Editor.

How the Farmer Has Gone Broke Under This Administration

DURING the last year of the second Wilson administration, even after the reaction from high war prices, the farm crops of the United States were worth \$10,197,092,000.

During the first year of the Harding-Coolidge administration their value shrunk to \$6,410,229,000.

During the last year of the last Democratic administration, livestock and livestock products had a value of \$7,419,000,000.

During the first year of the Harding-Coolidge administration, their value fell to \$5,468,000,000.

During the last year of the last Democratic administration, the average acre of farm crops was worth \$35.74.

During the first year of the Harding-Coolidge administration, the average value of an acre of farm crops was \$14.45.

Although proportionate production has been maintained, the increase in the value of crops and of live-

stock and livestock products during the later years of the Harding-Coolidge administration has been so small as to be trifling.

Every piece of legislation enacted during the Harding-Coolidge administration intended for the aid or relief of the farmer, has been passed through the cooperation of Democrats and independent western Republicans, and over the opposition of Republican leaders, particularly Speaker Gillett and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican Floor Leader Longworth, of the House, and Representative Winslow, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

On every piece of legislation of interest to agriculture, the proportion of favorable votes by Democrats has been greater than that of Republicans, and that of opposing votes has been smaller than among Republicans, and this has been true of both House and Senate!



CHAMPLAIN STUDIOS INC.

FOR PRESIDENT
JOHN W. DAVIS

600,000 Farmers In Fifteen States Ruined Since 1921

Under the Harding-Coolidge administration's ruinous policy of deflation, of a prohibitive tariff and commercial isolation, shutting off export markets for the surplus products of American farms, more than 25 per cent, one in four, of the farmers in the States west of the Mississippi River have been pauperized, either by bankruptcy proceedings, by voluntarily surrendering their farms and homes to their creditors, or by becoming economic serfs to those creditors.

In fifteen States, 600,000 farmers have been economically ruined since 1921! The figures are from the Department of Agriculture's official reports, under the present Republican Secretary. They apply only to January 1, 1924; if bankruptcies during 1924 were added, the total would be even more appalling, for during the first six months of 1924 there were 342 bank failures in States west of the Mississippi River, and they reflect the plight of the farmer in the agricultural and stock-raising States of that section.

During the last three years of the second Wilson administration, 1918 to 1920, inclusive, there were only 189 bank failures in the entire country.

What the Democrats Offer the Farmer

The democratic party has a definite program by means of which we hope to restore to the farmer the economic equality of which he has been unjustly deprived. We undertake:

To adopt an international policy of such co-operation, by direct official instead of indirect and evasive unofficial means, as will re-establish the farmer's export market by restoring the industrial balance in Europe and the normal flow of international trade with the settlement of Europe's economic problems.

To adjust the tariff so that the farmer and all other classes can buy again in a competitive market.

To reduce taxation, both direct and indirect, and by strict economy to lighten the burdens of Government.

To readjust and lower rail and water rates, which will make our markets, both for the buyer and the seller, national and international instead of regional and local.

To bring about the early completion of internal waterway systems for transportation, and to develop our water powers for cheaper fertilizer and use on our farms.

To stimulate by every proper governmental activity the progress of the co-operative market movement and the establishment of an export marketing corporation or commission in order that the exportable surplus may not establish the price of the whole crop.

To secure for the farmer credits suitable for his needs. This is our platform and our program; and if elected, I purpose with the aid of a democratic Congress, to put it into effect."

From the speech of John W. Davis at Omaha, Neb., September 6, 1924.



C. SMITH GARDNER

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. BRYAN

Heavy Decline In Buying Power Of Farmer's Dollar

Figures prepared by the Joint Commission (Congressional) of Agricultural Inquiry and by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in the Harding-Coolidge administration, picture the serious plight of the farmer.

The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar represents what he gets for the products of the farm he sells and what he pays for food and other necessities of life which he must buy.

From 1913 to 1919, under a Democratic administration and Democratic tariff, the farmers' dollar was worth: In 1913, 100 cents; in 1914, 105 cents; in 1915, 103 cents; in 1916, 97 cents; in 1917, 107 cents; in 1918, 112 cents; in 1919, 112 cents. These are the figures of the Agriculture Commission, whose study went only to 1920.

Secretary Wallace brought them through 1922. In 1921, the first year of the Harding-Coolidge administration, the farmer's dollar was worth only 84 cents, and in 1922, only 89 cents.

In 1923, because of the increased prices for clothing, fuel, farm implements and other things the farmer must buy, measured in other than food and farm products, the purchasing power was only 59.5 cents!

VOTE FOR DAVIS AND BRYAN

COMMON HONESTY—

COMMON JUSTICE—

COMMON COURAGE—

THE CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

TO the Editor:—The object of the child labor amendment is to permit the U. S. Government to pass laws so that children under 18 cannot be employed in any gainful occupation. Before we vote on this question, let us stop and think what such laws as that would be like. Most of the states have passed laws regulating child labor within their bounds, and others are likely to pass them, so why should the general government interfere with matters that belong to them, and thus make a lot of confusion and extra cost.

Again many children under 18 are working because if they did not they would suffer for want of food and clothes, and what will become of them if they are deprived of a chance to make an honest living. It is easy to say "let their parents do it, the children ought to be school until they are 18". But, many have no parents living or their only ones are poor widows with some small children that would become a public charge and others have old sick or crippled parents or grandparents, hardly able to live at all. Is it best to destroy their self respect by making them a public charge so they need not work for pay?

Even if their parents can clothe and school them while they get their needed exercise through various kinds of sport, what will they be after being coddled until they are 18 years old. A glance over the histories of those who have been great and useful, and it will be found that they are folks that were accustomed to doing things for themselves instead of expecting "Dad".

One trouble that is worrying the statesmen is the fast decreasing birth rate caused largely by the heavy burden of caring for children according to present day ideals. Should the proposed laws be passed they will add to the burdens of parents and cause a still lower birth rate. If we farmers want to know how drastic laws will be drawn, we can remember that an amendment was offered to exempt farmers and others that employ their children at home. But it was voted down, so if we do not want the officers after us every time we have our children work for us we had better vote down the proposed U. S. constitutional amendment.—Francis G. Smith, Isabelle County, Mich.

SHEEP RAISER HASN'T TAKEN HARDEST BUMPS

TO the Editor:—THE BUSINESS FARMER has always been a welcome visitor in our home. Its faithful, and instructive service directly in the interest of the farm world, has earned the active support of every farmer in the state.

As you are aware, my present vocation is selling personally owned wild land to real honest-to-goodness settlers, who in many cases are unable to finance the purchase of improved farms. I must now, in referring to my vocation, speak in the past tense, as the lure of the city, and the many improved farms, from coast to coast, for sale on any terms obtainable, has practically checked the sale for wild land, in our county for the present.

It does seem as if "vocation" as applied to my calling, is destined to be one long weary vacation, with nothing to do but borrow tax money, renew obligations, and try to extract some comfort out of a five cent cigar until the "back to the land" rush sets in.

While my dome calls for a shrunken hat band, and old age has jellied my muscles, thank heaven, my system is still charged with confidence, the one indispensable asset of a certified land dealer, and when I come to think it over, this is also the right bower of many successful politicians—flanked by an able secretary. But, this is neither here nor there. The burning question just now with your Uncle Dudley is, how am I to connect continuously with good ten cent cigars during this period of normalcy.

Am not only concerned about the quality of my smoke, but, speaking as a Jackson Democrat, to a bunch of Texas Republicans, it certainly is a long time between eats. However, Michigan is not so bad a place to live in after all. When republicans and democrats can so readily agree, who knows how soon the tempering

What the Neighbors Say

climate surrounding the state capitol will become real habitable for the rebels? Baker says, Groesbeck has crucified the tax payers, and wants to commit the crime a third time. Groesbeck says, Baker could do no better, and Frensdorf says they are telling the truth. Varying the subject somewhat—cool weather has retarded our corn and beans, otherwise everything is lovely on the farm. Winter wheat and oats is turning out 30 to 60 bushels per acre. Alfalfa and sweet clover excellent. Wool around 40 cents per pound. Lambs \$7 to \$9 per head, with potatoes the usual gamble as to price.

The farmer in Northern Michigan, depending upon wool and mutton, can pat himself on the back, while the sheepless farmer is kicking himself for lack of foresight, and prejudice against the most profitable animal on Michigan farms.

The writer, from the very first visit in Michigan, recognized in Northeastern Michigan, the real shepherd's home, or rather, the shepherd's real home, with just a little bitter mixed with the sweets. If only sheep could be accustomed to a winter diet of snow balls. For believe me, no real shepherd, upholding the traditions of the past, is a personal friend of hard labor. On no other ground can one account for the popularity of the shepherd craft with the old dogs in Biblical times.

When the writer arrived here 23 years ago, for a short visit, sweet clover, a legume destined in a few years to render an annual value to the farm world, in feed and fertilizer, equal in amount to the annual production of gold in the entire world, was everywhere regarded as a worthless weed, and alfalfa was practically an unknown factor in northern Michigan, but an abundance of June clover hay, in stacks and in mow, greeting my eye on all sides, and begging for buyers around \$6 per ton instantly unwound my thinker. My dream to become a real shepherd developed full feathers over night. Why, I had the world by the seat of the pants, so to speak. At last, I had found a condition most ideal for the one ancient and venerated occupation that would function without

work, and which every sun of a gun seeks, but few find.

All I had to do was simply buy winter feed from my neighbors, give the sheep the run of the big openings from early spring to late fall, then welcome the drover with wide open arms, and in order not to appear an idler in my wife's eyes, during the long summer days, I could put in non-union hours whipping trout streams, or seeking out new bass lakes. There was not a single kink or curve in the road to affluence, I had visualized. I could see this road clearly from end to end. But just as soon as I landed my sheep on the ranch land, from the Chicago stockyards, I'll be hanged, if the contrary farmers it seemed all at once decided to feed up their hay stacks, and in the end I was forced to clear land for winter feed. Just when I thought I had wiggled out of hard work, I discovered, to my disappointment I had fallen into it up to my neck.

During my ten years adventure with a band of sheep, with by side partner faithfully juggling pots and pans, I never realized over \$3.75 per head for my lambs, running from 75 to 100 lbs., and marketed late in October or early November. Freedom from fly pests in October and November assured me lambs that were toppers. For the wool I never received over 25 cents per pound, and had to haggle like the old Harry to get this—and I thought I was doing immense as I considered the wool returns amply compensated for the winter feed.

Now, when I behold our farmers, at this writing, holding their lambs at \$10 per head, with an abundance of dependable sweet clover and alfalfa available for the growing, with which to supplement June clover, etc., in the economical production of wool and mutton, which I had not the benefit of in my romantic experience as a gentleman shepherd, and lamb crops seldom falling below 100 per cent, except when poorly managed, I am forced to seriously doubt if agriculture in northern Michigan, where the golden hoofed sheep was prominently represented, has taken the bumps in the last three years that has fallen to the lot of many, in other lines of endeavor.—John G. Krauth, Presque Isle County.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

THE SODION, OR "GOLDEN RULE TUBE"

FOR a little over a year there has been on the market a new vacuum tube to be used for a detector in radio receiving sets, called the Sodian tube, type S-13, which we have been testing out and have found to have exceptional merits in many ways.

It gives clear, undistorted tones, and equals a crystal in clearness with the advantage that it is many times more sensitive to weak radio signals than a crystal, in fact it is practically equal to the ordinary tube used in a regenerative circuit, such as a single circuit receiver, using one tube. It does not whistle or howl as do other tubes in a regen-

erative circuit and when the proper adjustments are made between the coils in a set it does much to eliminate static troubles.

The present type of Sodian tube cannot be substituted for the ordinary tube in the present type of circuits, but—with a few changes which are simple to make your single circuit tuner can be changed to use this new tube and you will be delighted with the wonderful tone and quality of music and voice that you will hear.

A one or two step amplifier can be added to a set using the Sodian tube, but the amplified will have to use the ordinary type of tubes.

Where the loud speaker is used, the continual howling that is ex-

perienced with the ordinary regenerative tubes is not heard by the listeners, for there is none. The only sound that you hear is a very slight hiss as you tune in to the broadcasting station, if they are on the air, but not sending out anything at the time, if they are actually broadcasting all you hear is the music or voice.

No grid leak or grid condenser is used with this tube, a special socket is needed or an adapter to fit your present socket. A rheostat of about 15 ohms is needed when using this tube with a storage battery. A potentiometer is also used, all of these can be purchased from the dealer who handles this tube. The cost is small for the parts and the change from a regenerative set to a Sodian circuit is not expensive and easy to make.

One of the reasons that we recommend the Sodian tube is that it does away entirely with the interference to your neighbors caused by your use of a regenerative circuit.

Maybe you have noticed the faint little whistles you hear when you are listening to a broadcast, some call these sounds "birdies" as they sound like the twittering of a bird, this is caused by regenerative sets near you radiating their energy out into the air and where there is a regenerative set near you all your broadcasts are spoiled and in turn every time you tune-in and use regeneration you are spoiling the receiving for a neighbor even if he is several miles away. The ordinary single circuit tuner is the worst offender along this line, tho it brings in the broadcasts very loud.

We are giving a diagram of a hook-up here for the Sodian tube, the coils for which you can easily wind (but do not shellac them) the parts you can buy. In a near future issue we will publish a photo of a single circuit tuner that has been changed over into a Sodian tube set, telling the exact changes necessary to change over your set. But by following this diagram you can see that you can use most of your present parts. If your present set uses 6 ohm rheostat just add another 6 or 10 ohm rheostat in series with it for the required resistance of 15 ohms. The coils can be wound on ordinary cardboard tubes 3 inches in diameter, but for best results they must be spaced about 4 to 5 inches apart. The farther apart you place these coils the sharper your tuning will be and the more selectiveness you will have.

After once setting the distance of your coils the sharper your tuning will be and the more selectiveness you will have.

After once setting the distance of your coils no changes will have to be made, and only when you first light up the tube will you have to adjust the potentiometer. The only tuning you will have to do will be with the condenser, and a vernier condenser is recommended for this.

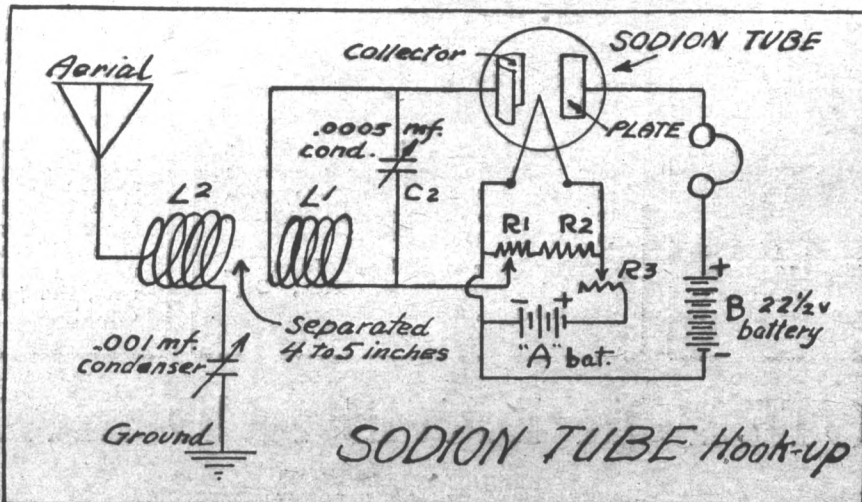
In the tests that we have made with this tube we have heard all of the stations we used to hear with a regenerative circuit and with a great deal more pleasure.

As the negative side of the Potentiometer is the only part used the makers of the tube recommend a 40 ohm potentiometer with a 100 ohm resistance connected to the positive side as shown in the diagram.

If your dealer does not and cannot supply you with this tube and necessary parts send us a self addressed post card and we will tell you where you can buy them.

MULTIPLYING SOUNDS BY RADIO

SIGNOR MARCONI, speaking the other day in Rome, promised that before long speech will be heard by radio from a given station all over the world at once, a promise that may thrill the 3,000,000 American homes already equipped with radio apparatus, and add impetus to the onward rush of an industry that is reported to have grown from sales amounting to a trivial \$2,000,000 in 1920, to \$120,000,000 in 1923, and by estimate to \$350,000,000 in 1924. Assuming 24,000,000 as the approximate number of homes in the United States, a statistician writing in Radio News says that nearly 13,000,000 of them have automobiles, 9,000,000 have phonographs, and 3,000,000 have radio sets.



