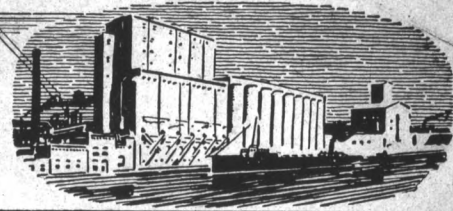


# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent  
Farm Magazine Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XII, No. 6

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1924

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HAVE YOU JOINED THE RED CROSS YET?

*In this issue: Top O' Michigan Potato Show—and numerous features you can not afford to miss.*



## Current Agricultural News

### NOVEMBER CROP REPORT

**T**HE growing season of 1924 terminated for the greater part of the State on October 21-23, when the first general killing frost occurred. Notwithstanding the backwardness of the season and slowness in maturing, all main crops except corn, clover seed and sugar beets are above the average in yield per acre, according to the November crop report issued by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician for Michigan. Fruit growers suffered more generally than grain farmers this year as apples, peaches and pears were only partial crops.

**Corn:** Crop correspondents report an average corn yield of 27 bushels per acre, or a total crop of 45,981,000 bushels, as compared with a yield of 35.5 bushels per acre and a total production of 58,167,000 bushels last year. The ten year average yield for Michigan is 33.2

bushels per acre. 42 per cent of the crop this year is reported to be of merchantable quality as compared with 73 per cent last year. Only about 50 per cent of the crop is being husked, approximately 35 per cent has been put into silos, and 15 per cent is being hogged down.

**Buckwheat:** The average yield of buckwheat is 15.5 bushels per acre, as compared with 14.2 last year and 13.6 the ten-year average. The total crop for the State amounts to 868,000 bushels, and has an average quality of 90 per cent or one per cent better than the ten year normal. Yields varied considerably as fields did not ripen evenly in all cases.

**Potatoes:** Although Michigan growers planted about 12 per cent less acreage than the average of the last ten years, the production indicated from their reports amounts to 38,227,000 bushels. This crop has only been exceeded twice, in 1919 and in 1914. The large production

is due to the high yield of 127 bushels per acre. This is the highest yield since 1869 when the acreage was only one-sixth of that for the current year. The quality is rated at 91 per cent being four per cent above the average and good in nearly all sections. It is estimated that 61 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown.

**Beans:** A special inquiry during the month brought forth the information that 84 per cent of the total acreage beans in Michigan this year was planted to small whites, 4 per cent to large whites, 10 per cent to red kidneys, and 2 per cent to soys, limas and others.

**Test weights of grains:** The average weight per measure bushel of winter wheat this year is found to be 59.5 pounds; spring wheat, 58.0 pounds; oats, 33.8 pounds, and barley, 48.4 pounds, all being decidedly above the average.

**Sugar Beets:** The condition of the sugar beet crop on November 1 was 83 per cent as compared with 90 per cent one year ago. The beets are averaging smaller in size than

usual but possess a good sugar content.

**Fruits:** The harvesting of the apple crop has been completed and is estimated at 7,333,000 bushels, or 44 per cent of a full crop. The commercial portion is placed at 1,222,000 bushels. The quality is rated at 67 per cent, 12 per cent below last year and 10 per cent below the ten year average. The total apple crop of the country aggregates 177,238,000 bushels, of which 27,188,000 barrels constitutes the commercial portion. The quality is 74.7 per cent. Last year's commercial crop was 34,403,000 barrels.

The pear crop represents 67 per cent of a full crop for Michigan, a somewhat greater production than indicated earlier in the season. The quality is rated at 86 per cent, or two per cent below the average. For the United States, the production totals 17,925,000 bushels which is slightly greater than that of last year.

Michigan's grape crop proved to be 75 per cent of a full one, and had a quality of 74 per cent. Frost damaged a portion in commercial districts because of the lateness in maturing. In northern districts, very few grapes ripened before the frost. The Nation's crop is reported at 1,771,898,000 pounds with a quality of 89.8 per cent.

**Farm Labor:** The supply on November 1 was 86 per cent of normal and demand, 80 per cent of normal; or a ratio of supply to demand of 108 per cent. Good weather prevailed throughout October and lessened the need for farm labor to some extent.

### YOUNGSTERS PARTICIPATE IN TOP O' MICH. POTATO SHOW

**O**NE of the new features of the Top O' Michigan Potato Show was the participation of the children of the district in an essay contest and a judging contest. Over 700 children took part in the essay contest, writing on the subject, "How I Would Grow Dad's Potatoes". Five little farmerettes walked off with all the prizes—Miss Eileen Hollowell of Roscommon, taking first. Violet Barton of Alpena took second and Elizabeth Carr of Otsego third, Edna Bauer of Montmorency fourth, and Georgia Clover of Crawford fifth.

On Friday noon, November 7, a banquet was given in honor of the contestants and all were invited to hear Mr. Nevel Pierson, Ass't State Club Leader, talk on Boys' and Girls' Club work. Mr. Burt Wer-muth, editor of the Michigan Farmer, and Hon. A. C. Carton of the State Department of Agriculture, also gave interesting talks.

