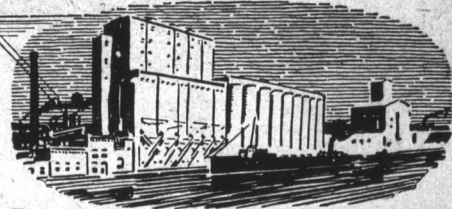


# *The Michigan* **BUSINESS FARMER**



An Independent  
Farm Magazine Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XII, No. 5

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1924

TERMS: TWO YEARS \$1  
60c PER YEAR—5 YRS. \$2

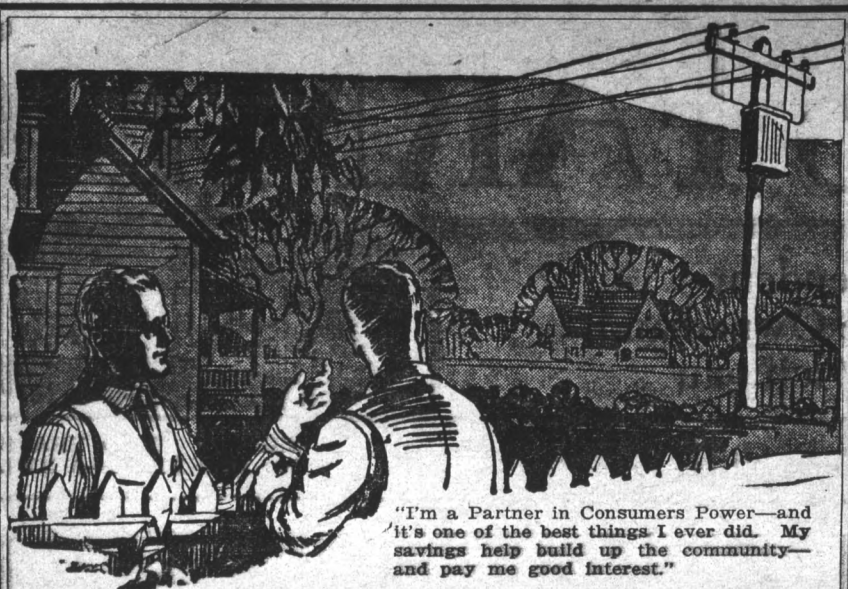


## THE SIGN OF A GOOD BUSINESS FARMER!

Business Farmer:—"Not so fast, young fellow! See that sign there? Well, I'm wise to your scheme and you'd better not stop at farms where you see it, they might not all be as patient and kindhearted as I am! Good-day!"

**In this issue: Grange Meet—Spanish Prisoner Fraud—Radio Broadcast Schedules—New Serial**





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Conveniently located in the heart of Indianapolis, on WASHINGTON ST. (National Trail) at Kentucky Ave.

Management R. L. MEYER

## Kow-Kare Helps World's Champion Ayrshire Cow

The use of Kow-Kare in the treatment of diseases, and in increasing the milk yield, is general in dairies of all classes. On the smallest hillside farm, or in the homes of the fancy herds Kow-Kare is equally valued.

M. G. Welch & Son, Burke, N. Y., owners of a world's champion cow, write us: "Enclosed find picture of our four-year Ayrshire cow, Agnes Wallace of Maple Grove (No. 25171), champion four-year-old Ayrshire cow of the world, with a record of 17,667 pounds milk and 966 pounds butter in one year. We have used Kow-Kare in our herd for years and would not think of getting along without it. We consider it the best cow tonic known."

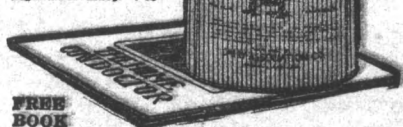
The medicinal properties of Kow-Kare act directly on the digestive and genital organs of the cow—the milk-making function. By toning them up to active vigor the milk flow is increased and disease is guarded against.

Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite and similar cow troubles always result from lowered vitality of these important organs. In treating such diseases Kow-Kare strikes at the heart of the trouble and assists nature in the rebuilding process.

Few successful dairymen now try to go through the winter months without the occasional use of Kow-Kare. Fed one week out of each month or for a month at calving time, Kow Kare pays big returns in better milk yield and freedom from disease.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists sell Kow-Kare. Large size \$1.25; medium size 50c. Send for free cow book, "The Home Cow Doctor."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION  
CO., INC.  
Lyndonville, Vt.



FREE BOOK

## Current Agricultural News

### 4000 GROWERS SIGN UP IN MICHIGAN SPUD POOL

THIRTY-FIVE of the local associations which constitute the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, have completed reorganization under the five-year pooling contract, according to R. A. Wiley, the farmer who is in charge of organization work.

Each of the 35 locals has more than 50 per cent of the acreage of its district, while at some places the percentage of sign-up is 85. Ten other districts are said to be nearing their minimum quotas. The number of individual contracts exceed 4000.

The exchange was formerly a loose federation for sales purposes, and developed weakness in that it could not control the marketing. Under the new producers contract the Exchange is given greater strength and will operate in a manner similar to the Maine and Minnesota organizations.

### HILLSDALE NOW RIDDING COUNTY OF T. B. POULTRY

THE Hillsdale county board of supervisors have appropriated \$500 for co-operative work with the United States department of agriculture and the Michigan Agricultural college for the inauguration of a systematic campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis from all poultry flocks in this county. Hillsdale county was the first in the United States to undertake co-operative work with the federal government and the state in the eradication of tuberculosis among cattle and this county was the first to receive the 10 cent premium above market price offered by the packers on hogs bred and fed in an accredited county. This new movement to systematically eliminate tuberculosis from all poultry flocks will serve as a demonstration to show that tuberculosis can be eradicated from poultry as it can be from cattle in any area where proper methods are pursued.

### WEEK OF NOVEMBER 16 IS HONEY WEEK

THE week of Nov. 16 has been named as National Honey week, according to R. H. Kelty of the entomology department of M. A. C. During this week campaign will be conducted with the purpose of encouraging the use of honey in all forms. Honey will be found on sale at all groceries and restaurants. Statements from prominent doctors indicate that the use of honey is healthful as well as gratifying to the taste.

A novel use for honey was recently discovered when it was found a proper mixture of honey and water makes a perfect anti-freeze mixture. It is not only cheaper, but more efficient than alcohol. It is necessary to caution that the mixture should be made up in the proper proportions, or it is useless.

### ABOUT FIFTY FARMERS IN M. A. C. CORN GROWING RACE

ABOUT fifty Michigan farmers are in the M. A. C. Farm Crops dept. contest this year to see who can make the most profit, growing corn. These men are keeping all production costs on five acres of corn. This includes plowing, dragging, rolling, planting, cultivating, etc., cost of seed, amount of manure used, and the amount and kind of commercial fertilizer.

They are not keeping any records of the cost of harvesting as some will hog down the corn, some will husk from the hill, others will cut and shock before husking. Neither are the taxes, rent, nor interest made a part of the records.

### FARM BUREAU WILL CONTINUE MUSCLE SHOALS FIGHT

THE withdrawal of the offer by Mr. Ford to lease the power and purchase certain property at Muscle Shoals for the purpose of manufacturing cheap fertilizer in no way changes the attitude of the American Farm Bureau Federation toward the development and dedication of this hydroelectric power for the purposes of agriculture during peace and for the manufacture of munitions at time of war," states E. B. Reid, Acting Washington Repre-

sentative of the Federation, in discussing the action to be taken by the Senate when it convenes December 2. The tender made by Henry Ford passed the House by a large majority and the subject was made the first order of business in the Senate and nothing else can be taken up until it is disposed of.

### MINNESOTA CO-OP WILL FIGHT TO PROTECT CO-OP LAW

THE fighting blood of 208,000 Minnesota cooperators has been stirred by the report that various dealer groups in the Twin Cities are preparing a "last ditch" attempt to obtain the repeal of the state's cooperative marketing law. The six state associations met in joint conference recently to plan their fight to protect the law.

The organizations which were threatened and which have formed an amalgamation for mutual protection, are the Minnesota Potato Growers Exchange with 14,000 members, Poultry and Egg Producers Exchange with 13,000, Twin City Milk Producers Association with 6,200, Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association with 85,000, Minnesota Wool Producers Association with 5,000, and the Central Live Stock Cooperative Commission Co. with 85,000.

### MICHELEX PLANT MARKETING BEANS

FOR the first 25 days of October, the Michelex Elevator and Warehouse Company, co-operative terminal bean elevator and bean picking plant for the Michigan Elevator Exchange shipped out 25 carloads of sacked trade-marked beans to the trade under Michelex, Bunker Hill and St. Clair brands. The last two brands were adopted recently for second and third grade beans.

### EXPECT 1,000 DELEGATES TO CLUB CONGRESS

More than 1,000 farm boys and girls from forty-five states and Canada will be delegates at the Third Annual Boys' and Girls' Congress held in Chicago during the International Livestock Exposition this year.

These boys and girls well represent 700,000 4-H club members and their trip to the National Congress will be given them because they were winners in competition in agricultural and home-making projects as a part of their club work.

### E. W. SHEETS APPOINTED CHIEF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION

E. W. SHEETS has been appointed Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, effective October 16, 1924. This was one of the last official acts of the late Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. Mr. Sheets has been in charge of the animal husbandry work of the department since the resignation of Geo. M. Rommel in 1921, with the exception of fourteen months that L. J. Cole of the University of Wisconsin served as chief.

Mr. Sheets was born and raised on a livestock farm in West Virginia. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture from West Virginia University in 1912 and the degree of Master of Science from the University of Illinois in 1914. He had been elected a fellow at the latter university for the completion of his work for a Ph. D. degree when in 1913 he was called to the department for duty in connection with the act of Congress to stimulate meat production in the United States. In 1919 he was placed in charge of the Office of Beef Cattle Investigations, and became Acting Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division in 1921.

### GRATIOT CO. CO-OP SHIPS \$230,000 IN LIVESTOCK

FANK OBERST, manager of the Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association at Breckenridge, Gratiot county says that he shipped out last year 177 decks of livestock with a gross value of \$230,000. This business was handled exclusively by the Michigan Livestock Exchange.



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



Circulation Manager

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan



SATURDAY  
November 8th  
1924

VOL. XII. NO. 5

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.

## Grange Holds Lively Session at Petoskey

In Resolutions Adopted at 51st Meeting the Capper-Williams Bill, Child Labor Amendment, Tax Exempt Securities are Condemned, Endorsement Given Truth-in-Fabric Bill, Enforcement of Eighteenth Amendment, Gas Tax, Work of M. A. C.

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

CROWNING a year of successful Grange progress, the 51st session of the Michigan State Grange, held at Petoskey last week, may well be regarded as among the most profitable state meetings ever held by this venerable and really remarkably farmers' organization. A program of reports, business, discussions and addresses blended with the warm spirit of Grange fraternalism, made the four-day session pleasant and profitable to the hundreds of delegates and others in attendance.

That the Grange in Michigan is a truly live and going organization was indicated by the report of State Master A. B. Cook of Owosso, who called attention to the fact that 37 Granges have been established or reorganized in Michigan during the past year, and that in this respect, it is the banner state in the Union. Master Cook declared, in discussing state affairs, "We have demonstrated that with the assistance of organizations whose cooperation we can secure, that we can initiate constitutional amendments, for with the assistance of the other farm organizations and the Michigan Federation of Labor, we secured practically twice the requisite number of signatures for placing the income tax amendment before the voters. The moneyed interests of the state have used every means at their command to fight this amendment. \*\*\* Whatever the outcome may be on November 4, the Grange has done a wonderful work in directing public attention to the injustice of our present system. The income tax will require a continuation of our work whether the amendment prevails or not."

### Debate Income Tax Measure

Discussion of the income tax amendment commanded attention at frequent intervals throughout the sessions. Tuesday evening was devoted entirely to a debate between Overseer C. H. Bramble of Lansing, and Frank Sparks, Associate Editor of the Grand Rapids Herald, on this proposition. If this issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER were to be read before election day, considerable space would be devoted to giving in detail the arguments advanced by these two gentlemen, but under the circumstances, the amendment will either be passed or defeated before this article is in the mails.

Suffice it to say that Overseer Bramble in defending the proposed amendment, pointed out the present intolerable taxation conditions in Michigan, calling attention to many of the facts which we have been placing before the readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER from time to time, declared that the income tax was right in principle, that it could not be passed on for if it could be big business would not be opposing it, gave figures to show who would pay such a tax, how much it would raise, explained how it would be enforced and carried out, declared that it would not apply to corporations and that it did not endanger the primary school fund, and assured his hearers that it would really be a substitute tax lessening the burden on real estate.

After Mr. Bramble had spent an hour and a quarter presenting the argument briefly stated above, Mr. Sparks took an exactly equal amount of time in a vigorous attack on the amendment. Mr. Sparks declared that while he was in favor of the principle of an income tax, still he did not like the specific amendment now being offered. He contended that the method by which it

GRANGE STAND ON LEGISLATIVE MATTERS  
AMONG the more important resolutions relating to state affairs adopted by the Grange at Petoskey might be mentioned: Endorsement of a gasoline tax, and condemnation of tax exempt securities; resolution giving rural view-point on reapportionment; no reduction in sugar tariff; endorsement of Meggison bill; opposed to Child Labor Amendment; endorsement of area plan for bovine tuberculosis eradication; several recommendations regarding game laws; endorsement of work of M. A. C.; urge continuation of reasonable building program at M. A. C.

When it came to national issue the Grange declared itself as favoring the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway; national truth-in-fabrics bill; granting of feeding in transit privilege for live stock; strict enforcement of Eighteenth Amendment; the Ketchum bill. The Grange condemned the Capper-Williams bill and the Winslow bill.

was proposed to secure an income tax was improper, that the proposed amendment would increase rather than decrease the tax burden and that the amendment would be unwise, disastrous, unpatriotic and un-American. He declared that by writing the details of rates and exemptions into the constitution there was a serious lack of flexibility. Mr. Sparks attempted to point out that the amendment would affect directly and indirectly many farmers who supposed it would not apply to them. He also attempted to show that the amendment would apply to corporations and that it would endanger the primary school fund.

Discussion following he debate showed that despite the objections which Mr. Sparks had attempted to raise, the assembled Grange delegates were almost unanimous in feeling that the proposed amendment, while perhaps not entirely perfect, would still offer material relief and more equitable taxation conditions than now prevail in Michigan.

### Butterfield Addresses Grangers

It was exceedingly appropriate that the feature speaker of the Grange program should have been Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, the new president of the Michigan Agricultural College, who returns to Michigan after an absence from the state of a quarter of a century. Dr. Butterfield, because of his past associations and attitude toward rural social problems is deeply and cordially interested in the Grange program and progress. In the great address which he delivered Wednes-

day afternoon, Dr. Butterfield told of his early connection with the Michigan State Grange as editor of the Grange Visitor thirty-two years ago. Dr. Butterfield said in part:

"If we are going to preserve the American farmer on a high plane, there are some things which are essential. We must get together on a large general program. We must think of Michigan not as nearly 200,000 farms but as one large farm. All our splendid agricultural agencies and organizations must work together. Cooperation of farmers in their local community project is one of the first essentials for the greatest success. The local group can get together, think together and work together. It is the first requisite.

"The work of our college is another matter which deeply concerns the agricultural progress of our state. This work is three-fold,—teaching students, research and extension. I am deeply concerned regarding some problems which are arising in connection with our county agricultural agent work. The method of extension is not sacred. But you can't afford to let this work lapse. It is far too valuable to lose."

Mr. Butterfield in his address developed the great motto of Horace Plunket, "Better farming, better business and better living."

### Fraternal Feeling Reigns

Probably the high point in Grange fraternal feeling was reached at the big banquet held in the Hotel Cushman Wednesday evening and attended by nearly 500 patrons. The

program consisting of songs, jokes, stunts, addresses and reminiscences was of a somewhat informal nature, but left a deep impression upon all the delegates because of the undertone of sincerity and fraternalism prevailing throughout. A feature of the evening was the presentation of a silver fruit tray to Miss Jennie Buell who retires from forty-one years of active official service for the Michigan State Grange.

The report of State Lecturer Dora H. Stockman, of Lansing, was one of the outstanding messages delivered at the Petoskey convention. After discussing matters of particular interest to the Grange, Mrs. Stockman called attention to the crisis in agriculture and told of the fundamental conflict which is now being waged between agriculture and big business, headed up in the Federal Department of Commerce. She quoted Willis Booth, president of the International Chambers of Commerce, as voicing this spirit in the following words: "In no nation has industry and agriculture prospered side by side very long. Either one or the other must dominate and it is time for agriculture to dominate America."

Mrs. Stockman added "The trend of big business in trying to submerge agriculture is being carried out from many angles. Just now there is a flood of propaganda being sent out to manufacturers, merchants and other business men, saying, 'More taxes on agriculture and less on industry.'" Mrs. Stockman discussed the Federal proposals bearing on this conflict. She condemned the Winslow bill which would place the work of marketing farm products under the Department of Commerce instead of the Department of Agriculture, and also attacked the Capper-Williams bill which, she declared, would build up a big marketing department outside of the Department of Agriculture. Her endorsement was given to the bill introduced by Congressman Ketchum which would strengthen the position of the Secretary of Agriculture in assisting the farmer in marketing his products.

A crisis is at hand she declared, "Fellow farmers, the crisis in agriculture is here. Shall we tamely submit to seeing big business control the marketing of our farm products and reduce our farm people to peasantry or shall we fight not only for our rights but for the rights of the future America? If America is to go forward to a prosperous future, agriculture and industry must go up the road of prosperity together. The crisis is here not only for agriculture but for America."

It is one of the outstanding characteristics of the Grange organization, whether state or national, that annual meetings are deliberate bodies at which there is a very careful consideration of the issues of a legislative character. The State Grange session at Petoskey was no exception to this rule. In fact, it was an outstanding example of this Grange policy. The various committees took themselves seriously and reported out many worth while resolutions. The discussions on the floor were very enlightening and helpful in the formulation of sound and progressive commitments which will tend to demand respect and influence future state and national legislation. Among the more important resolu-

(Continued on page 19.)

### DECLARATION OF PURPOSES ADOPTED BY GRANGE IN 1873

DR. BUTTERFIELD, new president of the M. A. C., in his address before the Grange called the "Declaration of Purposes" adopted by the National Grange in 1873 "the best single document concerning problems of agriculture." The declaration was as follows:

"We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general, acting together for our mutual protection, and advancement, as occasions may require.

"We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts, and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our Declaration of Principles of Action, that 'individual happiness depends upon general prosperity'."



Madrid 21st-8-1924

Dear Sir:

Being imprisoned here by bankruptcy I beseech you to help me to obtain a sum of \$60,000 dollars I have in America being necessary to come here to raise the seizure of my baggage paying to the Registrar of the Court the expenses of my trial and recover my portmanteau containing a secret pocket where I have hidden two checks payable to bearer for that sum.

As a reward I will give up to you the third part viz: \$20,000 dollars.

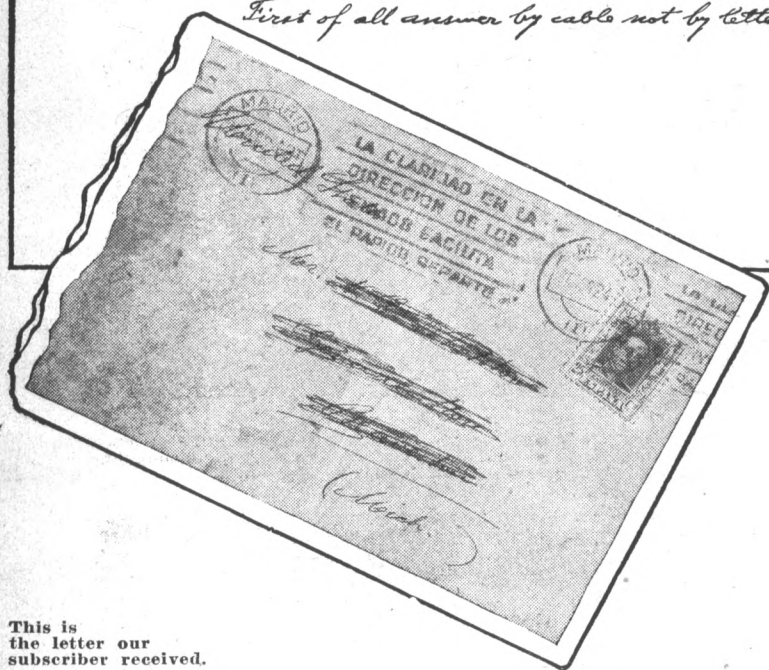
I cannot receive your answer in the prison but you can send a cablegram to a person of my confidence who will deliver it to me, addressed as follows:

Romate  
Lista telegrafos Guernica Vizcaya  
Details - Whetstone

Awaiting your answer to instruct you all my secret, now I sign only

R. de S.

First of all answer by cable not by letter



This is the letter our subscriber received.

## Spanish Prisoner Fraud

Crooks Try to Work World's Oldest Swindle on Business Farmer Reader

FOR over three hundred years the Spanish prisoner has been in jail, in spite of the fact that many people during that time have helped to get him out. He has plenty of money—\$360,000—and a big heart, and all he needs is help, just some one to provide the necessary bail to get him out of jail and he will give them \$120,000—at least that is what he says in his letter.

One of our readers in Gladwin county received a letter early in September, telling him about this trouble and thinking there was "a nigger in the woodpile" he sent it to The Business Farmer's Service Bureau asking for advice. It is a swindle pure and simple, and is perhaps the oldest that is known. But let us read this letter:

"Madrid 21st-8-1924. Dear Sir: Being imprisoned here by bankruptcy I beseech you to help me to obtain the sum of 360,000 dollars I have in America, being necessary to come here to raise the seizure of my baggage paying to the Registrar of the Court the expenses of my trial and recover my portmanteau containing a secret pocket where I have hidden two checks payable to bearer for that sum.

"As reward I will give up to you the third part, viz: 120,000 dollars.

"I can not receive your answer in the prison but you can send a cablegram to a person of my confidence who will deliver it to me addressed as follows: Romate, Lista telegrafos Guernica Vizcaya, Details Whetstone.

"Awaiting your answer to instruct you all my secret now I sign only, R. de S.

"First of all answer by cable, not by letter."

Doesn't that sound interesting? The receiver of such a letter many times gives it some thought because it is addressed to him and the entire letter appears to have been written with pen and ink. However, a careful study of the letter will reveal

that very little of it is written by hand, the main part of it being printed, so apparently the people invited to participate in the \$360,000 number many.

If our reader had swallowed the bait and replied to this letter he no doubt would have received a request to forward three or four hundred dollars—maybe more and maybe less. If he forwarded the money he would spend the rest of his days on this earth wondering what had become of the Spanish prisoner and his money. Or a reply to the first letter might have brought the information that the poor prisoner had died, but he left a beautiful daughter who would be so glad to rescue the property and fly to the savior's arms. We can see a beautiful Spanish maiden flying into the arms of a brawny farmer while his wife stands one side and applauds—yes, we can not. Farm wives, prepare not to do battle should husband receive a "Spanish prisoner" letter and answer it, because the maiden, once she received the money, would fly in the opposite direction from her benefactor.

This swindle has been worked in every country in the world, in every state in the Union, and perhaps nearly every town or community in this country. Out in Iowa the farmers had an opportunity to help the prisoner and Wallace's Farmer told its readers:

"This is the oldest of confidence games. History records that it was originated shortly after the Great Armada of Phillip of Spain was smashed by Drake and Hawkins off the northern Europe coast in 1588. Immediately afterwards Englishmen began receiving such letters from supposed victims who had need of help to get a share of their fortunes. Many Englishmen bit and some went to Spain but never received any money.

"The second outbreak of 'Spanish prisoner' letters, and the first to hit America, came shortly after the Spanish-American war in 1898. Soldiers who had been in Cuba began to receive letters in beautiful scribe pleading with them to help a Spaniard who was in prison. Methods of

(Continued on Page 19)

## It Takes All Kinds of People to Make a Trip Across the Ocean

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

This is the third article of the series by Mr. Flood on his travels in Europe, and, like the first two, it's a "humdinger". Almost as good as taking the trip yourself, and much cheaper.