Sodian tube hook-up. L1 and L2, 50 turns No. 24 wire on 3 in. tube. R1, 40 to 50 ohm potentiometer; R2, 100 ohm resistance; R3, 15 to 20 ohm rheostat.

Give Credit where Credit is Due!

THREE per cent of Michigan's population of ten years and over cannot read or write. The nation's average is twice as high—six per cent.

Thirty states have more illiterates than Michigan.

There are 2,203 negro and 14,172 native white illiterates in Michigan.

These are United States Census Bureau figures. They disprove the claims of propagandists that there are more than one-half million people in Michigan who cannot read or write.

Michigan people are broadminded, tolerant and educated. They are products of schools that are second to none in America.

Public, Private and Church Schools have worked together in a program of state-wide education. Each deserves credit for the part it has played.

If Michigan were to adopt the School Amendment, private and church schools would have to be closed in less than nine months! Nearly 125,000 pupils would be thrown into an already overcrowded public school system. Chaos would prevail. Work would be disorganized. System would be destroyed. Taxes would go up.

Many children would be put on a part time basis.

Michigan's splendid record for literacy would be threatened.

Preserve our high standard of education by voting "NO!"

You Can Trust the Parents!

THE parents of America may be trusted to choose the right school for their children, whether it be a public, private or church school.

Michigan has a high standard of Education, and ALL schools are faithfully striving to meet it.

Unless the School Amendment is defeated, private and church schools will be abolished.

This would mean, in effect, that our great American Democracy no longer trusts the parents to guide the education of their own children.



VOTE NO on the School Amendment!

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF
PRIVATE AND CHURCH SCHOOLS COMMITTEES
Representing Protestant and Non-Denominational Schools

CHAPTER I.

The Man Who the Storm Haunted

NEAR the northern end of Lake Michigan, where the bluff-bowed ore-carriers and the big, low-lying, wheat-laden steel freighters from Lake Superior push out of the Straits of Mackinac and dispute the right of way, in the islands divided channel, with the white-and-gold, electric lighted, wireless equipped passenger steamers bound for Detroit and Buffalo, there is a cove of pine and hemlock back from the shingly beach. From this cove—dark, blue, primeval, silent at most times as when the Great Manitou ruled his inland waters—there comes at time of storm a sound like the booming of an old Indian drum. This drum beat, so the tradition says, whenever the lake took a life; and, as a sign perhaps that it is still the Manitou who rules the waters in spite of all the commerce of the cities, the drum still beats its roll for every ship lost on the lake, one beat for every life.

So—men say—they heard and counted the beating of the drum to thirty-five upon the hour when, as afterwards they learned, the great steel steamer Wenota sank with twenty-four of its crew and eleven passengers; so—men say—they heard the requiem of the five who went down with the schooner Grant; and of the seventeen lost with the Susan Hart; and so of a score of ships more. Once only, it is told, has the drum counted wrong.

At the height of the great storm of December, 1895, the drum beat the roll of a sinking ship. One, two three—the hearers counted the drum beats, time and time again, in their intermittent booming, to twenty-four. They waited, therefore, for a report of a ship lost with twenty-four lives; no such news came. The new steel freighter *Miwaka*, on her maiden trip during the storm with twenty-five—not twenty-four—aboard never made her port; no news was ever heard from her; no wreckage ever was found. On this account, throughout the families whose fathers, brothers, and sons were the officers and crew of the *Miwaka*, there stirred for a time a desperate belief that one of the men on the *Miwaka* was saved; that somewhere, somehow, he was alive and might return. The day of the destruction of the *Miwaka* was fixed as December fifth by the time at which she passed the government lookout at the Straits; the hour was fixed as five o'clock in the morning only by the sounding of the drum.

The region, filled with Indian legend and with memories of wrecks, encourages such beliefs as this. To northward and to westward a half dozen warning lights—*Ile-aux-Galets* ("Skulligalee" the lake men call it), *Waugausance*, *Beaver* and *Fox Islands*—gleam spectrally where the bone-white shingle outcrops above the water, or blur ghostlike in the haze; on the dark knolls topping the glistening sand bluffs to northward, *Chippewas* and *Ottawas*, a century and a half ago, quarrelled over the prisoners after the massacre at Fort Mackinac; to southward, where other hills frown down upon Little Traverse Bay, the black-robed priests in their chapel chant the same masses their predecessors chanted to the Indians of that time. So, whatever may be the origin of that drum, its meaning is not questioned by the forlorn descendants of those Indians, who now make beadwork and sweet-grass baskets for their summer trade, or by the more credulous of the white fishermen and farmers; men whose word on any subject would receive unquestioning credence will tell you they have heard the drum.

But at bottom, of course, this is only the absurdest of superstitions, which can affect in no way men who to-day ship ore in steel bottoms to the mills of Gary and carry gasoline-engine reaped and threshed wheat to the elevators of Chicago. It is recorded, therefore, only as superstition which for twenty-years has been connected with the loss of a great ship.

Storm—the stinging, frozen sleet-slash of the February norther whistling down the floe-jammed length of the lake—was assaulting Chicago. Over the lake it was a white, whirling maelstrom, obscuring at mid-afternoon even the lighthouses at the harbor entrance; beyond that, the winter boats trying for the harbor mouth were bellowing blindly at bay before the jammed ice, and foghorns and sirens echoed loudly in the city in the lulls of the storm.

Battering against the fronts of the row of club buildings, fashionable hotels, and shops which face across the narrow strip of park to the lake front in downtown Chicago, the gale swirled and eddied the sleet till all the wide windows, warm within, were frosted. So heavy was this frost on the panes of the Fort Dearborn Club—one of the staidest of the downtown clubs for men—that the great log fires blazing on the open hearths added appreciable light as well as warmth to the rooms.

The few members present at this hour of the afternoon showed by their lazy attitudes and the desultoriness of their conversation the dulling of vitality which warmth and shelter bring on a day of cold and storm. On one, however, the storm had had a contrary effect. With swift, uneven steps he paced now one room, now another; from time to time he stopped abruptly by a window, scraped from it with finger nail the frost, stared out for an instant through the little open-



The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

ing he had made, then resumed as abruptly his nervous pacing with a manner so uneasy and distraught that, since his arrival at the club an hour before, none even among those who knew him best ventured to speak to him.

There are, in every great city, a few individuals who from their fullness of experience in an epoch of the city's life come to epitomize that epoch in the general mind; when one thinks of a city or of a section of the country in more personal terms than in square miles, its towering buildings, and its censused millions, one must think of those individuals. Almost every great industry owns one and seldom more than one; that often enough is not, in a money sense, the predominant figure of his industry; others of his rivals or even of his partners may be actually more powerful than he; but he is the personality; he represents to the outsiders the romance and mystery of the secrets and early, naked adventures of the great achievement. Thus, to think of the great mercantile establishments of

house which had been unchanged—and in which nothing appeared to have been worn out or have needed replacing—since his wife left him, suddenly and unaccountably, about twenty years before. At the time he had looked much the same as now; since then, the white slash upon his temple had grown a bit broader perhaps; his nose had become a trifle aquiline, his chin more sensitive, his well formed hands a little more slender. People said he looked more French, referring to his father who was known to have been a skin-hunter north of Lake Superior in the '50s but who later married an English girl at Mackinac and settled down to become a trader in the woods of the North Peninsula, where Benjamin Corvet was born.

During his boyhood, men came to the peninsula to cut timber; young Corvet worked with him and began building ships. Thirty-five years ago, he had been only one of the hundreds with his fortune in the fate of a single bottom; but to-day in Cleveland, in Duluth, in Chicago,

THIS mystery story is based on a legend that near the northern end of Lake Michigan a sound like the booming of an Indian drum is heard whenever the lake takes a life. When the new steel freighter "*Miwaka*," with twenty-five souls on board went down the drum beat only twenty-four. Years after there came to Chicago Alan Conrad, who had grown up to manhood in ignorance of his birth and parentage. He was told that he was the son of Benjamin Corvet, but Corvet had mysteriously disappeared, following a quarrel with his junior partner, just before young Conrad's arrival. This is the prelude to a series of surprising incidents which make absolutely fascinating reading.

State Street is to think immediately of one man; another very vivid and picturesque personality stands for the stockyards; another rises from the wheat pit; one more from the banks; one from the steel works. The man who was pacing restlessly and alone the rooms of the Fort Dearborn Club on this stormy afternoon was the man who, to most people, bodied forth the life underlying all other commerce thereabouts but the least known, the life of the lakes.

The lakes, which mark unmistakably those who get their living from them, had put their marks on him. Though he was slight in frame with a spare, almost ascetic leanness, he had the wiry strength and endurance of the man whose youth had been passed upon the water. He was very close to sixty now, but his thick, straight hair was still jet black except for a slash of pure white above one temple; his brows were black above his deep blue eyes. Unforgettable eyes, they were; they gazed at one directly with surprising, disconcerting intrusion into one's thoughts; then, before amazement altered to resentment, one realized that, though he was still gazing, his eyes were vacant with speculation—a strange, lonely withdrawal into himself. His acquaintances, in explaining him to strangers, said he had lived too much by himself of late; he and one man servant shared the great

more than a score of great steamers under the names of various independent companies were owned or controlled by him and his two partners, Sherrill and young Spearman.

He was a quiet, gentle-minded man. At times, however he suffered from fits of intense irritability, and these of late had increased in frequency and violence. It had been noticed that these outbursts occurred generally at times of storm upon the lake, but the mere threat of financial loss through the destruction of one or even more of his ships was not now enough to cause them; it was believed that they were the result of some obscure physical reaction to the storm, and that this had grown upon him as he grew older.

To-day his irritability was so marked, his uneasiness so much greater than any one had seen it before, that the attendant whom Corvet had sent, a half hour earlier, to reserve his usual table for him in the grill—"The table by the second window"—had started away without daring to ask whether the table was to be set for one or more. Corvet himself had corrected the omission: "For two," he had shot after the man. Now, a shiver uneven footsteps carried him to the door of the grill, and he went in, the steward, who had started forward at sight of him, suddenly stopped, and the waiter assigned

to his table stood nervously uncertain, not knowing whether to give his customary greeting or to efface himself as much as possible.

The tables, at this hour, were all unoccupied. Corvet crossed to the one he had reserved and sat down; he turned immediately to the window at his side and scraped on it a little clear opening through which he could see the storm outside. Ten minutes later he looked up sharply but did not rise, as the man had been waiting—Spearman, the younger of his two partners—came in.

Spearman's first words, audible through the big room, made plain that he was late to an appointment asked by Corvet; his acknowledgment of this took the form of an apology, but one which, in tone different from Spearman's usual bluff, hearty manner, seemed almost contemptuous. He seated himself, his big, powerful hands clasped on the table, his gray eyes studying Corvet closely. As Corvet, without acknowledging the apology, took the pad and began to write an order for both, Spearman interferred; he had already lunched; he would take only a cigar. The waiter took the order and went away.

When he returned, the two men were obviously in bitter quarrel. Corvet's tone, low pitched but violent, sounded steadily in the room, though his words were inaudible. The waiter, as he set the food upon the table, felt relief that Corvet's outburst had fallen on other shoulders than his.

It had fallen, in fact, upon the shoulders best able to bear it. Spearman—still called, though he was slightly over forty now, "young" Spearman—was the power in the great ship-owning company of Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman. Corvet had withdrawn, during recent years, almost entirely from active life; some said the sorrow and mortification of his wife's leaving him made him choose more and more the seclusion of his library in the big lonely house on the North Shore, and had given Spearman the chance to rise; but those most intimately acquainted with the affairs of the great ship-owning firm maintained that Spearman's rise had not been granted him but had been forced by Spearman himself. In any case, Spearman was not the one to accept Corvet's irritation meekly.

For nearly an hour, the quarrel continued with intermittent truces of silence. The waiter, listening, as waiters always do, caught at times single sentences.

"You have had that idea for some time?" he heard from Corvet.

"We have had a misunderstanding for more than a month."

"How definite?"

Spearman's answer was not audible, but it more intensely agitated Corvet; his lips set; a hand which held his fork clasped and unclasped nervously; he dropped his fork and, after that, made no pretense of eating.

The waiter, following this, caught only single words. "Sherrill"—that, of course, was the other partner.

"Constance"—that was Sherrill's daughter. The other names he heard were names of ships. But, as the quarrel went on, the manners of the two men changed; Spearman, who at first had been assailed by Corvet, now was assailing him. Corvet sat back in his seat, while Spearman pulled at his cigar and now and then took it from his lips and gestured with it between his fingers, as he jerked some ejaculation across the table.

Corvet leaned over to the frosted window, as he had done when alone, and looked out. Spearman shot a comment which made Corvet wince and draw back from the window; then Spearman rose. He delayed, standing, to light another cigar deliberately and with studied slowness. Corvet looked up at him once and asked a question, to which Spearman replied with a snap of the burnt match down on the table; he turned abruptly and strode from the room. Corvet sat motionless.

The revulsion to self-control, sometimes even to apology, which ordinarily followed Corvet's bursts of irritation had not come to him; his agitation plainly had increased. He pushed from him his uneaten luncheon and got up slowly. He went out to the coat room, where the attendant handed him his coat and hat. He hung the coat upon his arm. The doorman, acquainted with him for many years, ventured to suggest a cab. Corvet, staring strangely at him, shook his head.

"At least, sir," the man urged, "put on your coat."

Corvet ignored him.

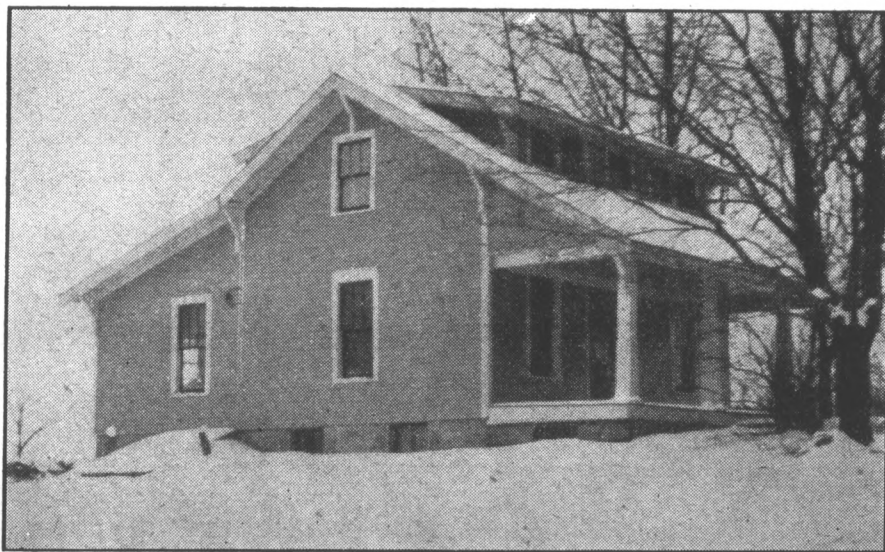
He winced as he stepped out into the smarting, blinding swirl of sleet, but his shrinking was not physical; it was mental, the unconscious reaction to some thought the storm called up. The hour was barely four o'clock, but so dark was it with the storm that the shop windows were lit; motorcars, slipping and skidding up the broad boulevard, with headlights burning, kept their signals clattering constantly to warn other drivers blinded by the snow. The sleet-swept sidewalks were almost deserted; here or there, before a hotel or one of the shops, a limousine came to the curb, and the passengers dashed swiftly across the walk to shelter.

Corvet, still carrying his coat upon his arm, turned northward along Michigan Avenue, facing into the gale. The sleet beat upon his face and lodged in the folds of his clothing without his heeding it.

Suddenly he aroused. "One—two—three bore in only the ordinary storm and fog

OUR READERS' NEW BUILDINGS

Have you built any up-to-date farm buildings lately? If you have send us a picture of the new building and we will print it in this new department. It will show the M. B. F. readers what their distant neighbors are doing to change the scenery. And, incidentally, you may be able to help some farmer decide the type of house, or barn, or other buildings he desires to put up. He may like the appearance of your building and will want the plan of it. Kodak pictures are all right if the details show up well. Do not send the negative, just a good print.



ON RIDGE WAY FARM, AT FREMONT, MICHIGAN.

This is a picture of the home built by Jason Wray on his farm at Fremont during 1923. It is a semi-bungalow, with full basement containing a furnace which heats six rooms economically and evenly. There is a colonnade between dining and living room and an open stairway leads from the dining room up through the living room to the two sleeping rooms upstairs. They also have a small radio room which adds to their pleasure. The floors downstairs are plain oak. Mr. Wray advises it cost \$2,000 to build this home.