After the banquet, these children took part in a judging contest. They were required to identify six varieties and place six entries of Rural Russets. With \$20 in cash prizes at stake, one can imagine the enthusiasm with which this was undertaken. Little Johnnie Scheurer of Gaylord won the first prize—he judged the six correctly but he failed to identify one entry of Cobblers. Glen Feirrabend of Gaylord took second, Evelyn Carr of Alpena took third, Doris Buell of Elmira and Helen Brown of Roscommon tied for fourth place. Here, at least the boys were better than the girls.

"The best features of the Top O' Michigan Potato Show," says Mr. F. J. Shipp, President of the Show, "was the Essay and Judging Contests for the children of the district. Here we gave them an opportunity to engage in a contest with real cash money for prizes while they were learning the essentials of potato-culture. Regardless of whether they ever become farmers or not, they are better trained for the contest of life because of their participation in this part of the Show. Nor have their parents lost anything because of the questions which these youngsters asked them while gathering the data for the essays. It was a genuine treat to see those 30 youngsters at the banquet and to note their enthusiasm at the judging contest."—E. J. Leenhouts.

### A LETTER OF APPRECIATION

We have been subscribers of your wonderful paper for the past ten years and think it the best and most truthful paper printed. Helpful in many ways.—Mrs. W. E. L. Ludington, Mich.

# A Promise to Dairymen

*The quality of Larro will never be lowered so long as Larro is made. Regardless of what changes take place in the price of ingredients, Larro will always remain the same.*

**L**ONG ago we decided upon this policy, and wrote this pledge into our manufacturing creed.

There were two reasons for this decision—we knew it to be correct, both in theory and practice, and we knew we could keep the promise.

Years of experiment and practical feeding have proved that a dairy feed must be more than just "a good feed." It must also be absolutely uniform and its formula must not be changed.

Sudden changes in feed—putting in more of this, or less of that, the substitution of poorer ingredients, imperfect blending or mixing—result in lower milk yield and smaller profits for the farmer.

Your cows do not eat a printed formula. They are not concerned with price changes. Whether the market is high or low, they need a feed that will build condition and keep milk flow at its peak.

The Larrowe Milling Company is able to keep its promise of uniformity and unchanging formula because it has the experience and equipment to manufacture a feed that never varies. It has a formula that can be depended upon to produce milk profitably. This formula will never be changed unless the Larro Research Farm proves that a better one has been found.

LARRO is more than a good feed; it is always the same feed.

We repeat that we shall continue to manufacture LARRO on this basis—the basis of more profit to those who buy it.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

# Larro

THE SAFE RATION FOR DAIRY COWS



SATURDAY  
November 22nd  
1924

VOL. XII. NO. 6

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

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

# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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## Otsego First At Top O' Michigan Potato Show

Reputation of Michigan's Potatoes on Big Markets Seems to have been Restored and  
Growers Were Optimistic at Gaylord

By E. J. LEENHOUTS

LAST year's Show was the best I ever saw, but I believe this is even better." In saying that, Mr. H. C. Moore, Chief of Inspection Service, M. A. C., simply joined in the refrain at the Top O' Michigan Potato Show at Gaylord, November 5, 6 and 7. On every hand this thought was echoed. Mr. Tom Buell of Elmira was positive that the entries were of a higher quality. Prof. J. G. Milnard of the University of Wisconsin, serving as Judge of the Show, said, "You may justly feel proud of this Show. I doubt whether you can find as excellent an array of Rural Russet entries anywhere in the U. S." Dr. Wm. Stuart, Potato Specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a man who has traveled all over this country and Europe visiting Potato Shows, spoke of this Show in a very complimentary manner.

Hence, in spite of disastrously low prices on potatoes, these growers are taking great pride in their Show and in their prize spuds, and they are particularly interested in anything which may show them the way back to prosperity. They feel that the Show is a means to that end.

### Otsego County Leads the Lists

Ever since Potato Shows were first held in Michigan, Otsego county has been represented among the winners, and this year she took the lion's share of the honors. Not only did the county win "first" in the County Exhibits consisting of 12 individual entries of one peck each, but two of its growers took "firsts" and six of them took "seconds". With over 130 entries to contend with in 11 classes, this is quite a remarkable showing. Alpena county came second in the County Exhibit and in the total honors, although closely pressed by Cheboygan. However, there was enough glory for all. Antrim county, represented by one of the best potato-men in the country, Ed. Sutton, took first in the 60-round seed-lots and Roscommon grabbed the high honors in the essay contest.

### Kings of the Spud

To select one man as "King of the Spud" this year is extremely difficult because of the close competition. It lies between Ernest Pettifor of Gaylord and C. G. Brudy of Wolverine. Both have reigned previously but both were de-throned last year, only to come back stronger than ever this year. The Grand Sweepstakes were awarded to Mr. Brudy on his entry of Bliss Triumphs—one of the finest entries ever shown at a show. Everyone of the 32 potatoes approached perfection and looked good enough to eat in the raw state. It was the outstanding exhibit at the show. Mr. Pettifor, however, captured first on his Rural Russet potatoes in a class of over 50 entries. Not satisfied with that, he takes "second" on his Cobblers, sixth on his 60-pound seed-lot, county sweepstakes, and third in Judging Contest. His neighbor, Mr. Smilowski, came near out-doing him, however, by taking "first" in the White Rurals, and second in the 60-pound certified seed. Mr. Wm. Feldhauser, Vice-President of the show, took the Crawford County Sweepstakes.