AND the morning and the evening were the second day. I had been at sea, on the great S. S. Leviathan, from New York to Southampton, England, a whole day by the calendar but, on account of the daily change of time, only 23 hours by my watch.

"It is time for dinner, sir", said my cabin valet in his respectful tones as he entered my stateroom to touch up my black pumps and to

lay out my tuxedo and hard-boiled shirt. If I did not dress to grace properly the first class dining room on the finest ship that sails the seas, it would not be the fault of my perfect cabin steward. "It is half-past six, and dinner will be served from seven, sir."

"Why, I have only five-thirty", I demurred, and I was sure of it because by watch was guaranteed for a year and I'd had it only a few months. Besides, if it wasn't a reliable watch I was out two dollars.

But just then the ship's gong sounded five bells, which means six-thirty, and the case was won for the

cabin steward without forcing him to disagree with me.

Sailing east one meets the sun earlier each morning and must set his watch ahead according to the distance traveled during the day. Everyone sits up until midnight when the day's run is posted and the ship's clock is corrected so that passengers may set their watches before going to bed.

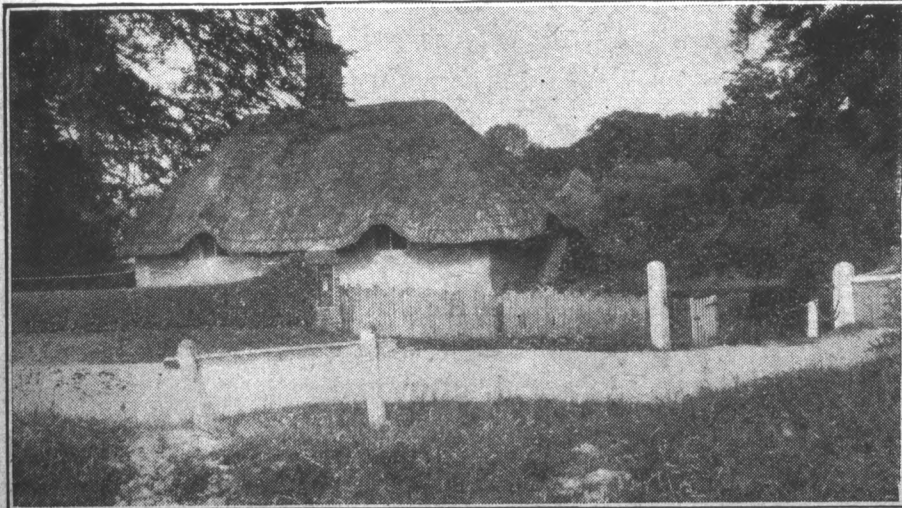
### A 23 Hour Day

On a fast ship, as the Leviathan, one loses an hour a day sometimes. That is, it is midnight by his watch, his appetite, and the time since dinner,—by all ways of sensing the

passage of time it is midnight. And then, of a sudden, it is one o'clock! Without getting the benefit of another hour of life, without living a moment longer, or knowing where the time goes, all at once it is an hour later.

One gets only a 23 hour day on a fast ship sailing east. That has its advantages for one gets his full round of meals every 23 hours—but then he has to get up in the morning once every 23 hours. Of course I reasoned, that extra hour is stored up, in the geography book or someplace, and one gets it back when he returns and sails west again. He has simply loaned it until he sails

(Continued on Page 20)



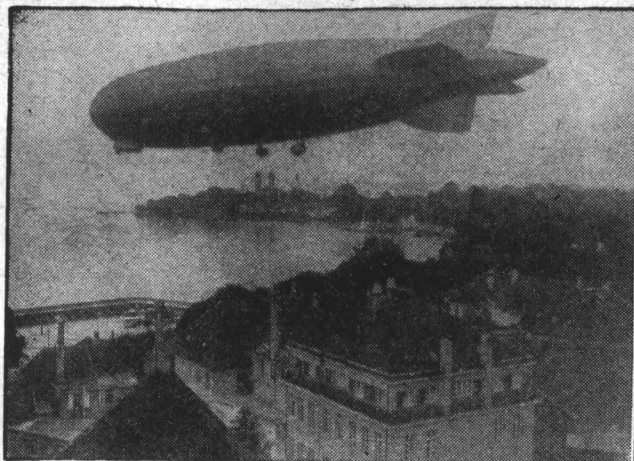
A view of rural England, showing one of the picturesque little thatched roof cottages.



The author gets his shoes shined in Piccadilly, London.



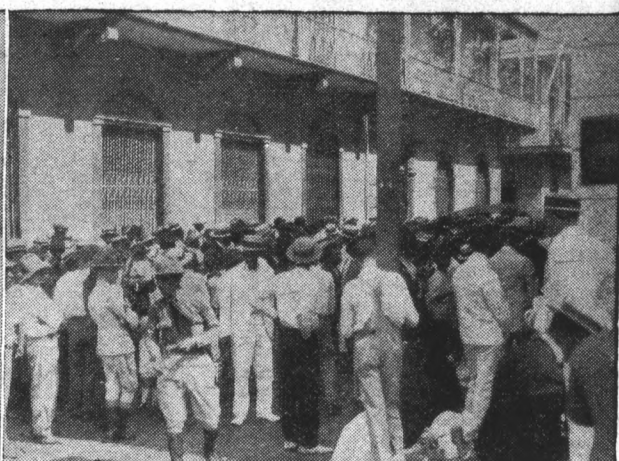
# PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



**NEXT STOP, AMERICA.**—The ZR-3, new American dirigible, is the world's largest lighter than air flying machine and was made for the United States by Germany. The photo shows her leaving Freidereichshafen, Germany, for America.



**SERVED LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG.**—Samuel Bricker, Washington, D. C., was one of the private bodyguard of Lincoln when he delivered his Gettysburg address.



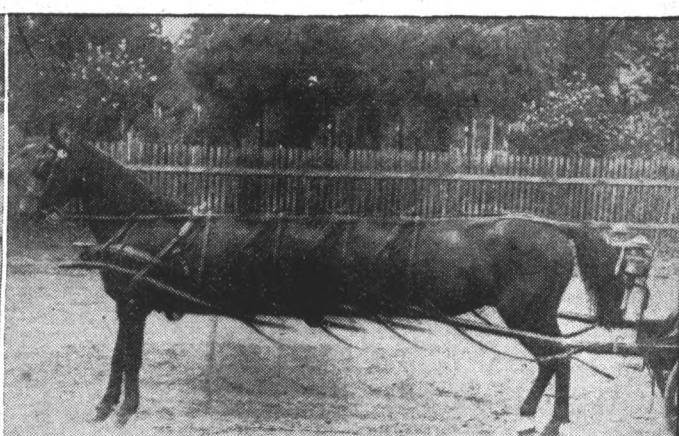
**SUNDAY IN PANAMA CITY.**—On Sunday, a native of Panama City, Panama, does two things. He goes to church and then to the National Lottery Bureau to see if he is the lucky one in the week's lottery. A chance on \$10,000 costs him 50c.



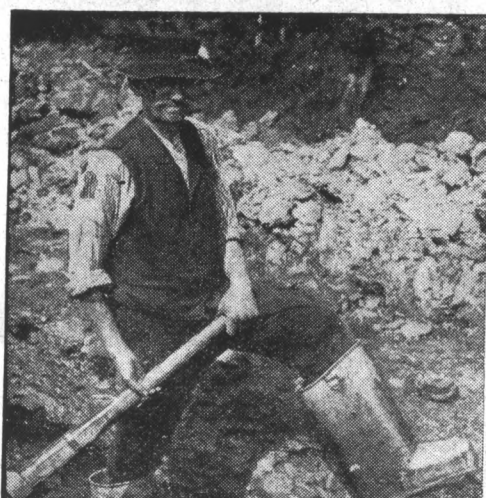
**TAXI RIGHT HERE!**—How would you like to take a nice ride with this outfit? A sign displayed on the side of this "rickshaw" reads "For Europeans only". This is a common sight on the streets of Durban, Africa.



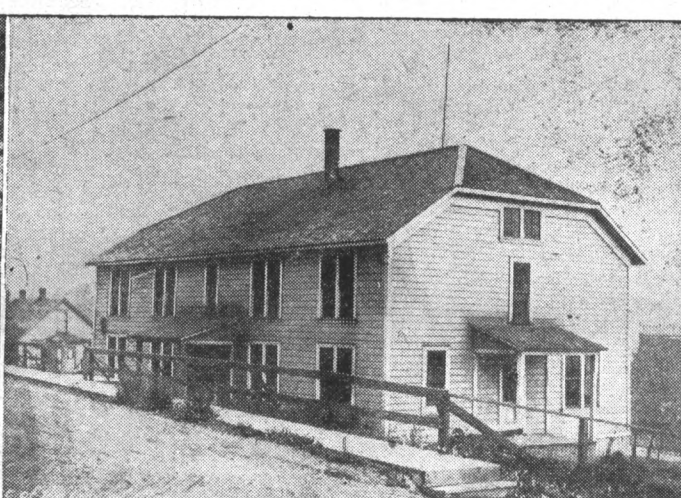
**FUTURE COOK FOR MAHARAJAH.**—F. S. Kale, India, college graduate, is studying cooking.



**"WHAT A FUNNY LOOKING HORSE!"**—That is what everyone says that looks at this picture. But the horse is normal, it is the fault of the camera. It looks like a sausage on legs with a head on one end and a tail on the other.



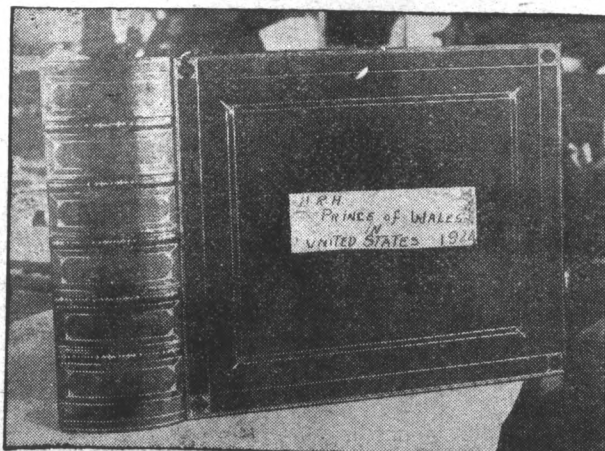
**GATHERING COAL WITH IRON BOOTS.**—This picture was taken in Germany where they are mining coal as part payment of war debts. The boots are made of galvanized iron owing to the scarcity of rubber.



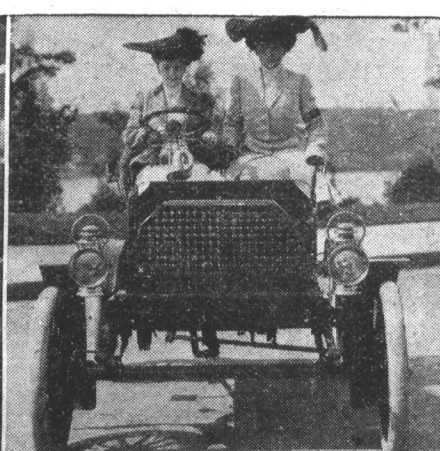
**THIS IS THE CAPITOL OF ALASKA.**—Here is the capitol of Alaska, Juneau, where the Governor sits in state to direct the work of Uncle Sam's northern territory. Some difference between this and the capitol of Michigan, or the capitols of the states, isn't there.



**POLISH ARISTOCRAT BECOMES SCREEN STAR.**—Marie Cartorisky, a member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in Poland, has joined the ranks of Europe's screen stars.



**SCRAP BOOK OF WALES' VISIT WEIGHS 325 POUNDS.**—This scrap book contains 61,210 clippings relative to the Prince of Wales' second visit to the U. S. and is to be sent to him so that he can refresh his memory now and then.



**DON'T EXCEED THE SPEED LIMIT.**—This picture, taken twenty years ago, shows two young ladies about to go for a ride. We wonder how fast they went.



**HELLO, EVERYBODY.**—Here is a new arrival to this world. A new born ostrich on the Cawston Ostrich Farm, Pasadena, Calif., which is conceded to be the biggest in the country. Miss Mildred Dean of Los Angeles, is the young lady in the picture.



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cleared—near school—\$10.00 per acre—on alfalfa, sweet clover or vetch seed payment plan. Settlers with large families preferred. JOHN Q. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Michigan.

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(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.)

### LAW ON EXEMPTING LAND FROM TAXES

Would like to know if a man buying unimproved land on a contract is entitled to tax exempt, providing he has no other land? If so how much is he entitled to and how long a time is he exempted from taxes and would he have to write in to the State Department at Lansing?—J. L. C., Vanderbilt, Michigan.

**WILL** call your attention to Sections 4192 and 4193 of the Compiled Laws of 1915, which provide that any cut-over or wild lands actually purchased by a person for the purpose of making a home, shall be exempt from taxation for a period of five years thereafter, provided the purchaser actually resides upon and improves at least two acres of such land each year in such a manner as to render the land subject to cultivation. The person claiming exemption under the statute must make application to the supervisor for such exemption at the time the assessment is made.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

### BROADCAST OR DRILL?

Which is better, to sow seedings by broadcasting them, that is, when planting with grains, or to drill them in with the grain? This is a question that was asked in an agriculture class.—Mrs. R. C., Milford, Mich.

**FOR** best results alfalfa, clovers, and sweet clover should be seeded at a depth of from one-half to three-fourths of an inch. Oats, barley, and wheat are usually sown at a depth of from one to two inches. When alfalfa and the clovers are seeded with oats and barley, and the alfalfa or clover seed passes down the grain tubes with the oat or barley seed, the alfalfa seed is covered too deeply. Too deep seeding is responsible for a good many failures.

When the seeder attachment of the grain drill is in front of the grain box, it is usually advisable to allow the tubes to drop the seed just in front of or onto the disks. In this way the alfalfa seed will be covered about one-half the depth that the oats or barley is covered. If the seed bed is quite loose, it is sometimes advisable to allow the tubes from the grass seeder to drop the seed just back of the disks, and to cover the seed with a chain fastened back of the drill, or follow the drill with a spike tooth drag, set very shallow.—C. R. Megee, Associate Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

### COMMISSIONER DOES NOT FIX ROAD

I live one half mile off the main road and the highway commissioner has not done any work on our road for two years and it is not fit to travel. There is money raised every year for the side roads, but they will not work on my road. When I speak to the commissioner about it he says he will be down next week, but he never comes. If I would go and fix the road myself could I collect money for same? The commissioner said he was not allowed to pay people for working on their road without being hired to do so. Is that right? Can I do anything about it? The road is not fit to haul a load on. The threshing machine can not even get down it, it is so bad. Please let me know at once what I can do about it.—W. M. C., Kewadin, Mich.

**YOU** would have no right to work on the road without the knowledge and consent of the Highway Commissioner or overseer of that district and could not get pay for any such work unless engaged to do so. You might also get yourself in trouble in attempting to work on the road without such authority.

Section 11 Chapter 2 Act 283 Public Acts of 1909, as amended, provides that the Highway Commissioner shall keep all roads in his township in reasonably safe and fit condition for travel. Section 2

chapter 10 and section 34 chapter 25 of same act, provides that a commissioner or overseer may be prosecuted by information or indictment for any deficiency in the highways occasioned or continued by his fault or neglect, and upon conviction thereof, may be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars. You must make your appeal to the Commissioner and township board.—R. D. O'Keefe, Michigan State Highway Department.

### BLUING GUN BARREL

Will you please tell me how to blue a gun barrel? Thank you.—W. G., Edwardsburg, Mich.

**THE** parts you intend to blue should be carefully cleaned and polished, using a very fine emery cloth for polishing, and finishing with crocus cloth. Great care should be taken to see that no finger marks are left on the steel. The barrel bore and magazine bore should then be plugged with cork so that the acid cannot get inside and injure the parts. Next dip the parts to be blued into nitric acid, taking care to keep the acid off hands and clothing. Leave in the acid until the proper blue color appears, then remove, rinse with clear water and oil to prevent rusting. Do not expect a first class job the first time you do this as it is really quite difficult to produce a good finish.—Managing Editor.

### BRING ACTION OF REPLEVIN

In a case of this kind what can a person do? I was away for awhile working and was called home by the illness of my brother and left my clothes where I was boarding and when I sent for them they would not send them until I paid three dollars a week storage. I came home May 24th. Must I pay and how much? Can they hold them if I don't? I have taken the paper for five years now and I would not go without it.—M. H., East Jordan, Mich.

**I** WOULD advise you to bring an action of replevin for the clothes. While they are legally entitled to compensation for storage, the amount would be too small to mention.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### WHITE WOOD TREES

Would like information on raising the seedling of the forest tree commonly called the White Wood. I have lots of seed of these trees but don't know when to plant them or where or how and also what kind of soil is best. Thanking you for all information you can give, I am.—H. H., Vermontville, Mich.

**NO** particular difficulty is encountered in growing these trees. A light, well drained sandy soil should be used for a seed bed. The seed should be buried about one-quarter of an inch and kept well watered during the first year. At the end of the first or second growing season these seedlings should then be planted in the field in their permanent locations. White wood does best on a moist rich loam. It will not do well on dry sandy soil. The viability of white wood seed is very low. By planting the seed in

the fall perhaps ten or twenty per cent may germinate and produce trees. A bulletin published by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled, "Growing and Planting Hardwood Seedlings on the Farm", No. 1123 covers this subject generally.—P. A. Herbert, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Forestry, M. A. C.

### MARRIED TO FIRST COUSIN

Will you kindly give me personal information on the following question. I have been married 14 years to my first cousin. He has no children, but several brothers and sisters and has considerable property. Can I hold a part of his estate as a wife's share, or will it all go to his brothers and sisters in case there is no will?—Mrs. H. S., Elm Hall Mich.

**THE** marriage, being void on account of consanguinity, I am of the opinion no civil rights could arise out of it, and that the wife would not be entitled to any of her husband's property upon his death.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### TAKE POSSESSION AFTER 30 DAYS

I have a legal question I would like to have answered. I sold a house and lot in the city of Lansing on a contract to a Mr. R., he agreeing to pay the taxes. After four years I find the property for sale for taxes. I paid the taxes and summoned him before the Commissioner, obtained a judgment, and he was given thirty days to settle. Question, if he fails to settle in thirty days what should be my next move? Mr. R. has an equity of \$5,000 in this property; I have an equity of \$4,000.—C. W., Portland, Mich.

**YOUR** next step would be to enter and take possession of the place, as all the vendee's rights in it would terminate upon the expiration of the thirty days. After having elected to declare the contract forfeited and foreclosure, you would not be able to recover from the vendee the amount you paid for taxes, as the contract is no longer binding on either party after forfeiture.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### CAN MAKE CANDY WITHOUT LICENSE

Does a person have to have a license in order to manufacture and sell home made candy? If so where would I apply for such a license?—V. E. N., Iron River, Mich.

**WE** know of no statute which requires a person to secure a state license in order to manufacture and sell home made candy.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

### LIABLE FOR TRESPASS

I am interested in trapping and hunting and would like to know if I could hunt and trap on other grounds? Mainly if I could trap on flowing streams?—W. L., Brant, Mich.

**A** PERSON who enters upon the premises of another to trap even on a navigable stream, would be liable for trespassing even though he traps in the stream or attaches his traps to the banks or bed of the stream.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

### HAVE YOU SOME GOOD KODAK PRINTS?

**WE** want pictures taken on the farms of our readers, some to use on the front cover of The Business Farmer and others for inside to brighten up the pages and we are willing to pay you for some of those kodak prints you have. We want some that were taken in the fields at various times during the year and others snapped around the house, barn or yard. Look through your kodak album and see if you have some good prints that would be interesting, or amusing, to the readers. We want all kinds of farm pictures so select from 4 to a dozen of your best and send them to us. Be sure that the pictures are very clear and send prints, not the negatives. If we find we can use one of them on the front cover of The Business Farmer we will pay you \$5 for it, and if we cannot use it for that purpose but decide to use it elsewhere in the magazine we will give you a year's subscription. When sending the pictures write us something about each one and give your complete name and address so that we can tell all of the readers about the picture.





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## What the Neighbors Say

### WHY NOT PUNISH THE MAN

TO the Editor:—On the walls of many of the schoolrooms of Detroit is a motto, bearing the following plain, true words: "It pays, always, to DO RIGHT and it NEVER Pays to do wrong."

These words may be considered, with profit, in connection with the efforts being made to clean Detroit of vice.

These efforts are most worthy, provided the motive is right and the method wise, but the driving of these unfortunate women from Detroit to continue their evil ways in other cities, cannot be right, and this is true of all cities, attempting similar methods.

Reclaiming, through the rebuilding of wrecked womanhood, is the plain duty of Michigan's metropolis, where the hundreds of church spires point Heavenward and in whose streets thousands of professed Christians walk.

If we consider the ancestry, the environment and the temptations which these outcasts of society have to contend with, ought they to be considered irreclaimable?

Let it not be forgotten that if there were no male prostitutes there would be no female prostitutes and that the former class is the most numerous and most to be condemned; yet they walk the streets of the city in, granted, comparative respectability.

Do you say that these women cannot be reclaimed and brought into the path of virtues? God created them pure, but man has caused them to sin and man should help to restore to them their lost purity.

The lesson taught by the Savior, when the sinful woman was brought to Him for condemnation, and to be stoned to death according to the Jewish law, is a lesson for us in this twentieth century, as we remember His words, "Let him that is without sin, cast the first stone." And those men went out self-condemned.

Knowing all of the temptations and conditions which the woman had met, Christ uttered these words, "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more."

It may be that in the Judgement Day these sinful women will be far less condemned than will be the men who caused them to sin.

In behalf of weak, sinful humanity and in the light of this twentieth century, in this nation called "Christian" these women of the "red light" district should not be driven to other cities, or to other portions of the same city, but instead they should be kindly, helpfully led into "The Jesus Road," and all who helped to save them—these souls which God created—will be glad in the Day of Final Accounts.—J. T. Daniels, Clinton County.

### "THE NOBLE COW AND HER MISUSED CALF"

(1) "In this country are twenty-four million dairy cows, an increase of seventeen millions in the last fifty years. The cows produce in money two billion dollars a year. The important fact is that the amount could be doubled if all men fed and treated their cows as some unusually intelligent do.

"The best cow gives four times as much milk as the average cow. There is no reason why the average cow shouldn't give twice what she gives now.

(2) "There is also no excuse for the slaughtering of millions of calves every year in their babyhood. Veal is undesirable food, NOT easily digested, lacking in strength.

(3) "Of course it would, be Socialism, even bordering on anarchy, in the minds of some citizens, but why shouldn't an effort be made to raise some of the wasted calves on pasture lands belonging to the Government?

(4) "Elimination of Texas tick, soon to be accomplished in Florida, and the development of all-year-around pastures there, would provide homes for millions of calves.

(5) "Some plan ought to be devised to save at least the calves of the big dairies. The poor little creatures are knocked on the head the moment they are born, taken from their mothers, that never see

them, and thrown out on the refuse pile, as the law prevents their going to the butcher shop.

(6) "Cheap artificial food could be found for them, to bring them to the grass-eating stage. That would solve one food problem."

DEAR Editor:—The above is taken from the editorial page of The Detroit Times, a great metropolitan daily.

In commenting on article 1 as to doubling the supply of milk by better feeding of cows will question the wisdom of such a policy for the average American stock farmer as his objective may be dual purpose; making dairy product, making beef and perhaps turning waste roughage into a more convenient form of fertilizer to enrich the land. This policy is no more of a waste than the making of more pasture land than is needed should the public attempt it, and to double the supply of dairy product without doubling the demand would ruin the industry completely as the dairy business is now on the very edge of bankruptcy, owing to high labor cost in the United States.