"four!" he counted the long, booming blasts of a steam whistle. A steamer out on that snow-shrouded lake was in distress. The sound ceased, and the gale signals. Corvet recognized the foghorn at the lighthouse at the end of the government pier; the light, he knew, was turning white, red, white, red, white behind the curtain of sleet; other steam vessels, not in distress, blew their blasts; the long four of the steamer calling for help cut in again.

Corvet stopped, drew up his shoulders, and stood staring out toward the lake, as the signal blasts of distress boomed and boomed again. Color came now into his pale cheeks for an instant. A siren swelled and shrieked, died away wailing, shrieked louder and stopped; the four blasts blew again, and the siren wailed in answer.

A door opened behind Corvet; warm air rushed out, laden with sweet, heavy odors—chocolate and candy; girls' laughter, exaggerated exclamations, laughter again came with it; and two girls holding their muffs before their faces passed by.

"See you to-night, dear."

"Yes; I'll be there—if he comes."

"Oh, he'll come!"

They ran to different limousines, hurried in and the cars swept off.

Corvet turned about to the tearoom from which they had come; he could see, as the door opened again, a dozen tables with their white cloths, shining silver, and steaming little porcelain pots; twenty or thirty girls and young women were refreshing themselves, pleasantly, after shopping or fittings or a concert; a few young men were sipping chocolate with them. The blast of the distress signal, the scream of the siren, must have come to them when the door was opened; but, if they heard it at all, they gave it no attention; the clatter and laughter and sipping of chocolate and tea was interrupted only by those who reached quickly for a shopping list or some filmy possession threatened by the draft. They were as oblivious to the lake in front of their windows, to the ship struggling for life in the storm, as though the snow were a screen which shut them into a distant world.

To Corvet, a lake man for forty years, there was nothing strange in this. Twenty miles, from north to south, the city—its business blocks, its hotels and restaurants, its homes—faced the water and, except where the piers formed the harbor, all unprotected water, an open sea where in times of storm ships sank and grounded, men fought for their lives against the elements and, losing, drowned and died; and Corvet was well aware that likely enough none of those in that tearoom or in that whole building knew what four long blasts meant when they were blown as they were now, or what the siren meant that answered. But now, as he listened to the blasts which seemed to have grown more desperate, this profoundly affected Corvet. He moved once to stop one of the couples coming from the tearoom. They hesitated, as he stared at them; then, when they had passed him, they glanced back. Corvet shook himself and went on.

He continued to go north. He had not seemed, in the beginning, to have made conscious choice of this direction; but now he was following it purposely. He stopped once at a shop which sold men's things to make a telephone call. He asked for Miss Sherrill when the number answered; but he did not wish to speak to her, he said; he wanted merely to be sure she would be there if he stopped in to see her in half an hour. Then—north again. He crossed the bridge. Now, fifteen minutes later, he came in sight of the lake once more.

Great houses, the Sherrill house among them, here face the Drive, the bridge path, the strip of park, and the wide stone esplanade which edges the lake. Corvet crossed this esplanade. It was an ice-bank now; hummocks of snow and ice higher than a man's head shut off the view of the flocks tossing and crashing as far out as the blizzard let one see; but, dislodged and shaken by the buffeting of the floc, they let the gray water swell up from underneath and wash around his feet as he went on. He did not stop at the Sherrill house or look toward it, but went on fully a quarter of a mile beyond it; then he came back, and with an oddly strained and queer expression and attitude, he stood staring out into the lake. He could not hear the distress signals now.

Suddenly he turned, Constance Sherrill, seeing him from a window of her home, had caught a cape about her and run out to him.

"Uncle Benny!" she hailed him with the affectionate name she had used with her father's partner since she was a baby.

"Uncle Benny, aren't you coming in?" "Yes," he said vaguely. "Yes, of course." He made no move but remained staring at her. "Connie!" he exclaimed suddenly, with strange reproach to himself in his tone. "Connie! Dear little Connie!"

"Why?" she asked him. "Uncle Benny, what's the matter?"

He seemed to catch himself together. "There was a ship out here in trouble," he said in a quite different tone. "They aren't blowing any more; are they all right?"

"It was one of the M and D boats—the Louisiana, they told me. She went by here blowing for help, and I called up the office to find out. A tug and one other of their line got out to her; she

had started a cylinder head bucking the ice and was taking in a little water. Uncle Benny, you must put on your coat."

She brushed the sleet from his shoulders and collar, and held the coat for him; he put it on obediently.

"Has Spearman been here to-day?" he asked, not looking at her.

"To see father?"

"No; to see you."

"No."

He seized her wrist. "Don't see him, when he comes!" he commanded.

"Uncle Benny!"

"Don't see him!" Corvet repeated. "He's asked you to marry him, hasn't he?"

Connie could not refuse the answer. "Yes."

"And you?"

"Why—why, Uncle Benny, I haven't answered him yet."

"Then don't—don't; do you understand, Connie?"

She hesitated, frightened for him. "I'll tell you before I see him, if you want me to, Uncle Benny," she granted.

"But if you shouldn't be able to tell me then, Connie; if you shouldn't—want to then?" The humility of his look perplexed her; if he had been any other man—any man except Uncle Benny—she would have thought some shameful and

terrifying thing hung over him; but he broke out suddenly. "I must go home," he said uncertainly. "I must go home; then I'll come back. Connie, you won't give

him an answer till I come back, will you?"

"No." He got her promise, half frightened, half bewildered; then he turned at once and went swiftly away from her.

She ran back to the door of her father's house. From there she saw him reach the corner and turn west to go to Astor Street. He was walking rapidly and did not hesitate.

The trite truism which relates the inability of human beings to know the future, has a counterpart not so often mentioned: We do not always know our own past until the future has made plain what has happened to us. Constance Sherrill, at the close of this, the most important day in her life, did not know at all that it had been important to her. All she felt was a perplexed, but indefinite uneasiness about Uncle Benny. How strangely he had acted! Her uneasiness increased when the afternoon and evening passed without his coming back to see her as he had promised, but she reflected he had not set any definite time when she was to expect him. During the night her anxiety grew still greater; and in the morning she called his house up on the telephone, but the call was unanswered. An hour later, she called again; still getting no result. She called her father at his office, and told him of her anxiety about Uncle Benny, but without repeating what Uncle Benny had said to her or the promise she had made to him. Her father made

light of her fears; Uncle Benny, he reminded her, often acted queerly in bad weather. Only partly reassured, she called Uncle Benny's house several more times during the morning, but still got no reply; and after luncheon she called her father again, to tell him that she had resolved to get some one to go over to the house with her.

Her father, to her surprise, forbade this rather sharply, his voice, she realized, was agitated and excited, and she asked him the reason; but instead of answering her, he made her repeat to him her conversation of the afternoon before with Uncle Benny, and now he questioned her closely about it. But when she, in her turn, tried to question him, he merely put her off and told her not to worry. Later, when she called him again, resolved to make him tell her what was the matter, he had left the office.

In the late afternoon, as dusk was drawing into dark, she stood at the window, watching the storm, which still continued, with one of those delusive hopes which come during anxiety that, because it was the time of day at which she had seen Uncle Benny walking by the lake the day before, she might see him there again, when she saw her father's motor approaching. It was coming from the north, not from the south as it would have been if coming from his office or his club, and it had turned into the drive from the west. She knew, therefore, that

(Continued on page 17.)



PROFITS! RECORDS! From Grade Cows or Pure-breds

It's a feather in the cap of any dairyman to own a champion cow in any breed or class. But no dairyman can afford at any time to take his eyes off profits. When all is said and done, the value of a dairy cow depends on her ability to earn money for her owner. Right feeding is the biggest single factor in this business of getting from a cow all that she is capable of producing.

To make money from milk you must use a feed that builds and maintains health and condition—that brings cows quickly to peak production and keeps them there.

Larro does this. Larro has many splendid milk records to its credit; but it is more significant that dairymen who use Larro consistently also produce milk profitably. This can be done with grade cows or pure-breds alike.

There is a grade cow on the Larro Research Farm that in two years increased her milk yield from 5,851.2 lbs. to 13,157.1 lbs. for corresponding 270-day periods. There is another grade cow in the same herd that produced 13,646.4 lbs. milk the past year—yielding 3.2 lbs. of milk for every lb. of grain she ate.

Take Sadie, champion grade cow of the South, who produced 23,245 lbs. milk and 1,144.9 lbs. butter in a year. She is Larro-fed. Or, among pure-breds, the Meadowbrook herd of Jerseys at Jeanette, Pa.—a herd of 50 cows fed no grain but Larro—which holds 45 Register of Merit records and is lead by Prince's Rose of Meadowbrook, with 14,292 lbs. milk and 639.5 lbs. of butter fat—a state record.

Production like that is profitable—whether it comes from grade cows or pure-breds—whether the cow ever sets a record or not.

You are milking cows to make money. They'll make the most money on Larro. Order now from your nearest dealer.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

Larro

THE SAFE RATION FOR DAIRY COWS



The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1924

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

Detroit Office—518 Washington Boulevard Bldg., Cadillac 9440
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by
the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated
Member of Agricultural Publishers Association
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

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We will not knowingly accept the advertising of any person or firm who we do not believe to be thoroughly honest and reliable. Should any reader have any cause for complaint against any advertiser in these columns, the publisher would appreciate an immediate letter bringing all facts to light. In every case when writing say: "I saw your advertisement in The Michigan Business Farmer." It will guarantee honest dealing.

"The Farm Paper of Service"

—AND NOW NOVEMBER FOURTH!

BEFORE you receive the next issue of **THE BUSINESS FARMER** considerable history will have been made. We will know who is to be the president of the worlds greatest democracy for the next four years. We will know who is to be governor of Michigan for the next two and the last embers of various other less important battles which have been flamed to white heat in our many localities will be slowly dying out.

We hope the best man for every office will be elected and from the standpoint of the followers of his party, he will doubtless be. Personalities in politics are of less importance to us than the measures at stake. We do not define it as one of the duties of a publication which represents the farming business in a great state to attempt to force its opinion of the fitness of men for particular positions on its readers, even if we were capable of doing so.

Likewise in matters of amendments, which must face the mandate of the voters, where there is an open division of opinion among the farmers of our state, we do not feel justified in openly advocating our own convictions, unless our columns are open for rebuttal of its equally sincere constituents who do not agree with us.

But when an attempt, like the present "Re-apportionment Amendment" is made which all farmers with whom we have talked and every representative farm leader are agreed, is not in the best interests of the farming business, then we are willing to use the strength at our command to defeat it.

If you will turn to page four of this issue and read the article by Stanley M. Powell, our Lansing correspondent, you will find our reasons set forth in detail and the argument, which from the farmers standpoint leaves him only one course to pursue when he enters the voting booth a week from Tuesday and that is to vote:

Reapportionment Amendment (No)

It is difficult to muster enough rural votes in Michigan these days to overcome the rapidly increasing metropolitan vote which will be massed to a man to get this amendment over. City workers are being carefully coached by their employers to make the success of this amendment a certainty. City women will get to the polls in greater proportion than will country women. There is great danger of many farmers not understanding this amendment and voting in its favor.

The important thing to do, is not only to be certain of your own and your family's vote, but to see your neighbors between now and the time they get in the booth. But read Mr. Powell's article and you will know how to meet their arguments, if they advance any!

MAKING CROSSING STOPS COMPULSORY

SIX states, we are informed, already have made full stops at railroad crossings compulsory by law. This is a step in the direction we are pointing for the abolition of the frightful crossing accidents which have become too frequent in Michigan to avoid our serious consideration.

If every vehicle were required by law to come to a full stop before crossing any railroad track which was not adequately protected, it could not help but reduce the number of accidents to a

large extent, providing suitable warnings are erected so that they can and will be read by the motorist in ample time before he reaches the crossing.

This law will hardly answer for the "blind" crossings, which are obstructed by cuts, trees, buildings or standing freight cars, which make it impossible for the vehicle driver to see in either direction, up or down the tracks, even if he comes to a full stop. There are many automatic warnings now in use which would protect this kind of a crossing at a small original or maintenance cost and serve the purpose quite as well as the constant attendance of a gate-tender or an expensive grade separation.

We recognize that the railway executives are quite as anxious to protect life and property at the railway crossings as are any other interested parties to it. They are spending thousands, probably millions of dollars, annually in safety work of all kinds and maintain expensive departments of service for this very purpose. We do not hold the appalling growth of accidents chargeable to the railways by any manner of means. Neither do we charge the state highway office with any lack of honest attempt to protect trunk line crossings, because their many signs, lights and reflectors, are apparent in all parts of the state. The drivers of vehicles are doubtless in a greater percentage of cases responsible, than are either of these factors, but that does not change the conditions which exist and there is no use denying that they are real.

The motor-driven vehicle brought with it, by reason of its very speed, an element of danger at crossings which must be reckoned with. The public must be protected by adequate laws, by the elimination of "blind" crossings or their protection by safety warnings and the proper co-operation to this end by the railways, the railway commission, the automobile clubs, farm organizations and the press and until this is accomplished, the horrible responsibility of every killing at a crossing is on our heads.

WILL HELP SAVE FORESTS

THE Forest Service has just written to seventeen of the largest tobacco manufacturers of the United States requesting them to insert warning cards in every package of cigarettes they put out, cautioning the smokers to be careful with fire in the woods. Similar campaigns are being undertaken by various state chambers of commerce.

The reason for this is that in studying the problem of fire prevention, the Forest Service has been forcibly impressed with the hazard of forest fires caused by thoughtless smokers. Figures recently compiled covering Oregon and Washington show that 23 per cent of the fires have been caused by smokers.

The public, year by year, is becoming more and more aggressive on the subject of man-caused forest fires and should demand that whatever steps are necessary be taken to eliminate such fires entirely.

Inasmuch as matches and cigarettes are responsible for the greater part of our annual fire loss, match manufacturers could well join with tobacco manufacturers in spreading the gospel of carefulness with fire.

CANADA SOUNDS A WARNING

CANADA business men seem to be getting worried over their country's burden of public debt. That is a fair inference from a circular issued by the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade and addressed to citizens generally. After asserting that the present per capita debt of the Dominion is \$612, the circular continues:

"Part of every dollar you spend goes to pay interest on the public debt, and the bigger the debt grows the more of your money it will take away from you.

"These large debts are the result of years of public spending beyond our means and borrowing

IS YOUR NAME ON STRAIGHT?

THIS is house cleaning time on our mail list, so if your address label is not exactly correct as to:

1. Your correct name and initials.
2. Your complete address and correct rural route number.
3. Your correct date of expiration.

Send in your address label from the cover of this or any recent issue, tell us what is wrong and we will guarantee to correct it within 24 hours of the time your letter is received. If you will address: The Business Farmer, Attention of Mr. McColgan, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

money to do it. We could not help that during the war, but the war was ended more than five years ago and we are still doing it.

"The governments and the municipal councils do the borrowing and the spending, and often get poor value for the money, but the people do the paying back, and you will have to do your share.

"Sooner or later this reckless borrowing and spending must end, and the sooner the better, but only the elector can stop it.

"If you want your public affairs managed as sensible men handle their private affairs, getting good value for what they spend and doing without things they cannot afford; if you want the cost of living to come down, so that you will have for yourself more of what you earn, the remedy is in your hands. At elections—Dominion, Provincial and Municipal—see to it that the men you vote for understand what you want, and make sure that they will support the policy of reducing the public debt."

What is wrong with this warning for the average American city, county and state?

HUMAN OR HOG

E. K. HALL Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in discussing the human factor that enters into business and which cannot be handled as a mechanical proposition, says:

"What is the difference between an animal and a man? The difference is that man has everything an animal has plus the ability to record his experience and the experience of other men and profit by the same. A hog is a hog today, just as he was a thousand years ago. If a human cannot profit by experience of others and help to make this world a little better in which to live, he might as well be a hog."

TOLL OF CARELESSNESS

FIGURES recently compiled by the state of Oregon show that 93 per cent of its automobile wrecks are caused by carelessness. Of 9,131 accidents reported from January 1 to June 30, last, 5,475 are charged entirely to carelessness. And to these may be included the following: speeding, 183; failure to give right of way, 1381; reckless driving, 260; cutting corners, 372; double at intersections, 155; driving while intoxicated, 123; failure to give any signal, 290; driving on left side of street or highway, 64; improper parking, 79; reverse direction in middle of block, 40; passing to left of street cars while discharging passengers, 31; inexperience, 24; jockeying on bridges, 21; a total of 8480 accidents might have been avoided, according to the report of the secretary of state, had the drivers been careful. It is probable that these Oregon figures would be a fair average for other states.