### Judging Contest Brings Out Rivalry

A judging contest, requiring the placing and identification of 12 entries, was staged for both adults and children. Mr. Ed. Sutton of Central Lake took first in the adult class with a score of 100%. Mr. L. E. Berry stood second with a score of 90%. Little Johnnie Scheurer of Gaylord, in the children's class, out-did all of the men with the excep-

tion of Mr. Sutton. He missed one variety but placed first while Glen Fierabend took second.

### Program Was Pertinent

The program was both interesting, varied, and instructive. It applied particularly to the problems reflected by the continuously low prices. The Detroit News reported it as follows:

"As A. C. Lytle, agricultural agent for Otsego county, pointed out at the banquet, there are four things the Northern Michigan potato growers may do. They may raise early potatoes, planting early, using plenty of fertilizer and marketing early, they may raise fancy table stock which they can sell at a premium, they may raise certified seed potatoes, or if they can not do any of these things they may quit raising potatoes altogether. These are cold, hard facts, but the potato grower's situation is not hopeless.

"Meanwhile the reputation of Michigan's potatoes on the big markets seems to have been restored, thanks to the compulsory grading rules enforced by the State Department of Agriculture. William P. Hartman, deputy commissioner of agriculture, in a talk declared that, whereas a year ago Michigan potatoes could scarcely be given away in Chicago, today they are topping the Chicago market. The State inspection service during the last year, he asserted, has given the farmers \$1,250,000 greater net return than they would otherwise have received.

## Warm Weather in October Puts Sugar in Beets

A POET once wrote, "From a clear sunset I can always borrow, God's sweet half promise of a fair tomorrow". The lines were written years ago but I believe he was thinking of a fall like we have had this year. After a late spring and a bad start crops came along very nicely but there was fear of an early frost that would wipe out the year's work. But the frost did not come early and farmers were able to harvest their crops and store them away during the wonderful weather we have had. Beet growers are especially jubilant because reports show that the warm October weather put sugar in the beets, and an unusual amount. It means that they will receive more money for each ton of sugar beets they produced for the beet sugar factories.

Paragraph 8 of the contract between the beet growers states:

"8. The Company shall pay the grower for each ton of beets delivered under this contract by the grower, subject to tare for dirt and improper topping, an amount equal to 45% of the value of the sugar packed from an average net ton of all beets received by the Sugar Companies into Michigan writing a similar contract, except the Continental Sugar Company; said amount to be determined as illustrated by the following:

"EXAMPLE: If the total net tonnage received by such Companies is one million tons and the granulated sugar packed is two hundred and fifty million pounds, the average extraction per ton of beets will be determined by dividing the total number of pounds of sugar packed by the total net tonnage received; 250,000,000 lbs. divided by 1,000,000 tons equals 250 lbs. extraction per net ton of beets; 45% of 250 lbs. equals 112½ lbs. If the average net sales price arrived at as stated below is \$3.00 per 100 lbs. of sugar, the amount to be paid to the grower for

beets would be \$9.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs."

The sugar companies guarantee the growers at least \$7.00 per ton and above that it is 45% for the growers and 55% for the manufacturers. Assuming that there is not an over supply of sugar this year, if the extraction of sugar is above 250 pounds to the ton the grower will receive 45% of the additional sugar. The price is arrived at by adding the daily New York market net cash quotations on beet sugar covering the central states (Michigan, Ohio, Illinois) for the months of October, November, December, 1924 and January, 1925, so if the price averages around 8 cents the growers stand to get a very satisfactory price per ton for their beets. The average production per acre in Michigan this year is said to be around 8 tons.

"Looks like a bonus to the farmers now," says A. B. Cook, manager of the Michigan Beet Growers Ass'n. However, conditions change rapidly some times." When asked what he thought of the present contract between the growers and manufacturers he said, "I believe the contract is right in principle and reasonably right as to details."

Discussing the beet crop Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician for Michigan, said that his November estimate of the production in Michigan was 1,157,000 tons, compared with 883,000 tons last year. Colorado leads all of the states this year with an estimated production of nearly 2,500,000 tons; Michigan is second, followed by California, Utah and Nebraska in the order named. The average yield per acre for the entire country is 8.08 tons.

Reports from many sources indicate that the Michigan beet grower will fare better this season than he has for several years.

gan's potatoes has been restored, and improvement of the quality has done the trick. Higher prices are powerful arguments.

### Stress on Quality

"Emphasis upon quality will also eliminate over-production, it is contended. Some farmers have complained that by selling certified seed potatoes they have stimulated production elsewhere and have ruined the market for their own table stock. But Prof. J. F. Milward of the University of Wisconsin, who judged the competitive exhibits, declared that nothing will reduce acreage any sooner than driving out careless growers by quality production.

"H. C. Moore, M. A. C. Extension Specialists in charge of certified seed potato work, pointed out that all the certified seed produced in Michigan could be easily utilized in Montcalm county alone. He predicted that in the next few years the market for Michigan seed potatoes will be quadrupled.

"Dr. William Stuart, in charge of potato research for the United States Department of Agriculture, told of his recent trip to Europe. In Scotland, particularly, much attention is being paid to the production of seed potatoes, he said. Jason Woodman, of Paw Paw, who himself is one of the best potato growers in the State, complimented the Northern Michigan farmers for the splendid program upon which they have embarked.