As to article 2, there being "no excuse" for slaughtering many calves for veal. The reason for this is knowing that the consumers of the cities will pay more for veal than they pay for beef, hence the folly of the farmer letting a beast worth 12 cents, grow into a stocker with but 6 cents per pound.

About article 3 and socialism no comment is made, but to call the attention to the fact that the forest service of the department of agriculture and irrigation are now doing all they can with the funds given by congress to make waste places productive of something useful to man including the leasing of pasture land to those who own calves.

Article 4 of Texas tick elimina-

## Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

### THE REASON

WELL folks here we come again an' this time I've got a little somethin' to say 'bout sev'ral things an' one in partic'lar. You know if a feller or she, happens to live longer'n he or it ort to, most always gen'rally they give some sort of reason for it an' try an' excuse themselves in that way. Now there ain't no sort of reason why anybody should live so long but some of 'em do an' that brings me to the point! Why have I lived so long as I have? Well now, I might answer that by sayin' jest 'cause I ain't died—yet, that is, as the feller sez, not entirely.

Now you know there's all kinds of excuses offered. I remember an ol' lady, sed she had reached the age of 98 an' give as an excuse that she had always smoked tobacco. Well anybody that can smoke tobacco 98 years shouldn't ort to be afraid of anything that could come in another world an' ort to be willin' to give room for some one who was jest beginnin' to smoke.

Then there was an ol' man—102 he wuz—he give as an excuse that he had never touched licker nor tobacco—had lived a temperate life, had used common sense or somethin' like that an' had remained single. Mebbe he had a good excuse as far's it went, but up popped 'nother feller same age, sed he'd made it a practice to take 3 or 4 drinks of licker every day, had smoked an' chewed tobacco all his life—well he died right after the Volstead law wuz passed so I'll say no more 'bout him.

Well folks so it goes. One woman of ripe age sez she lived long 'cause she never went to dances nor stayed up late nights—mebbe she didn't live much even if she lived long. But then another ol' girl jumps in an' laid all the fault of her long life to the fact that she danced, went out with young men nights an' sez that now, at 95, she feels that a dance would benefit her a heap. 'Course she kinda hesitates when you speak 'bout goin' out at night, sez she thinks a little sleep is good for the eyes an' similar but

tion, and the year around pasture is worthy of notice and, we trust, very conservative action on the part of experienced stock men for 'tis well known that climate has a great deal to do with producing beef and not much depending on temperature as experience has shown on the semi-arid high altitudes of the west where some of our best dressing averages are obtained, also some of the best hides.

Article 5, on the saving of the calves of the big dairies presents some problem to the dairyman. First he don't need the calves and he has not been able yet to find anyone who does, and again experience has taught him that the cows do better freshened in regular intervals, the time being for the manager to determine, so what is to be done, but to lay on the compost heap something that cannot otherwise be disposed of.

As to the cheap artificial food spoken of in article 6, a rare opportunity exists for inventive genius to furnish a profitable substitute for a nurse cow or an animal loving housewife coming regularly and punctually with a pail of good skim-milk and a dish of oats probably never again to be seen on a dairy farm in the United States. Bring on your substitute that will show a profit at market time and your success is assured!

While I am writing this I imagine a telepathic communication with Aunt Jemima who lives far south of town 1 range 1. She is busy casting meat scraps into lye making soft soap for winter use to beat the kall trust of "Ne Yok" (next week she may be found making apple butter to beat the can trust) and having read the editorial her mind waves radiate to every old fashioned farmer in the land thus:

"Will you-all please keep youa skunk-cabbage bokase to home as none of owa folk hafn trubled wid da complaint dat skunk-cabbage is genally used to cuah."—Ernest Richardson, Huron County, Mich.

she's a gay ol' gal jest the same an' I see her every day. There wuz no automobiles when she wuz young—when she went out with young fellers they went afoot or horse back an' she sez mebbe that built a good strong constitution for her. Mebbe it did, any way, that sort of thing ain't buildin' many constitutions for our girls today is it? Now folks you see just what I'm gittin' at. If we've got to live so long—course you know if we live a great long time, longer'n we ort to we're bound to grow old—in time. An' that's jest what I'm gettin' at. Why do we do it an' for what? Now you wouldn't hardly believe it mebbe, but I, why friends I've lived to be less'n 90 years old an' I'm beginnin' to think I ort to give some excuse for it an' that's jest what I started out to do when I commenced this letter. Now I want to be honest an' fair, I don't want to try to fool nobody, so I'm jest tellin' you sort o' confidential—don't tell anybody—friends, I ain't got any excuse for it.

I might of left this vale of tears, or whatever it is, years ago jest the same as lots of others did when it came their time to go. But I kept hangin' on. One thing I've noticed, an' mebbe that'll help solve the problem, no matter how cold the winters have been nor how long, I've lived through them jest as I have the summers. Then again I noticed this, no matter how hot the weather, I've stayed right through the summers too. Now if I had quit in either case mebbe I wouldn't be here now—course we can't always tell—but jest thinkin' of it sort of casually, as the feller sed, I think mebbe I wouldn't. An' so folks you see jest how it seems to be, it ain't so much how long we live as what we live for. I ain't got much of an excuse myself—mebbe the fact that I still love little children, babies, that I honor mothers of babies, that I respect my fellow men, an' that I am still livin' may be some excuse—it may not be much but friends its 'bout all I got 'ceptin' this, when the Lord sees fit he'll blot me out an' I'll quit—till then I am Cordially yours—UNCLE RUBE.



# FRUIT AND ORCHARD

## PLANTING FRUIT ON SUBURBAN LOT

We have a suburban lot 50x130 which we would like to partly plant to fruit trees. Could you advise me thru your columns the best varieties and when to plant them?—C. H., Royal Oak, Mich.

IT is impossible to give a standardized list of fruits and varieties of fruits for a single orchard because so much will depend on the location, the soil and the individual preferences. In a general way, however, I may state that the fruit plants likely to suffer least from the neglect that is usually given them are probably sour cherry and plum. One tree of Montmorency would be preferable; if a second tree should be added, Early Richmond would be the best selection. This ripens earlier than Montmorency. The two would give a succession. For plums, it seems probably that Monarch and Shropshire Damson would please the average taste and provide something for canning. Among pears, Bartlett and Sheldon would probably be satisfactory.

For backyard cultivation I am inclined to think that grapes are one of the best and most satisfactory fruits. There should be room in this back yard for perhaps six vines. Moore's Early might be planted for one; Concord should comprise perhaps two or three of these and the remainder might be distributed between Delaware and Niagara. Raspberries are usually rather satisfactory for back-yard planting. Of these, probably Cuthbert for the red and Plum Farmer for the Black would be as satisfactory as anything. Among currents Prince Albert, Perfection and Fay are probably as good as any. You will understand, of course, that making up a list of this kind is something like making up a menu for a family. I have indicated things which can be relied on to grow under ordinarily favorable conditions. The individual's preference must determine between those varieties and fruits. There will not be room for all of them on that portion of your lot which will probably be given to fruit. These trees should not stand closer than 20 feet apart and should not be planted closer than 10 feet from any boundary line. Grapes and the small fruits should be placed to the south of the fruit trees. If the rows run north and south, so much the better.—F. C. Bradford, Assoc. Prof. of Horticulture, Mich. Agricultural College.

## HORTICULTURAL SHOW AT ST. JOHNS, NOV. 12

THE plans for the Horticultural show to be held in St. Johns on November 12 and 13 are taking definite form and indications point to one of the largest collections of fruit seen in Clinton county in many years.

These varieties listed for prizes are as follows: Fameuse, Grimes, Greening (Rhode Island), King, Jonathon, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Steel Red (Canada Red), Wealthy, Wagener, N. W. Greening, Winter Banana, Talpochochen, Starks, Delicious, Hubbardston.

## ADVISE DELAYING STRAWBERRY MULCH

HEAVY mulching of strawberries in the fall is not a good practice. The correct method is to wait until the ground freezes and then apply the mulch. Fruit specialists at the New York State College say that the idea is to get the frost into the ground and keep it there, thus preventing the buckling out of plants. It is a good idea to put on a light mulch in the fall to prevent any fall buckling, but the heavy mulch should be delayed until the surface of the soil is thoroughly frozen.

The winter mulching of strawberries is a subject that many growers do not fully understand. It is a common belief that the purpose of the mulching is to prevent the plants from being killed by low winter temperatures. This belief is largely false, according to A. L.

Ford of the extension department, since strawberry plants are not seriously injured by low temperatures. Strawberry plants are very shallow rooted and are often buckled out of the ground during periods of alternate freezing and thawing and during the late winter and early spring. The purpose of the mulching is to prevent this buckling out of plants. Because of this, the time that the mulch is applied is a very important matter.

## USE SPLIT HEADS FOR SAUERKRAUT

SPLIT heads of cabbage will make the good old-fashioned sauerkraut that is getting so much new-fashioned publicity these days. Broken heads of cabbage won't keep well in storage, but as sauerkraut they will add vitamins and flavor to many a meal. A good stone crock, a pound of salt, and a wooden mallet, and the inclination will make sauerkraut. Shred the cabbage finely. A vegetable slicer would be a handy purchase for this. Place a layer of the cabbage in the crock and tamp it down well around the edges. Salt well, using about a pound to a 40-gallon crock of kraut

and pounding the cabbage until it begins to look juicy. Keep adding cabbage and salt and pounding until the jar is full. Cover with well washed cabbage leaves and a close fitting earthen or wooden cover well weighted down, and tie a cheesecloth over the top to keep the dirt out. Let the kraut stand in a fairly warm place (about 55 degrees Fahrenheit is right) for four to six weeks, when bubbles should stop rising to the top, and the kraut should be cured, though a warmer place will cure it sooner.

Cured sauerkraut may be canned simply by packing it in jars without water. Cover as for canning and cook in a water bath for an hour—or for thirty minutes under pressure.

## CHOICE OF TRACTOR DEPENDS ON NEEDS

BEFORE buying a tractor most farmers want to know what kind will meet the need of their farms. Because of frequent requests from farmers for help in this matter the engineering staff at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, has drawn up a group of suggestions which may be used as a guide to prospective buyers.

1. Choose from the ranks of those which have been tried by years of use, from the old manufac-

turer who has a local representative with a stock of repair parts near at hand.

2. A reasonable amount of service should go with a machine of this type. See if your agent is in the habit of following up his sales to see that he has satisfied customers.

3. A belt pulley controlled by a friction clutch is usually desired. Study the size and location of this pulley.

4. A mechanical governor is very desirable for belt work.

5. At the present price of gasoline it is economical to have a tractor that will operate successfully on kerosene at any load.

6. An air cleanser is essential to long life of the engine if used in dusty fields.

7. A magneto with an impulse starter provides as nearly as possible sure ignition and ease and safety in cranking.

8. It is very important to see that the tractor hitch and implement hitch are suited to each other in height and lateral adjustment.

9. Most working parts should be inclosed and run in oil.

10. A tractor pulling a two-bottom plow would suit most New Jersey farms on which a tractor can be profitably used. Some might need a three-bottom outfit. Only a few would require a larger one.

# 12 Full Months to Pay —and You Don't Have to Pay Much

You can buy a McCormick-Deering BALL-BEARING Primrose Cream Separator from the local McCormick-Deering dealer at an ATTRACTIVE price. He will deliver the World's Easiest-Running Cream Separator to you, set it up and adjust it, and give you 12 FULL MONTHS TO PAY for it. You may use the machine, put it to any test you care to, and compare it with any cream separator you ever saw or owned. We know you will like it.

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Ask your local dealer to demonstrate this easy-running, close-skimming, long-lived BALL-BEARING machine to you. Even if ready cash is not plentiful, you need not hesitate. Pick out your McCormick-Deering Primrose (there are five sizes), then ask the dealer for his liberal terms—you have 12 Full Months to Pay!

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(Continued from October 25th issue.)

"I WOULD rather you did not come with me, little daughter. I do not know at all what has happened—I will let you know as soon as I find out." The finality in his tone stopped her from argument. As the house door and then the door of the limousine closed after him, she went back toward the window, slowly taking off the wrap. She saw the motor shoot swiftly out upon the drive, turn northward in the way that it had come, and then turn again, and disappear. She could only stand and watch for it to come back and listen for the 'phone; for the moment she found it difficult to think. Something had happened to Uncle Benny, something terrible, dreadful for those who loved him; that was plain, though only the fact and not its nature was known to her or to her father; and that something was connected—intimately connected, her father had said—with a name which no one who knew Uncle Benny, ever had heard before, with the name of Alan Conrad of Blue Rapids, Kansas. Who was this Alan Conrad, and what could his connection be with Uncle Benny so to precipitate disaster upon him?

## CHAPTER II.

## Who is Alan Conrad?

The recipient of the letter which Benjamin Corvet had written and later so excitedly attempted to recover, was asking himself a question which was almost the same as the question which Constance Sherrill had asked. He was, the second morning later, waiting for the first of the two daily eastbound trains which stopped at the little Kansas town of Blue Rapids which he called home. As long as he could look back into his life, the question, who is this person they call Alan Conrad, and what am I to the man who writes from Chicago, had been the paramount enigma of existence for him. Since he was now twenty-three, as nearly as he had been able to approximate it, and as distinct recollection of isolated, extraordinary events went back to the time when he was five, it was quite eighteen years since he had first noticed the question put to the people who had him in charge: "So this is little Alan Conrad. Who is he?"

Undoubtedly the question had been asked in his presence before; certainly it was asked many times afterwards; but it was since that day when, on his noticing the absence of a birthday of his own, they had told him he was five, that he connected the evasion of the answer with the difference between himself and the other children he saw, and particularly between himself and the boy and girl in the same house with him. When visitors came from somewhere far off, no one of them ever looked surprised at seeing the other children or asked about them. Always, when some one came, it was, "So this is little Jim!" and "This is Betty; she's more of a Welton every day!" Then, each time with that change in the voice and in the look of the eyes and in the feel of the arms about him—for though Alan could not feel how the arms hugged Jim and Betty, he knew that for him it was quite different—"So this is Alan Conrad," or, "So this is the child!" or "This, I suppose, is the boy I've heard about!"

However, there was a quite definite, if puzzling, advantage at times in being Alan Conrad. Following the arrival of certain letters, which were distinguished from most others arriving at the house by having no ink writing on the envelopes but just a sort of purple or black ink by having no ink writing on the envelope printing like newspapers, Alan invariably received a dollar to spend just as he liked. To be sure, unless "papa" took him to town, there was nothing for him to spend it upon; so, likely enough, it went into the square iron bank, of which the key was lost; but quite often he did spend it according to the plans agreed upon among all his friends and, in memory of these occasions and in anticipation of the next, "Alan's dollar" became a community institution among the children.

But exhilarating and wonderful as it was to be able of one's self to take three friends to the circus, or to be the purveyor of twenty whole packages—not sticks—of gum, yet the dollar really made only more plain the boy's difference. The regularity and certainty of its arrival as Alan's share of some larger sum of money which came to "papa" in the letter, never served to make the event ordinary or accepted.

"Who gives it to you, Alan?" was a question more often asked, as time went on. The only answer Alan could give was, "It comes from Chicago." The postmark on the envelope, Alan noticed, was always Chicago; that was all he ever could find out about his dollar. He was about ten years old when, for a reason as inexplicable as the dollar's coming, the letters with the typewritten addresses and the enclosed money ceased.

Except for the loss of the dollar at the end of every second month—a loss much discussed by all the children and not accepted as permanent till more than two years had passed—Alan felt no immediate results from the cessation of the letters from Chicago; and when the first effects appeared, Jim and Betty felt them quite as much as he. Papa and mamma felt them, too, when the farm had to be given up, and the family moved to the town, and papa went to work in the woolen mill beside the river.

Papa and mamma, at first surprised and



## The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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dismayed by the stopping of the letters, still clung to the hope of the familiar, typewritten addressed envelope appearing again; but when, after two years, no more money came, resentment which had been steadily growing against the person who had sent the money began to turn against Alan; and his "parents" told him all they knew about him.

In 1896 they had noticed an advertisement for persons to care for a child; they had answered it to the office of the newspaper which printed it. In response to their letter a man called upon them and, after seeing them and going around to see their friends, had made arrangements with them to take a boy of three, who was in good health and came of good people. He paid in advance board for a year and agreed to send a certain amount every two months after that time. The man brought the boy, whom he called Alan Conrad, and left him. For seven years the money agreed upon came; now

ideas and manners came to him which he could not have acquired at home; athletics straightened and added bearing to his muscular, well-formed body; his pleasant, strong young face acquired self-reliance and self-control. Life became filled with possibilities for himself which it had never held before.

But on his day of graduation he had to put away the enterprises he had planned and the dreams he had dreamed, and conscious that his debt to father and mother still remained unpaid, he had returned to care for them; for father's health had failed and Jim who had opened a law office in Kansas City, could do nothing to help.

No more money had followed the draft from Chicago and there had been no communication of any kind; but the receipt of so considerable a sum had revived and intensified all Alan's speculations about himself. The vague expectation of his childhood that sometime, in some way,

## SUMMARY OF OUR STORY TO DATE

NEAR the northern end of Lake Michigan there is a cove of pine and hemlock back from the beach and from this cove there comes at time of storm a sound like the beating of an Indian drum. This drum beat, so tradition says, whenever the lake took a life. During December, 1895, Mikawa, a new steel freighter, sank with 25 people on board but the drum beat only 24, and the one remaining person was not accounted for. Benjamin Corvet sailed the lakes for years and then retired to direct the fleet of ships he had purchased, and at the time the story opens he has two partners, Sherrill and young Spearman. Sherrill has a daughter, Constance, who is to marry Spearman but Corvet, who is called Uncle Benny by the girl, does not want her to marry him but will not give her a reason asking her to wait until she sees him again. Then Corvet disappears. That's the story to date.

it had ceased, and papa had no way of finding the man—the name given by him appeared to be fictitious, and he had left no address except "general delivery Chicago"—Papa knew nothing more than that. He had advertised in the Chicago papers after the money stopped coming, and he had communicated with every one named Conrad in or near Chicago, but he had learned nothing. Thus, at the age of thirteen, Alan definitely knew that what he already had guessed—the fact that he belonged somewhere else than in the little brown house—was all that any one there could tell him; and the knowledge gave persistence to many internal questionings. Where did he belong? Who was he? Who was the man who had brought him there? Had the money ceased coming because the person who sent it was dead? In that case, connection of Alan with the place where he belonged was permanently broken. Or would some other communication from that source reach him some time—if not money, then something else? Would he be sent for some day? He did not resent "papa and mamma's" new attitude of benefactors toward him; instead, loving them both because he had no one else to love, he sympathized with it. They had struggled hard to keep the farm. They had ambitions for Jim; they were scrimping and sparing now so that Jim could go to college, and whatever was given to Alan was taken away from Jim and diminished by just that much his opportunity.

But when Alan asked papa to get him a job in the woolen mill at the other side of town where papa himself worked in some humble and indefinite capacity, the request was refused. Thus, externally at least, Alan's learning the little that was known about himself made no change in his way of living; he went, as did Jim, to the town school, which combined grammar and high schools under one roof; and, as he grew older, he clerked—as Jim also did—in one of the town stores during vacations and in the evenings; the only difference was this: that Jim's money, so earned, was his own, but Alan carried his home as part payment of those arrears which had mounted up against him since the letters ceased coming. At seventeen, having finished high school, he was clerking officially in Merrill's general store, when the next letter came.

It was addressed this time not to papa, but to Alan Conrad. He seized it, tore it open, and a bank draft for fifteen hundred dollars fell out. There was no letter with the enclosure, no word of communication; just the draft to the order of Alan Conrad. Alan wrote the Chicago bank by which the draft had been issued; their reply showed that the draft had been purchased with currency, so there was no record of the identity of the person who had sent it. More than that amount was due for arrears for the seven years during which no money was sent, even when the total which Alan had earned was deducted. So Alan merely endorsed the draft over to "father"; and that fall Jim went to college. But, when Jim discovered that it not only was possible but planned at the university for a boy to work his way through, Alan went also.

Four wonderful years followed. The family of a professor of physics, with whom he was brought in contact by his work outside of college, liked him and "took him up." He lodged finally in their houses and became one of them. In companionship with these educated people,

he would be "sent for" had grown during the last six years to a definite belief. And now—on the afternoon before—the summons had come.

This time, as he tore open the envelope, he saw that besides a check, there was writing within—an uneven and nervous-looking but plainly legible communication in longhand. The letter made no explanation. It told him, rather than asked him, to come to Chicago, gave minute instructions for the journey, and advised him to telegraph when he started. The check was for a hundred dollars to pay his expenses. Check and letter were signed by a name completely strange to him.

He was a distinctly attractive looking lad, as he stood now on the station platform of the little town, while the east-bound train rumbled in, and he fingered in his pocket the letter from Chicago.

As the train came to a stop, he pushed his suitcase up on to a car platform and stood on the bottom step, looking back at the little town standing away from its railroad station among brown, treeless hills, now scantily snow-covered—the town which was the only home he ever consciously had known. His eyes dampened and he choked, as he looked at it and at the people on the station platform—the station-master, the drayman, the man from the post office who would receive the mail bag, people who called him by his first name, as he called them by theirs. He did not doubt at all that he would see the town and them again. The question was what he would be when he did see them. They and it would not be changed, but he would. As the train started, he picked up the suitcase and carried it into the second day-coach.

Finding a seat, at once, he took the letter from his pocket and for the dozenth time reread it. Was Corvet a relative? Was he the man who had sent the remittances when Alan was a little boy, and the one who had later sent the fifteen hundred dollars? Or was he merely a go-between, perhaps a lawyer? There was no letterhead to give aid in these speculations. The address to which Alan was to come was in Astor Street. He had never heard the name of the street before. Was it a business street, Corvet's address in some great office building, perhaps?

He tried by repeating both names over and over to himself to arouse any obscure, obliterated childhood memory he might have had of then; but the repetition brought no result. Memory, when he stretched it back to its furthest, showed him only the Kansas prairie.

Late that afternoon he reached Kansas City, designated in the letter as the point where he would change cars. That night saw him in his train—a transcontinental with berths nearly all made up and people sleeping behind the curtains. Alan undressed and got into his berth, but he lay awake most of the night, excited and expectant. The late February dawn showed him the rolling lands of Iowa which changed, while he was at breakfast in the dining car, to the snow-covered fields and farms of northern Illinois. Toward noon, he could see, as the train rounded curves, that the horizon to the east had taken on a murky look. Vast, vague, the shadow—the emanation of hundreds of thousands of chimneys—thickened and grew more definite as the train sped on; suburban villages began supplanting country towns; stations became more pretentious. They passed factories; then hundreds of acres of little houses of the factory workers in long rows; swiftly the buildings became larger,

closer together; he had a vision of miles upon miles of streets, and the train rolled slowly into a long trainshed and stopped.

Alan, following the porter with his suitcase from the car, stepped down among the crowds hurrying to and from the trains. He was not confused, he was only intensely excited. Acting in implicit accord with the instructions of the letter, which he knew by heart, he went to the uniformed attendant and engaged a taxicab—itsself no small experience; there would be no one at the station to meet him, the letter had said. He gave the Astor Street address and got into the cab. Leaning forward in his seat, looking to the right and then to the left as he was driven through the city, his first sensation was only disappointment.

Except that it was larger, with more and bigger buildings and with more people upon its streets, Chicago apparently did not differ from Kansas City. If it was, in reality, the city of his birth, or if ever he had seen these streets before, they now aroused no memories in him.