That too many automobile drivers "let the insurance company pay the bill" is responsible for many avoidable accidents. Let drivers remember that no insurance policy has yet been devised which will return the life of a person killed through an automobile driver's carelessness. Safety to life and property rests almost wholly in the hands of the automobile driver.

DON'T MISS THE NEW SERIAL

IT will be your own fault if you do not enjoy following the hero of "The Indian Drum" through the mysterious chapters of the story which begins in this issue and which will appear in generous installments in each following issue until it is completed.

Our last story, "O, Money, Money!", was read in thousands of farm families in Michigan and from the many letters we received it was one of the most popular that has ever appeared in our columns. We predict however, that "The Indian Drum", a story which has the shores of our own Lake Michigan as a back-ground, will have an even greater appeal than the story just completed.

It is a real source of pleasure to follow the exploits of a good fiction story, to be left in suspense at the end of a gripping chapter and to look forward to the arrival of the next issue. Often times a whole family will take an evening when the paper arrives to read the story aloud and in this way they have the satisfaction of discussing and enjoying it together. "The Indian Drum" is the kind of a story that every member of your family, from the young folks to granddad, will equally enjoy and profit from its reading.

Read the opening chapter in the copy you now hold in your hands and we will gamble that you will follow it to its very end. And if your friends or neighbors enjoy a cracking good story, tell them to start it with you.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

PAN AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY BANKRUPT

"I have 25 shares of the Pan American Automobile Company stock, which I would like to sell. The stock cost me \$12.50 per share. I think the company was organized about 1917 at Decatur, Illinois."

FROM what we are able to learn about the Pan American Automobile Company, we would believe that your stock is of no value. This Company went into the hands of the receiver a year or two ago—the Millikin Trust Company of Decatur, Illinois, being the receiver.

It looks very much as though the shareholders would not receive anything. There are no steps being made to reorganize. The buildings were sold a short time ago and the sale ratified by the Judge. The general opinion prevalent in Decatur among the financial men is that the stock is of no value.

CONSUMERS POWER AND BOND AND MORTGAGE COMPANY

"We would like your advice on safe investments for money. Would you advise one to put money in the Consumers Power Company at 6.6 per cent? Do you think it would be a safe investment? And do you think the Federal Bond & Mortgage Company at 7 per cent a good investment? We are paid up members for protective service."

I BELIEVE both propositions which you mentioned are thoroughly trustworthy, otherwise we would not be carrying their announcements in THE BUSINESS FARMER.

Obviously there is some risk attached to every investment. The safest in the world is a government bond, but these pay only 4 per cent, and even the bonds of some foreign government have been made worthless by way.

The preferred shares of stock in an industrial, like the Consumers Power Company, which supplies a necessity to the people, is probably one of the safest stock investments that a man can make, and the interest rate of 6.6 per cent is certainly attractive.

The first mortgage bonds offered by the Federal Bond & Mortgage Company of Detroit are exactly as their title would indicate, first liens on real estate in the city of Detroit,

and we believe perfectly safe. If a first mortgage bond company is managed by honest men who will not over-appraise the valuation of the building on which the bond issue is to be made, there is nothing which can disqualify this type of investment.

There is only one safe rule for investments, and that is "never to put all your eggs in one basket", but personally I can give my endorsement to both of the above propositions because I believe they are as safe investments as one could hope to find, and I would like nothing better than to own a hundred thousand dollars worth of either the preferred stock or the bonds mentioned above.

WOMAN'S INSTITUTE

"Will you kindly investigate the Woman's Institute of Scranton, Pennsylvania, for me? It is a correspondence school of dressmaking, millinery, cooking, etc., and I should like to know about them as I am thinking of taking a course with them."

WE understand that the Woman's Institute, Scranton, Pennsylvania, is owned and directed by the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania. The International Correspondence School of that city have had several years experience teaching by mail and are recognized as among the foremost schools of that kind in the country. We believe you will find them honest.

COMMONWEALTH CASUALTY COMPANY

"Can you tell me anything about the Commonwealth Casualty Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, I have a chance to act as their agent but first want to know if they are all right."

THIS company is organized under the laws of Pennsylvania and authorized to transact a general casualty business. The insurance department of that state states the company is solvent and fully able to carry out its contracts. Its report to the Insurance Department at the close of the year 1923 showed: Total admitted assets, \$921,980.01; Liabilities, \$575,548.70; Capital, \$300,000.00; Surplus, \$46,431.31.

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MUSKRAT FARMING—This book is a complete treatise on breeding, feeding, housing and marketing muskrats in captivity. It contains 56 pages and is well illustrated, and is paper bound. The price for this book is \$2.25 per copy, prepaid.

MINK FARMING—Here is a splendid work on mink farming. Contains 36 pages, illustrated and paper bound. Mailed to any address for \$1.00 per copy, cash with order. Address your order to—

BOOK REVIEW, THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FORGET! REMEMBER!

Forget each kindness that you do,
As soon as you have done it;
Forget the praise that falls to you,
The moment you have won it;
Forget the slander that you hear,
Before you can repeat it;
Forget each slight, each spite, each sneer,
Wherever you may meet it.

Remember every kindness done
To you, whatever its measure;
Remember praise by other won
And pass it on with pleasure;
Remember every promise made,
And keep it to the letter;
Remember those who lend you aid
And be a grateful debtor.

Remember all the happiness
That comes your way in living;
Forget each worry and distress,
Be hopeful and forgiving;
Remember good, remember truth,
Remember heaven's above you,
And you will find through age and youth,
True joys and hearts that love you.
—The Youth's Companion.

GAMES FOR HALLOWE'EN

HALLOWE'EN or Hallow-Even is the last night in October, being the eve or vigil of All-Hallow's or All Saint's Day, and no holiday in all the year is so informal or so marked with fun for both grown-ups and children as this one. Nearly everyone goes to a party on that night. Sometimes before the evening is over there is a lull because no one can think of a new game to play. I am printing a few games that I have seen played at parties and they were well liked by all. Try some of them:

Apple Seeds

Name two wet apple seeds and stick them on forehead. First seed to fall indicates that the person for whom seed is named is not a true lover.

Apple-Seed Test

Cut an apple open and pick out seeds from core. If only two seeds are found, they portend early marriage, three, legacy; four, great wealth; five, sea voyage; six, great fame as an orator or singer; seven, possession of any gift desired.

Barrel-Hoop

Suspend horizontally from ceiling a barrel-hoop on which are fastened alternately at regular intervals apples, cakes, candies, candle-ends. Players gather in circle and, as it revolves, each in turn tries to bite one of the edibles; the one who seizes candle pays forfeit.

Raisin Race

A raisin is strung in middle of thread a yard long, and two persons take each an end of string in mouth, whoever, by chewing, reaches raisin first has raisin and will be first wedded.

Threading a Needle

Sit on round bottle laid lengthwise on floor, and try to thread a needle. First to succeed will be first married.

Alphabet Game

Cut alphabet from newspaper and sprinkle on surface of water; letters floating may spell or suggest name of future husband or wife.

Jumping Lighted Candle

Place a lighted candle in middle of floor, not too securely placed; each one jumps over it. Whoever succeeds in clearing candle is guaranteed a happy year, free of trouble or anxiety. He who knocks candle over will have a twelve-month of woe.

Hiding Ring, Thimble or Penny

Hide ring, thimble and penny in room. To one who finds ring, speedy marriage is assured; thimble denotes life of single blessedness; penny promises wealth.

Water Experiment

A laughable experiment consists in filling mouth with water and walking around house or block without swallowing or spilling a drop. First person of opposite sex you meet is your fate. A clever hostess will send two suspecting lovers by different doors; they are sure to meet, and not unfrequently settle matters then and there.

The Four Saucers

Place four saucers on table in line. Into first put dirt; into second, water; into third, a ring; into fourth, a rag. Guests are blindfolded and led around table twice; then told to go alone and put fingers into saucer. If they put into dirt, it means divorce; into water, a trip across ocean; where ring is to marry; where rag is, never marry.

START A GIFT BOX NOW

I USED to leave my gift making until about the middle of November and when I was enjoying the rush season at Christmas time making and buying and wrapping gifts at the last minute I always said, "Never again! Next year I shall start a gift box early and avoid all this rush." However, I never did try out this plan until last summer and now I'm completely converted. I'll never go back to the old way. It is such a comfort as Christmas draws nigh to simply wrap the gifts and send them instead of having to



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Now that you are not quite so busy and the cool evenings keep you indoors why not start reading a book out loud for the entire family. Mother can read out loud one evening and father the next, and other older members of the family can each take their turn. It is a wonderful way to spend at least a part of each evening during the long winter if you choose good books. The family reading circle is much better than each one doing some different reading because, through discussion and debate, the subject is digested more thoroughly, and each member of the circle gets the viewpoints of the others. Take for a slogan this winter "A good book a week" and spend an hour or so each evening reading out loud.

And now that you have more time sit down and write to me. Make use of our (yours and mine) page. Send in your helpful suggestions, recipes, etc. and ask questions. Let's hear from more sisters.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

make them or buy, or go without in those hectic days before the gift season.

Anyone having a general gift-box open the year round would be able to remember their friends and relatives on various anniversaries and other occasions.

A regular box may be kept in a convenient place to receive articles as finished. If it is of fair size the box may be padded and covered with a pretty cretonne and do duty as a window seat. A lock may be added, if desired.

If one prefers, a drawer of a bureau or chiffonier serves the purpose, provided it is used for nothing else.

Whatever storage place is used clean it well, line it with white paper so that any articles placed therein will not lose their fresh look, and—if you want it to be especially nice use some delicate sachet or perhaps a dainty package of lavender to impart a faint illusive perfume to your gifts.

Other convenient accessories for the hiding place of your gifts are a pencil, a note book and a tiny box with a slit in the cover through which coins may be dropped.

The pencil and note book will be handy for keeping a list of gifts given to certain persons in previous times. This will avoid duplications, a list of all for whom you wish to provide gifts and ideas that may come to you for new things to make.

Do start a gift box now and if you have some friend or relative who loves fancy work but never finds time to do any for herself, make some pretty little crocheted article for her.—M. R.

BE YOUR OWN HEALTH OFFICER

YOU think the country is the healthiest place in the world to live. But is it? Statistics show that the death rate in the country, where there is plenty of fresh air to breathe and open fields to roam, is higher than it is in the noisy, crowded city.

The reason for this may easily be seen.

City health departments are vigilant guardians of the physical well-being of the people, realizing that great care must be taken to safeguard the lives of those who live in congested sections. In the country, there is seldom such a thing as a health department and every person has to be his own health officer.

To learn how to be your own health officer, you should join the American Red Cross during the Eighth Annual Roll Call, to be held November 11 to 27.

By joining a Red Cross class in Home Nursing and Care of the Sick, by going in for a Nutrition course, by learning First Aid and Life-Saving, you may safeguard your own life and that of your family and neighbors.

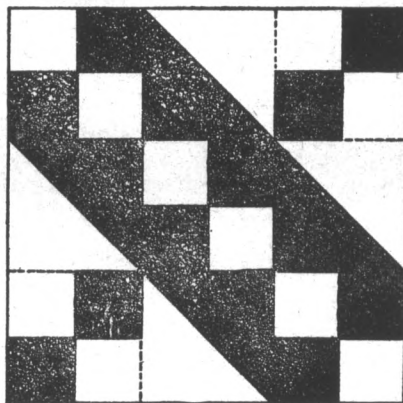
Personal Column

Wants Magazines.—Although many many questions are answered in The Business Farmer, I have one problem not yet solved by it. I am an ardent admirer and enthusiastic worker of handwork of many kinds. While I now subscribe to the magazine, Needlecraft, pub-

lished at Augusta, Maine, I have taken it but a very short time. I wish to obtain files of the magazine. I have written the office at Augusta and am informed that the publishers cannot supply them. I cannot hope to obtain complete files for its fifteen or sixteen years existence although I confess I should like to have them, but I do very much desire back issues. Do you know of anyone in possession of number which they no longer wish? So many women write for "Pin-Money" ideas. While this isn't exactly that, someone can make some money, for I shall be glad to pay a reasonable amount for the magazines. Daring to hope, I am Yours truly—Emma Mae Bears, Cass City, Michigan.

To Kill Green Insect on Roses.—There was a green insect on my rose bushes and I finally got rid of it by using the same preparation that I use on my house plants. Perhaps others have the same trouble so here is the remedy. I took 3 tablespoonsful of ammonia to a boiler of water and sprayed the bushes thoroughly. It sure got the insects.—Mrs. E.

Everyone Write.—I have been looking for more quilt patterns on our page, but still we farmers haven't time for quilts now. That must wait till canning time is over. It is some job to get vegetable canned and pickles etc. put up for winter, but, Oh! so good later on. My exchange a month ago was not noticed, to early I guess. I miss the letters from other sisters and hope some will get busy and write to our page again. Hope you keep well. Frost has not done much damage here yet, what a blessing for we farmers.—Mrs. Geo. Morgan.



Here's another one of those beautiful quilt blocks designed by Mrs. Van Antwerp, of Mayville. I have the block and any subscriber may borrow it so that they can cut a pattern.

To Mend Crockery.—I would like to get help from you or some sister of The Business Farmer how to mend crockery as I have a 20 gallon crock I would like to mend. I know you use Plaster Paris and Gum Arabic. I would like to get the directions how to use it.—C. G., Cedar, Michigan.

A Request.—Can any of the readers tell if the liquid on cold packed corn, beans and peas is to be used when cans are opened or is that liquid thrown away and milk and butter added? It was hard to get little hot peppers here for chow chow etc., so I bought a bottle of the tiny red peppers sold in bottles and used them and the balance left of them I poured off the brine and put vinegar on. This is nice to use on cold boiled meats.—Mrs. M.

How to Sugar-Cure Meat.—Having noticed the request for sugar-cured meat by Mrs. H. M., will send her mine which we have all used for a number of years, and find it excellent. For every 100 pounds of meat, that has been rubbed well, with salt on flesh side and let laid over night, and rinsed off in morning, make brine of 10 pounds of salt, 4 pounds

of brown sugar, 3½ ounces of salt peter and 4 gallons of boiling water. Pack meat in jar (or barrel) and let brine cool, and pour over it. This keeps well all winter, in cellar or cool place.—Mrs. T. G.

Wants Tobacco Habit Cure.—Dear Mrs. Taylor:—Thought perhaps some of your readers might know of a good secret tobacco cure. My husband is a cigarette fiend and they are undermining his health. Would be very glad to know of a harmless cure.—Anxious.

To Save Meat.—I see by your paper that Mrs. H. M., Petersburg, would like a recipe to save meat. I have one that I think better than the one that is an answer to hers. The last year that I was on the farm I put down pork by this recipe in the fall and it was all right late in spring. The family I got the recipe from had used it for some time.

For 100 pounds of pork or beef: 4 gallons of water, 6 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of sugar, ¼ pound of soda, 2 ounces saltpetre. Let it come to a boil skim and set aside to cool before putting on the meat.—L. T. Conley.

—if you are well bred!

The "Group" Introduction.—The "group" introduction—the presentation of one individual to a group of other persons is in poor taste on larger formal occasions. It is permissible at small luncheons and other informal affairs. When a lady is introduced to a group, the senior member may be the first addressed, and the lady to be introduced presented. Then, the hostess, including all the others in the group, mentions their names. The younger women usually rise to shake hands. A gentleman is introduced in the same manner; "Mr. Morton—Mrs. Coutant, Miss Northcliffe, Miss Welton, Miss Gregory" and the names of any gentlemen in the group are mentioned after those of the ladies.

Menu for October 26th

*Grilled Halibut with Parmesan
Roast Mutton, Currant Jelly Sauce
Creamed Turnips
Browned Sweet Potatoes
American Salad
Apple and Prune Pie
Coffee

*Grilled Halibut with Parmesan.—Take desired number of filets of halibut and grill on both sides until nicely browned. Take from broiler, spread with fat, covered with grated Parmesan cheese, season with salt and dash of paprika on each slice, and set in hot oven until cheese is well browned and melted. Serve with lemon slices and potato balls tossed in melted fat containing chopped parsley.