"As the years come and go," he said, "I hope you will pay more attention to the intellectual side of life; that you will spend less time in reading the crime news of the day and more time in reading MacAuley, Lowell, Emerson and Whittier; that you will persuade your boys after going to college to return to the farm. You need not worry about the girls; I notice they are usually somewhere near the boys. With education your sons will meet business men on the same plane.

### Wants Boys Educated

"Prosperity will bring you more civilization. In 50 years I want your roads to be lined with trees, your soil to be more fertile, and your grandsons to be farming, with the boys well-schooled, the men in public office, and the town of Gaylord a blossom that nestles in a crown of glory on the top of Michigan."

"Other speakers at the banquet were: E. G. Smith of Gaylord, T. F. Carton, director of the Bureau of Agricultural Industry, State Department of Agriculture."

Over 150 people crowded into this banquet hall and witnessed the climax of the successful 1924 Potato Show. With an attendance of over 2,000 people—most of them growers who studied with great pains the excellent exhibits put on by the State Department of Agriculture and the Michigan Agricultural College as well as the excellent potatoes—this event marks another step forward toward better agricultural conditions for Northern Michigan. Much credit is due to those who contributed toward the educational features of the Show as well as those who financed and managed it.

The list of prize winners is as follows:

### County Exhibits

1. Otsego County; 2. Alpena County; 3. Cheboygan County; 4. Antrim County.

### 60 lb Certified Seed

1. E. Sutton, Central Lake, Antrim, (Russet); 2. M. Smilowski, Gaylord, Otsego, (White Rural); 3. Chas. Herron, Alpena, (Russet); 4. R. C. Campbell, Johannesburg, Otsego; 5. F. H. Glidden, Alba, Antrim; 6. E. Pettifor, Otsego County;

(Continued on Page 23)



# Declares Statement on Bean Market Misleading

**F. B. Drees, of Michigan Bean Jobbers Association, Does not Agree With California Company Regarding Price of Michigan Beans**

OUR attention has been called to an article published in your October 25th issue, under the heading: "Why is The Price of Michigan Beans Down?" This article is apparently a letter addressed to you by the Kutner Selling Agency of San Francisco, California. Our reason for addressing you with reference to the same is, that without full knowledge of the circumstances the statements made in this article would give the growers and elevator men a misleading conception of the bean situation as a whole, as far as comparison of prices in different producing sections is concerned.

Possibly there is a needle in the haystack somewhere as far as the California party writing you is concerned. We have been told that this firm has in store at several points Michigan beans of 1923 crop which they purchased for speculation. We also have letters and telegrams in our files indicating that this same party is somewhat responsible for the decline in Michigan beans during October, as he was selling Michigan beans for shipment out of storage at less money than the Michigan bean jobbers were asking. In fact, at less than Michigan jobbers offered to take his beans at in order to remove his then bearish influence on the market.

It is impractical to compare California Small Whites with the Michigan Pea or Navy bean, for the reason that they are two distinct varieties. We have correspondence in our files from actual handlers of both varieties which would convince you that in certain sections of the United States, particularly in the New England States, that a large majority of the trade want California Small Whites in preference to Michigan, almost regardless of the difference in price. One large handler in New England writes that he would rather buy 5000 bags of California beans than 400 bags of Michigan beans, because they would move to his trade much more readily regardless of price.

We notice that the California party says nothing about price at which they are quoting Large Whites. Large Whites, while not the same as the Michigan Pea Beans, are more nearly comparable, and are quoted in California from \$1.25 to \$1.50 below Small Whites.

IN our October 25th issue, on page 2, we published a letter under the heading, "Why Is Price of Michigan Beans Down?". This letter was written to The Business Farmer by the Kutner Selling Agency of San Francisco, California and was published over their name. Mr. F. B. Drees, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n read the letter and advised us it was very misleading, unless one had full knowledge of the circumstances and this letter, published over his name, is his reply to the letter that appeared in our October 25th issue. Because we publish letters or articles in our columns is no sign that we are in accord with the writers' views. We like to give our readers more than one view of each question. The first letter contained the opinions of the Kutner Selling Agency, and the letter we are publishing at this time contains the opinions of Mr. Drees, who represents the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n.

In comparing the prices of these two beans quantity produced should also be taken into consideration. If Michigan had a crop of less than 200,000 bu. of White beans and California had a crop of 5,600,000 bu. of white beans, prices would no doubt be reversed.

Last year, according to the article in your paper, the total crop of Small Whites and Large Whites in California was 460,000 bags or approximately 760,000 bu. against a crop in Michigan last year of 6,500,000 bu. During the marketing season all but a small percentage of the Michigan crop was sold, but according to warehouse reports as published by the California Bean Dealers Association, there were in store in California warehouses on August 1st this year a quantity of Small Whites of California 1923 crop. There were in store better than 50 per cent of the California 1923 crop of Large Whites. In other words, California raised approximately one-tenth as many White beans in 1923 as did Michigan, but even with this small production they nowhere near cleaned up their crop as closely as did Michigan.

Now assume that Michigan had sold only the approximate proportion of their 1923 crop that California did, and then add the present crop of approximately five and a half million bushels to market on top of the big carry over on the previous crop, which they would have had on the California sales basis.