It had begun to snow again. For a few blocks the taxicab drove north past more or less ordinary buildings, then turned east on a broad boulevard where tall tile and brick and stone structures towered till their roofs were hidden in the snow-fall. The large, light flakes, falling lazily, were thick enough so that, when the taxicab swung to the north again, there seemed to Alan only a great vague void to his right. For the hundred yards which he could view clearly, the space appeared to be a park; now a huge granite building guarded by stone lions, went by; then more park; but beyond—A strange stir and tingle, quite distinct from the excitement of the arrival at the station, pricked in Alan's veins, and hastily he dropped the window to his right and gazed out again. The lake, as he had known since his geography days, lay to the east of Chicago; therefore that void out there beyond the park was the lake or, at least, the harbor. A different air seemed to come from it; sounds . . . Suddenly it was all shut off; the taxicab, swerving a little, was dashing between business blocks; a row of buildings had risen again upon the right; they broke abruptly to show him a wooden-walled chasm in which flowed a river full of ice with a tug dropping its smokestack as it went below the bridge which the cab crossed; buildings on both sides again; then, to the right, a roaring, heaving, crashing expanse.

The sound, Alan knew, had been coming to him as an undertone for many minutes; now it overwhelmed, swallowed all other sound. It was great, not loud; all sound which Alan had heard before, except the sighing of the wind over his prairies, came from one point; even the monstrous city murmur was centered in comparison with this. Alan could see only a few hundred yards out over the water as the taxicab ran along the lake drive, but what was before him was the surf of a sea; that constant, never diminishing, never increasing roar came from far beyond the shore; the surge and rise and fall and surge again were of a sea motion. Floes floated, tossed up, tumbled, broke, and rose again with the rush of the surf; spray flew up between the floes; geysers spouted high into the air as the pressure of the water, bearing up against the ice, burst between two great icecakes before the waves cracked and tumbled them over. And all was without wind; over the lake, as over the land, the soft snowflakes lazily floated down, scarcely stirred by the slightest breeze; that roar was the voice of the water, that awful power its own.

Alan choked and gasped for breath, his pulses pounding in his throat; he had snatched off his hat and, leaning out of the window sucked the lake air into his lungs. There had been nothing to make him expect this overwhelming crush of feeling. The lake—he had thought of it, of course, as a great body of water, an interesting sight for a prairie boy to see; that was all. No physical experience in all his memory had affected him like this; and it was without warning; the strange thing that had stirred within him as the car brought him to the drive down-town was strengthened now a thousandfold; it amazed, half frightened, half dazzled him. Now, as the motor suddenly swung around the corner and shut the sight of the lake from him, Alan sat back breathless.

"Astor Street," he read the marker on the corner a block away from the lake, and he bent quickly forward to look, as the car swung to the right into Astor Street. It was—as in this neighborhood it must be—a residence street of handsome mansions built close together. The car swerved to the curb about the middle of the block and came to a stop. The house before which it had halted was a large stone house of quiet, good design; it was some generation older, apparently, than the houses on each side of it which were brick and terra cotta of recent, fashionable architecture; Alan only glanced at them long enough to get that impression before he opened the cab door and got out; but as the cab drove away, he stood beside his suitcase looking up at the old house which bore the number given in Benjamin Corvet's letter, then around at the other houses and back to that again.

The neighborhood obviously precluded the probability of Corvet's being merely a lawyer—a go-between. He must be some relative; the question ever present in Alan's thought since the receipt of the



letter, but held in abeyance, as to the possibility and nearness of Corvet's relation to him, took sharper and more exact form now that he had dared to let it take before. Was his relationship to Corvet, perhaps, the closest of all relationships? Was Corvet his . . . father? He checked the question within himself, for the time had passed for mere speculation upon it now. Alan was trembling excitedly; for—whatever Corvet might be—the enigma of Alan's existence was going to be answered when he had entered that house. He was going to know who he was. All the possibilities, the responsibilities, the attachments, the opportunities, perhaps, of that person whom he was—but whom, as yet, he did not know—were before him.

He half expected the heavy, glassless door at the top of the stone steps to be opened by some one coming out to greet him, as he took up his suitcase; but the gray house, like the brighter mansions on both sides of it, remained impassive. If any one in that house had observed his coming, no sign was given. He went up the steps and, with fingers excitedly unsteady, he pushed the bell beside the door.

The door opened almost instantly—so quickly after the ring, indeed, that Alan, with leaping throb of his heart, knew that some one must have been awaiting him. But the door opened only halfway, and the man who stood within, gazing out at Alan questioningly, was obviously a servant.

"What is it?" he asked, as Alan stood looking at him and past him to the narrow section of darkened hall which was in sight.

Alan put his hand over the letter in his pocket. "I've come to see Mr. Corvet," he said—"Mr. Benjamin Corvet."

"What is your name?"

Alan gave his name; the man repeated it after him, in the manner of a trained servant, quite without inflection. Alan, not familiar with such tones, waited uncertainly. So far as he could tell, the name was entirely strange to the servant, awaking neither welcome nor opposition, but indifference. The man stepped back, but not in such a manner as to invite Alan in; on the contrary, he half closed the door as he stepped back, leaving it open only an inch or two; but it was enough so that Alan heard him say to some one within:

"He says he's him."  
"Ask him in; I will speak to him." It was a girl's voice—this second one, a voice such as Alan never had heard before. It was low and soft but quite clear and distinct, with youthful, impulsive modulations and the manner of accent which Alan knew must go with the sort of people who lived in houses like those on this street.

The servant, obeying the voice, returned and opened wide the door.

"Will you come in sir?"

Alan put down his suitcase on the stone porch; the man made no move to pick it up and bring it in. Then Alan stepped into the hall face to face with the girl who had come from the big room on the right.

She was quite a young girl—not over twenty-one or twenty-two, Alan judged; like girls brought up in wealthy families,

she seemed to Alan to have gained young womanhood in far greater degree in some respects than the girls he knew, while, at the same time, in other ways, she retained more than they some characteristics of a child. Her slender figure had a woman's assurance and grace; her soft brown hair was dressed like a woman's; her gray eyes had the open directness of the girl. Her face—smoothly oval, with straight brows and a skin so delicate that at the temples, the veins showed dimly blue—was at once womanly and youthful; and there was something altogether likable and simple about her, as she studied Alan now. She had on a street dress and hat; whether it was this, or whether it was the contrast of her youth and vitality with this somber, darkened house that told him, Alan could not tell, but he felt instinctively that this house was not her home. More likely, it was some indefinable, yet convincing expression of her manner that gave him that impression. While he hazarded, with fast beating heart, what privilege of acquaintance with her Alan Conrad might have, she moved a little nearer to him. She was slightly pale, he noticed now, and there were lines of strain and trouble about her eyes.

"I am Constance Sherrill," she announced. Her tone implied quite evidently that she expected him to have some knowledge of her, and she seemed surprised to see her name did not mean more to him.

"Mr. Corvet is not here this morning," she said.

He hesitated, but persisted: "I was to see him here to-day, Miss Sherrill. He wrote me, and I telegraphed him I would be here to-day."

"I know," she answered. "We had your telegram. Mr. Corvet was not here when it came, so my father opened it." Her voice broke oddly, and he studied her in indecision, wondering who that father might be that opened Mr. Corvet's telegrams.

"Mr. Corvet went away very suddenly," she explained. She seemed, he thought, to be trying to make something plain to him which might be a shock to him; yet herself to be uncertain what the nature of that shock might be. Her look was scrutinizing, questioning, anxious, but not unfriendly. "After he had written you and something else had happened—I think—to alarm my father about him, father came here to his house to look after him. He thought something might have . . . happened to Mr. Corvet here in his house. But Mr. Corvet was not here."

"You mean he has—disappeared?"

"Yes; he has disappeared."

Alan gazed at her dizzily. Benjamin Corvet—whatever he might be—had disappeared; he had gone. Did any one else, then, know about Alan Conrad?

"No one has seen Mr. Corvet," she said, "since the day he wrote to you. We know that—that he became so disturbed after doing that—writing to you—that we thought you must bring with you information of him."

"Information!"  
"So we have been waiting for you to come here and tell us what you know about him or—your connection with him."

(Continued in November 27th issue.)



## Ready for the Winter

New York Central Lines carry one-tenth of the commerce of the country. Upon their efficient performance through the winter depend the comfort and welfare of millions of people.

Food, fuel and other necessities—the raw materials of industry—must be kept moving hour after hour in all kinds of weather to prevent the slowing up of industry and human suffering. Reserves would quickly vanish if the railroads failed.

New York Central Lines have made ready for the winter. Reserves of cars and locomotives, standing idle all summer, are now being called upon to move the crops, fuel supplies and raw materials. Box cars for grain, open cars for coal, special refrigerator cars for perishable products—a quarter of a million cars bearing the familiar mark of the New York Central Lines—are moving over the country. Road beds, bridges, signals—all are ready for the demands of winter.

And 175,000 men of the New York Central family, on 12,000 miles of lines from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast—the men who operate the New York Central Lines—they, too, are ready for the test. They have a tradition of public service to maintain—a tradition that has grown up through nearly a century of railroad achievement.



## NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE  
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.

La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.

Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.

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

68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio



### Hang This Sign on Your Front Gate

and you will keep away crooks, swindlers and fly-by-night agents who stay away from farms protected by our service.

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER has built a reputation for speedy punishment among the under-world that have made the farmer and his family their prey. They don't fool with our readers!

This sign says plainly to the passer-by:

"I am a business farmer—not a hay-seed or a moss-back!

"My family and I read this paper that is owned and edited by Michigan men and we are protected by it!

"If you want to talk business to a business man who knows what is going on and why, step in, if you don't

**KEEP OUT!"**

**ARMY O.D. WOOL COATS**  
**BRAND NEW**  
**\$1.99**  
Cost the Government about \$8.00  
Send No Money PAY ON ARRIVAL

In order to get 10,000 new customers, we are offering this special, extraordinary bargain. A brand new government O. D. wool blouse or jacket, made of heavy all wool serge and melton materials, of the finest quality obtainable. Neatly tailored, with four pockets and lined with khaki sateen cloth. Absolutely a garment that could not be manufactured at four times our special bargain price. Sizes 34 to 42, \$1.99 plus postage. Order before price goes up.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE  
**U.S. SALVAGE CO.**  
ST. PAUL DEPT. 6 MINN.

FOR SALE—JUNIOR CERTIFIED BEAN sorter, made by Judson Michigan Company. Never used. Cost \$250.00. Sell reasonable. W. BRITT, 54 Morgan Street, Tonawanda, New York.

### U.S. ARMY 10LB. EXTRA HEAVY HORSE BLANKET

Worth \$5.00

**\$2.55**

(2 for \$4.98)

To make new customers we offer to save you money on this new Genuine treated, water-proof Duck Blanket, lined with heavy kersey. Size 72 x 75 inches. This is a wonderful bargain that would cost at least \$5.00 each to manufacture today. Buy 2 blankets at the price of one. This offer open until our supply is sold out.

DEPT. MB

**LEWIS CO.** Write for Free Catalogue  
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

### DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—

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

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**\$300.00 A MONTH TO DISTRIBUTE EVERY-** day household necessity in rural and small town districts. No money needed. Million dollar firm behind it. Write for particulars and state territory desired. B. C. JOHNSON, 611 W. Lake, Chicago.

**FARMERS—ATTENTION—WE WANT** farmers in Michigan as Agents during winter months. Write for information. THE OHIO STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Book Building, Detroit.



# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1924

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

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## RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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"

## HENRY C. WALLACE

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE HENRY C. WALLACE died at Washington, D. C., October 25th, 1924, from intestinal poisoning following an operation. He had been in the Cabinet since March 4, 1921, when he entered as an appointee of President Harding. Secretary Wallace was born May 11, 1866, at Rock Island, Ill. He was educated at the Iowa State College, was a farmer and stock breeder, a professor of dairying at the Iowa State College, then editor and publisher of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa. He was Secretary of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, chairman of the National Shippers' conference, and a leader in various service organizations during the war.

His work as Secretary of Agriculture, during a period of readjustment in the industry, was done well under trying circumstances. Personally he was a most genial and likable man. As a public servant he was both faithful and efficient.

The name of Henry Wallace will be added to that brilliant group of American patriots who have headed a department of our government service which is hardly appreciated for its efforts even by we who profit most from it.

We know we voice the sentiment of the business farmers of Michigan when we extend to those who mourn their loss, our deep sympathy.

## HATS OFF TO THE GRANGE!

FIFTY-ONE years young, the grand-daddy of them all and still able to show 'em a thing or too about vitatity, progress and pep, the Michigan State Grange held its annual meeting at Petoskey last week.

There was healthy debate, much worthy discussion, some excellent resolutions adopted and a pleasant time had, with real Indian summer weather, by those fortunate enough to be there.

Much credit is due Master A. B. Cook, of Owosso, for his careful steering of the good Grange ship during the past rather hectic years of restoration. Things are not too pleasant in any organization when everything is going wrong, even tho it is only the reflection of general conditions without. Cook is not afraid to say and do what he thinks will eventually prove best, even if present conditions do not seem to justify his convictions. Perhaps that is why he was reelected!

The complete story of the Petoskey meeting will be found in this issue and will be interesting not only to Grangers, but to the members of all other farm organizations because it illustrates the present frame of mind of the farmers of our state on several important measures.

## SPANISH PRISONER FRAUD

WELL what we hoped would happen, did! So you can turn to page four of this issue and read how the oldest of all swindles was attempted and right here in Michigan on a reader of this page! We had felt rather slighted because we had never received a letter from the Spanish prisoner. We began to suspect that perhaps our fame for uncovering the crook and bringing hi mout into the white light of publicity was not only national, but international. We

were like a policeman who has never had a chance to use his gun on a fleeing murderer.

Now we have had it! It came from a bona-fide subscriber and the illustration on page four is an actual photograph of the original with the King Alphonso stamp and the post mark of some murky little Spanish town.

If we were the least bit romantic or imaginative, we would picture a lazy Castillion, sprawled over a green-painted table in the patio of the wine-seller, lazily opening his mail from which fluttered now and then a green money-order, bearing the good name of the United States of America, calling for the equivalent of so many dollars into Spanish pesos! And then back in America—the long wait in the humble home, now tense with the excitement of a sudden fortune that was to be theirs—the planning for autos, new dresses, furs, the surprise and envy of the neighbors, for even in the land of plenty a cool hundred and twenty thousand dollars is not to be sneezed at! Then the slow, clammy realization of the fact that it was all a hoax; that the savings sent to release the Spanish prisoner had been lost forever!

What a story unfolds itself in your imagination. But that would be fiction. This letter is a cold fact. How many of them are received annually in the United States, and how much money is sent abroad by folks who dare not afterwards confess their folly, even to their most intimate friends, will never be known.

It makes interesting reading and you smile at the innocence of those who fall for it, but just supposing that you had never heard of the Spanish prisoner hoax and you received such a letter in your mail-box some fine morning. Are you so sure your heart would not have beat a little faster!

Most lives are drab, altho all of us would live in a world of romance and adventure if we could. If you don't believe it, tell me what influence is more powerful than the fiction story in print, on the stage or in the motion pictures?

That is why even the most conservative are inclined to bite on some scheme which is pure imagination on the part of a promoter and pass the solid investment, of which they are thoroughly familiar, because it does paint a rosy picture in their minds.

All we can hope to do, is to expose such frauds with the help of our readers who bring them to our attention and this we shall continue to do.

## CHILD FIRE PREVENTION

IF all the people of our country were to learn by heart the rules regarding fire prevention which Fire Commissioner Drennan of New York City has suggested for memorization by the school children of that city, so that what these rules require becomes instinctive, we would see a material decrease in our \$500,000,000 annual fire loss.

The rules which the Fire Commissioner suggests do not ask for more than ordinary care. He suggests that matches be kept always in metal containers; he warns against throwing remnants of lighted matches, cigars and cigarettes away without seeing where they fall; he tells one not to try to start fires with kerosene, nor to go into dark closets, bedrooms or cellars with lighted candles or matches and not to use lighted candles on Christmas trees; he further cautions against keeping gasoline, naphtha or benzine in the house, and ends the list of twenty-one rules with the commandment: "Do not look for gas leaks with a lighted match or candle."

## THE LATEST CRAZE

WHAT subtle psychology is it which sweeps the nation now and then like a fire spreading in dry leaves? Last year it was the curious game from China called mah jong, which some predicted would supplant most card games. This summer another demonstration was afforded in the diving belles which suddenly adorned the windshields of automobiles from Maine to California and interfered with visibility to the point that cities were forced to issue police orders against their use. And so we could go on and on; mentioning games like "flinch," home work like "wood-burning" and "Indian beads";

## 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.

"hair bobbing" and all the other fads and foibles to which we humans fall heir.

Right now it is the "cross-word puzzle" and if you have not caught the craze for working out these elusive and aggravating time-killers, turn to page sixteen of this issue and prepare to spend many hours of misery beside a good dictionary, for that is what you will probably need!

After all, perhaps these current fads are what keep life worth living and if a cross-word puzzle will keep your family happy and interested around the fire this evening we will feel that the space we have given it well spent. At any rate, we hope you make it! The correct answer will appear in the next issue.

## WORTHLESS LAND

FROM the office of the auditor general of the State of Michigan comes the alarming statement that this state now has a total of 608,000 acres which have been taken over by reason of unpaid taxes, most of which is worthless land, on which the state is required to pay 5 cents per acre annually in taxes to the county in which they are located. This now amounts to over \$30,000 annually.

It is probable that most of this land has been timbered and many of the fortunes which are now famous through Michigan and represent the backbone of our aristocracy who are its present day heirs, were founded on denuding these very acres of their valuable timber.

Even to this day we have made scant progress in the adequate protection of our natural resources so that they do not later become a public charge.

## SIX MONTHS OR SIXTY HOURS!

THERE is something to fire the imagination in the stories which the newspapers have just printed of the flight of Ezra Meeker, the sturdy old survivor of the pioneer West, from the Pacific Coast to Dayton and from there to Washington, by airplane.

In 1852 Ezra Meeker was one of those who followed the advice "Go West, young man, go West!" and braving the perils of Indians, famine, and the vicissitudes of the long trail trekked his way by ox-team and covered-wagon for six months until he came within sight of the green Pacific. He was 22 then!

Ezra Meeker was 94 years old when he climbed into the seat of an airplane and followed the thread of a trail which he had helped to lay and watched it unwind under his very eyes at the speed of 120 miles per hour.

To few men are given the span of life which Ezra Meeker has enjoyed and in all history we doubt if any man has lived to see the development of a nation and the progress which has marked this remarkable record of a man's lifetime. That he should have retained the spirit of youth which first fired his imagination, is at once a challenge and a goal for we younger ones and that includes all of us under ninety-four!

## WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

FRANK FINCH, a Huron County member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, says that the 6,000 pounds of wool which he sold into the pool this year netted him \$780 more than he could have secured from local buyers. At the time of shearing, June 20th, he was offered 32 cents a pound, but by pooling his wool he received 45 cents per pound.

This is not the first kindly boost for the farm bureau's wool pool which we have heard this year; in fact, we have heard very little criticism of it. All of those who went in seem satisfied and that is as it should be.

We like to boost any improved system of marketing which will insure the farmer a greater share of the profits and we are glad to hand a little credit to this instance because we believe credit is due.

## WANTED—A MAN

SOMEWHERE in Michigan there is a man who can write a department which we want to add to the service already rendered in this paper. We are coming to you, our readers, to help us find this man because we are afraid that he is too modest to come to us and you will have to suggest his name and leave it to us to get him.

This man should be one of the best farmers in Michigan. He must know soil culture and have made a success of the business of farming. We want him to give us a letter for each issue on his own farm operations; what he is doing, and why! We also want to refer to him letters regarding farm problems among our readers.

This man can do a distinct service to agriculture, and of course, we are willing to pay him in addition for his time. Where is the man in Michigan who is a practical, successful farmer, and has still retained the ability to tell about it on paper? Can you help us find him?



## PUBLISHER'S DESK

### BREEDERS BEWARE!

HE comes to you claiming to have bought part of a load of grade Holsteins in some territory near you. You drive him to finish his load. He buys freely, but pays nothing down. At night, or just before banks close, he exhibits a telegram from an out-of-state bank saying that he has funds on deposit. He writes a check for enough to finish paying for his purchases in the territory where he bought the part load, saying he will go pay for them and then come back to finish with you. He presents this check at your bank. He asks you to sign on his check as indorser. Don't do it!

A man claiming to be H. C. Helms of Nashville, Tennessee, worked this swindle on one of Michigan Holstein county sales managers, making away with \$650.00. Telegrams to the Nashville Bank brought forth information that no such man had ever had any deposits to his credit in such bank, as he claimed, but that a man by such name was wanted by the Nashville police.

If you meet this man or obtain any information regarding him notify THE BUSINESS FARMER at once.

### BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'N.

"Please send me information concerning the U. S. National Building and Loan Association whose address is Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Their advertisement as I understand will allow anyone \$1000 cash for a \$660 investment or a clear profit of \$340. Now this offer sounds most unreasonable to me."

REPLYING to yours of recent date regarding the U. S. National Building & Loan Association, we would say that their advertisement sounds very misleading.

The plan of the building and loan associations which are under state supervision is to sell membership in the association. For example if you buy a thousand dollar membership you are entitled to deposit up to one thousand dollars in the building and loan company at a rate of 7% or thereabouts and all money deposited over the thousand dollars would receive 5% or thereabouts.

The building and loan company loans money to individuals who desire to build houses. Those individuals pay the money back at so much per month.

There are many building and loan associations here in Michigan so why consider one in Pennsylvania, if you desire to invest?

### WANTS TO FLY!

"Will you please state your opinion of the correspondence course of Practical Aeronautics that is offered by the American School of Aviation, Chicago. Is there any Aviation Schools maintained by the United States Government where mail carriers are trained?"

"Do you think the Coyne Electrical School of Chicago a good school for a beginner to study electricity?"

"My father signed up for the Business Farmer last summer and we think it is a good paper."

"Thanking you in advance for any information you may give on above inquiries, I remain your young reader."

WE know nothing about the Practical Aeronautics offered by the American School of Aviation of Chicago, but we do not

### The Collection Box

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

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

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

Address all letters, giving full particulars, amounts, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of any issue to prove that you are a paid-up subscriber.

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box  
Mt. Clemens, Mich.  
Report Ending November 1, 1924  
Total number claims filed.....2566  
Amount involved.....\$25,105.53  
Total number of claims settled.....2053  
Amount secured.....\$23,427.17

believe that such a course would be practical for anyone to take up unless they intended to become a commercial aviator.

The aviators used by the Post Office Department are trained by the government, being army aviators, and even though you did take a course offered by some school it would be necessary that you go into the army and work your way through.

We question very much whether this subject can be taught through the mails. We do not condemn correspondence courses, as we know that many subjects can be taught through the mails, but to us it seems the subject of aviation requires the constant contact with the plane. To us it would seem that taking a course on aviation would be like learning to be a photographer without handling a camera.

We have heard of the Coyne Electrical School of Chicago. If they are strictly reliable they should be pleased to furnish you with the complete names and addresses of several students who have graduated from their course, and are now holding good positions. Write and ask them, that's a safe plan on any correspondence school scheme.

### FITTING GLASSES BY MAIL

"I would like to have you publish the experience of one of my neighbors with a mail order spectacle company of Chicago. This man ordered a pair of spectacles on ten days free trial. At the end of that time he was to pay \$4.98, or if they were not satisfactory return them. They were not satisfactory so he returned them as per agreement. In a few days he received a letter advising glasses had not been received and they demanded \$4.98. His letter of explanation was never acknowledged, and their letters to him became more threatening until finally they threatened to place the bill in the hands of a collector. My neighbor became alarmed and sent a money order for \$4.98 which the company never acknowledged receiving. I hope this will benefit others who might be tempted to order glasses in this way."

OF course the spectacles did not fit. We will bet our last summer straw hat that there is not one case in a hundred where glasses fitted through the mails are satisfactory. They may seem all right but if your eyes were tested by a specialist chances are that he would find them several degrees out of the way. Human eyesight is so precious to take any chance with it. When you get spectacles you want to be sure they fit and a man who has made a careful study of the eyes and its ailments should be consulted. Many times we have trouble with our eyes that could be corrected without glasses; our stomach may be out of order, or something else goes wrong in our system. If your eyes are not feeling right it is a good idea to consult the family physician and take his advice.