RECIPES

Wheat and Indian Bread.—To 2 quarts of sifted Indian meal add hot water enough to wet the same; when sufficiently cooled, add one teaspoonful or more of salt, half pint of yeast, and one half teaspoonful of molasses. Then add wheat flour enough to make it into loaves (it should be well kneaded), and when well risen, bake or steam it 3 or more hours; if this should get sour while rising, add a teaspoonful of sugar and a little saleratus dissolved in water.—Mrs. M. A. B.

Apricots Go Fine With Elderberries for Sauce.—1 part apricots to 4 parts of berries, rhubarb may be used for either sauce or pies with the berries.—Mrs. W. M. R., Gratiot.

Salmon Mold.—1 can salmon, 2 table-spoonfuls fat, ½ cupful rolled crackers, 3 eggs, 1 table-spoonful Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper to taste. Sauce: 1 table-spoonful fat, 1 table-spoonful flour, 1 egg, 1 cupful milk, salt and pepper to taste, parsley. For the mold. Remove oil, skin and bone of salmon. Rub salmon smooth, add eggs well beaten, crackers, and seasonings. Turn into a greased mold, and steam for one hour. Turn out and serve with sauce.

For sauce. Blend fat and flour in a sauce pan over fire, add milk and stir and boil for five minutes. Add egg well beaten, and seasonings, pour at once over salmon. Garnish with parsley. Sufficient for one small loaf.

Virginia Corn Bread.—Dissolve 1 table-spoonful of butter in 3½ pints of boiling milk; in this scald 1 quart of Indian meal; when cool, add a half pint of wheat flour, a little sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, and two eggs well beaten. Mix well together, and bake in two cake tins well greased and buttered.—Mrs. M. A. B.

The St. Charles Hotel Indian Bread.—Beat 2 eggs very light, mix them with one pint of sour milk (or butter with sweet milk will do), then add a table-spoonful of soda or saleratus, then stir in slowly one pint of Indian meal and one table-spoonful of melted butter; bake in a common cake pan, in a quick oven. The bread can be made very good without eggs.—Mrs. M. A. B.

A Good Pickle for Hams, "Old-Fashioned."—For curing hams in pickle we have tried and approve of the following com-

pound of articles: To 100 pounds of hams use 8 or 9 pounds of rock salt, 2 ounces of saltpeter, 2 pounds of white sugar, 1 quart of best syrup, 4 ounces of saleratus, and 1 ounce of allspice. These materials are boiled and simmered, in ten or twelve gallons of water, and the hams packed in a barrel, and the brine put on cool, adding water if necessary to cover the hams. None but a new oak barrel should be used. Scald the barrel and cool it before putting in the hams. Let them lie three weeks, and then take them out and air them 24 hours; put them back again three weeks, and then take them out and dry them thoroughly before smoking which is done in an airy smoke-house, with cobs and maple or hickory chips. In smoking be careful to keep your hams cool. Never allow fire enough to heat the meat.—Mrs. M. A. B.

Preserving Hams for Family Use.—To keep hams through the summer, hang them in a dry, cool room, and draw a loose cotton bag over them, and tie it tightly around the string that holds the meat. This must be done before flies come in the spring, and it will keep them away. We have kept hams prepared in this way till over three years old and they were as much better than new ones, as ripe cheese is better than one a day old.—Mrs. M. A. B.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he. Prov. 16:20.
Happiness, like health, harmony and peace, is the normal, eternal condition of the real, the Spiritual Man. It belongs entirely to the kingdom of the Spirit, for happiness is a state of being, and there can be no such state for the one who believes in the power of the flesh and the material world, for such a one has allied himself to the fleeting and the ever changing—to perpetual death, and must ever be in a state of fear.

HOMESPUN YARN

Ice garnered in the winter spells sweet cream in the summer.

Empty jars in the fall mean larger grocer's bills in the winter.

Another name for overshoes might be shoe savers or health preservers.

No wonder the broom looks dejected. Hang it up and let it rest its feet.

The kitchen should be the pleasantest room in the house. How about yours?

Store the apples in the cellar, but don't freeze them. An occasional sorting will pay in better fruit, longer kept.

A thermometer is a truer gauge of temperature than your feelings. Hang one up when you start the furnace.

Brushing the teeth is all right, but "combing" them is still better. At least dentists say that just describes the best motion.

Don't spend too many hours over the ironing table. Let the children wear simple clothes that require little or no ironing.

A good memory, and pencil and paper, are two ways of making sure the needed household supplies are purchased when needed.

Two cups of salt in a gallon of cold water will set the color in black stockings. This may have to be done before every washing.

All cotton garments should be carefully washed and blued before being put away for the winter. Do not starch them; starch rots the fiber.

If guests drop in and the whipped cream for the dessert has to be extended, add the white of an egg well beaten—it will go twice as far.

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.

No. 121.—Lovely percale and gingham quilt pieces to exchange for anything useful.—Mrs. Geo. Morgan, Vicksburg, Mich., R. F. D. No. 3.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

4887. A Pleasing House or Morning Frock.—Linen, gingham or crepe could be used for this design. It is a good model for stout figures. The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of one material 32 inches wide. If made as illustrated it will require 3 1/2 yards of plain material and 1/2 yard of figured material. The width at the foot is 1 1/2 yard.

4892. A Stylish Party Gown.—Chiffon and lace are combined in this illustration. The model is good also for crepe de chine, voile and silk. The cascades on waist and drapery may be faced with contrasting color. This Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1 1/2 yard. To make the dress as illustrated will require 2 yards of figured material for the skirt, and 4 1/2 yards of plain material 40 inches wide for waist and drapery for a 38 inch size. If made of one material 3 1/2 yards will be required. Embroidered or beaded voile or chiffon would be very pleasing for this model.

4908. A Neat Model for a School Dress.—Wool crepe, flannel, jersey and wash materials are good for this style. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 10 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

4890. A Stylish Frock for Slender Figures.—Silk alpaca, crepe or kasha could be used for this style. It has straight lines and a very new and attractive collar. The sleeve may be short or in wrist length. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. If made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 4 1/2 yards will be required. The width of the dress at the foot is 1 1/2 yard.

4900. A Popular Style for a Masquerade Suit.—This model may be developed in flannel, cambric or jersey cloth. The coat is separate, and is joined to the hood at the neck. This is a very popular costume for children's theatricals, fancy dress parties and masquerades. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 5 yards of 27 inch material.

4896. A Smart New Blouse.—Silk broadcloth, flannel, pongee or crepe de chine could be used for this style. The strap-plaids may be omitted. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2 yards of one material, 32 inches wide. If made as illustrated 2 1/2 yards of one and 1/2 yard of contrasting material is required.

4904. A Dainty Romper Style.—Dotted percale is here illustrated with collar and belt of linen. Crepe or chambray would also be good for this style. The sleeve may be short, or in wrist length as shown in the small view. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 3 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 27 inch material.

4905. A Jaunty "Play Suit".—Chambray, pongee and repp would supply very satisfactory materials for this garment. The front forms extensions under which ample pockets are arranged. The "drop" back fastens over a waist portion. This is a very practical model. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 27 inch material.

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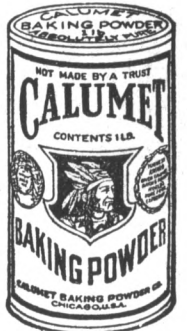
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER



THE CAT AND THE HEN

A CERTAIN cat, having a great desire to eat a young chicken was unable to gratify her wish. During the daytime, the Dog watched over the chickens, and at night the Hen-house was fast shut. So, in the presence of the Dog, the Cat said to the Hen:

"Let us be friends. See, as a proof of friendship, I will send one of my little kittens to spend the night with you, and, the day after, you shall send one of your chickens to spend the night with me."

So it was agreed, and, the next night a kitten slept in the Hen-house.

The night following, a chicken went to spend the night with the Cat. But the chicken never returned. Thus the Cat got his feast of young chicken.

"You will learn to be wiser next time," said the Dog to the sorrowing Hen. "Cats and chickens can never be equals."

Unequal friendships often end in disaster. R-W.

OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am five feet, eight inches tall, weigh one hundred and twenty-eight pounds. I am between twelve and eighteen years of age. The one guessing my age correctly will receive a nice long fat letter from me. I have medium brown hair, brown eyes, and of course my hair is bobbed like all other girls. I thing Helen is seventeen years old. The answer to Ruth's riddle is an umbrella. Am I right Ruth? I am writing this in school and as it is soon time for dismissal I will close. Your want-to-be niece,—Martha Menard, L'Anse, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I don't suppose any of you remember me as I haven't written for about three years. Uncle Ned, that game you told us about, Japanese Tag, is one we play at school quite often. It is certainly a fine game. As it's been so long since I've written I'll describe myself. I am thirteen years old and this fall I start my freshman year. I am five feet tall and weigh about 90 pounds, have grey-blue eyes and medium brown bobbed hair and fair complexion. Also I wear glasses. I would like to hear from any member of the Children's hour especially some of the freshmen. Is the 9th grade work hard? When I wrote to the club last I gained a correspondent, "Leah Demers" and have corresponded with her every since. The weather has been terribly cold for summer until last week. How has it been with the rest of you farm girls and boys? I believe I will close hoping to hear from some of you soon. An old M. B. F. friend,—Josephine Wells, R5, Dowagiac, Mich.

Hello Uncle Ned:—Here I am trying to get in unless Mr. Waste Basket is peeking around the corner and watching me. There was a big shower here Sunday night and it was thundering and lightning. Say Uncle Ned, I think it would be fun to have a drawing contest. I have never sent any drawings in yet when there were drawing contests, but I think it would be fun to try. I go to school every day. I like to go. What subjects did you find the hardest when you went to school? I think civics is the hardest subject. My, but we had such a short summer this year at least it seems like we hardly had any warm weather. There is going to be a clinic here Friday and the children are going to be examined. Hoping to hear from some of the boys and girls I remain, Your niece,—Annie Stimac, Engadine, Mich., Box 101.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you before, but I am going to ask you if I may join your merry circle. If this letter happens to escape that horrid waste basket, I hope that some of the boys and girls that belong to our merry circle will write to me. As this is the first time I am writing I will have to describe myself. I am 5 feet 9 inches tall and weigh 130 pounds, have dark brown hair and brown eyes and am light complexioned. My age is somewhere between 15 and 20 and the one that guesses my age will receive a letter from me. I have been reading The Children's Hour for three years or more. I believe the boys and girls belonging to your merry circle are having a wonderful time. I believe that Gladys Maxson's age is between 17 and 18. I have been living in Michigan for the last 5 years. I was living in the state of New Jersey before we came to Michigan. I also lived in the state of Pennsylvania. My parents both died while I was only 9 years old, in



DEAR boys and girls: I suppose by this time you have all noticed the new feature on our page. It is called "Cartooning Made Easy" and shows you the easy way to draw a cartoon. Many think drawing is so difficult and one must have a great amount of talent if they would draw pictures. If anyone can write they can draw for it is really very easy if you know a few of the "tricks", and we are going to show you the "tricks" so you can learn to draw. In this issue the artist shows how to draw a little negro girl from a bottle of ink. Just try it once and see how easy it is. Of course, you draw the bottle of ink with pencil, also "Topsy", and after making a complete pencil drawing of her you take a pen and with black ink trace the outline—of "Topsy", not the bottle. Give the ink time to dry and then erase all pencil marks. Now you can black the face, legs and arms, and make the checks on the dress. And there she is—all done. Easy, wasn't it?

Some girl or boy sent me a folder about Florida last week. This folder advertises Clermont, Florida, and contains many illustrations showing what fun one may have spending a winter in that city and in the surrounding country, and was sent to me by one who signs their name "A Well Wisher". Apparently someone is trying to tease me knowing that I must work hard here in Michigan all winter. How about it "Well Wisher"?

I believe our second contest is going to be more popular than the first one if the pile of letters coming into my office is any indication.—UNCLE NED.

Passiac, N. J. I and my brother and sisters which are a little younger than me have stayed with my aunt and uncle since. I have for the last 2 years been taking care of myself, trying to at least. I have been working out, and trying to save enough money to put me through high school. I will close for now as my letter is getting a little too long and I am afraid you will let the waste basket have it. All those guessing my age will receive a letter. Hoping to hear from some of the boys and girls, I remain your friend.—John G. Meister, R1, Kingston, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Will you please let me in as I don't want to stay out in the cold. I live on a 40 acre farm 40 rods from the Michigan line in Ohio. Our farm touches the Michigan line. Now first, please put Mr. Waste Basket out the back door, as I wrote once before but I guess he got it for his dinner. Ha! Ha! My folks take the M. B. F. and enjoy it very much, mostly the Children's Hour. Do I have to describe myself? I am not a bit pretty, have dark brown bobbed hair, blue eyes and a dark complexion. I am not very fat (very skinny), weigh 92 pounds, am 14 years old and am in the 8th grade this year. I missed my first year at school. Say Uncle Ned why don't you put your picture in the paper, I am sure the cousins will agree, don't you cousins? Well I must tell some thing about my home life. There are two of us children, one brother younger than I am, and for pets we have 2 small kittens, one large cat and a dog, I have six pet chickens. And for sports I like horse-back riding, skating and basketball. Well I will close now hoping that my Uncle Ned gets this letter instead of Mr. Basket. From a want-to-be niece.—Doris Irene Farling, Pioneer, Ohio.

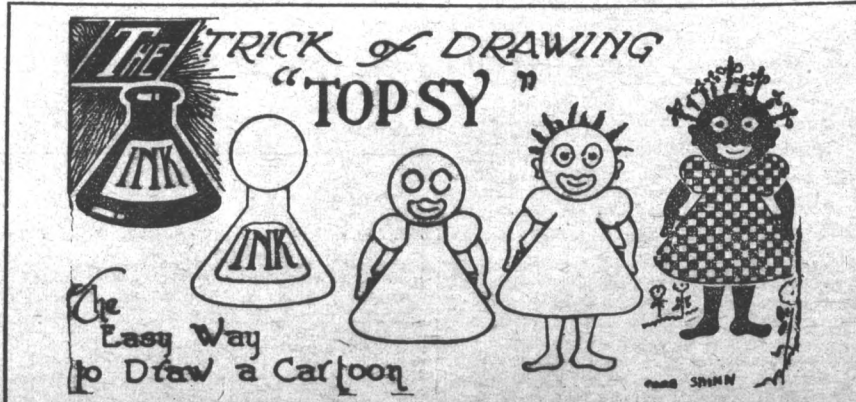
Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a farmer girl eleven years of age, weigh eighty-six pounds, height four feet ten inches, have grayish blue eyes and medium brown hair (not bobbed). I am in the sixth grade at school. My birthday is on December 17th. Have I a twin? If I have I wish she or he would write to me. For pets I have two dogs, Bobbie and Sportie. We have two dogs; two cats, two horses, two pigs, two cows and two girls. We take The Michigan Business Farmer and like it very much. I love to read the letters that you print, I mean the ones you write. I also love to read my cousins letters and the stories and poems. Well I better stop because I see Mr. Waste Basket is opening his eyes and he will

get my letter. Will some of the cousins write to me, because I am very lonesome. The one who guesses my first name will receive a letter. Your want-to-be niece, —B— Slunich, Kindall, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Knock, Knock, can I come in? I want to join your merry circle. This is my first letter. I am 11 years old and am in the 6th grade at school. I am 5 feet 1 inch tall. I have brown eyes. We live on a 260 acre farm. I have 1 brother and 3 sisters. My mother died when I was 5 years old. My grandma is taking care of us now. I have 2 white chickens of my own, but help take care of the rest. I would like to have the boys and girls write to me. Your niece,—Melthis Webber, R1, Springport, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I have been a silent reader of the M. B. F. for a long time. I live on a farm of 90 acres. We have 3 horses, 11 cows, 18 sheep, and 150 chickens, and for pets we have 6 cats, and 1 dog named Jiggs. I like to ride horse back the best of all. Oh yes, I will let you guess my age and my birthday. My age is between 13 and 18 and my birthday is between June 1st and 10th. The one who guesses my age and birthday right, or nearly right, will receive a letter from me. Oh yes, I had better describe myself or you will not know what I look like. Ha! Ha! I am 5 feet 4 inches tall, weight 110½ lbs. Slim, as they call me, dark brown, bobbed hair, and brown eyes. I have three sisters, one older and 2 younger. I would like to hear from the cousins between 13 and 18. Your want-to-be niece.—Florence M. Brown, Hillsdale, Michigan, R1, Box 71.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I like the Children's Hour very much. Well as everyone else has described themselves I think I shall. I will be 11 years of age on the 17th of March, 1925. I am 4 feet 5½ inches tall and I weigh 70 pounds, have brown bobbed hair, blue eyes, and am light complexioned. I live in Flint at 1712 Vernon Ave. I have one brother and one sister. For pets I have a cat and dog, my cat stays down to my aunts which is about 3½ blocks from us and my dog is just my age, 10 years old, and he is nearly a thoroughbred collie and say, he is the biggest dog! Well as my letter is getting long I think I had better close and give the others a chance. I wish the cousins would write me and I will try and answer all letters sent to me. Your want-to-be niece.—Theda Blockman, Flint, Michigan.