Would not the present marketing conditions be much more chaotic and prices much lower than they are, especially considering the present financial condition of the Michigan farmer and the Michigan elevator man, of which we will say more below?

Your correspondent does not explain to your readers that prices paid the grower in California are comparable to prices paid Michigan elevator men by Michigan bean jobbers, for the reason that California beans in public warehouse belonging to growers are all reclaimed, packed in new regulation bags and ready for shipment. There is absolutely no cost to the California dealer to prepare the beans for shipping, no overhead of expensive bean establishments and bean machinery, no bag cost, etc. which the Michigan elevator has to contend with. All of these expenses are paid by the California grower, whereas in Michigan, as you know, beans grown by the farmer are delivered to the elevator in bulk, and in such condition that they not only have to be cleaned, which is a simple process in California, but they necessarily have to be handpicked and, in order to do this, there are several hundred elevators maintaining picking rooms and expensive necessary equipment.

A few years ago when California did have a crop of rain damaged beans what prices did they obtain for them as compared to what Michigan growers were paid at that

time? Your correspondent would indicate that Michigan growers were receiving less for their White beans than were the growers in any other state where White beans were raised. We have fresh telegrams in our files indicating that in Idaho the price to the grower is from \$4.50 to \$5.00, and in Idaho very few elevators are equipped to handpick. In New York State the market to the grower is 4 1/2 cents. New York State conditions are similar to Michigan. In Colorado where few White beans are raised, the price to the grower is \$5.00 per cwt. At the same time the price to the Michigan grower was \$4.85 to \$5.00. Accordingly, it is apparent that Michigan growers were receiving at least as much, and more than they were in the States where conditions are comparable to those in Michigan.

Our correspondent in New York does not advise what they are paying for Red Kidney beans, but in Colorado the price on Red Kidney beans was 6c to the grower in cases where it is not necessary to handpick the beans, and 7c where the quality of the beans would necessitate handpicking. In California, according to your correspondent, Red Kidney beans were selling at \$8.75 whereas Michigan Red Kidney beans have at no time on this crop sold this low, and the farmers in Michigan during October were being paid from \$8.00 to \$8.25 for Red Kidney beans in the section of the State where Red Kidneys are raised in quantity. We wish to also call your attention at this time to the fact, that where Michigan raises a distinct variety which is not raised in cumbersome quantities, the prices paid the grower are higher than paid for similar variety in any other producing State.

We note that your correspondent speaks about the damage from rains and the unfavorable weather during the growing season. No doubt, your attention has been called to the fact that Michigan never produced a better crop, as far as quality is concerned, than we have raised this year. As a matter of fact, \$4.75 to the grower this year on an average pick of 4 per cent would net the grower \$4.29 bulk, which would be equal to a price last year of approximately \$5.55 due to the difference

(Continued on Page 19)

## An American Farm Boy's Opinion of the Englishmen and Their Country

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

IN instincts and fundamentals the Englishman is much like ourselves; as human animals we are of the same stripe and register, differing only in some details and minor points.

Our English cousin wears suspenders and we wear a belt, but our purpose is the same and the results are so nearly alike that we cannot criticize him. The Englishman goes about with a cane in his hand where we always have a steering wheel, but both are merely the results of different habits of locomotion. John Bull gets the same kick out of admiring the Prince of Wales that Uncle Sam gets from His Royal Highness, Babe Ruth. The Englishman ogles royalty for their sake alone just as we do our ranking millionaires—and there's not much difference after all between a coat-of-arms and a bank account when they belong to some one else. They laugh—eventually—at the same jokes that amuse us. We laugh at the Britain, and he laughs just as much at us,—and this in spite of the fact that his sense of humor is not so keen as ours.

The English people even speak our language, which is more than some of our own citizens can say. Our language is hard for the English, but they do the best they can at it. Being separated from us for so long they have perhaps strayed away from the original pure strain a bit, and some of our most common words they do not understand, such as "lynching", "bootlegging", "sacrifice hit", "wildcat", "blue sky", and "prohibition". But even

in common conversation, using only orthodox, Websterian words, the Englishman is hard to understand; he has lost our pure accent. The written language, of course, is much the same as ours. It may be said that the English really speak our language, but they certainly don't use our wave length.

Tuning in on Cockney

At one of our first dinners in London, before we were tuned in on

the poor English of the Londoners, the waiter approached our table where four of the editorial party sat and gravely took up the soup question with us, in all the sober seriousness of an English waiter about his master's business, a seriousness which is deadly. This happened to be one of those little, out of the way restaurants where the cockney is as heavy as the accent of the personnel, and where we "mil-

lionaire Americans" were as much of an unusual sight, and as much of a curiosity, as the whole of England to us.

It is not possible for a common typewriter to demonstrate through the eye of an American reader what the inquiry of the waiter sounded like as he addressed his opening remark to Doctor Bereman. The typewriter is no doubt more powerful than the sword, but it cannot tell what a Londoner sounds like when he talks. I believe that a phonograph would need to be equipped with English-made needles to do those queer sounds justice.

"Thick or thin soup, sir?" This is the way the waiter's inquiry looks on paper, innocent enough when translated into American-English, but the doctor had no idea what he was talking about.