### THANKS!

Find enclosed letter from—. I received the check for \$12.00 for my cases of eggs yesterday and I sure thank you for your help in getting this for us. We gave the farm bureau \$30.00 to join them and they could not collect that egg money for us. We sent you 60c for a year's subscription to a paper worth far more and you collected the \$12.00 for us. Some difference and I again thank you and hope I can favor you some time in the future.—C. W. A., Pigeon, Mich.

I thank you very much for getting results with the—. I have received two magazines under same cover so expect to receive the year's number. Usually I get results but could not this time. This alone is worth several year's cost of the paper, which I shall be a subscriber for always. Claim 1552. Thanking you again I remain as always, Your friend,—Mrs. E. S., Charlotte, Mich.

I am sending you this letter to thank you for your kindness in regards to the — company as I have received my premium all O. K. It is all through you that I did. I will thank you once more and close.—G. H., Cedar Springs, Mich.

Am glad to say I have received a full settlement from—. After you wrote them once. You have got the system all right. Thanking you many many times, I remain,—O. M., Gobles, Michigan.

## First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

When you own these first mortgage bonds you receive your interest promptly and exactly upon the date it is due—*always.*

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(1338)

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### Pittsburgh Perfect & Columbia Fences

are all "Super-Zinc-ed", and in these two brands you will find the exact styles for your different fence needs. They cost no more than ordinary galvanized fences, but give many years of extra service. Inclosures with "Super-Zinc-ed" Fences enhance the appearance and increase the value of farm, garden and lawn.

"Super-Zinc-ed" Fences permit better farming and increase farm profits. Send for catalogue of "Super-Zinc-ed" Fences and 72-page Farmers' Handy Manual, both FREE.

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Gentlemen: Please send me FREE your Farmers' Handy Manual and account book with a catalogue of "Super-Zinc-ed" Fences.

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Name.....  
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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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Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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The Marvel Direct Stroke Windmill still leads after more than sixty years' dependable service. Thousands of them have run thirty years without upkeep expense.

The Marvel Fits Any Tower  
Working parts encased; adjustable direct stroke; broad ball-bearing turntable. All made in our own factory—hence low price, high quality. The Marvel saves you money. Write for free book describing our wood and steel mills, towers, tanks, etc. Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co., Dept. 744 Kalamazoo, Mich.

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30  
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1481-1 Wood Street Ottawa, Kansas  
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HAVE YOU POULTRY

FOR SALE?

AN AD IN M. B. F.

WILL SELL IT.



## PASSING THE BUCK

It's a mighty hard thing to acknowledge a fault;  
It is human to hedge and deny,  
Make excuses and stall, when we're bucked to the wall,  
Instead of the truth give a lie.

It's a mighty hard thing to admit we have erred,  
But, like other hard things, can be done;  
It takes courage and grit to say, "Yes, I'm it!"  
But it's great when the battle is won.

Someone is at fault for the thing that goes wrong,  
And that one the censure should take;  
Make it right if he can, but stand up like a man,  
If little or much is at stake.

Say, wouldn't we fight, at the drop of the hat,  
If somebody called us a sneak?  
But we're all of that, if we see on the mat  
Someone else for our fault and don't speak.

It's a mighty hard thing to peach on one's self,  
To say, "Yes, you're right, I'm to blame!"  
But it takes out the sting and half squares the thing.  
We can do it and will, if we're game!  
—Bert Adair Seelhoff.

## FILL CANS WITH SOUP AND CHICKEN

THE decree that no more board-ers will be kept in the poultry yard means that the season has arrived for laying in a store of canned chicken. And the home-made brand tastes just as luxurious as the grocery variety but is much less expensive. It may be put up with or without the bones depending on the number of empty jars at hand. Canned chicken meets the emergency of the Sunday night supper in creamed chicken or chicken-a-la-king, or that of the unexpected guest in chicken fricasee, pot pie, or the real old fashioned chicken pie. If the bones are removed before the chicken is canned they will furnish a supply of chicken soup or of the ever desirable chicken stock which adds flavor and richness to many otherwise plain dishes. To can soup from chicken or other bones cover the bones and trimmings with cold water, salt to season, add a bit of onion, bay, and celery if desired, and slowly simmer until the bits of flesh on the bones drop off in shreds. Strain, reheat and boil for ten minutes. Pour into clean jars and boil in a hot water bath for three hours or under ten pounds of pressure for seventy minutes.

## DO RED CEDAR CHESTS PROTECT?

IT has been claimed by many that the red cedar chests not only protect clothing from the ravages of the clothes moth but also kill many of the young worms, or larvae, that may be present when placed in the chest. In some cases the protection is said to be due to the fact that the chests are tight, therefore vermin-proof. Others contend that it is the odor of the wood that kills the insects.

The Bureau of Entomology, at Washington, D. C., has conducted several experiments along this line to see if the chests do protect woollen garments and, if so, to what extent this protection may be depended upon. The results that they obtained are of much interest to every owner of red cedar chests. Among their conclusions they found that "chests made of heartwood of red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) such as are found on the market, if in good condition in regard to tightness, are effective in protecting fabrics from clothes-moths attack if certain precautions are taken to beat, brush, and, when possible, sun articles before placing them in the chests". These chests will indefinitely retain their value as protectors against moth ravages provided they are properly cared for. It is the odor of the red cedar that is effective against moths therefore care should be taken to prevent the undue escape of the aroma from the chests. This is accomplished by keeping the chests tightly closed except when clothing is being removed or placed in them and this procedure should be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

Aside from their value in killing

The Farm Home  
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

**DEAR FOLKS:** The world looks much brighter this fall than it has for quite some time, doesn't it? Last spring it was so wet and cold that nothing could be planted, and everyone was pretty well discouraged, but finally the storm clouds blew over and the sun came out, and the crops were planted at least two weeks late. There was a feeling prevalent on the farm that many of the crops would never mature, that the frost would kill them before they were ready to harvest. But the seeds were no more than in the ground when the plants peeped through the soil, and they grew so fast that it seemed they would pull themselves out of the ground, roots and all. Finally they were harvested, unharmed by frost. And it was a bountiful harvest after all, wasn't it? I think that all of the farm folks, and especially the women, had faith in God and knew all the time that He would take care of His own.

Your Friend,  
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

moths, they are tightly constructed so that there is no opportunity of their gaining entrance except when the cover is open. This is not true with the average trunk so often used for storing clothing, or of many other receptacles. The chests will quickly kill the young or newly hatched worms, or larvae, but cannot be depended upon to kill the worms after they are nearly full grown. These larger larvae are capable of much damage if they are left unmolested in the chests and will continue to feed and develop. Therefore it is important that any articles intended for storage in cedar chests should very carefully be cleaned, beaten, brushed, and, if possible, be sunned to remove and kill as many of the moth eggs and larvae as possible. Much attention should be given to the seams, creases and pockets.

If one does not have a cedar chest they can get the same results by scattering red cedar chips in the folds of a garment and then rolling it up in several thicknesses of paper. The ordinary suit-box that comes from the clothing store is a good storing place if properly prepared. After the garments are placed in it the cedar chips can be liberally added and the cracks covered by pasting paper over them. Naphthalene flakes or balls, moth balls, will give much the same results although the odor is more disagreeable and harder to remove from the clothes.—D. B. W.

## PIN MONEY POINTERS

MRS. K's affairs were in an extremely bad way and even a little change helped so she asked the editor of her paper if he'd like news from a little lake resort which was beginning to manifest itself near her home. He decided he would, since so many peo-

ple in his paper's territory picnicked or vacationed there. Then, Mrs. K. spoke to the woman in the stand there, about the advertising value of news of the place. After that, Mrs. K. found a few locals waiting for her when she called twice a week. She told me her greatest remuneration was in the exercise she got and the people she met, though there is always a little pin-money for anyone who can report the doings of any country community for the paper.

Mrs. Y. has a way with animals and raises guinea pigs which need but little care. A man who supplies the laboratories of a large hospital buys them as fast as they are large enough for use.

Mrs. Z. saw her neighbors selling this and that, so one bright morning she timidly placed five bouquets in a row on her porch railing. Presently a car stopped and the woman who left with a handful of zinnias, a few minutes later said she intended to call again. Now Mrs. Z. likes to meet strangers as well as her old friends and finds people come to see her as much as to buy her flowers.—J. C.

## FEEDING BABY ON A BOTTLE

MOTHER'S milk if scanty and inadequate, even on plenty of food and drink, should be conserved and supplemented by bottle feeding. Some breast milk is better than none and should be jealously guarded during the first six months of an infant's life. The danger period comes in the early months.

Ten bottle-fed babies die to one that is breast-fed.

Bottle feeding should not be undertaken except upon the advice of a physician. If the baby can have breast milk in addition to the bottle

food he will be better than if dependent solely upon the bottle.

Cow's milk not diluted or unchanged is entirely unfit for young infants. If properly diluted and mixed, however, it is the best substitute for mother's milk. Cow's milk must be diluted with water, barley water or oatmeal, or with beef or mutton broth before being fed to baby, but always in accordance with the doctor's directions.

Cleanliness is of more importance than the richness of the milk. Good clean milk does not need cooking, preserving, sterilizing, pasteurizing. The pasteurization of milk is a complicated process and bad results may follow if it is not properly done. The use of cooked milk for any length of time will certainly be harmful.

Babies fed on condensed milk are sometimes fat, but seldom strong. Condensed milk should only be used when pure and reliable milk cannot be secured. Milk powder (dry milk) is a better form than condensed milk.

The amount of milk to be given to an infant in twenty-four hours depends on his age, weight and digestive power. Most infants under one year need one and one-half ounces of milk to every pound of their own weight. With very young infants, even when weaning, it is safer to begin at one ounce for every pound of weight.

## Personal Column

**Here's Ginger Bread Recipe.**—In The Business Farmer of September 27th I saw Mrs. W. H. D., of Grass Lake wanting some sister to send her a recipe for ginger bread. I am not a sister but a reader of The Business Farmer; however, if the recipe I send fills the bill it will do as well. I have to do most of the cooking. I have made a good many of the following ginger cakes. My son and I are by ourselves and have been for over five years, as my wife was called from us. I write you as the full name is not given and it might interest others if printed in The Business Farmer. If some one should like the cake I would be pleased to hear from them. I am not a full fledged Florida "cracker" though I have lived here five years. I have a 40 acre citrus grove; oranges, tangerines and grapefruit. I came here from Owosso, Michigan.

Recipe for making the old kind of ginger cakes like we used to eat before the war. One cup of New Orleans molasses, a half cup of brown and white sugar mixed, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of lard, two tablespoonsful of ginger, two tablespoonsful of cinnamon, a half teaspoonful of cloves and flour to make very soft batter. Bake in two pans, brush white of egg. Be careful or it will burn, not too hot fire.—H. M. Post, Lutz, Florida.

## —if you are well bred!

**The Correct Formal Introduction.**—In all introductions the word "present" is the one sanctioned by the best social usage. The rule is that a man, though he may be an old gentleman with the most imposing claims to distinction, always be presented to a woman; though the latter be in her teens. Like most laws, this has exceptions: great age and special distinction of office and character may justify introduction a debutante to a famous scientist or author, an admiral or general. The three exceptions which prove the general rule are the President of the United States, a cardinal, or a ruling monarch. The correct formal introductions is expressed as follows:

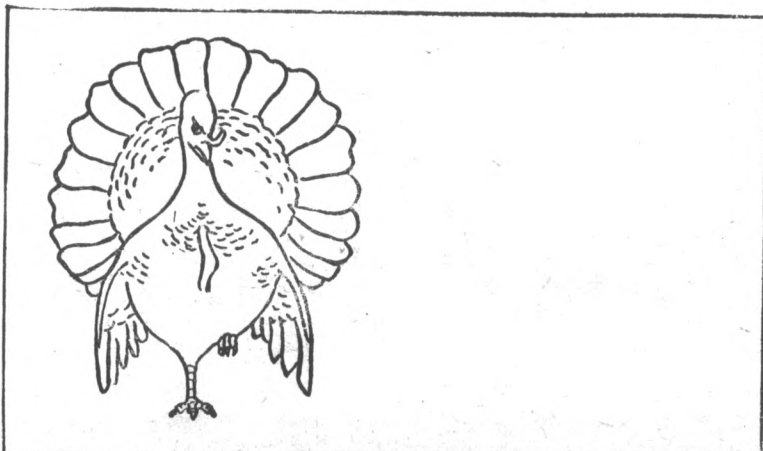
1. "Mr. Coutant, may I present Mr. Morton?"
2. "Mrs. Coutant, allow me to present Mr. Morton." or:  
1. "Mr. Morton, may I present Mr. Grey?"
2. "Mr. Morton, allow me to present Mr. Grey." or any of the following variants:  
1. "Mrs. Coutant, have you met Mr. Grey?"
2. "Mrs. Coutant, do you know Miss Grey?"
3. "This is my daughter Genevieve, Mrs. Coutant."
4. "Mrs. Coutant, do you know my mother?"
5. "Mrs. Coutant, you know Mrs. Grey, don't you?" (never "do you not?")

## Menu for November 9th

Celery Soup  
\*Casserole of Lamb  
Sweet Pickle  
Creamed Onions Mashed Potatoes  
Cabbage Salad  
Caramel Ice Cream  
Coffee

\*Casserole of Lamb.—2½ pounds loin of lamb, ½ cup rice, 2 cups good gravy, 1 blade mace, ½ cup fat, 2 egg yolks, salt and pepper, and a little grated nut-

## Place Card for the Thanksgiving Dinner



The design given here decorates a place card for the Thanksgiving dinner. Select cards of about the size shown. Trace the turkey to one side of the card. By rubbing pencil on the back of the pattern a good tracing medium is produced. Go over all the lines with India ink and a fine drawing pen. The drawing may be left this way or filled in with water color paints. The feathers should be an iridescent combination of brown, green and dark blue. The feet and beak are brown.



meg. Half roast loin of lamb, and cut it into steaks. Boil rich in boiling salted water for 10 minutes, drain it, and add to it gravy with nutmeg and mace; cook slowly until rice begins to thicken, remove it from fire, stir in fat, and when melted add yolks of eggs well beaten; grease a casserole well, sprinkle steaks with salt and pepper, dip them in melted fat, and lay them in greased dish; pour over gravy that comes from them, add rice and simmer for ½ an hour.

## RECIPES

**Now to Cook Ham.**—Never put a ham into a kettle of cold water, and be equally careful never to put one into boiling water. First let the water become lukewarm, then put in the ham. Let it simmer or boil lightly for four or five hours, five is better than four, then take it out and shave off the rind. Put granulated sugar into the whole surface of the ham, so long as it can receive it. Place the ham in a baking dish with a bottle of prime vinegar, baste occasionally with the juice, and let it bake an hour in a gentle heat.—Mrs. M. A. B.

**Rye and Indian Bread.**—"Ry'n-Injun"—Take equal quantities of Indian meal and rye flour; scald the meal, and when lukewarm add the flour, with one-half pint of good yeast to four quarts of the mixture, and even tablespoonful of salt, and a half cup molasses, kneading the mixture well. This kind of bread should be softer than wheat flour bread; all the water added after scalding the meal should be lukewarm. When it has risen sufficiently, put it to bake in a brick oven or stove, the former should be hotter than for flour bread, if in a stove oven, it should be steamed two hours, then baked one hour or more; when done, it is a dark brown. The best article for baking this kind of bread is in brown earthenware—say pans eight or ten inches in height, and diameter about the same—grease or butter the pans, put in the mixture, then dip your hand in cold water, and smooth the loaf; after this, slash the loaf both ways with a knife quite deep.

Some let it rise a little more before they let it bake. When it is difficult to get rye flour, wheat flour will answer as a substitute. It adds very much to the richness and flavor of this kind of bread to let it remain in the oven over night.—Mrs. M. A. B.

## The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

He that keepeth the law, happy is he. Prov. 29:18.

The selfish man builds about him a prison house which narrows and darkens as the years go by until at last he is smothered in its black confines.

But he that looketh into perfect law, the law of liberty, and so continueth, being not a hearer that forgetteth, but a doer that worketh, this man shall be blessed in his doing. James 1:25. (E.R.V.)

## HOMESPUN YARN

You can't make good vinegar with poor mother. It should be light colored and clear. If it is a tough leathery brown mass, don't put it in the barrel.

Santa Claus would have a hard time bringing a water system down the chimney; but it would make a fine Christmas present for the farm home just the same.

Enameled ware is a form of glass over iron and should be cared for as such. If the glass surface becomes chipped, the exposed iron is liable to rust or be acted upon by acids.

Castor oil has many uses, not the least of which is waterproofing shoe uppers and making them more durable. If you rub in only as much as the leather will hold, there will be no trouble in polishing.

Non-washable fabrics may be sponged with vinegar and water, keeping a pad of soft absorbent rags beneath the spot to take up the moisture. If the vinegar affects the color, sponge with diluted ammonia, followed by chloroform.

## AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

### BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

**4834. A New and Stylish Coat Model.**—This features a new shoulder and the popular scarf collar. The design is good for all cloakings, and also for fur and pile fabrics. The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 ¼ yards of 54 inch material. For cuffs, facings and collar of contrasting material 1 ½ yard 40 inches wide is required.

**4577. Santa Claus or Kris Kringle Costume.**—One can play "Santa" very comfortably and look very real in the fine "suit" that is here portrayed. Jersey cloth, flannel or cambric may be used for the coat, and also for cap and leggings. Cotton batting may serve as trimming in place of fur. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches breast measure. A Medium size will require 3 ¼ yards of 54 inch material. For leggings alone, ¾ yard of 54 inch material is required.

**4880. A Pleasing School Frock.**—Checked Gingham combined with linene or chambray would be attractive for this model. It is also good for wool crepe, jersey or repp, with contrasting material for collar, cuffs, panel and belt. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 3 ¼ yards of one material 27 inches wide. If made as illustrated it will require 2 ¾ yards of figured or checked material and ¾ yard of plain material.

**4876. A Popular Bath Robe Style.**—Blanket cloth, eiderdown or flannel, also quilted satin or toweling could be used for this model. The sleeve may be short or in wrist length. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 3 ¾ yards of 27 inch material.

**4889. A Popular "Stylish Stout" Model.**—Striped and plain woolen is here combined. This is a good model for satin, crepe or sharmeen. Roshanara crepe with satin collar and panels would be very attractive. 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 ¼ yards of one material, 40 inches wide. If made as illustrated it will require 1 ½ yard of plain material and 3 ¼ yards of striped or figured material. The width of the dress at the foot is 2 yards.

**4828. A Practical Apron for Mother's Helper.**—This will be pretty in figured percale or cretonne, with pockets and binding of linene or unbleached muslin. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1 ½ yard of 27 inch material.

**4438. A Simple Coat Style for Young Children.**—Serge, broadcloth, taffeta, crepe or linen could be used for this model. Back and front have fullness from the shoulders, which may be gathered or shirred in cross-rows. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 1, 2, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 2 yards of 40 inch material.

**4901. A Simple Dress.**—This model is closed at the centre front under the plait fold. The sleeve may be in wrist length, or short as shown in the small view. The front is finished with inserted pockets. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 ¾ yards of one material 40 inches wide. If made as illustrated in the large view it will require 3 yards of figured, and ¼ yard of plain material. The width at the foot is 1 ½ yard.

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## CHILDHOOD DAYS

Dear little moon you are looking to-night,  
Over the scenes of my childhood,  
Over the dear little home that stands,  
In the heart of the tangled wildwood.

Sorrows and troubles have come little home,  
Since the scenes of my childhood.

But happiness and peace shall ever reign,  
Over the dear little home in the wild-wood.

—By Helen F. Kennison, Kalkaska, Mich.,  
Age 13.

**DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:** Our second and largest contest has closed and prizes awarded. Guess how many entered the contest. Three hundred and twenty-two girls and one hundred boys were entered and counting those that arrived too late I received over four hundred and fifty letters. You can imagine what a great time I had reading all of them. But the real work was choosing the six prize winners and you can imagine how long it took me when you consider that I read each one, and many not once but several times. However, it was great fun for me even though I did have to work hard.

The boys were out in earnest this time and it was only by a small margin that first prize was won by a girl. But they made up for this defeat by taking second and third while the girls won the remainder of the prizes. The winners are as follows: First, Marguerite McQueen, Snover, age 16; second, Roman Fedewa, Fowler, age 14; third, Jay Forrest Schuyler, Kalamazoo; fourth, Mabel Birchfield, North Adams; fifth, Elsie Putney, Grand Ledge, age 15; sixth, Elsie Eggl, Traverse City, Michigan. The prize offered for the first answer received goes to Genevieve Russell, Six Lakes, Mich. I will start another contest next issue.—UNCLE NED.

## OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I never did believe in the waste paper basket. I always thought the boys and girls said that just for fun, but now my mind has changed as I wrote a letter and never saw it in print. Now I shall try again. This time I have a question to ask: Do you print stories in the M. B. F. written by boys and girls? I am writing one now, which will be a long one but if I think it is very good, I will send it in. It is not finished yet but if it is too long to be all in print at once, can it be continued until the next week? I like to write stories, but like to read them best. My author is James O. Curwood. His books are good. The answer to Evelyn Slumyck's riddle is your teeth. I happen to know that, as one day in English class a poem was read and this riddle appeared in the poem. The teacher asked a girl if she knew the answer and she didn't. I was afraid she would ask me and I didn't know either. One person happened to say it right out so I was mighty glad they did as I didn't want the teacher to ask me if I knew. I never will forget it. The best times of a person's life is spent during high school days, isn't it? I will close now, but will sign my nickname and if this letter is printed, you can expect to see my name when my long story appears. If it does not appear I will write again and my full name will be included. I wrote to the M. B. F. two years ago and my letter was printed. Love and best wishes to all. From, "Rufus, the short," Plymouth, Michigan.