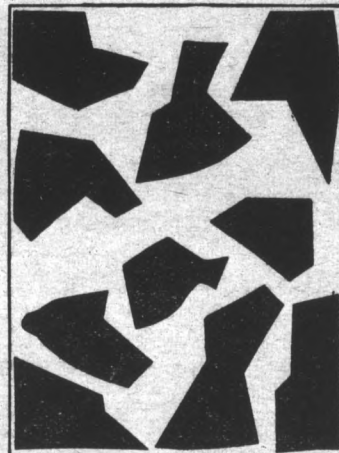


Here is a chance for our young artists to learn a few "tricks of the trade". The artist here shows you how to turn an ink bottle into a little colored girl. All of you remember little "Topsy" in the book "Uncle Tom's Cabin", do you not? See how many different things you can draw from an ink bottle.

Dearest Uncle Ned:—Since I haven't a real Uncle Ned I'll have you for my uncle. I like the M. B. F. I am a farmers girl and am 12 years more or less. Who can guess? Who do I look like, old pals? I am 5 feet 2 inches tall, in the 8th grade, have blue eyes, light bobbed hair, and I would like to hear from everybody, boys and girls. If you are not yet 1 year old don't write and if you are nearly 150 don't write but between them please write. Ha, Ha! I believe I will close and get to work. Don't forget, "everybody write." From your niece—Miss Eunice I. Butler, Bellaire, Michigan, R2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I have been a silent reader for some time. I will describe myself. I am 5 feet tall, weigh 93 pounds, have dark brown hair and eyes. I am 13 years old and am in the 8th grade. My birthday is between the 25th and 31st of July the one that guesses it will receive a letter from me. I live on a 75-acre farm, 13½ miles from Traverse City. I have five sisters. The school is one mile

OUR PUZZLE



A KIND OF FRUIT

Cut out the pieces, and paste them together to form a well known kind of fruit which was recently made famous by a song.

Answer to last puzzle: MONTREAL.

from where I live. There aren't very many going to that school. My letter is getting long so will bring it to a close. Will some of the cousins please write to me. I will answer every letter I get. Your want-to-be niece,—Elsie M. Stanck, Old Mission, Michigan, R1, Box 44.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am going to write again. I think it was very nice of you to print my letter, and there were four who answered it. But there is only one who is writing to me now. I hope I may get as many this time, that is if you will be good enough to put the waste basket under the table while you read this. I live in the city now, Uncle Ned, and I suppose I am a city dude. We still take the M. B. F. I am 15 years old now, but I don't see as I'm a bit larger than I was when I was 14. Hoping all the cousins will write to me soon, I am as ever, your loving niece,—Bernice Brockway, 710 Glenwood Avenue, Jackson, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I correspond with three M. B. F. girls. I will describe myself. I am 5 feet 2 inches tall, have light brown hair (bobbed), blue eyes, light complexion and weigh 124 pounds. My mother, father and oldest sister work so I have to do the work at home. Have I a twin? I was sweet 16 the 11th day of September. I was to a surprise birthday dance Saturday night. There was a large crowd and they all said they had a fine time. I did not because I had a headache and did not dance. They had 2 violins and traps for music. My letter is getting quite long so I guess I will close and watch for the next M. B. F. Your niece—(Bridget is my nickname) Ida Sweeney, 120 West Hill St., Plainwell, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been a silent reader of the M. B. F. for about two years, and have certainly enjoyed the letters from the boys and girls. My father takes the M. B. F. and is very much interested in Pritchard's weather forecast, also Market Flashes. I will describe myself. I am fourteen years old, have dark hair (not bobbed), dark eyes, medium complexion, am about five feet and a half tall, and weigh one hundred and fifteen pounds. I live on an eighty-acre farm. We have two horses, thirteen head of cattle, nine head of hogs and about one hundred and twenty-five chickens. For pets I have a cat and a dog. I live only three miles from Lake Michigan. As my letter is getting long I will close with a riddle. What is the difference between a boy and a church? Any one guessing this riddle will receive a letter from me. Your niece—Hilda M. Sherk, Levering, Mich., R1.

The Ups and Downs of An Ocean Voyage

(Continued from Page 4)

are as highly vaulted and richly furnished in their carved mahogany panels as in any hotel in America. There is a marbled swimming pool varying gradually from wading depth to nine feet of water under the diving board. Beautiful tiled pillars and stairways, balconies, and winter garden garnishings add luxury to the novelty of a swimming pool on board ship.

Elevators carry passengers from one deck to another, and there are telephones in every stateroom. A winter garden of clustered blossoms and palm trees, a fully equipped gymnasium and a large library offer opportunities for passing away the time.

First Class is all "Class"

I travelled first class—and first class on the Leviathan means that there isn't any higher "class" on all the seas.

As I lay there in my luxurious cabin, I recalled those bitter cold mornings on my old homestead in Wyoming when I would brush the frost from my pillow, and with the thermometer showing 35 to 40 degrees below zero in the little ship-lap cabin I had built myself, I would crawl out, shake down the ashes and kindle a fire and then shiver back into bed again to wait for that little topsy stove to bring the temperature up a hundred degrees—to sixty. Then I would walk a half mile to find some water that wasn't frozen and be ready to wash up and get breakfast.

A light rap on my stateroom door would rouse me from this reverie and a slavish, courteous voice in pure Hollywood tones would announce "Your bath is ready, sir." My master of the bath would wish me a schooled good morning, gravely open the door while I slipped on my combination bathrobe and raincoat, and then he would lead me into my large bathroom and gently bow my attention to an eight foot tub with a warm salt bath already drawn and a towel as large as a stack cover. By the time I had exhausted the possibilities of that great institution my faithful steward would have my shaving gear neatly arranged on my dressing table and the warm water running in the lavatory; He would have my clothes laid out on the bed and be ready to bow himself out of the room and leave me entirely to my own resources, as soon as he felt convinced within himself that I was equal to the occasion.

I would take the elevator up to B deck and walk five times around the promenade, which made a mile. Then I would take the elevator down five floors to the dining room. One handsome man would take my hat and another would hand me the morning paper, printed on board from radio news service. Another man with a uniform like John Philip Sousa's would escort me to my table and turn me over to the mercies of my waiter who had possibly been waiting for me for an hour or more. He had only four people to serve altogether including the doctor who didn't eat very often.

Clegg was a very conscientious waiter who took a personal interest in me from the start—and never allowed it to flag until the day I left

the ship when I handed him a tip that would have paid my board for that many days on land. I think he forgot me immediately thereafter. Clegg was an artist. He would actually study the position of every piece of silver or dish that he placed on the table. He would insist that I eat, or sample, a half dozen different varieties of fruit from the magnificent fruit centerpiece that he had waiting for me every morning. For dinners he would always bring me three or four different desserts and could hardly bear it if I didn't try them all. He would bring me two or three kinds of fish and then tempt me with planked steaks, venison, partridge, turkey, goose, chicken and every other kind of meat on the menu. Meals are always included with the ticket of course, and so it makes no difference how much one eats.

After spending an hour or so in the dining room sampling these wares, and listening to the famous twenty piece Leviathan orchestra, there was nothing left to do but loaf around the lounge room, or read and visit on deck, or count the ticks on the dog watch. At half past six in the evening I would go down to my stateroom and find my Tuxedo and all the trimmings neatly laid out for me to dress for dinner.

All the members in our party took to sea life like a calf takes to hand feeding, it was fine after we got just a little used to it. Personally, I didn't know the rudder from the crupper when I boarded the ship, but before I'd been on the sea two days I counted time by "bells" and directions by "port" and "starboard".

The end of the column is the middle of the ocean—but we'll get to land yet, in the next article.

THE INDIAN DRUM

(Continued from page 11.)

he was coming from Uncle Benny's house, and, as the car swerved and wheeled in, she ran out into the hall to meet him.

He came in without taking off his hat or coat; she could see that he was perturbed, greatly agitated.

"What is it, father?" she demanded.

"What has happened?"

"I don't know, my dear."

"It is something—something that has happened to Uncle Benny?"

"I am afraid so, dear—yes. But I do not know what it is that has happened, or I would tell you."

He put his arm about her and drew her into a room opening off the hall—his study. He made her repeat again to him the conversation she had had with Uncle Benny and tell him how he acted; but she saw that what she told him did not help him. He seemed to consider it carefully, but in the end to discard or disregard it.

Then he drew her toward him.

"Tell me, little daughter. You have been a great deal with Uncle Benny and have talked with him; I want you to think carefully. Did you ever hear him speak of anyone called Alan Conrad?"

She thought. "No, father."

"No reference ever made by him at all to either name—Alan or Conrad?"

"No, father."

"No reference either to any one living in Kansas, or to a town called Blue Rapids?"

"No, father. Who is Alan Conrad?"

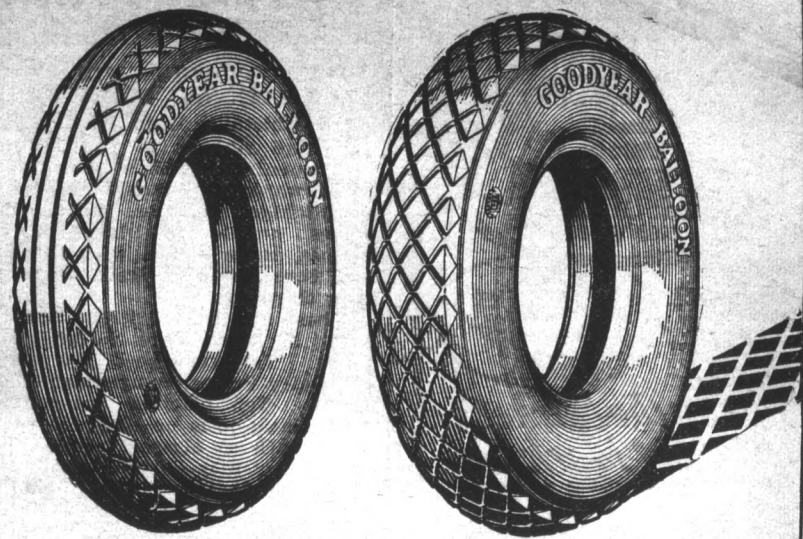
"I do not know, dear. I never heard the name until to-day, and Henry Spearman never heard it. But it appears to be intimately connected in some way with what was troubling Uncle Benny yesterday. He wrote a letter yesterday to Alan Conrad in Blue Rapids and mailed it himself; and afterwards tried to get it back, but it already had been taken up and was on its way. I have not been able to learn anything more about the letter than that. He seems to have been troubled all day; he talked queerly to you, and he quarreled with Henry, but apparently not about anything of any importance. And to-day that name, Alan Conrad, came to me in quite another way, in a way which makes it certain that it closely connected with whatever has happened to Uncle Benny. You are quite sure you never heard him mention it, dear?"

"Quite sure, father."

He released her and, still in his hat and coat, went swiftly up the stairs. She ran after him and found him standing before a highboy in his dressing room. He unlocked a drawer in the highboy, and from the drawer he took a key. Then, still disregarding her, he hurried back downstairs.

As she followed him, she caught up a wrap and pulled it around her. He had told the motor, she realized now, to wait; but as he reached the door, he turned and stopped her.

(Continued in November 8th issue.)



Out of its many years devoted to pioneering and developing the cord tire, perfecting the multiple-ply method of construction, and carrying on the various cord tire refinements from year to year, Goodyear has learned that the essential strength and usefulness of a tire come from the fabric of which it is made. Now, in that remarkable new Goodyear cord fabric development—SUPER-TWIST—Goodyear contributes another impressive advance in tire material. It is a balanced cord fabric, of great endurance, of great elasticity, of great shock-absorbing and wearing strength. It is the supreme cord fabric you get only in Goodyear Balloon Tires.

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DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

MICH. HOLSTEINS WIN PLACES AT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

SIX Holsteins from Michigan won nine ribbons at the 1924 National Dairy Show recently held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Two other Michigan entries, altho themselves unable to place in open classes, when shown with the lucky six, constituted a State Herd that won third premium.

These are, indeed, great honors to bring back from the National Dairy Show. The very best, the pick of the Dairy States, compete at the National. Ten placings are made in each class; it is no disgrace to rate even tenth as classes frequently include over fifty entries. Oftentimes an animal that has been judged first prize at a large State Fair is found placed fifth or sixth at the National.

The head of the Michigan Herd was Count Veeman Segis Piebe owned by Lambert and Webber of Clarkston. This fellow was able to place fourth in the strongest bull class of the Show—the three-year-old division.

The Junior bull of the Herd was a son of "Count." His name is the same as his dad's, only with "8th" added. This youngster landed eighth place in the senior calf division, competing with thirty-eight entries. He also came from the herd of Lambert and Webber.

Three cows over three years of age are called for in the constitution of a State Herd. Each one of Michigan's trio landed a place.

Bessie Fayne Johanna, owned by Dudley Waters and Martin Buth of Grand Rapids, took second place among forty-seven contestants in the "5 years old or over" classification. She was led by a Colorado cow, "Zwingara Segis Clothilde," the only undefeated champion of the big line circuit this year. Had the Michigan cow carried about two hundred pounds more flesh the judges would have had to take even more time than they did before putting the Colorado cow above her. But Bessie was shown in her working clothes as she has been running on yearly test since freshening last March.

A stablemate to Bessie, Maryland Walker Colantha, placed tenth in this same class.

The third member, Tessie Hengerveld Segis, from the Detroit Creamery Company Farms, at Mt. Clemens, found herself in fourth place in the three-year-old class. One of the cows above her was afterwards made Grand Champion of the Show, another one has won more first premiums than any other Holstein. So "Tessie" traveled in fast company—the best ring, in fact, of the whole show.

Michigan can also be proud of these three cows because they all placed in the classification for cows having official yearly records. The requirements for entry are that the cow must have produced in official test of 300 days or over, butterfat exceeding by 50 per cent the requirements for admission to the Advanced Registry of the Breed. After so qualifying, judging is made on individuality only without respect to the record itself.

"Bessie", finishing her second record over 900 pounds of butter in a year, took first place in this class. "Maryland Walker", with 891 pounds of butter from 23,553.4 pounds of milk as a four year old, stood fourth. "Tessie", competing in the Junior division of this classification, took third. Her record made as a two year old is marvelous—869 pounds of butter from 24,106.9 pounds of milk. Surely these cows are not only prize winners for type, but proven producers. Along this line of thought it should be mentioned that the dam of the "Count" bull had over 36 pounds of butter in a week with 1273 pounds in a year.

Reformatory Pontiac Canary 2nd from the Michigan Reformatory at Ionia stood eleventh, or just outside the money in the two-year old group.

Fourth place fell to the Junior yearling, Lakefield Count Veeman Piebe. She is from the Lambert and Webber herd, being a daughter of "Count."

Little Winnwood Pietertje Ormsby M. C. Wayne from the John H. Winn farm at Rochester, found herself in the largest class of the Show, over sixty being entered in the heifer calf group. She got lost in the shuffle. However, she did her bit for Michigan by coming out in the State Herd Class with the others already mentioned; and Michigan stood third.

Officials of the State Holstein Association, who gathered the Herd together, as well as the breeders who loaned the animals, are well pleased over the satisfactory showing made. Michigan dairymen in general appreciate such creditable advertising for the dairy industry.—J. G. Hays.

BREEDER GIVES GOOD ADVICE TO BUYERS

ONE of the most business like letter heads we have seen in some time came to our office recently from Nashville Stock Farm, Otto B. Schulze and Sons, proprietors, at Nashville, Mich. The name and address and "Breeder of thoroughbred O. I. C. Swine" are set up in a very neat manner but the real feature—to us at least—of the letter head was a column printed on the left hand side of the page, in the space ordinarily left for a margin, headed "Hints to be Observed in Ordering Pigs". In this column Otto B. Schulze and Sons give some very good advice to the prospective buyer. Part of this advice is:

"Don't feel sore if stock is sold before your order gets in; first come, first served. The breeder can't hold stock unless by special agreement. I don't know who will answer or not. In ordering always write your address plainly, and give shipping address whether same as P. O. address or not.