"Yes," responded the doctor. We had found that that was usually the easiest way out.

"I say! Thick or thin, sir?" Whatever it sounded like the first time, the waiter made it sound even more so when he repeated it, in his earnestness.

"Oh, well, I'll take tea, I guess", the doctor smiled reassuringly to the desperate waiter.

"Yes, sir. Thin, sir. Very good, sir". The diplomatic waiter passed on to Mr. Cobb, the honorary "Colonel" in our party.

"Thick or thin soup, sir?"

The Colonel was always master of the situation. "Soup? Yes, please. What kind have you got?"

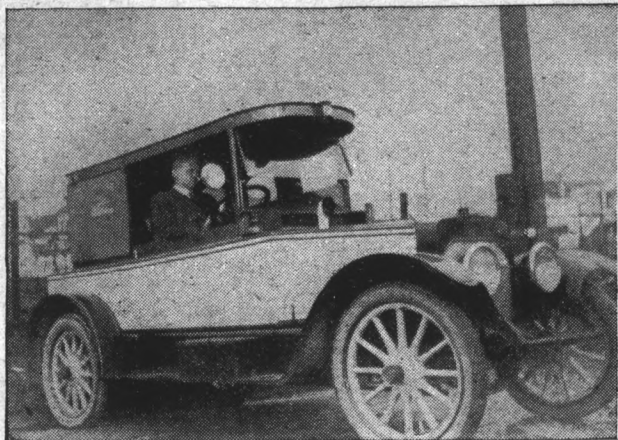
(Continued on Page 20)



A typical two-wheeled hay wagon in England.



# PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



**AUTOMOBILE RESEMBLES BOAT.**—Capt. F. C. Beamer, a mariner of Oakland, California, has such a liking for the sea, that when he retired he had this auto built, resembling a miniature yacht, with curtain draped sides, and deck top motor hood. It can be converted into sleeping quarters by taking out the removable seats.



**SUCCESSOR TO HETTY GREEN.**—Mrs. Fanny Menschel, 50 years old, of New York, came to America from Russia at 16, a penniless immigrant. She learned the real estate business. Last year her deals averaged \$5,000,000.



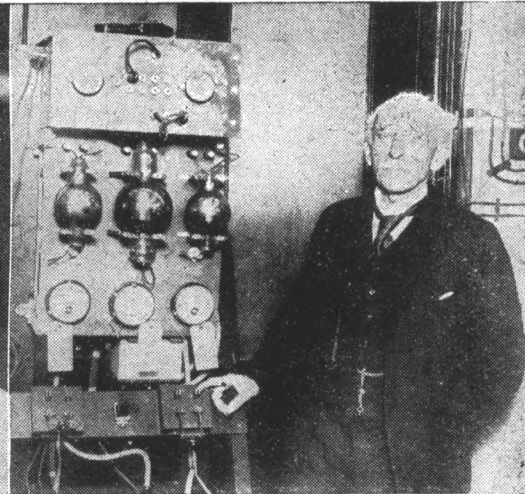
**WORLD'S MOST PATIENT MAN.**—J. W. Lytle, of the Museum of History Science and Art, Los Angeles, Calif., assembles bones which come to him from researches all over the world. It sometimes takes months to go over the bones and assemble them into the skeleton of one animal.



**CHAMPION WOMAN CIGARETTE SMOKER.**—An Ouled Nail woman of Biskra smokes from 100 to 120 cigarettes a day, according to Algerian reports.



**"GOT YOUR SKID CHAINS YET?"**—That will soon be the live question if these "walking chains" become real popular. They are the latest in Europe and declared to be the "real thing" when it comes to getting about on icy streets.



**MADE BROADCASTING POSSIBLE.**—Dr. J. A. Fleming, professor of electrical engineering, London, invented the Thermionic valve, making radio broadcasting possible.



**RAISED ON A BOTTLE.**—Joe, the Monk, at the New York Zoo, doesn't mind how they dress him, just as long as he gets his daily bottle. He lives quite like a human being and it is surprising how intelligent he is.



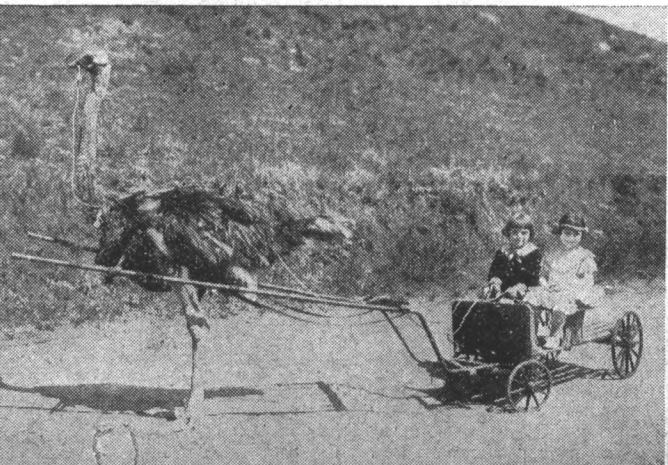
**YOUNGEST ACROBAT IN WORLD.**—Adrian Primrose, 17 months old, of New York, is called the world's youngest acrobat. He has never been sick in his life.