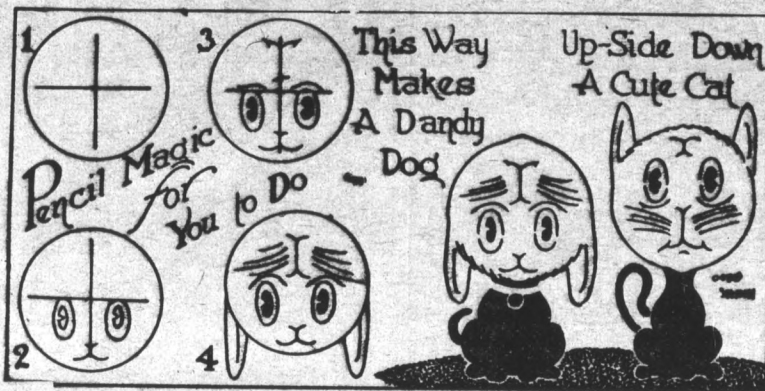
—Sure, we print stories on this page. Send your story along and if too long for one issue we can continue it over into another. Yes, school days are great times.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well here I am again. I suppose you think I am as brave as Hercules, writing again so soon. I wrote before and saw my letter in print, so I thought I would write again. I received three letters. One from a boy and two from girls. I don't weight as much as I did last time I wrote you. I only weight a 131 pounds. Before, you know, I weighed 140 pounds. I am 13 years old now. I am so glad I am going to school again. I wonder how many other girls are glad they are going to school again. I believe Tiny is a girl. I don't believe a boy would want anybody to guess whether he was a boy or girl. Uncle Ned, don't you think the trees are pretty now? I do. We had a party at our school house Friday night. I had a lot of fun. Well Uncle Ned I will have to close now or you will get tired of reading my scribbling. Will some of the boys and girls write to me? Helen Wilson please send your address. I have lost the paper it was on and I can't remember what it was. I will answer all the letters I receive. Your want-to-be niece, —Julia Weller, Boyne City, Michigan, R2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I like to read what the boys and girls are doing. I am eleven years old and in the sixth grade. I have



## CARTOONING MADE EASY



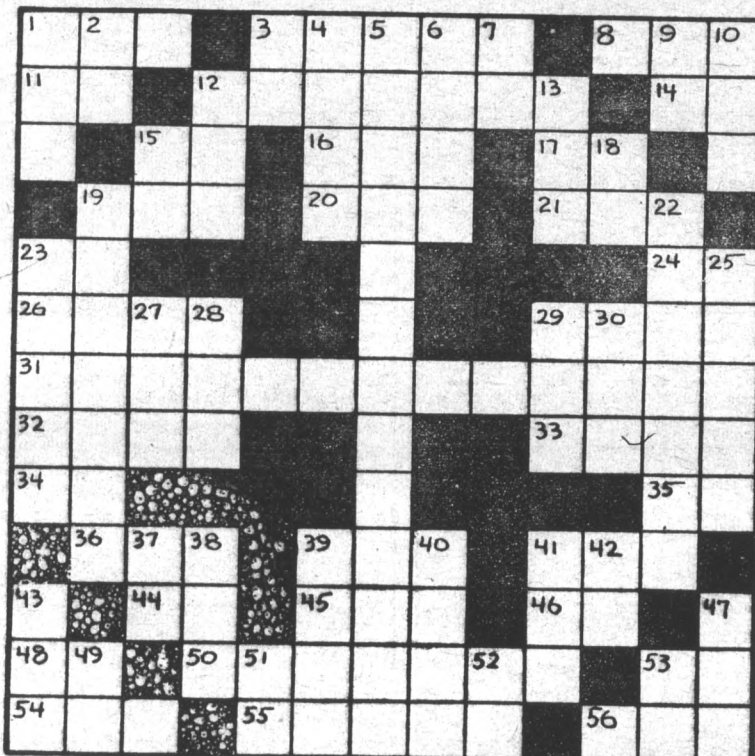
Which will you have, a cat or a dog? The artist shows you here how to draw a dog's head and when you turn the paper around you find it is a cat's head. That will be a fine trick to show your friends. When you decide which you want—a dog or a cat—you draw the body as the artist has done. Or you can show it running, or in nearly any position you like. This is fun, isn't it?

a little brother and little sister. We live on a 200-acre farm and have 15 cows, 10 horses and a colt, chickens, pigs, sheep and a good dog. I like the farm and helped thresh today. I also plow, drag and milk. Hope this will escape the waste basket.—Bertland W. Wgile, Howell, Mich., R2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I come in? Please just for a little chat. Maybe you'd like to know what sort of a creature is writing this. I will tell you. I am 13 years old and have dark brown hair and eyes. Of course my hair is bobbed. I am sending in a poem. I

made up while milking. It isn't very good. I milk three cows night and morning and must admit I don't like it. My sister returned from Africa not very long ago. She has a pair of twins, 3 years old and we received word Monday from Chicago that she has a dandy 8½ pound boy. She and her husband went to Africa as missionaries. She has been across the Atlantic Ocean 4 times. How would you like it, Uncle Ned? She brought home monkey and leopard hides, rugs, baskets, beads, and many other things. If I see this letter in print I will write again and tell you of some of the things she has told me of Africa, if the children

## CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



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## SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs to each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

- HORIZONTAL**
- 1—Raw metal
  - 2—Revolving horizontal gate
  - 3—A playing card
  - 4—By or near
  - 5—A wind storm
  - 6—Upon
  - 7—Accomplish
  - 8—Perform
  - 9—Near or by
  - 10—A policeman
  - 11—An American poet
  - 12—A fabulous bird of great size
  - 13—A man's name (ab)
  - 14—Near
  - 15—Peruse
  - 16—Hearty
  - 17—Cannot be noticed
  - 18—Observed
  - 19—To come together
  - 20—Prefix denoting "in"
  - 21—Royal Highness
  - 22—Telephone (ab)
  - 23—Half a score
  - 24—Possesses
  - 25—Mother (ab)
  - 26—A unit
  - 27—Upon
  - 28—Pronoun
  - 29—Musical entertainment
  - 30—We
  - 31—A plaything
  - 32—Shabby
  - 33—Monkey

- VERTICAL**
- 1—Used to propel
  - 2—Right (ab)
  - 3—Thus
  - 4—A snare
  - 5—Incommoded
  - 6—Tardy
  - 7—Man's name
  - 8—Company (ab)
  - 9—Finis
  - 10—A toy
  - 11—Used to propel a boat
  - 12—Note of the scale
  - 13—Toward
  - 14—Lenient
  - 15—Visitors
  - 16—To get up
  - 17—Part of body
  - 18—Monkey
  - 19—Home of certain beasts
  - 20—Pronoun
  - 21—A man's name
  - 22—Unit of type
  - 23—A resinous substance
  - 24—Quality of sound
  - 25—Require
  - 26—Very warm
  - 27—Indefinite article
  - 28—Deep hole
  - 29—To employ
  - 30—Toward
  - 31—A bone
  - 32—Track of steel (ab)
  - 33—From a lower to a higher point

The answer to this puzzle will appear in the next issue. Also, we will have another puzzle.

would like it. Uncle Ned how would you like to live among the negroes 4 years without seeing America? When are you going to have another drawing contest Uncle? I love to draw. I designed and painted the Christmas invitations last year for our program at school. Well I must close as my letter is getting long. Will some of the boys and girls please write to me? Hoping to see this letter in print, I remain, Sincerely yours, —Helen Fawn Kinnison, Kalkaska, Michigan, Star Route, Box 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I thought I would like to enter your contest. I enjoy the farm paper very much. I go fishing almost every day but have no good luck. I am eleven years of age, my birthday is in January. I have light brown hair, blue eyes, and weigh sixty-seven pounds, and am in the 6th grade at school. I must close for I want to work on the contest. Wishing to be your niece, —Helen Lush, R. 1, Holly, Michigan, in care of J. L. Bringard.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I always read the Children's Hour and enjoy the letters very much, but have never written to you myself, being just a little afraid of the waste basket. I am ten years old, in the sixth grade, have grey eyes, dark hair, (bobbed), and a freckled face, and would love to join your band of cousins, and be one of your little nieces. I have been looking every day to see that Ford sedan. I'm sure you are near as this is up in the "Resort Country" where so many city people come to spend their vacation. Hope you had a grand time. Your niece, —Louise Molet, Wolverine, R1, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I thought that it would be very nice to join the merry circle as my father takes the M. B. F. and I read the Children's Hour every time. I will describe myself to you. I am 5 feet 6 inches tall, dark brown hair (not bobbed), and do not want it bobbed, have brown eyes and am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I have two sisters and one died a week ago Friday, and I have one brother. I will close as my letter is getting long. Your want-to-be niece, —Lucy St. John, R1, Bendon, Michigan. P. S.—I would like some of the boys and girls to write to me and I will answer all letters received.

Hello Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and I surely enjoy reading the Children's Hour very much. I am 13 years old and in the 7th grade at school. Nearly everyone calls me "Jim" for a nickname. I have bobbed hair too. My birthday is the 27th day of May. Have I a twin? I have 7 brothers and 1 sister. We have 5 horses and a Fordson tractor to work our 120 acres of land. We live on 80 acres. Three of my brothers have a Ford each. But the oldest brother has his Ford with him in Marquette. The other two are at home. My father has a 7 passenger Studebaker. Your new niece, —Ida Oonnsson, R2, LeRoy, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am not sure if you will let me call you "Uncle Ned" but I am hoping you will. I guess you are not accustomed to letters from Ohio but you are getting one now anyway. If you will admit me into your merry circle I am sure I will behave as well as any "kid" from Michigan. Now I will let you know what I look like. First I want everybody to call me Rosy, you can tack "Posy" on it if you like. Is that understood? If so, I will proceed. I am five feet tall, have yellowish golden hair, blue eyes, fair complexion and am eleven years old. My birthday is October 4th. I am in the seventh grade. And if anyone will move that we compel Uncle Ned to have a poem contest I will second the motion. I bet you will think I am a pig for taking all this room so I guess I will close. Respectfully—Rosamond (Rosy Posy) McPherson, 56 Norman Ave., Dayton, Ohio. P. S.—I have no brothers or sisters so you will be mine, won't you? Please write and I will answer.

## SHOEMAKER AND MILLIONAIRE

BESIDE the big house of a millionaire there stood a little shoemaker's shop. The shoemaker was poor, but happy, and sang all the day long.

"Friend," said the millionaire to him one day, "any one who is so happy as you while in such poor circumstances, ought to be rewarded. Here, take a thousand dollars. Now you will be able to sing louder than ever."

But the shoemaker, having hidden the money in his cellar, grew wakeful at night. He could not sleep for fear of thieves. He grew pale and haggard, and his songs were no longer heard.

The millionaire, some time after, came to his shop.

"Friend," he said, "give me back the thousand dollars, and find your sleep and your songs again."

Riches are often more care than comfort.

Answer to last puzzle: BANANA.



# RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

## THE RADIO BEGINNER

EACH season sees a new lot of people taking up radio, and to those we offer the time worn advice, "Look before you leap". That is we advise you to be careful from whom you purchase your sets or parts. Do not try the most complicated hook-ups or the most expensive sets, but start simply and learn gradually and you will get more pleasure in the long run than the person who tries to advance too fast.

Remember that this department is for you, and we want to help the beginner in this interesting field as well as those that are more advanced. Do not hesitate to call on us for any information along the radio line that you wish to know. We will try to help you.

We are devoting the entire department in this issue to broadcasting schedules of the two leading Michigan stations and other large stations in nearby states. Clip out the schedules and put them up some place near your radio, then when you want to "tune-in" on some station for market quotations you can look the schedule over and see if they are broadcasting at that hour.

Name and call letters of station and wave length	Time Sent	Nature of broadcasting schedule
<b>Detroit, Mich. (WOX)</b> Detroit "Free Press"	Eastern 2:00 p. 2:15 p. 2:50 p. 4:15 p. 7:00 p. 8:30 p. 10:00 p. 10:30 a. 7:15 p.	News bulletins. Livestock and local market quotations. U. S. Weather reports. Music (Mon.-Wed.-Thurs.-Fri.) Music, starting Feb. 11 and alternate weeks thereafter. Music, starting Feb. 4 and alternate weeks thereafter. (Tues.) Red Apple Club. Sunday School lesson (Thurs.) Church services (Sun.) Feb. 10 and alternate Sundays thereafter. Church services (Sun.) Feb. 17 and alternate Sundays thereafter.
<b>Detroit, Mich. (WWJ)</b> The Detroit "News"	Eastern 9:30 a. 10:25 a. 11:55 a. 12:01 p. 12:05 p. 3:40 p. 5:00 p. 7:00 p. 8:30 p. 10:00 p. 11:00 a.	(Tues.) Music, lectures, entertainment. Weather report. Time signals. Weather report. Music. Orchestra concert. Market and weather report. (Mon. grain review.) (Winter.) Sporting news. Concert alternately. Concert alternately. Special concert (Thursday.) Sunday sermons and concerts. (Also 2:00 and 7:30 p. m.)
<b>Pittsburgh, Pa. (KDKA)</b> Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company	Eastern 9:45 a. 12:00 n. 7:40 p. 8:00 p. 8:30 p. 9:55 p.	Local livestock, crop and market reports. Short summary on fruits and vegetables. Weather, river and road conditions. (Sat.) Boston wool and fur market. Complete fruit and vegetable, livestock, grain, hay, cotton and feed reports, and daily marketgram. (Except Sat.) Special program for farmers. (Thurs.) Music and entertainment. Time signals. Weather report.
<b>Schenectady, N. Y. (WGY)</b> General Electric Company	Eastern 11:55 a. 12:30 p. 12:40 p. 12:45 p. 3:40 p. 7:15 p. 8:00 p. 7:45 p. 10:30 a. 11:30 p. 8:30 p.	Arlington time signals. New York stock market quotations. Produce market report. Weather forecast. Musical program (Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Fri.) (Second and last Mon. of month) Farm Bureau talk. Produce, news bulletins, and stock market quotations (Except Sat.) Musical programs, radio drama, etc. (and 7:30 p.) Church services. (Sun. only.) Music. (Fri. only.) Organ recital by Stephen E. Boicclair. (Tues. and Thurs.) Dance music and popular songs. (Sat. only.)
<b>Cincinnati, O. (WLW)</b> Crosley Radio Corporation	Central 10:45 a. 1:30 p. 3:00 p.	Weather; financial report; opening grain and hog market; opening quotations New York stock Exchange. Weather repeated. Financial report. Grain quotations; livestock report. Closing grain; New York and Chicago dairy and poultry report.
<b>Cleveland, O. (WJAX)</b> The Union Trust Co.	Eastern 9:30 a. 10:00 a. 2:00 p. 3:00 p.	Women's program. Quotations foreign exchange; livestock; grain; bonds and stocks, financial news, weather reports, etc. Quotations fruits and vegetables, butter, eggs and poultry, exchange and bonds, financial news, weather, etc. Quotations on fruits and vegetables, butter, eggs and poultry, livestock, hay and grain, flour and feed, foreign exchange, crude rubber, bonds and stocks, weather reports. (Except Saturday.)
<b>Springfield, Mass. (WBZ)</b> Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company	Eastern 11:55 a. 7:00 p. 7:10 p. 9:55 p.	Time signals; weather and local produce market reports. Boston produce market report. (Daily.) (Thurs.) Farm news from "New England Homestead." Time signals and weather report.
<b>Chicago, Ill. (WGN)</b> Chicago Tribune	Central 9:35 a. 10:00 a. 10:30 a. 11:00 a. 11:30 a. 12:00 n. 12:30 p. 1:00 p. 1:25 p. 1:35 p. 2:30 p. 3:00 p. 5:07 p. 6:00 p. 6:30 p. 8:30 p. 10:30 p. 11:00 a. 2:30 p. 9:15 p.	Receipts and shipments; estimated carlots grain received. Hog market. Weather forecast; future grain quotations. Future grain quotations. Future grain quotations. Future grain quotations. Hog market. Future grain quotations. Closing hog market. Future grain quotations. Closing quotations. Concerts. "Rocking Chair Hour" featuring program for women. "Sheepr Time," children's hour. Time signals. General news. Dinner concert. Classical concert. Jazz hour. Uncle Walt reads comics. (Sun.) Tribune master artists' concerts. (Sun.) Concert. (Sun.)
<b>Chicago, Ill. (KYW)</b> Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.	Central 8:30 a. 10:00 a. 10:30 a. 11:00 a. 11:30 a. 12:00 n. 12:30 p. 1:00 p. 1:30 p. 2:30 p. 3:00 p. 3:30 p. 4:00 p. 4:30 p. 5:00 p. 6:30 p. 8:00 p. 9:00 p. 10:00 p. 11:00 a.	Late news and comment. Financial and commercial markets. Market report. Late financial news and comment. Market reports. Time signals. Late news, financial and commercial. Special talks. Market reports. Weather forecast. (Sat. only) Final market and stock report. Late financial news and comment. Market reports and closing quotations (except Wed. and Sat.) Late financial news. Closing stock quotations. Special concerts. (Tues. and Thurs.) Late news and sport bulletins. Late news and sports. (Tues., Thurs. and Sat.) Late news, stock reports, etc. News and sport bulletins. Latest news of the day. News, financial, final market and sport summary. Musical concert, lectures, etc. Weather. Midnight review. (Wed., Fri. and Sat.) (Sunday) Sermons. (Also 8:30 and 7:00 p. m.)
<b>Chicago, Ill. (WLS)</b> Sears, Roebuck & Co.	Central 9:00 a. 11:00 a. 12:00 n. 1:00 p. 1:30 p. 3:00 p. 3:45 p. 6:00 p. 6:30 p. 8:00 p. 9:00 p. 7:45 p.	Weather report; opening livestock markets. Livestock sales; fruit and vegetable shipments. Weather report; farm talks and music. (Except Sat. and Sun.) Complete livestock and fruit and vegetable markets. Complete market summary for day. (Sat.) Homemakers' hour. Market summary; farm news bulletins. Pipe organ recital; orchestral music; lullaby time for children. Farm program. (Tues., Wed., and Fri.) Musical features. WLS theater. Lullaby time; national barn dance. (Sat. only.)
<b>New York, N. Y. (WEAF)</b> American Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Eastern 11:50 a.	Fruit and vegetable, hay, dairy and poultry reports (Tues.-Wed.-Thurs.-Fri.)



## The People's Telephone

The telephone knows no favorites. It does the bidding of the country store and of the city bank. It is found in the ranch house kitchen and in the drawing-room of the city mansion. Its wires penetrate the northern forest, stretch across the prairie, are tunneled under city streets.

The telephone knows no favorites. Its service to all the people is of the same high standard—the Bell System standard. Twenty-four hours a day it carries the voices of all. For the benefit of all, the long-distance circuits are kept in tune. Numberless discoveries and improvements developed by the Bell System have made the telephone more useful for all the people. In America, all can afford the telephone, for Bell System service is the cheapest, as well as the best, in the world.

The telephone knows no favorites. It is not owned in any one locality or by any particular group of men. It is owned by 350,000 stockholders, who represent a cross-section of the thrift of the whole country. The owners of the telephone are those it serves.

In America today the 15,000,000 telephones of the Bell System contribute to the security, happiness and efficiency of all the people.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

HEAR MUSIC AND TALKING  
1000 MILES AWAY

New Radio Set Has No Outside Wires  
or Storage Batteries

The new Trans-continental Radiophone which is the most simple, and the clearest, toned radio set you have ever listened to, is the invention of Mr. K. D. Coats, of Chicago. This radio outfit is entirely different from all others. No outside wires needed. No troublesome storage batteries. It comes complete, in a beautiful mahogany finish cabinet (console type) and a loud speaker built right in so the entire family can listen to it just like a phonograph. It is guaranteed to have a range of 1,000 miles. Listen to the musical concerts, singing, lectures, and speeches. Get the market reports, latest news and returns of the big games by radio. Mr. Coats wants to place one of his amazing new radio outfits in each locality and is now making a special reduction of 40 per cent in price for the first outfit placed in each community. Write Mr. K. D. Coats, 338 West 47th St., Chicago, for his special low price offer and be the first in your locality.—Adv.

**SEND ONLY \$1**

A cow stanchion made the Kalamazoo way—strong, practical, durable, economical, yet priced remarkably low.

**Kalamazoo Cow Stanchions**

Strongly built of clear hardwood; well bolted; swings when cow is in stanchion; locked open when cow is entering. \$2.50 each. Send \$1 and we will ship as many as wanted. Pay balance after examination. Order today or write for literature. Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co., Dept. 644 Kalamazoo, Mich.

## COAL

Ohio, W. Va. and Ky. Shaker Screened Lump Coal in carload lots at attractive prices. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents Wanted. Buy direct from the mines and save money.

THEO. BURT & SONS, Mifflin, Ohio.

NOW! New Low Engine Prices  
Only \$5<sup>69</sup>

a month for a few months  
—easy to own the famous  
standard WITTE En-  
gine. Uses Kerosene,  
Gasoline, Distillate or  
Gas. Equipped with celebrated Troubleproof  
WICO Magnets. Simplest and cheapest to op-  
erate. New device makes starting easy. 50% surplus  
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FREE BIG NEW ENGINE BOOK. Sold direct from factory to you on  
MINUTE DAYS' FREE TRIAL.  
Write today for my new illustrated  
engine book—sent absolutely Free. No obligation to you.  
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**SCHOOL BOX FREE**

with Fountain Pen, Pencils, Knife, Pen Holder, Eraser, for selling 30 packages Chewing Gum at 5c. a package. Write today.  
Blaine Mfg. Co., 405 Mill St., Concord, Mass.

**ROLL-FILM FREE!**

Genuine Eastman, KODAK, films. Sell only 30 assortments hand-some color KODAK SAFES at 10c each. EASILY SOLD. Get lot today. WE TRUST YOU with each roll sold.  
AMERICAN SPECIALTY CO.  
Box 104-K Lancaster, Pa.

## Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 441 Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.—(Adv.)



# ROUGE REX

## The 1000 Mile Shoe

### CORDOVAN HORSE-HIDE

**MEN—  
Pull This On**  
*It Stays Soft—Wet or Dry*  
**Outwears Three  
Ordinary Pairs**

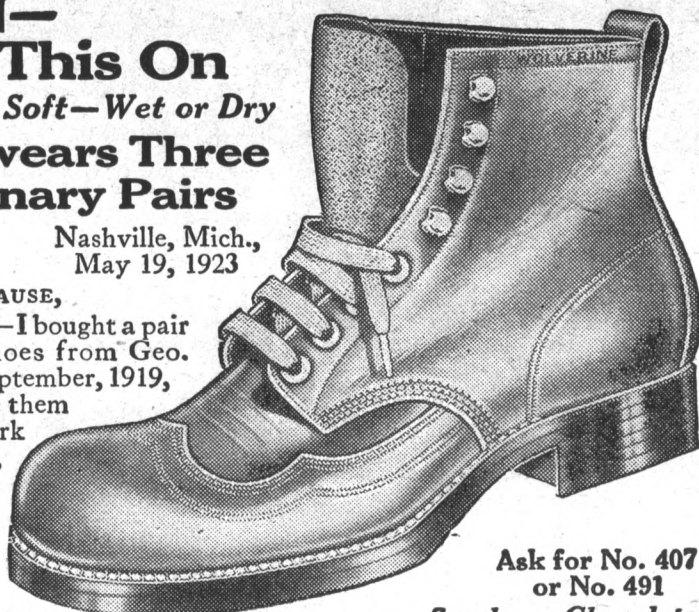
Nashville, Mich.,  
May 19, 1923

HIRTH-KRAUSE,

Dear Sirs:—I bought a pair of your shoes from Geo. Dean in September, 1919, and I wore them at hard work up to May, 1923. Have had them tapped four times.

(Signed)

HALE B. SACKETT



Ask for No. 407  
or No. 491

Smoke or Chocolate

A unique work shoe—it's different than the rest because it is made of thick, pliable horsehide, double tanned in our own tannery, soft as buckskin but tough as rawhide. Rouge Rex Shoes are the only work shoes made of Cordovan horsehide throughout—the toughest leather known, as

tanned by us. There's a Rouge Rex shoe for every job—for farm, mine, factory or lumber camp. If your dealer does not handle Rouge Rex Shoes, write us and we will name our nearest dealer and send you a catalogue of Gried Defying Rouge Rex Shoes for The Man Who Works.

**HIRTH-KRAUSE COMPANY • Shoe Manufacturers and Tanners**  
Grand Rapids, Michigan

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading for reputable breeders of Live Stock at special low rates to encourage the growing of pure-breds on the farms of our readers. Our advertising rate is Thirty Cents (30c) per agate line per insertion. Fourteen agate lines to the column inch or \$4.20 per inch, less 2% for cash if sent with order or paid in advance or before the 10th of month following date of insertion. **SEND IN YOUR AD AND WE WILL PUT IT IN TYPE FREE**, so you can see how many lines it will fill. Address all letters, **BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.**

### CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.  
Nov. 20th.—Hereford, T. F. B. Sotham, St. Clair, Michigan.

### CATTLE

#### JERSEYS

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

**Registered Jersey Bulls for Sale!**  
**J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.**

#### GUERNSEYS

### MAY — GUERNSEYS — ROSE

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED  
Bull calves out of Dams up to 877 pounds fat. Sired by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. The homes of bulls; Shuttick May Rose Seguel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbecks' Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011.18 fat, 772 fat and 610 fat.  
**GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE J. HICKS,**  
Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.  
Pittsford, Michigan

For Sale Guernsey Bull Old Enough For Service, from A. R. Dam, Federal accredited herd. Write for particulars Echo Lodge Farm, Watervliet, Mich.

#### HEREFORDS

### HEREFORD STEERS

120 Wt. around 860 lbs. 60 Wt. around 1050 lbs.  
90 Wt. around 780 lbs. 82 Wt. around 680 lbs.  
56 Wt. around 950 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.  
94 Wt. around 550 lbs. 68 Wt. around 450 lbs.

Also other smaller bunches. Deep reds, dehorned, good grass flesh. Some bunches fair flesh account short pastures. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice one car load or all. Give number and weight preferred.