"When ordering a pig, if you say, 'send me on not akin to the one I got of you before', please give date of former deal. It saves lots of time looking over duplicates."

BLACK-TOP MERINO FLOCK AT M. A. C.

TEN Black-Top Merino breeding ewes have been donated by enthusiastic breeders and accepted by the Michigan Agricultural College for experimental and educational purposes. They are the eighth breed in the college flock and are the only representatives of the Merino family except the Rambouillets.

The Black-Top Merino breed has never had much publicity and recognition at fairs in this state, but their performance under farm conditions has led to their wide distribution from the south edge of Gratiot and Saginaw counties, south through the eastern and central part of this state. In some communities they have practically replaced most of the other breeds.

Heavy fleeces of long fine wool is their strong point. The wool is longer than that produced by any other breed that is fine enough to grade as Delaine. They have oil enough and of a character that gives a very black surface when exposed to the sun and storm and protects the strength and character of the wool fibers. They are very hardy, raise a good percentage of lambs and have proven themselves a very profitable wool and mutton breed of sheep on hundreds of Michigan farms.

These sheep are registered by the Improved Black-Top Merino Sheep Breeders Association and all trace back to the original importation from Spain by Colonel Humphrey in 1802 and later improved by William R. Dickinson of Steubenville, Ohio. Most all of the present members of the Registry Association are Michigan breeders. The Association was organized in 1885 and its present secretary is Mrs. O. M. Robertson, Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

Members of the association believe that much benefit will come to their breed through having a representative flock at M. A. C. and at their annual meeting, last August, offers to donate ewes from several different flocks were sent to the college. The offers were accepted and two ewes were selected from the

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SHROPSHIRE Rams and Ram Lambs and 5 Ewes priced to sell. DAN BOOHER, Ewart, Michigan, R. 4.

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an Ad. in THE BUSINESS FARMER Will Sell It!

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of the Michigan Business Farmer, published biweekly at Mount Clemens, Mich., for October 1, 1924.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and the business managers are: Publisher, George M. Slocum, Mount Clemens, Mich.; Managing Editor, Milton Grinnell, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; That the owners are: Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock. The Rural Publishing Co., Inc., Geo. M. Slocum, M. H. Slocum, Mt. Clemens; W. W. Slocum, Farmington; C. Allen, Lake; Aug. and E. Amos, Owosso; N. Powell, Oden; C. J. Pratt, Charlevoix; J. Ritzler, Rogers; F. R. Schalk, Chicago; F. A. Lord, Lapeer; W. Schriener, Marine City; A. Voss, Luther; B. Wolff, Riggsville; F. Yost, Bridgeport, Mich.; E. Ellsworth, Washington, D. C.

2. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none so state.) Citizens Savings Bank, Mt. Clemens; R. R. Olds, Detroit, Mich.; Milton Grinnell, Managing Editor, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1924. Ralph E. Griffith. My commission expires November 13, 1927.



Butchering day on the Childs Farm at Mendon, Michigan. It doesn't look as though the Childs family was going to do much worrying about their winter supply of meat.

Marketing Pork at a Good Profit

"THE cheapest meat a farmer can use is the product of his own farm" says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, yet each year the number of farmers who butcher declines. Instead of killing and curing their own meat they ship their hogs to the packing centers and the fresh and cured meats are shipped back to supply local needs. It is not uncommon for a farmer to haul a load of hogs to town and bring home with him a packinghouse side of bacon, a ham or fifty pounds of lard. This custom does not work to the advantage of the farmer.

Work on the farm is not urgent during the winter months, and farmers have ample time to do their home butchering, to put up their winter supply of cured meat and lard, and then sell the surplus. The progressive farmer can make meat production very profitable, saving money by producing meat for his own table and making money by producing it for market.

A farmer we know who has raised purebred Duroc-Jersey hogs for several years told us recently that he butchered every fall and winter, and after putting away his winter's supply, sold his surplus to his neighbors and regular customers in nearby towns. He uses purebreds because he said it paid. "They grow faster and make better pork" he said. And an investigation of his records showed that he had averaged 20 cents a pound, figuring live weight, for his hogs for several years.

What this farmer has done and is doing every year, most any other farmer can do if he lives within driving distance of a good town, but first he must produce the right kind of hogs, feed them properly and then equip himself for killing, dressing and preparing his products.

Finished Products Bring Profits

The price of pork products always allows ample profits for those who turn hogs into sausage, lard, hams and bacon. The farmer who ships hogs to market receives, as a general rule, from 8 to 9 cents per pound and pays freight and commissions. A 250-pound hog, at 9 cents per pound, brings the farmer a gross sum of \$22.50.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, a 250-pound hog will make:

35 pounds of ham, 34 pounds of shoullder, 26 pounds of bacon, 30 pounds of lard, 24 pounds of loin, 8 pounds of trimmings, 19 pounds of head, 4½ pounds of feet.

If these products were sold at prices which would allow the farmer to divide profits with the consumer, the farmer would receive in excess of \$50 for his hog.

The advantage of producing and butchering for home use can only be fully appreciated by those who have tasted country-cured hams and bacon. This appreciation becomes greater when the retail price of these products is compared with the cost of production and curing. Those who produce for home use generally have a surplus, and when the product is properly prepared and offered in a clean and attractive package, no trouble is experienced in obtain-

ing regular customers. Many farmers make it a practice to not only sell large quantities of fresh meat to town customers, but to dispose of many hams, sides of bacon and other cured products, averaging from 200 to 300 per cent above the market.

To make a success of butchering for home use or for the sale of meat products directly to consumers, one must not only familiarize himself with the best methods of killing, dressing, curing and preparing for market, but must have a full appreciation of the great necessity for cleanliness and be equipped to do the work rapidly and economically. Much of the equipment can be constructed on the farm. The rest can be purchased at comparatively small cost. A convenient location for killing and dressing should be selected and all obstructions removed. This location should be thoroughly cleaned. A fireplace should be constructed for the dipping vat, or for swinging a large kettle in which to heat water, if barrels are used for dipping. A vat is preferred as a permanent piece of equipment and a fireplace constructed under one end. Near this vat a derrick is erected and equipped with tackle so that the carcass may be easily handled from the vat to the scraping board and back to the derrick where the entrails are removed. A heavy and substantially built table should be constructed on which the carcass can be laid in cutting up. Other equipment should consist of knives, cleavers, hooks, meat saws and meat axes.

Some Other Items

With this equipment the farmer is ready to kill and dress his animal. Unless he has made arrangements to dispose of his meat at once and does not care to smoke and cure hams and bacon, or prepare other products for home use, or to be sold later, there are several other things to be considered. First comes a properly constructed smoke-house with the right kind of fuel handy. then comes the casks or barrels in which to salt down the meat, and not the least, but inexpensive, is the meat or sausage grinder and sausage stuffer, of sufficient capacity to do the work well and quickly. Salt pepper and other material to be used in curing meat, of course, is necessary. These things are spoken of on other pages of this issue.

The farmer-butcher should not only be clean, but should put up such a product as will be appetizing. The farmer and his family deserve just as good products as does the consumer in towns, but the consumer demands the best, whereas many farmers are content to do their work in a slovenly manner. Hams and bacon, spareribs, lard or other pork products, if offered for sale, should be nicely trimmed, clean and neat in appearance, and protected from flies and dust with clean cloths and waxed paper. Waxed paper can be purchased almost anywhere. Cheesecloth is cheap and can easily be made into sacks of the proper size. Don't offer the public a product that does not look clean. If it is sold at all, which is doubtful, it

PARKER LICHTY'S HOBBY IS FARM POWER

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Parker Lichty lives near Carlisle, Pa. He has been a power farmer for years and has had several types of engines on his farm. For the past three years he has used an Edwards. He has put it to every conceivable test,

so he knows what it will do under actual working conditions. And this is what he has to say about it.

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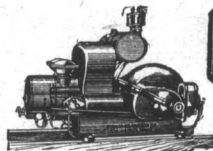
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will bring a small price. Remember that most consumers buy with their eyes.

Another thing: If you say you are selling pure pork sausage, let it be pure. Bacon should not be sow belly. Everything should be true to name. That is particularly true as to sausage, although many claim that a little mixture of beef improves it. As well stated in a little booklet published by the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, "There used to be a saying among country sausage makers that you can slide

anything into a casing except a horseshoe, and a good dash of sage would cover it up. Those days are over."

No one will buy the second time from a farmer who has sold something for what it is not. Sausage made of parts that ought to have been made into lard, fries down to little hard lumps and is so unsatisfactory that a second purchase is rarely made. Right service coupled with right products will always develop a steady trade worth dollars to the farmer-butcher.

Poultry Department

A FLOCK OF CHICKENS ON EVERY FARM

EVERY farmer should have a flock of poultry on his farm. The more the better. But be sure that it is of some pure breed, for it does not take any more feed or care for the purebred than it does for the mongrels, which do not lay the eggs the purebreds do.

I have learned some very interesting statistics from the 1920 census of the United States. The total cash value of livestock in the United States is about \$5,000,000,000, and as \$1,000,000,000 of this is for poultry, it equals one-fifth of the livestock. The total for farm products is about \$14,000,000,000, hence poultry is about one fourteenth of the total agricultural resources of this country.

The farmer makes a short crop, with average price, a large crop with a low price. He doesn't know what else to do to make a little money. The farm hen is the cash product for the farmer to turn to, and promises greater returns on smallest investment than anything else on the farm. Grain, such as corn, oats, wheat, etc., is about the same price it was twenty-five years ago, but the cost of producing has increased very much.

Poultry and eggs together are products that have increased more than 500 per cent in the last twenty-five years. I firmly believe \$200 invested in poultry will make the farmer more money than \$200 invested in livestock, or \$200 invested in some kind of grain crop. So everything indicates that every farm should have a flock of poultry.

It is known from statistics that poultry can be made to pay. Ten acres properly fenced, and houses properly built, will produce more net cash than 100 acres devoted to general farming. If you have a flock, see that all the hens are producing well. If they are not, cull them. Do not keep them to look at, but replace with vigorous stock that will pay their keep and give you a profit. You can do it. There is no danger of over-stocking the market. Go to your grocer and see if there is not always a sale for poultry products.

There is money in the poultry business, wherever you may have it, but the farmer will have the least expense of feeding them. That is, if he gets the type of poultry that will rustle. The saying is, "It is the fellow who has little money and a lot of determination who eventually makes the greatest success of anything that he goes at," to win success, we have to strive for it, taking losses good-naturedly, but profiting thereby.

I have just returned from a tour of Europe. On my tour, I visited over thirty of Europe's greatest poultry farms, and attended ten poultry shows, and I find that there is one in the "show poultry stock" to where there are six hundred in the "utility poultry stock." Every European farmer has a flock of purebred poultry of some kind, and poultry and eggs are higher in that country than in this. They say there is no danger of getting the market flooded with poultry products in that country.

All my railroad and auto trips were taken in the daytime, and I noticed that each farm had from one to three chicken houses. These were about 6 feet wide, 8 feet long, 7 feet high, and were mounted on four iron wheels. These houses were full of roost poles. As soon as the farmer harvests his crop, the house, or houses, are moved to the field, with about thirty to fifty hens

in each. After keeping them up one day, to learn their roosting place, they are turned out in this field to eat the waste. They range around these houses about 100 feet each way. When they have eaten all the waste, the houses are moved 200 or 300 feet in another direction and the poultry eats the waste as before, and so on until the farmer is ready to break the land. Then he plows around the houses, and the poultry follow him like the crows, or other birds, do in this country, to eat the worms, etc. When the farmer has plowed up to the house he pulls it away to another location and plows around it as before, so you see the farmers do not have to feed their flocks at all during all this time, and they never lose any product of the farm, like the farmers do in this country.

A farm flock will pay any man, if he will give them a little attention after he has bought a purebred flock of birds. I have this from several farmers, that poultry will eat boll weevils, grasshoppers and other insects that destroy their crops. This being so, why not let poultry save the cotton and other crops of the South? The boll weevil is the South's greatest menace at this time, so get busy and get a farm flock, which will make money in more ways than one.

The Hens That Lay

"I like to work with hens that pay. The ones that lay each winter's day; But when a hen does nought but eat, I have to make her pay as meat. Because, you know, the hens must pay.

Or else my bankroll shrinks each day.

I like to watch a proud old cock Go strutting 'round and lead the flock;

But sometimes they in stew go too, For that's the only thing to do: And then my bankroll swells galore, Till some day I shall work no more."

—Alex Johnson, Farm and Ranch.

WANTS TO PRESERVE KALE FOR WINTER USE

Is there some way to cut or preserve Kale for winter use to feed chickens? I know that clover and alfalfa is used as feed by soaking in hot water. Could I do the same with kale?—J. L., Birmingham, Mich.

TO my knowledge, no attempts have been made to preserve kale. I doubt very much if it could be handled successfully unless curred like tobacco, which calls for suspending it, downward in a dry room. It seems to me, however, it would lose most of its feeding value if so treated. It could not be handled like alfalfa or clover to bring it back to the succulent stage which is much desirable in feeding during the winter months. Undoubtedly the kale would undergo a soft rot in attempting to store it in piles without being cured. This is the writer's personal opinion, however, and we would rather recommend spending time and effort in sprouting oats which are possibly the most palatable and nutritious green food for the winter months.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

"I am not strong on arithmetic" said the purebred bull, "but I can add to the bank account of the man who owns me; I can subtract from the principal of his mortgage; I can multiply his chances for success; I can divide his cares and worries; I can give more interest to his work; and I can discount his chances for loss." —Exchange.



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MARKET FLASHES

Farming Outlook Continues to Improve

Further Advances in Wheat Prices Expected

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

THE presidential election affects city people more than farmers, although its influence is widespread, and in some lines of manufactures and business marked curtailment is reported. After the election is over it is expected that business will reach large proportions once more, and in all probability the holiday trade will be much larger than that of last year. Our foreign trade is making a remarkably good showing, and the banks in farming districts give good reports, the advances in prices for farm products enabling farmers to meet their obligations. The high prices offered for the new wheat crop have been taken advantage of by many farmers, and much of the grain has gone to market already. This is true also of the rye crop, that grain having undergone a wonderful boom in prices. Oats have had a rise too, although it is smaller than that in the other cereals. The advance in hogs has been extremely sensational, the upward movement exceeding most expectations, and the recent reaction in values, severe though it was, came as a natural result. It is highly unfortunate that farmers suddenly started in to market their underweights and mere pigs, and the collapse in prices for the youngsters was terrific. The object of this premature marketing was to avoid feed bills, but in most cases the wiser course would have been to hold on to the pigs and underweight hogs. The cattle market has been good for the better class of yearlings, which were much wanted, with no large offerings, while grassy cattle and heavy steers were discriminated against and sold at lower prices much of the time. Sheep and lambs have been profitable to owners, and much of the time of late prime handy-weight lambs have sold around \$13.50 to \$14 per 100 pounds, while the best feeding lambs sold as high as \$12 to \$13.35. Farmers who have remained out of the sheep industry are anxious to get in, and breeding ewes are much in demand at \$6.75 to \$12, yearlings selling highest, with few offered for sale. Improved farm machinery plays an important part in the middle west, and there is a threshing ring in Illinois that used a 35 horse power electric motor to operate the grain separator.

American Exports Increasing

American exports are still on the increase, the total for September reaching the record figure of \$427,000,000, while imports also rose to \$285,000,000, according to statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce.

This leaves the United States a favorable balance of trade of \$142,000,000 compared with \$127,788,190 balance of September, 1923.

Total exports for the first nine months of the year amount to \$3,124,146,417, against \$2,940,144,675 for the same period in 1923, while imports totalled \$2,667,893,336 for 1924, a slight decrease from the \$2,904,137,043 for the nine months in 1923.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover, commenting, said that so great an increase was probably abnormal, but that there seemed to be a general tendency for continued increases.

Mr. Hoover pointed out that American foreign trade has increased 30 per cent in quantity since 1918.

Gold imports fell off sharply during September to \$6,555,341 from \$18,149,981 in August.

Large Montana Bean Crop

A. R. McDermott, vice president of the Montana National Bank of Billings, writes to Live Stock markets as follows: "The bean crop, which is now being harvested, is turning out splendidly and growers in some instances are getting a gross

return of \$100 per acre, and there is not a great deal of expense handling this crop. I would say that the average gross return on beans in the valley would be about \$75 per acre, based on the present price of \$5.20 to \$5.50 per cwt. We estimate that about 400 cars of beans will be shipped out of this territory this season, which should return the growers about one million dollars.