**SCENE OF SLOVAKIAN FARM.**—There is a touch of homely happiness in this picture taken on a farm near Caramet, Slovakia. The woman is mending one of the fishing nets for the master of the house.



**LOCATES LOST ARTICLES.**—Mrs. Clara Jepson, wife of a Massachusetts farmer, locates lost articles by listening to the owner talk and then she sketches on a handkerchief the location of the article.



**OUT FOR A DRIVE WITH HIS BEST GIRL.**—Isn't this a fine horse and buggy for a young fellow to take his girl out riding in? His steed could step with the fastest of them but we imagine they would get more than their share of the dust. Better stick to "Dobbin" or "Lizzie", we guess.



**THE "WALKINGEST" MAN.**—James Diviny, railroad police officer for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company claims to have walked 125,000 miles and opened 1,845,760 doors during twenty-three years of service.



**AMERICA'S LEADING FUR HOUSE**

Established 1853

**TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT AND SONS**

Established 1853  
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Every trapper and fur buyer in America should write at once for our Raw Fur Price List as this year we are making a special offer to our shippers that you cannot afford to miss.

**We Charge No Commission**

We charge no commission for handling your furs. You get every cent. We pay all express and parcel post charges, so you save big money that way too. Your furs are graded fairly and liberally so you get the market's highest mark. Your money is sent same day furs are received. No waiting—no delay.

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**Imported Melotte**

**\$7.50**  
After 30 Days  
**FREE TRIAL**

30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—and the wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator is yours.

**No Money Down!**

Catalog tells all—WRITE!  
Caution! U. S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream to spill! The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake. Bowl chamber is porcelain lined.

**Catalog FREE**

Send today for free separator book containing full description. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte and details of our 15 years guarantee.

**MELOTTE** H. B. BABSON, U. S. Mar. Chicago 2643 W. 19th St., Dept. 32-58

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TRAP AND SHIP TO

**McMILLAN**

Dealers in

**FURS HIDES PELTS WOOL**

AND GET HIGHEST PRICES, HONEST GRADING, PROMPT CASH RETURNS, FREE ILLUSTRATED TRAPPER'S GUIDE TO SHIPPERS

Write for Price List

**McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**  
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Save 80 Percent

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All sizes including hay fork ropes. Wonderful saving. Send for free booklet "Rope Making On The Farm." New Era Rope Machine Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

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An Ad in THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER Will Sell It!

# Farmers Service Bureau

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

## MUST CUT WEEDS ALONG HIGHWAY

Every summer we do our best at keeping down the wild carrot on our farm and also on the road side and for two years we have been after the highway commissioner to see that the neighbors do likewise but to this date he says he has done nothing. Now please help me if you can as the fields have been white with it this summer and if it is let go for a few more years it will mean a lot of hard work for all concerned. I would like to hear from you.—A. H., Brown City, Michigan.

**T**HERE are two statutes relative to noxious weeds but only one with reference to brush. Chapter 24 of the general highway laws relates to brush and noxious weeds within the limits of highways. Section 2 of said Chapter, as last amended by Act No. 83 of the Public Acts of 1919, makes it the duty of the Overseer and the Commissioner of Highways to cut or cause to be cut, prior to the first day of July, in townships south of R 16 N and prior to July 15th in townships north of R 16 N, in each year all brush and weeds within the limits of the highways.

Failure to perform such duty is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$10.00 or more than \$25.00 together with the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court. It is the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney to prosecute all violations of this Act which comes to his knowledge.

Act No. 66 of the Public Acts of 1919 is an act to provide for the cutting of noxious weeds. It makes it the duty of every owner, possessor, or occupier of land or of every person or persons, firm or corporation, having charge of any lands in this State, to cut or cause to be cut down and destroyed all Canada thistles, milkweed, (asclepias cornutus), wild carrots, ox-eye daisies, or other noxious weeds growing thereon. A violation of the Act renders the guilty party subject to a fine of \$10.00 together with costs of prosecution. The act requires the Commissioner of highways in each road district to give notice, in the manner therein prescribed, to every person or persons, firm or corporation having charge of any lands in this State whereon noxious weeds are growing, to cut and destroy the same. This act does not refer to the cutting of brush or noxious weeds along the highways.

It is not possible, within the scope of a letter, to cover every conceivable situation that might arise with respect to the cutting of noxious weeds and brush and I, therefore, suggest that you consult local counsel with respect to such matters.—H. Victor Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

## SEND DOG TAX TO TREASURER

Enclosed you will find a letter I received and which I would like a little advice on. I read in your paper a while ago that they could not imprison a person for having a dog and I would like to know if I would have to send the tax to the county treasurer or would he be obliged to come and collect it as he does other taxes? I own a dog but it was only two months old when the supervisor made the assessment.—H. B., Maple City, Mich.

**T**AXES on dogs are of a different nature from taxes on ordinary property, inasmuch as it is levied more for the protection of property against damage done by dogs, rather than to furnish revenue. It would be best to send the amount levied to the county treasurer.—Asst. Legal Editor.