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

**WE HAVE BRED HEREFORDS SINCE 1860**  
Our herd bulls are International Prize Winners. Stock of all ages for sale, at Farmers prices. Write us for further information.  
Feed Herefords that fatten quickly.  
**CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Michigan.**

#### ANGUS

**BECAUSE OF INSUFFICIENT FEED I WILL**  
sell one carload of twenty good Angus cows, nearly all purebreds, at \$75.00 each, f. o. b. Somerset, Hillsdale County, Michigan. Excellent for producing high class beef calves. Write **H. R. SMITH,** Room 4, Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.

#### BROWN SWISS

**FOR SALE—Brown Swiss Bull Calves.**  
**JOHN FITZPATRICK, Kewadin, Michigan.**

# HEREFORD

Annual Autumn Auction at Sotham Hereford Farm

Brown and 9th Sts., ST. CLAIR, MICH., Thursday, Nov. 20th

Sale rain or shine in pavilion. Reached by good roads from everywhere. R. W. Baker's select herd to be dispersed, with choice attractions added.

**3 BULLS** Including the Anxiety-bred BEAU DALLAS. A celebrite for which \$10,000.00 was refused in 1918; one of the last bred in the celebrated Guggell & Simpson herd, 2 of his sons.

**40 COWS & HEIFERS** Of the very best turber, Anxiety, etc. Good individuals. Most of them with busy calves at side. Most desirable of buys. Money-makers.

**GROW HEREFORD BABY BEEF AND REDUCE LABOR TO THE MINIMUM.**  
Send for catalog and plan to be with us.

Address **T. F. B. SOTHAM, Sale Manager, ST. CLAIR, MICHIGAN**

# DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

## THE A B Cs OF ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL

Apply tests for T. B. annually.  
Build suitable quarters.  
Cremate or bury carcasses.  
Disinfect the premises.  
Eliminate disease carriers.  
Feed an adequate ration.  
Get healthy foundation stock.  
Haul away wastes immediately.  
Immunize hogs against cholera.  
Join disease control campaigns.  
Keep infected animals isolated.  
Learn all disease symptoms.  
Mark animals used for breeding.  
Nurture the young carefully.  
Ostracize the stray dog.  
Protect animals in shipment.  
Quarantine diseased herds.  
Rotate livestock pastures.  
Select breeding animals carefully.  
Treat all cuts and wounds.  
Use mineral mixtures when needed.  
Vacate filthy quarters.  
Watch incessantly for disease.  
X-pose equipment to sunlight.  
Yearn for clean, healthy herds.  
Zest the food of weak and young animals.

## MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN BREEDERS CHOOSE NAMES

**NINE** Michigan breeders of Holstein cattle recently adopted herd prefix names which have been registered for their exclusive use in naming purebred animals in their herds by The Holstein Friesian Association of America. The prefix names recorded and the names of the breeders for whom they have been recorded are: Silver Bank, Harry A. Smith, Jackson; Meadow Dew, H. Siegrist, Jr., Mason; Crestlyn, Doan Straub, Galien; Dairy Model, Norman D. Thornton, Elsie; Wexl, Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company, Hermansville; Sure Acres, W. L. Baker & Sons, Perrinton; Edenacres, W. H. MacDonald & Sons, North Branch; Sunnyhurst, Morton Orr, Cass City; and Vehicle City, John Calvert, Flint.

Many progressive breeders have adopted prefix names and are using them to great advantage. The custom is well established and is growing rapidly. Over 5,000 prefix names have already been reserved, of which 503 names were recorded by the national Holstein association in the last fiscal year. No charge is made for reserving prefix names.

## NEW MICHIGAN CONTENDER AT INTERNATIONAL

**A** NEW contender in the classic contests at the International Live Stock Exposition which will celebrate its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary at Chicago the first week in December this year will be the Gotfredson Stock Farms, Ypsilanti, Michigan, which has entered eight head of Shorthorns in the competitions.

A herd of nearly one-hundred Shorthorns including some Polled Shorthorns is maintained on the eighteen-hundred acre farms, operated by this company, twenty-five miles from the city of Detroit. The herd is headed by Maxwalton Mack, one of the best sons of the celebrated Shorthorn bull, Rodney, and it is

the plan of the owners to increase their holdings until the herd numbers in the neighborhood of three-hundred head.

The Gotfredson show herd made its first appearance this year, exhibiting at five fairs and winning four grand championships on the two-year old bull, Maxwalton Mack, and similar honors with the two-year old cow, Haylands Butterfly, in addition to capturing all herd prizes. At the recent Michigan State Fair their Deer Dick Miss Jean and calf was made the second prize cow and their Polled Shorthorn bull calf, Mornel, captured the junior championship.

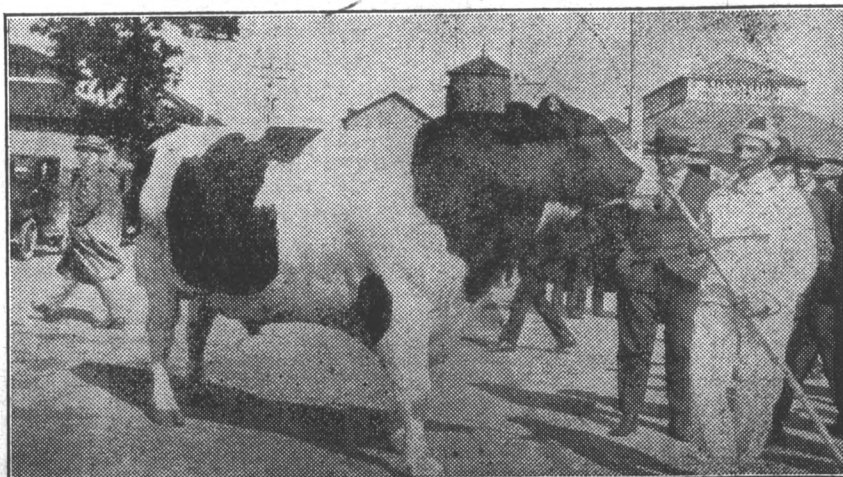
F. A. Clark, the superintendent, reports that this year the farms are producing 400 acres of corn, 250 acres of wheat, 200 acres of oats and 400 acres of alfalfa and red clover hay. The farms raise and feed from 500 to 700 Duroc Jersey hogs and from 200 to 300 steers annually.

## GOING INTO DAIRY BUSINESS

I have decided to go into the dairy business and so would like to get some information. I am going in the dairy business on a small scale and I will have a regular route. Will handle about 30 to 40 cows. Would you please decide the best breed of cows for my trade. I own over eighty acres of fine fertile feeding growth and I also have an uptodate, comfortable dairy barn, very sanitary. At the present time I am interested in Brown Swiss. Please give your opinion about them.—C. G., Bay City, Mich.

**THERE** are men making a success in selling milk of all breeds of dairy cattle at the present time. If you prefer the Brown Swiss, there is no reason why you shouldn't make a success of it if you put in the effort and have the fundamental essentials for success in the milk business. By fundamental essentials I mean having business ability to run a route in addition to having the knowledge and energy necessary to produce clean wholesome milk from well fed and healthy cows. If you are interested in the Brown Swiss breed I see no reason why you should not continue with this breed. These cows give a good large flow of milk and the average test is four per cent or better. Consumers generally like milk that runs four per cent or better. This differs from the average milk that is sold in the cities by about one-half per cent, that is, the ordinary run of market milk tests about three and one-half per cent.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

Salt is essential to all farm animals. Ordinary barrel salt is the best to feed for the reason that an animal may have all the salt desired. Salt should not be mixed with the feed but should be fed in a separate feed box. If salt is mixed with the feed the animal may get either too much or too little and suffer as a result. It is not necessary to buy expensive condiments such as the ordinary "stock food," as very few animals need such a tonic but in case they do the material can be mixed at home at a much less cost.



## GRAND CHAMPION OF NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

Johanna Ragapple Pabst of Piek Spring Stock Farm, Hartford, Wisconsin, proved himself the best of his kind in this country, if not in the entire world, when he won the Grand Championship at the National Dairy Show in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He is a grandson of Korndyke Segis Johanna, \$12,500 bull. Jos. E. Piek, owner of Piek Spring Stock Farm, has been in the business of raising purebred Holstein cattle for three years and his herd at present numbers 12 head.



## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

### SUFFERING FROM GARGET

Will you please tell me what is the matter with my cow? She gives bloody milk, she seems perfectly well, is 5 years old and had her third calf this spring, in March. She has never been sick a day in her life, that we know of. This spring she did not "clean" when she freshened and we had her cleaned, she had a slight discharge for a couple weeks, but has seemed perfectly all right since and she was bred about a week ago. Is there any thing I can do for her and what causes it?—O. R. D., Mancelona, Mich.

**Y**OUR cow is suffering from garget caused by infection. The infection may gain entrance through the teat opening, or through the blood stream, more often the former. Give the cow a pound of Epson or Glauber salts in one gallon of water as a drench. Mix one ounce of sweet oil with one dram of turpentine and one dram of fluid extract of Phytolacca and after you have washed the udder clean with soap and water rub this mixture in vigorously.

Give the cow internally one-half ounce of fluid extract of Phytolacca in water night and morning for two or three days. Milk out the affected teats five or six times daily. Considerable massage to the udder is very beneficial in these cases. Most of these cases can be much more satisfactorily treated by the clients local veterinarian than by mail, as it is often necessary to change the treatment from time to time in these cases.—John P. Hutton, Associate Professor Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

### GRANGE HOLDS LIVELY SESSION AT PETOSKEY

(Continued from page 3)

tions relating to state affairs might be mentioned the following:

Endorsement of a gasoline tax, and income tax and condemnation of tax exempt securities.

A strong resolution giving the rural view-point on legislative reapportionment.

A demand to the President for no reduction in the existing sugar tariff.

Endorsement of the so-called Meggison or Escanaba plan for changing the method of distributing the primary school fund.

Endorsement of the area plan for bovine tuberculosis eradication.

Several recommendations regarding game laws.

Opposition to the ratification by the Michigan Legislature of the proposed Federal so-called "Child Labor" amendment.

#### Debate Child Labor Issue

The adoption of the resolution opposing the ratification of the Federal "Child Labor" amendment followed upon a discussion of this subject, in which Miss Mabel Carney, Professor of Rural Education of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, defended the amendment, and N. P. Hull and your Lansing correspondent discussed the proposed amendment in detail and from a somewhat negative point of view, that it is very comprehensive and

### NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

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

perhaps goes too far in some of its provisions.

Concerning the national issues, the Grange went on record as favoring the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway; the national truth-in-fabrics bill; the granting of a feeding in transit privilege for live stock; strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment; resolutions carrying national agricultural marketing bills and legislation relating to the functions of the Federal Departments of Agriculture and Commerce.

Perhaps the most significant resolutions adopted by the State Grange were those expressing hearty endorsement of the work of the Michigan Agricultural College and its extension program and urging that all extension workers receive their entire support from public funds. A resolution was adopted urging the continuation of a reasonable building program for M. A. C. The formation of a county extension council representing all farm organizations in the county for advising and directing the county agricultural agent was recommended.

Adrian was chosen as the place of meeting for the 1925 convention. The following officers were elected for the coming year:

Master, A. B. Cook, Owosso; Overseer, E. E. Salisbury, Mendon; Lecturer, Mrs. Dora Stockman, Lansing; Steward, T. E. Niles, Mancelona; Chaplain, Mrs. O. J. C. Woodman, Paw Paw; Treasurer, W. E. Hill, Davidson; Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Lovejoy, Perry; Asst. Steward, W. G. Armstrong, Berrien Center; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. W. G. Armstrong, Berrien Center; Gatekeeper, Peter Klees, Crystal; Flora, Mrs. Maud Spaulding, Buchanan; Pomona, Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, Mendon; Ceres, Mrs. Phoebe Benton, Copemish. Members of the executive committee: C. H. Bramble, Lansing; Mrs. Bernice Curtis, Charlotte; Mrs. Mabel Madison, Hubbard Lake; W. F. Taylor, New Era.

Emphasis was also placed on the fraternal spirit of the Grange at the evening sessions Thursday and Friday. Thursday evening was devoted entirely to conferring the Fifth and Sixth Degrees on classes of nearly two hundred each. The impressive esoteric work of these degrees was beautifully given. Congressman John C. Ketcham, formerly Past Master of the Michigan State Grange, officiated in conferring the Sixth Degree. On Friday evening Past Master N. P. Hull installed the new officers. Final debate on resolutions made this installation service a midnight function.

Despite the fact that the Grangers were late to bed on this last night of the convention, most of them were up in time to leave Petoskey at 5:30 Saturday morning on the special train running south over the Pennsylvania tracks as far as Grand Rapids. The Patrons aboard the Grange special were a tired but happy lot.

### SPANISH PRISONER FRAUD

(Continued from Page 4)

operation were similar to the old scheme and a few bit. Then the Spanish police began to work and about ten years ago it was announced the sufferer really was in jail and the gang had been broken up for good. However, it is supposed that due to insurgent uprisings at the present time the Spanish police have more than they can handle and some of the gang have started anew their raids. A press report from France recently records the fact that a wealthy Frenchman bit but after he had spent a few thousand dollars in trying to free the poor Spaniard the French friend turned up missing, money and all.

"The records of the Spanish police at Madrid, says this report, show that at the time of the raid of ten years ago when the band had been broken up, fully 20 per cent of the receivers of letters answered and about 5 per cent had sent money to help the prisoner out."

Our advice to any reader who receives one of these letters is to put it away some place for safe keeping, then when a high pressure salesman comes along selling wild-cat mining or oil stock trade it to him for some shares in his company. It will be an even exchange because both are no good.

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O. I. C.'s LAST SPRING PIGS, EITHER SEX, not akin, from big strong stock, recorded free. **OTTO B. SCHULZE & SONS**, Nashville, Mich.

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Offering bred sows at \$40 to \$75. Boars and gilts at \$20 to \$40. We sell only the best. **TALCOA FARM**, Lansing, Mich., R. 7.

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**McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## It Takes All Kinds of People to Make a Trip

(Continued from Page 4)

home again. And then the thought struck us—suppose I should die over there, or something, and never come back? I would never get my hours back. That would hardly be fair.—I hoped I would not die in Europe.

When the day's run is posted at midnight, the winners in the ship's pool are determined and duly congratulated. The ship's pool is a form of legalized gambling based upon the probable mileage of the ship for the following day. It is an interesting indoor sport, although a dangerous one on a ship of the class of the Leviathan where the amounts run into the thousands of dollars daily.

A twenty mile range of probability is arbitrarily determined upon by the promoters of the pool and these twenty "guesses" are auctioned off among the passengers. To provide for an extra slow day or an extra fast day "low" and "high" are sold at auction in addition to the other twenty chances, for hundreds of dollars or sometimes thousands. In case of a record run, exceeding the twenty mile range of normal probability, "high" wins. If the day's run happens to turn out to be one of the twenty guesses on mileage, the lucky man or woman who bought that number wins.

### Long Live the Corn Belt

It is, of course, a different class of people from those one associates with in the cornbelt and the reaction of the thirty agricultural editors on board was "Long Live the Cornbelt."—In my midwestern sense of the fitness of things, a fat, greasy woman with a full half-dozen glittering rings on either hand, puffing a cigarette drooping from the end of a jeweled holder six inches long, does not harmonize with such a tastefully furnished social hall. Young men from the eastern colleges whose last names we read every day on our clothing labels, our shoe trademarks, or in the newspaper headlines, were pouring gin from silver pocket flasks into the soft drinks of super-cultured girls whose father's fame or wealth or their own cock-sureness permitted them to dress like a siren of the Paris streets and to get drunk enough to be considered "awfully clever" instead of "besotted" or "debauched". I can see no more "charm" in a group of painted women tipping and smoking on an oriental rug in the so-called better circles than in their sisters on the sawdust floor of the so-called dives.

Of course, the number of either class is so small, compared to the millions of really feminine girls who make up The American Girl and who realize the meaning of feminine charm, that we didn't worry much about it and only turned away and laughed at them.

Most of the passenger list, of course, was well worth-while, and there were some remarkably fine and interesting people on board. General Pershing moved about among the passengers and with his forceful dignity and powerful personality, but altogether pleasing and sociable disposition, excited many an admiring comment, whether he was making a few miles on the promenade deck, dancing in the social hall or visiting with his friends, the people. He met one afternoon with the group of editors and led a most interesting discussion on the national defense and the doing away with war.

There were several Senators, a Congressman or two, a few samples of foreign nobility, including the very estimable lady Gladstone of England and a glittering constellation of movie stars, on board.

### Breaking into the Movies

Ramon Navarro, the hero of "Scaramouche", completely broke the hearts of every woman with whom he didn't have time to dance. One romantic southern girl offered me the half of her kingdom if I would introduce her to this graceful beauty of the screen, and she renewed and doubled her offer every time she caught his languorous eye.

"I can't go up and beg that handsome devil to dance with you," I told her—and how could I?

"I'll bet you're afraid to, that's

all. If you're not afraid, go up and ask Enid Bennet to dance with you," she suggested wickedly.

Enid Bennett, the beautiful and altogether charming movie star, with her husband, and scenario writer, and Marcus Loew and other notables of the silver screen were on their way over to Italy with the handsome Navarro to film Ben Hur.

The idea appealed to all the rest of the editorial party very strongly and I was urged to ask Enid Bennett for a dance. I was given enough moral support by my friends to have asked the Virgin Mary if she had been there. But it was the sage remark of my friend, the doctor, who whispered to me that she hadn't danced at all that evening and of course would turn me down, that finally persuaded me. If I could please all my friends by asking Enid Bennett to dance, I would do so, but to actually carry out the dance—ah, that would be too much. But if, as the doctor believed, she would turn me down anyway, I would satisfy my friends and ask her.

With all my friends looking on and waiting to laugh at my defeat, and perhaps her husband too, I gallantly approached the gracious movie star.

"Pardon me, Miss Bennett, would you care to have this next dance with me?" My job was done and I was ready to receive her refusal and retire in confusion to the great delight of my friends—and to my own relief.

"Why, yes. Thank you very much", she responded very sweetly. "Won't you sit down and wait until the next one begins?"—Confusion worse confounded!

So the joke was on me, after all,—but the joke was even more on my party of friends, and after we were out on the floor we did our best stuff before the editors. I'll never miss an Enid Bennett picture after this.

### Land Ahoy!

We had left New York on Saturday and early Friday morning we sighted the coast of France. About noon we reached Cherbourg and lay out in the harbor while a few hundred passengers and some tons of mail were loaded into a tender from one of our lower decks.

The day or two of fog had delayed us just enough so that we could not land at Southampton, England that night. We put into the harbor, and tied up to the pier sometime in the night, when all we could see of "the charm of England" were the lights along the shore.

The next morning immediately after our last patented breakfast on board ship the ponderous process of debarkation began. There was much waiting in lines while King George's hired men jolly well took their own time about examining our passports and asking us questions. There was much piling up of our baggage in alphabetical rows so that the officers could go through our suitcases if their curiosity should get the best of them. There was much paying of the last rites, a formidable tip, to the cabin steward, bath steward, deck steward, library steward, waiter, and the many other friends I'd made on board—the heavy beginning of the obnoxious and high-powered system of tipping with which all of Europe is so infested.

Finally we emerged from the heap of baggage and uniformed officials and scurried over to the little toy train waiting to carry us to London. Instead of a door in each end and a long aisle down the center of the car as we have here—and which is therefore the right way—the European cars have a side door entrance for each compartment of two seats facing each other. These seats extend the width of the car and each compartment holds about six or eight people.

These compartments are either "I Class" or "III Class", according to the sign on the door, and the sign is about all the difference there really is except in the matter of price. Third class and first class compartments—there do not seem to be any second class—are in the same train, and usually in the same car, getting the same service and going just as fast. Aside from a slight difference in the upholstering the only addi-

## VITAMIZED WATER MAKES HENS LAY

New Vitamine Discovery Gives Amazing Increase in Egg Yield

Spring and summer time egg production in the fall and winter months may now easily be had through the discovery of a remarkable new method of supplying those essential vitamins that are necessary for egg production and which are lacking in the feed at this season of the year. It has been found that loafing or molting flocks, when supplied with these vitamins, quickly begin to lay many times as many eggs, are out of the molt much sooner, and are put in prime condition for heavy winter laying.

These essential vitamins can easily be supplied by simply dissolving Vita-Gland Tablets in the flock's drinking water. In addition to pure, concentrated vitamins, these tablets also contain Ovarian Gland Substances which rebuild and revitalize the egg producing glands of the hens, and hasten the development of the egg organs of pullets, starting them laying much sooner.

### How to Get Yours Free.

To quickly introduce them to new users, the Vita-Gland Laboratories, 1161 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., are offering to send two regular \$1.00 packages of Vita-Gland Tablets, postpaid, for only \$1.00. Or, if more convenient, you need send no money now, but give the postman \$1.00 and postage on delivery of the two boxes. By selling one box to a neighbor you can get your own supply free. Moreover, if you are not gratified with the results, just say so and back comes your money. Now is the time to give your flock a good start for fall and winter laying. Eggs are high and going higher, and it is by getting them now that bigger poultry profits are made, especially with the high cost of grain feed. As Vita-Gland Tablets are fully guaranteed you take no chance in using them.

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TO AID IN KEEPING

All Livestock and Poultry Healthy

**Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas.  
For Scratches, Wounds and  
common skin troubles.**

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- No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.
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Roupe, Colds, Cankers, Diphtheria and Chicken Pox positively cured by the wonderful remedy, "Smoke Em." O. K. by leading poultrymen.

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tional value in a first class ticket, which costs twice as much, is the opportunity it gives the Englishman to demonstrate his "class".

#### Merrie England

The little toy trains with the little toy cars make remarkably fast time, however, and we clattered along out of Southampton watching the picturesque farms and villages of southern England come and go like stereoptican slides.

Rural England from a train window is all the imagination calls for. The patchwork-shaped little farms, themselves a crazy quilt in patches of garden and wheat, hayfields and pastures, the winding white roads with the countless bicycles and plodding, big two-wheeled carts, the many small flocks of sheep, the thatched roofs and red-tiled chimneys, the inevitable ivy-green stone wall about the garden, and the

hedges along the highway—it is the blending of all of these into a fleeting panorama from the car windows that made "the charm of England" a real appeal to all of us. We wanted to wander along those roads and talk to the English farmer about his hay and his mutton and his family and himself.

But we were headed for London, mighty London, on the Thames. The City of Ten Million Chimneys gradually crowded the charm of rural England out of the picture, the little toy train pulled into Paddington Station, and we were in London at last.

Our wanderings about Westminster Abbey, London Bridge, Pall Mall, and Picadilly and our experience with the natives of Merrie England who try to speak our language and really do the best they can at it will be described in the next installment.

## Poultry Department

### IT PAYS TO CRATE-FEED YOUR MARKET FOWLS

WE heartily recommend crate-feeding of chickens and fowls as the best method of fattening for market. The manager of one of our largest packing houses, in addressing a gathering of farmers, said: "The farmers of this country are losing more than \$10,000,000 annually because they do not fatten their poultry for market. They fatten their beef, pork and mutton, but ship their poultry just as it comes off the range. It goes to the city feeder or the packing house where it is crate-fattened and makes this additional \$10,000,000 for the other fellow."

The American people are the best fed people in the world. They will not slight their appetites at any cost; they want the best and are willing to pay for it. Men in the food supply business have a high calling. They are rendering a great service. But the service should begin back on the farms in the preparation of the product for the market.

If you Mr. Producer, would spend one hour in the kitchen of one of our big hotels, clubs or first class restaurants and see what the chef has to put up with, you would understand how important this is. Inside of ten minutes you would say that the consumer was a "crank." He expects too much, but that would not solve the problem. The consumer knows what he wants and how he wants it, and is willing to pay the price; therefore, it is up to you, the chef and us to see that he gets it. That's good business for all of us. Our appetites may not be the same as that of the consumer, who is paying \$1.00 to \$2.00 for his order of chicken or turkey, but he is the fellow we are all catering to and he must be pleased.