Highest Prices for Grain

Wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley are selling at extremely high prices, values being away higher than in recent years, and cheap grain is not expected this crop year, although after such galloping booms as have taken place during recent weeks reactions are inevitable. Within a short time December wheat has sold at \$1.52½ per bushel, a new high price on the crop, comparing with \$1.05½ a year ago, while wheat for May delivery advanced to \$1.56½. Many farmers have seized the opportunity to sell part of their wheat, acting on the principle of "the bird in the hand", but it has been deemed best to reserve some grain for the future, for further advances appear probable, to say the least. The domestic consumption of the new crop of winter and spring wheat has been and still is very large, and exports of wheat and flour have far exceeded those for a year ago. Rye exports, too, have been reaching extremely generous proportions, and after the many months of very low prices, they have undergone a big boom. Late sales were made of rye for December delivery at \$1.37, comparing with 69½ cents a year ago. The extremely high prices paid for corn months ago on crop scares have been followed by much lower values, although prices are still far above those paid in recent years. A short time ago December delivery was selling for \$1.14 comparing with 77 cents a year ago. Oats are selling at very good prices, although their rise has been smaller than that of other cereals, the stocks in sight being very heavy. A short time ago December oats sold at 56 cents, comparing with 42½ cents a year ago. Cash lots of barley are bringing 86 to 96 cents a bushel, according to quality. The future seems to look

brighter for wheat prices than for corn and oats. It is pointed out by leading authorities that for several years there has been an overabundance of bread grains and insufficient supplies of feed grains. This situation is now reversed, and the world today is short of foodstuffs. It is claimed that there is more feed grain, hay and forage than can possibly be used consumed within the present crop year. On the other hand, the position in wheat is regarded as bullish, while that in corn and oats is bearish. Of course, these are only opinions, and they may be mistakes. As for corn, the continued excellent weather over the corn belt and the liquidation of live stock by farmers have a disturbing influence on prices. There is too much low grade hay coming into all markets for the demand to absorb readily, while good hay of all kinds meets a ready sale, with \$26 a ton paid in the Chicago market for No. 1 timothy. There is much discussion over the future of grain prices, and there is a disposition to take profits every time the price of December wheat gets above \$1.50 or May wheat sells above \$1.56. The shortage of choice seed corn is a serious matter, and farmers cannot be too careful in marketing their selections. It is better to pay what seems too high a price for seed corn than to be easy going and trust to luck. Soft corn is going to be much more plentiful than usual. One farmer has put 600 tons of soft corn into silos and has a surplus left. The improved situation in Germany promises to bring about much increased imports of breadstuffs from this country, and already such shipments are being made.

Yearling Cattle Wanted

For several weeks the demand for well fattened light weight cattle has been growing, and prime yearling steers and heifers have sold at much higher prices in the Chicago market than the best long fed heavy steers. The week's cattle receipts were much larger than a week earlier, and many grassy offerings sold badly, while weighty steers were especially dull and showed reductions of 50 to 75 cents. On the other hand, the best yearlings sold up to \$12.60, equaling the top last April. Recently yearlings have been selling from \$1 to \$2 per 100 pounds higher than the heavier steers. The bulk of the steers sold last week at \$8.75 to \$11.75, with the better class of yearlings at \$11.60 to \$12.60 and the

best heavy steers at \$11 to \$12. No good steers sold below \$9.25, and sales were made down to \$6.75 to \$8 for the cheaper class of light weight steers. Butcher lots going at \$2 to \$3.30, bulls at \$3 to \$6 and calves \$5 to \$11. The stocker and feeder trade was only moderate at \$3.25 to \$7.75 for inferior to prime lots, sales being mainly at \$5.50 to \$7. Common lots were lower. A year ago beef steers were selling at \$6.50 to \$12.80 and thirteen years ago at \$4.40 to \$9.15. A few inferior killing steers are selling at \$4 to \$6.50. Combined cattle receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date aggregate 11,108,000 head, comparing with 11,356,000 a year ago and 10,781,000 two years ago.

Slump in Hogs

Just at the time when owners of hogs were dreaming of hogs going to the highest prices ever known they spoiled everything by glutting the market with pigs and underweights, and prices were smashed to a point that was far below recent levels. The cause of this mistaken premature marketing was a desire to avoid feed bills and to take good prices while they were to be had. The plan was a bad one and worked out disastrously, many thousands of underweights being carried over unsold nightly. There was a marked widening out of the price range, with sales of the heavier hogs at the highest figures. Eastern shippers failed to purchase the usual proportions of the hogs, and competition was thereby reduced materially. Declines in prices were far more severe in lots averaging 100 to 150 pounds than in heavier lots and one day the drop in the light lots amounted to 50 to 75 cents, while it was only 10 cents in the best heavy butcher hogs. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date amount to 32,269,000 hogs, comparing with 33,030,000 a year ago and 25,705,000 two years ago. Healthy pigs and young hogs should be held to maturity. One year ago hogs were selling at \$6 to \$7.75 and two years ago at \$7.70 to \$9.90. Recent sales were made at \$9 to \$11.25, comparing with \$9.85 to \$11.85 a week earlier.

The Lamb Market

Frequent reactions occur in lamb prices, but well fattened flocks are taken all the time at prices which mean fair profits for sheepmen, and the shortage of western range feeder lambs has sent prices up sharply. Lambs in the Chicago market sell at \$10 to \$13.40 and feeding lambs at \$12.50 to \$13.40.

WHEAT

Week before last the wheat market weakened slightly, and prices declined, but during the week ending Saturday, October 18th, the tone of the market was very firm and at Detroit the total increase for the week amounted to 8c, bringing the price up to 5c higher than quoted in the last issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER.

There was little change in the market over a week ago, and indications are that prices will at least continue at present height and perhaps make advances in the near future. D. W. Snow has issued a statement showing the world outlook to favor higher prices for wheat, and whenever the market has weakened and prices decline, they eagerly bought everything in sight.

CORN

Corn is not in demand like wheat and the price is slightly under what it was two weeks ago. Trading in this market has been featureless and the market is held steady, although buyers are not very numerous at present.

OATS

A lack of demand was also noticed in the oat market during the past fortnight, and prices are lower than they were two weeks ago. Commission merchants have been selling oats quite readily owing to the weakness in corn. Receipts have been fairly liberal, but country offerings to arrive are nothing.

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit Oct. 22	Chicago Oct. 22	Detroit Oct. 8	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.53	1.50@1.51	\$1.50	\$1.13
No. 2 White	1.55		1.52	1.14
No. 2 Mixed	1.54		1.51	1.13
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	1.15	1.11	1.17	1.13
No. 4 Yellow		1.09@1.10		
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.54½	.50@.51	.57	.48
No. 3 White	.52½	.48@.49	.56	.46
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.32	1.27@1.28	1.33	.77
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.40@5.45	6.20@6.25	5.40@5.50	5.40@5.50
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	1.00	1.00@1.10	1.23@1.26	1.33@1.36
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	19@20	22@23	19@19.50	21@22
No. 2 Tim.	16@17	18@20	16@17	19@20
No. 1 Clover	15@16	17@18	19@20	18@19
Light Mixed	17@19	20@22	17.50@18	20.50@21

Wednesday, October 22.—Wheat and oats strong after slight decline. Corn and rye unchanged. Beans continue unchanged. Cattle and hogs lower.

☛ Detroit, Chicago and Buffalo Wednesday Live-Stock Markets Next Page.

RYE

This grain did not make the rapid advances in price that wheat did during the two weeks ending Saturday, October 18, but there is a demand for rye, and we believe that this grain will be wanted by the foreigner before another season. At present they seem to be interested mostly in wheat, but many of the foreign nations are used to rye bread and will take rye if prices in the wheat market get to an unfavorable height.

BEANS

Certainly something must be done to bolster the Michigan bean market because prices on Michigan beans are declining, while in California prices advance, and everyone knows that Michigan beans are better than any other variety produced in the United States. Even the producers of California beans will not deny this. Read the article on page 2 on why Michigan beans are so much lower in price than California beans. We are in receipt of a letter from the writer of the article on page 2, and he states "California markets still climbing, while Michigan is going down. Guess your farmers must submit to the manipulations of various dealers and elevators." This shows that even people from other states are of the opinion that Michigan growers are not getting what they should for their product. One Michigan company advises us that their brokers at Baltimore, Md., write "Strange to say, all beans have been moving good with us excepting Michigan's, the best bean in the country." We sincerely hope that the advertising campaign which was put into operation October 1st will create such a demand for Michigan beans that the market manipulators will be unable to continue to force prices downward. We believe that the grower who threshes his beans in a good dry condition, and has a place where he can store them will be making money if he holds his beans.

POTATOES

The potato market weakened some during the fortnight ending



Week of October 26

THE high temperature point of the week will occur about Tuesday or Wednesday. Maximum temperatures will not range high during this week but minimum temperatures will show an average trend downward.

Sunshiny days and clear, cool nights are expected in Michigan at very beginning of this week but about Monday or Tuesday conditions will change. Following this change moderately heavy rain will fall in many parts of the state. The winds will be strong and dangerous for shipping. Snow flurries are also probable at this time.

There will be little or no precipitation in this state during last half of this week with the probable exception of Saturday.

Week of November 2

First half of week will be generally fair in Michigan but stormy with rain or snow and high winds during last half. The temperature during first part of week will be cold but a general upward movement will start about the middle of the week. The highest temperature reading will occur about Friday after which time temperatures will fall to about 15 degrees above zero.

Dry November

The fact that precipitation is expected to be less than the seasonal normal during November may help many farmers to get a great deal of their winter and next springs work done. We figure it will be an ideal month for those people who advocate fall plowing.

Basing our statement upon expected weather conditions rather than any change in sun rise or sun set, we believe there will be more sunshine in Michigan during this November than usually occurs.

October 18th and prices have declined. At Detroit during that period a loss of from 23 cents to 26 cents was recorded. Trading has been slow and receipts are small as farmers do not like the condition of the market. A dull tone prevails in the market at present.

HAY

Markets generally have been quiet to dull. Low grades are in over-supply and are clogging the markets, in some instances being offered at prices as low as \$14, without takers. Timothy is easier on heavy receipts in many markets. Alfalfa is steady, with a good demand for the better grades. Markets generally are irregular with under grades very slow sale.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT, Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 240; market, opening slow and about steady. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$9.50@10.75; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$7.50@10; best handy weight butcher steers, \$6@6.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$5.25@6; handy light butchers, \$4.50@5.50; light butchers, \$3.50@4; best cows, \$4.50@5; butcher cows, \$3.50@3.75; common cows, \$2.50@3; canners \$2@2.50; choice light bulls, \$4.25@4.50; heavy bulls, \$4.75@5; stock bulls \$3@4; feeders, \$4.50@6; stockers, \$3@5.75; milkers and springers, \$45@85.

Veal Calves—Receipts 383; market steady. Best, \$12.50@13; others, \$11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,248; market prospects lower. Mixer hogs and heavy yorkers, \$10.90; pigs, \$8.00.

CHICAGO—Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; market 25 to 40c lower. Bulk \$9.75@10.35; top, \$11.25; heavy weight, \$10.50@11.25; medium weight, \$10.40@11.20; light weight, \$9.15@10.90; light lights, \$7.75@10; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$9@9.25; pigs, \$6.50@7.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; market steady. Beef steers: Choice and prime, \$9.75@10.75; medium and good, \$8@9.25; good and choice, \$11.50@12.60; common and medium, \$7@9. Butcher cattle; Heifers, \$5@10; cows, \$3.50@7.50; bulls, \$3.50@6.50. Canners and cutters: Cows and heifers, \$2@4.50; canner steers, \$5@7. Veal calves, light and handy weight, \$8.50@10.50; feeder steers, \$5.50@8; stocker steers, \$5@7.50; stocker cows and heifers, \$3@5.50; stocker calves, \$5@7.50. Western range cattle: Beef steers, \$6@9.50; cows and heifers, \$3@7. Calves—Receipts, 1,000.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 17,000; market 15 to 25 cents higher. Lambs, fat, \$13.50@13.75; culls and common, \$8.50@10; yearlings, \$8.50@10.50; wethers, \$6.50@8.50; ewes, \$7.00; culls and common, \$1.50@3.50; breeding, \$6@12; feeder lambs, \$12@13.50.

BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 450; market weak. Prime steers, \$8.75@9.80; shipping steers, \$8.50@9.50; butcher grades, \$8@9; heifers, \$5.50@7.50; cows, \$2@5.75; bulls, \$3@5.50; feeders, \$4@6.50; milk cows and springers, \$35@115.

Calves—Receipts, 900; market steady. Cull to choice, \$3@13.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; market steady. Choice lambs, \$13@13.50; cull to fair \$8@12; yearlings, \$7@10; sheep, \$3@8.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,400; market steady. Yorkers, \$10@12; pigs, \$10@10.25; mixed, \$12@12.10; heavy, \$12@12.10; roughs, \$9.50@9.75; stags, \$4@6.50.

BEANS

THE Nation's bean crop is approximately three million bushels less than that of last year according to a report issued by Verne H. Church, Michigan Agricultural Statistician and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture. While the yields are up to average in most states the acreage is considerably less in the states growing white beans. Based upon the average of previous years, Michigan has 75 per cent of the entire crop of white beans. A special inquiry on October 1 developed the information that 88 per cent of the Michigan crop is white varieties, 10 per cent red kidneys and two per cent soys. The average pick is 6.5 per cent; the average yield, 11 bushels per acre; and the total production, 5,621,000 bushels. It is estimated that eight per cent of the State's acreage was abandoned for various reasons, leaving a harvested acreage of 511,000.

The telegraphic reports from the principal bean growing states are as follows:

	Price per Bushel	Average Yield per Acre	Production in Bushels
New York	\$4.00	13.0	1,703,000
Michigan	2.90	11.0	5,621,000
Wisconsin	3.50	11.4	114,000
Colorado	3.50	8.7	1,132,000
New Mexico	3.80	5.0	550,000
Arizona	4.00	8.5	42,000
Idaho	3.60	19.5	1,268,000
California	—	11.0	1,903,000
United States	3.50	9.2	12,782,000

Make Each R.R. Crossing A Stop Street

Most Michigan cities compel motorists to bring their cars to a full stop before crossing any heavy-traffic street.

This law is universally approved. It saves time and averts accident. It is wise and fair.

Yet heavy motor vehicle traffic is far less dangerous to you than a railroad train. Speed is the very essence of Railroad service. A train cannot stop quickly. Nor can it turn out to avoid hitting you.

Six states have already passed laws, making stop streets out of Railroad intersections. The time may come when the State of Michigan will compel you by law to thus protect yourself.

But, why wait for law, when you have common sense?

Determine today that, from this time on, you will always bring your car to a full stop before crossing a Railroad track, anywhere—any time.

Everybody will approve your good judgment. Many will follow your example. And you will be relieved forever from the possibility of this, the most serious of common accidents.

Michigan Railroad Association

505 Railway Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Michigan

(11-27)



America Without Liberty Would Not be America at All

THERE is one thing more important than great cities and rich farms. It is the American Spirit. It is the spirit that threw off the shackles of tyranny and gave birth to the Republic.

The Spirit of America is the Spirit of Liberty. America without Liberty would not be America at all.

The founders of this Republic recognize the importance of Liberty when they laid the foundations of our present greatness.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees Freedom of Speech, Press, Religion and--EDUCATION.

This Freedom is now being challenged by an effort to abolish all private and church schools.

The School Amendment is contrary to the Spirit of America.

It will not be approved by any man or woman who loves America and its ideals.

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF
PRIVATE AND CHURCH SCHOOL COMMITTEE
Representing Protestant and Non-Denominational Schools

Washington:



"I have often expressed my sentiments that every man conducting himself as a good citizen and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience."

Jefferson:



"I have considered religion as a matter between every man and his Maker, in which no other, and far less the public, has a right to intermeddle."

Lincoln:



"If you have been inclined to believe that all men are not created equal in those inalienable rights enumerated by our charter of liberty: let me entreat you to come back! Return to the fountain whose waters spring close by the blood of the Revolution."

Roosevelt:



"The good citizen will demand liberty for himself, and as a matter of pride he will see to it that others receive the liberty which he thus claims as his own."

Harding:



"Religious liberty has its unalterable place, along with civil and human liberty, in the very foundation of the Republic. Therein is shown the farseeing vision of the immortal founders, and we are a better people and a better Republic because there is that freedom."

VOTE NO on the School Amendment!