People living in the corn section of the mid-west have an idea that a piece of corn-fed meat is the only thing worth while. This is a fallacy that we are going to explode right here. Don't misunderstand us. Corn is a great feed. It makes fat and heat, but where it is used as an exclusive diet the fat is apt to be soft and greasy and many times too much of it for eating purposes.

Another thing: meat grown on a corn diet is apt to be of long fibre, hence tougher. While you may put on weight, it is not always the best. That's why we are going to explain the "Why and How of Crate-Feeding," and its benefit to the meat product of the fowl.

#### Why and How of Crate-Feeding

Just what effect the crate-feeding has on a fowl may be of interest to you. When a fowl is closely confined the muscular tissues are broken down—relaxed. It is on the same principle of you going to bed when in a healthy condition. If you will do nothing but eat and sleep for a few days, more than likely you will put on flesh very rapidly, particularly if you eat fattening foods. If you doubt us in this statement try it out, then write us, but don't try it too long. There is a reasonable time limit to crate-fattening of poultry—chickens, geese, ducks and guineas. If you were to stay in bed for two or three weeks and eat heartily, at the end of that period you would find it extremely difficult to navigate. It is easy to be

seen that where a bird is closely confined it does not wear out as much tissue as when on a range, nor would it develop its muscles, hence the meat will be more tender.

To obtain the best results it is necessary to feed so that the flesh and fat build up during this confinement period and that it is of the proper kind. Do not feed beyond the profit limit. Two weeks is long enough. During that time you should put on from 25 to 33 1/2 per cent. Figure out the cost of the feed and the additional weight and improvement in quality and you have the answer.

#### The Crates

Crates may be made from old lumber or even ordinary packing boxes. A crate 6 1/2 ft. long by 1 1/4 feet wide, by about 12 inches high inside, is the most desirable. The floors should be made of slats so the droppings will fall through. The slats on the side should be far enough apart to permit the fowl's head to pass through.

An ordinary V-shaped feeding trough, made by nailing two 4-inch boards together, will do. Hang the trough on the V-shape hanger in front of the crate for feeding and remove or drop one end between feeds. Commercial feeding stations use all metal feeding crates. These are too expensive for the average farmer's needs. The home-made, wooden crates here illustrated will do just as well.

#### Do Not Over-crowd Crates

About twelve chickens is a desirable number to place in one compartment of a crate. Fill it so the birds cannot move about too much, but leave sufficient room so they can come to the trough. If it is desired to put two or more crates on top of each other (book-case fashion) then a sliding board should be placed between the crates to catch the droppings. This should be so arranged that it can be easily pulled out and cleaned, thus keeping clean also the birds in the deck below.

These crates should be placed in an open shed where there is plenty of protection from snow, rain and storm. If the weather is cold, as it is in the winter, it will be advisable to keep your crates in the barn or other building. Remember, common sense methods of housing and care are necessary in crate-feeding to prevent loss.

#### Pen Fattening

Many farmers have very good success in fattening their chickens, ducks and geese in pens (turkeys should have a larger range, not too closely confined). In this method the fowls are enclosed in a pen with or without a small yard in which to range, where they are fed heavily on fattening ration for a period of two or three weeks.—"Those Nine Fox Brothers."

#### FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. (Adv.

# PAN-A-CE-A

## starts both pullets and moulted hens to laying

ARE YOUR moulted hens back on the egg job?

Are your pullets laying?

Is their feed going to flesh or eggs—which?

What you want is to start the feed the egg way.

Do it with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a.

Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic that puts the dormant egg organs to work.

That's when you get the eggs.

Add Pan-a-ce-a to the ration once a day and your hens will give a good account of themselves in the egg basket.

### Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.

60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.

200 hens the 25-lb. pail

500 hens the 100-lb. drum

For 25 hens there is a smaller package



REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

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YEARLINGS, LEGHORNS and ANCONAS—Carefully culled high production stock. COCKERELS—Barred and White Rocks; Reds; Wyandottes; Minorcas; Anconas; Leghorns. TURKEYS, GEESSE, DUCKS—Excellent breed type. Send for complete Circular.

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White Wyandottes—Some Well Grown Cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Bred from selected heavy laying hens. Fred Berlin, Allen, Mich.

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# MARKET FLASHES

## Exports of Foodstuffs Show Large Increase

Farmers Are Marketing Wheat Too Early  
and Prices Decline

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

EUROPE'S need for American foodstuffs is much greater than in recent years and there was a large increase in our foreign trade during September, farmers reaping the main part of the benefit resulting from this demand. It was a highly important factor in advancing prices for the different grains, and it is bound to continue a powerful source of strength for months to come. Our September exports aggregated \$427,635,576, an increase of \$46,202,000 over last year. Exports of foodstuffs for September \$114,898,000, and increase of \$41,234,000 over last year. Therefore American farmers received 90 per cent of the increase, although food stuffs represented only 28 per cent of the total exports. Our September imports amounted to \$288,125,817, an increase of \$24,480,437. Our balance of trade for September amounted to \$139,509,759. General business has been as large as could be expected in a "presidential year," and now trade may be expected to return to its normal proportions once more. The banks are well supplied with money, and rates of interest are still very low. Following the boom period of early grain marketing, marked reactions have taken place, which was only natural, heavy marketing by farmers being the main reason, but grain values are still much higher than in recent years, the smallest advance being in oats, which were rushed to market much too freely. Live stock markets have been depressed recently by excessive receipts of hogs and cattle, especially of hogs, and farmers have cheated themselves by becoming panic stricken and rushing enormous numbers of underweight hogs and pigs to market. This is a great pity, for there is every reason for thinking that retaining this young stock to proper maturity, owners who have sufficient feed would come out handsomely ahead financially. As for the cattle trade, everything depends upon whether owners have the right kind that the packers want, and that is fat yearlings, heavy steers being slow at a big discount. While this is rather unusual, yet the tendency is to feed for shorter periods than a decade ago, leaving longer feeding to farmers who make this a specialty. Nothing has happened to discourage the sheep industry, and farmers who have flocks on their farms may consider themselves highly fortunate. It is getting late in the year to buy feeding lambs and breeding ewes, but they bring high prices, and a short time ago, for the first time this year, feeding lambs of the best kind sold 25 cents higher than the best killing lambs. A string of 600 Arizona feeding lambs which averaged 61 pounds sold on the Chicago market at \$14 per 100 pounds, but not many of this kind were offered. Michigan farmers will be interested to learn that H. W. Gowdy, of the Michigan Board of Agriculture, was in Chicago a short time ago inspecting the fruit and vegetable market on the Municipal Pier. Just before leaving for home he stated that another similar market will be established soon, probably in South Chicago. "Our plan has been," he said, "to organize so that we could give the people of Chicago a better pack of fruits and vegetables that come from Michigan at a fair price and to insure a fair return to growers."

### Advice to Grain Owners

Farmers have been marketing their new crops of grain too freely to hold prices at the early harvest level, despite the large domestic and foreign demand, and it would be well to ship less liberally, although there is no occasion for alarm, with prices still much above those of re-

cent years. The heaviest movement has been in wheat, and it is accumulating very fast, the recent official report showing the visible wheat supply in this country to be 87,767,000 bushels, comparing with 67,732,000 bushels a year ago. Meanwhile the foreign outlet has continued exceptionally large, and in a recent week exports of wheat from leading Atlantic and gulf ports aggregated 12,139,000 bushels, comparing with 9,486,000 bushels a week earlier and 6,219,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. The statistical showing is bullish, and this should be heeded by farmers owning wheat. The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome estimates the world's exportable surplus of wheat at 826,000,000 bushels, or only 18,000,000 bushels above estimated import requirements. Argentina and Australia are estimated as likely to have 310,000,000 bushels, or about 50,000,000 bushels in excess of trade estimates. This report was construed as extremely bullish on the Chicago Board of Trade. It is important to note that a large portion of our exportable wheat surplus has been exported already. In the four northwestern states where farmers harvested 80,000,000 bushels more wheat than last year, with the price around 35 cents higher than a year ago, it was natural that they were anxious to cash it in, but it is now time to use more care in selling. Our wheat is the most plentiful and cheapest in the world, as well as the best. On the other hand, most of the Canadian wheat is of poor quality, and it will be largely bought for mixing purposes abroad. Late sales were made on the Chicago Board of Trade of December delivery wheat at \$1.43, comparing with \$1.07 a year ago. December corn sells around \$1.07 comparing with 73½ cents a year ago; December oats at 49½ cents, comparing with 41½ cents last year; and December rye at \$1.22, comparing with 69½ cents a year ago.

Conditions governing the corn trade have changed materially during the past month, better weather

having helped to dry out the crop, and there will be less damaged corn than was expected. Corn is still above an exporting basis, but rye and oats are exported freely, and surroundings of the rye market remain bullish.

### Hogs Rushed to Market

Warnings have had no effect apparently on average stockmen, and despite the appalling smash-up in prices which has taken place during the last month, recent marketings of hogs have increased rapidly, arrivals last week in the Chicago stock yards being far ahead of the preceding week, although very much smaller than a year ago. Unquestionably, this eagerness upon the part of owners was inspired by lack of faith in the future of the hog market mainly, although many stockmen have got the idea that corn will be so dear to feed to live stock. This is, in the opinion of old-timers in the hog industry, a grave mistake, and they are backing up their view by holding on to their young hogs, with a determination to market them not before reaching maturity. It has been a market where pigs and immature light hogs greatly predominated, and they had to go at an unusually liberal discount from the prices paid for weighty butcher hogs. The latest fall in prices brought out increased purchases for eastern shipment, and served to check the decline. The volume of receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date amounts to 33,866,000 hogs, comparing with 34,953,000 for the corresponding period last year and 27,152,000 two years ago. Large as has been the shrinkage in prices, hogs are still selling higher than a year ago, when they brought \$6.25 to \$7.50. Two years ago they sold at \$6.90 to \$8.65 and three years ago at \$6.25 to \$7.85. Recently prices for ordinary light hogs have gone off as much as 50 cents in a day, hogs weighing under 160 pounds being too numerous. The spread in prices was the greatest of the year, and prime lots sold at a handsome premium. The Chicago receipts have averaged 236 pounds, being the lightest since June. Late sales were made of hogs at \$6.65 to \$10.

### Enormous Cattle Receipts

Not only are farmers rushing their hogs to market as fast as they can get cars, but they are also losing no time in getting rid of their

half fat cattle, evidently distrusting the future and being indisposed to feed corn during the approaching winter months. Naturally, the enormous receipts weakened the Chicago market seriously, and prices declined last week from 25 to 75 cents, even choice yearlings going off at last. The bulk of the beef steers sold at \$8.50 to \$12, with the best yearlings at \$11.50 to \$12.90, and late sales of the best yearlings around \$12.65. The best heavy steers brought \$11.25 to \$12.50, good steers going at \$9 and over, and sales down to \$6.25 to \$7.25 for common light steers and inferior little steers at \$4.50 to \$6. Butcher cows and heifers had an outlet at \$3.50 to \$11, with canner and cutter cows at \$2 to \$3.40, bulls at \$3 to \$6.25 and calves at \$5 to \$11. Stockers and feeders have had a moderate sale at \$3.25 to \$7.75, mainly at \$5 to \$7. For the year to late date combined receipts of cattle in twenty markets amounted to 11,846,000 head, comparing with 12,157,000 a year ago and 11,657,000 two years ago. One year ago beef steers were selling at \$6.25 to \$12.40 and 17 years ago at \$3.10 to \$6.70. Farmers should hold on to their well bred cattle until in good marketable condition. Last week 90,000 cattle were dumped on the Chicago market.

### Good Demand for Lambs

There is an active demand for lambs at high prices, with sales at \$12 to \$13.75, while feeder lambs go at \$13 to \$14. Breeding ewes are much in demand at \$6.75 to \$12. Thirteen years ago the best lambs sold at \$6.25.

### WHEAT

Last week started out with a strong wheat market at Detroit and a good advance, but the finish was easy and to a large number of dealers it appeared to be a weaker market and destined for a lower level. This conclusion was reached because of a decrease in export activity; a failure on the part of the foreigners to show anxiety enough to follow an advance with more purchases. This determination to pull out of the market every time prices advanced has been in evidence for several days. They are buying only on breaks and not in large quantities. The needs of Europe are still said to be large and this is proved by a report that France will facilitate the importation of wheat by a reduction on the import duty, but they to be out of immediate trouble for supplies and there is a distinct falling off in export buying. Buying for speculation has lost some of its activity also, and more dealers are trying to make money on the declining side of the deal. Farmers are selling readily seeming to be well satisfied with present prices.

### CORN

Corn worked lower during the two weeks ending Saturday, November 1, and the decline at Detroit during that period compared with that quoted in the last issue amounts to 5 cents. This was rather unexpected as reports from the field indicate that much of the corn is of poor quality and the total output promises to show a reduction from recent estimates. Buyers were scarce on the closing day of last week.

### OATS

Oats followed the trend of corn last week and the price is 3 cents under that given in our last issue. A ½ cent decline at Detroit last Saturday failed to bring out any buyers.

### RYE

There was a bad slump in the rye market during the fortnight ending last Saturday and the price at Detroit went from \$1.32 to \$1.17. Buyers seem to be out of the market at present.

### BEANS

New York reports that buyers are showing a fair interest in the new crop of pea beans but you would

## THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit Nov. 5	Chicago Nov. 5	Detroit Oct. 22	Detroit 1 yr. ago
<b>WHEAT—</b>				
No. 2 Red	\$1.49		\$1.50	\$1.14½
No. 2 White	1.51		1.55	1.14
No. 2 Mixed	1.50		1.54	1.13
<b>CORN—</b>				
No. 3 Yellow	1.14	1.05	1.15	1.02
No. 4 Yellow		1.03@1.04		
<b>OATS—</b>				
No. 2 White	.51½	.45@.47	.54½	.46½
No. 3 White	.49½	.43@.44	.52½	.43½
<b>RYE—</b>				
Cash No. 2	1.16	1.14@1.15	1.32	.77
<b>BEANS—</b>				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.30	6.00	5.40@5.45	5.30@5.40
<b>POTATOES—</b>				
Per Cwt.	.93	.70@1.05	1.00	1.23@1.40
<b>HAY—</b>				
No. 1 Tim.	18@19	22@23	19@20	21@22
No. 2 Tim.	16@17	18@20	16@17	19@20
No. 1 Clover	15@16	17@18	15@16	19@20
Light Mixed	17@18	20@22	17@19	21.50@22

Wednesday, November 5.—Grains easy after recent declines. Bean market down. Potatoes unchanged. Live stock market active.

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



never believe it if you studied the Michigan market only because prices in this state keep working lower and dealers declare the market is easy with demand slow. Prices at Chicago declined during the past two weeks. Buyers are holding back on old beans, it seems, and the price is easy.

#### POTATOES

Demand for potatoes has been only fair and prices of the best grades only steady. Fair to medium grades are piling up on the market as buyers are not interested as long as there is a sufficient supply of the best grades to take care of their immediate wants. Market men in the East are urging housewives to lay in their winter's supply at present low prices stating that prices will work higher rather than lower. It is to be hoped that these men are right and prices will turn upward.

#### HAY

Most market reports show that poor hay is arriving in large quantities and this is sold only at heavy concessions in many instances. Good hay sells readily and markets are kept cleared of these sorts.

#### WOOL MARKETS

Prices on the Chicago wool market have ruled firm in about all lines, although the volume of transactions has not been great. There is considerable less activity on the part of speculators, who, since the London sales, have been assuming an awaiting attitude pending the November election. The swing to a manufacturers' market such as is noticeably the case, betokens a more healthy trade. Manufacturers are taking a larger share of the business, due to increased orders. The small manufacturers are expected to follow the lead of the American Woolen company in advancing prices on a good share of their product.

Although the trading on the Boston wool market was somewhat quiet last week, a very good volume of wool moved from the market direct to the manufacturers. Prices in about all instances are very firm and some choice lines of domestic grown wools are slightly stronger. A fair amount of sales have been booked.



#### Week of November 9

THE opening days of this week will bring unsettled and showery conditions to Michigan with squally winds and probably some snow flurries. In some countries the precipitation may be heavy. Towards the middle of the week high winds or gales will add their presence to the Michigan elements.

First half of this week the general trend of the temperature will be upward but during latter half readings will be considerably below the seasonal normal.

The week will end with general fair and cool weather.

#### Week of November 16

The greater share of this week promises fair weather and quite likely with a semblance of Indian summer. About the only unsettled weather will occur about Tuesday and Wednesday when light showers or snow flurries may occur in various parts of the state.

#### Thanksgiving Day Weather

There is hardly a person that does not look up the weather conditions for the day set aside in honor of the practice started by the Pilgrims some 300 years ago. The purpose of the inquiry differs considerably, however, from the minister who wonders what the turn out will be in his church down the fine past the fisherman, the hunter and automobilist to the football player.

For this reason we are giving what we believe will be the average weather conditions in Michigan on Thanksgiving day, 1924. We look for a generally dreary day with rain (or snow) and high winds. Temperatures on this day will range between 26 and 38 degrees.

dated January 1 and others are delaying the purchases of further supplies until after the first of November. Although the worsted branch of the industry is still somewhat slow, the woolen manufacturers continue to be active.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

**DETROIT, Nov. 5.**—Cattle: Market active and steady. Good to choice yearlings, fed, \$7.50@9.75; best handy weight, dry fed, \$7.50@9.75; best handy weight butcher steers, \$6@6.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$5.25@6; handy light butchers, \$5@5.50; light butchers, \$4@4.50; best cows, \$4.50@5; butcher cows, \$3.50@4; common cows, \$3@3.50; canners, \$2.50@2.75; choice light bulls, \$4.25@4.50; heavy bulls, \$4.50@5; stock bulls, \$3@4; feeders, \$4.50@6; stockers, \$3@5.50; milkers and springers, \$45@85.

**Veal Calves**—Market steady; best, \$12@12.50; others, \$3@11.50.

**Sheep and Lambs**—Market: Good lambs \$15@25 higher; others and sheep steady; best lambs, \$13.50@13.65; fair lambs, \$10.50@12.25; light to common lambs, \$7@8.50; fair to good sheep, \$5.50@6.50; culis and common, \$1.50@3.50; buck lambs, \$6@12.50.

**Hogs**—Market: Prospects higher. Mixed hogs, \$9.90; pigs, \$7.50@7.75.

**CHICAGO—Hogs**—Receipts, 24,000; market slow; mostly steady. Bulk \$7.75@9.40; top, \$9.80; 250 to 325 pounds weight, \$9.25@9.80; medium weight, \$8.75@9.70; light weight, \$7@9.25; light lights, \$5.75@8; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$8.25@8.50; packing sows, rough, \$7.85@8.25; pigs, \$5.50@6.50.

**Cattle**—Receipts, 12,000; market steady. Beef steers: Choice and prime, \$9.50@10.75; medium and good, \$8@9; good and choice, \$11@12; common and medium, \$7@9. Butcher cattle: Heifers, \$5@10.50; cows, 3.50@7; bulls, \$3.50@6.50. Canners and outters: Cows and heifers, \$2@4.50; canner steers, \$5@7; Veal calves, light and handy weight, \$9.50@10.75; 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; cows and heifers, \$3@6.50. Calves—Receipts, 1,500.

**Sheep and lambs**—Receipts, 8,000, late market higher. Lambs, fat, \$12.50@13.75; culis and common, \$10.50@11; yearlings, \$9.50@11.25; wethers, \$7@8.50; ewes, \$5@7; culis and common, \$1.50@3.50; breeding, \$6@12; feeder lambs, \$12@14.

**BUFFALO—Cattle**—Receipts, 635; market slow. Prime steers, \$8.35@9.65; shipping steers, \$8.25@9.50; butcher grades, \$7@8.50; heifers, \$4.50@8; cows, \$2@5.50; bulls, \$3@5.50; feeders, \$4@6.50; milk cows and springers, \$35@125.

**Calves**—Receipts, 1,000; market steady. Cull to choice, \$3@12.50.

**Sheep and lambs**—Receipts, 5,000; market steady. Choice lambs, \$12@13.25; cull to fair, \$7.50@11; yearlings, \$7@10; sheep, \$3@8.

**Hogs**—Receipts, 7,200; market steady. Yorkers, \$9.50@9.75; pigs, \$7@7.50; mixed, \$9.75@9.85; heavy, \$9.85@10; roughs, \$7.25@8; stags, \$4@6.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, November 3.

Butter—Best creamery, in tubs, \$4 1/4 @ 36 1/2 c per lb.  
Eggs—Fresh, 47@52c; cold storage, 30 @ 39c per doz.

Apples—Jonathans, \$2.25@2.50; Greenings, \$1.75; McIntosh, \$1.70@2; Snow, \$1.75@2.25; Wolf River, \$1.50@1.75 per bu; Western boxes, \$2.25@3.

Cabbage—50@75c per bu.  
Dressed calves—Best country dressed, 14@15c; ordinary grades, 12@13c; small and poor, 10@11c; heavy rough calves, 8@9c; best city dressed, 17@18c per lb.

Live poultry—Best spring chickens, 5 lbs. and up, 23c; medium, 22; leghorns, 18@20c; best hens, 5 lbs. and up, 25c; medium hens, 23@24c; leghorns arr small, 15@16c; old roosters, 15@16c; geese, 19@20c; ducks, 4 1/2 lbs. and up, white, 21c; small or dark, 18@20c; turkeys, 33@35c per lb.

Onions—\$1.50@2.25 per 100-lb sack; Spanish, \$1.75 1/2 @ 2.25 per crate.

Rabbits—20@21c per lb.

Vegetables—Carrots, 75@1 per bu; beets, \$1@1.25; per bu; turnips, \$1@1.25 per bu; radishes, \$1.50@2 per bu; green peppers, \$1 1/4 @ 1.25 per bu; spinach, \$1@1.25 per bu; parsley, 25@35c per box; egg plant, \$1.50@2 per bu.

#### THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

CHARTERED by Congress to prevent and relieve suffering in peace and in war, at home and abroad the American Red Cross is about to hold its annual Roll Call in which its membership is renewed and increased from year to year.

This annual Roll Call will take place Armistice Day and Thanksgiving, November 11 to 27. This is the only appeal the National Organization makes during the year, and is for the purpose of maintaining its membership at such a point as will enable it to perform the duties laid upon it by Congress.

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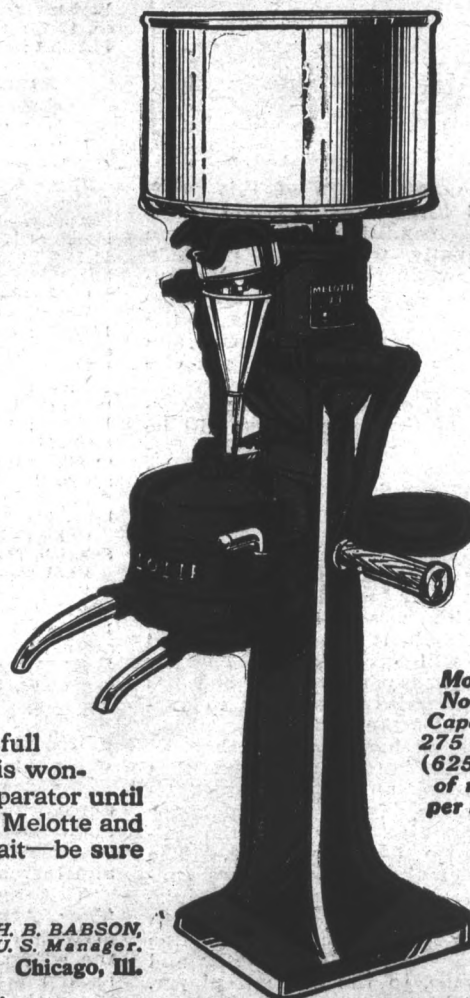
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Model  
No. 6  
Capacity  
275 litres  
(625 lbs.)  
of milk  
per hour