## MUST KEEP FENCE REPAIRED

I have read the M. B. F. for eight years and like it. I would ask you a few questions, if you will be as kind to answer them. A rents a

farm from B, B lives in a city and C has a herd of cows and C does not take care of his fence and C's cows get out and tramp down the crops and eat the corn that is planted. Does C have to fix his fence or does A have to fix C's fence to keep C's cows out of his crop? I have spoken to C several times already but he does not keep his fence fixed. If the cows do any more damage can I charge C for it or not?—H. S., Cedar City, Mich.

**Y**OU and C are each bound to keep in repair one half the fence between your farms. If the cow broke into your fields because of C's failure to keep his share in repair, you could recover damages from him.—Asst. Legal Editor.

## TRANSPORTING CHILDREN TO SCHOOL

Is there a law to compel a school district to take school children to school if they have to walk over two and one-half miles? This is a grade school and my children have to walk about two and three-quarters miles. What officer to notify if they have to furnish conveyance? How can I get transferred from one school district to another? It is one and one-half miles to the school house where I want to get transferred to.—F. N., Harrietta, Michigan.

**T**HERE is no law which requires a school district to transport pupils as long as school is maintained in the primary district or sub-district. Where schools are consolidated, the district must provide transportation or where school is discontinued by legal vote in any primary or sub-district, transportation must be provided. No child under nine years of age can be compelled by the compulsory attendance law to attend school unless transportation is furnished by the board. This does not mean that the district must furnish transportation but only that unless the district does furnish it the parents are not required by law to send the child until he is nine years old.

Application for payment of trans-

## Hitch Your Wagon to a "Tractor"

**S**INCE the days of Shakespeare things have changed. If the modern poet would gain the attention of this practical age his ballad would run something like the heading to this article. At least this is how L. D. Wright of Dowagiac, Michigan, would have this rhyme run.

Mr. Wright has worked out a scheme of spreading limestone that is worthy of consideration. He first inserted a stub tongue in his lime spreader in place of the one usually used. This he hitched behind a wagon and the wagon of limestone is hitched behind the tractor. The wagon load of limestone is of sufficient size to go once around the area being limed. This of course is worked out in advance taking into consideration the amount of lime being applied to the acre.

It is found that two men will keep the hopper of the lime spreader full while the third man handles the tractor. This plan unloads the lime direct from the car, leaves the teams or truck free to haul the

limestone, does away with piling of the lime in the field; prevents loss of time in stopping to fill lime-spreaders, etc. When one wagon is unloaded another is ready to begin another round of the field.

The plan could well be worked in conjunction with a truck. Several farmers have found steel baskets and a truck economical in hauling limestone. The lime is bought in the bulk, shoveled into the baskets at the car, loaded onto the truck and hauled direct to the field. At the field the baskets could be transferred to the wagon or dumped, the truck returning for another load.

Elimination of labor in handling of lime is a big factor in reducing liming costs. If "Hitching your wagon to a 'Tractor'" helps as Mr. Wright has proven, it is a good business. Methods of handling limestone will differ under the varying conditions found on our farms however we must search for methods that will make for efficiency and economy.—B. C. L. Nash, County Agricultural Agent.



The "Wright" way of spreading lime.

portation should always be filed with the director or secretary of the school board.

The township board have authority to detach property from one school district and attach it to another. A petition requesting such transfer of property should be filed with the township clerk.—G. N. Otwell, Supt. of Rural Education.

## COMPOSITION OF BLOCK SALT

I would like to know what block salt contains and what amount of each thing. There was an agent along here selling salt at 74c a hundred and said that block salt was not only about 30 per cent salt and was harmful to stock to eat this.—J. B., Fenwick, Michigan

**S**INCE it has been several years since we have made an analysis of block salt we thought best to secure a sample before replying. A sample of such salt was obtained from the Farm Department of the College, and we find this contains 90.6 per cent sodium chloride, or salt. The impurities in this salt consist principally of calcium and magnesium. The sample also contained 1.53 per cent moisture. There is, consequently, only about 8 per cent of impurities. I feel sure that practically all of the block salt would analyze about the same as the sample which we have, and there is certainly no reason why this should be at all harmful.—Andrew J. Patten, Chemist, M. A. C

## LOSING VOTE BY MOVING

When does a person lose his right to vote in a place by moving away?

**T**HIS is a question of fact which depends largely upon the intention of the elector and the circumstances of each particular case. If the parties referred to only intend to remain away temporarily, they would lose their residence for the purpose of voting. The Supreme Court of this state has held that a person may be away from his place of residence for a period of several years and notwithstanding this fact, may vote where he claims his residence to be.

As I have before stated the question of a person's residence is largely one of intent and can only be determined by the peculiar facts and circumstances of each particular case.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

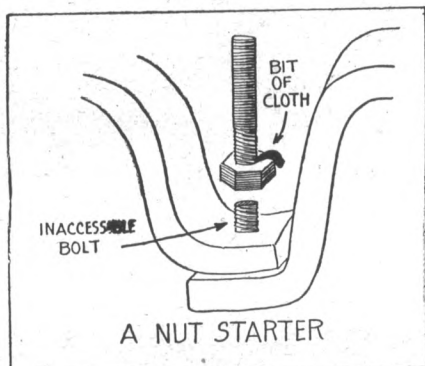


## HANDY HIRAM'S DEPARTMENT

**H**AVE you a handy man in your home? On nearly every farm there is a handy man, sometimes it's one of the womenfolks, but whoever it is we want to hear from them. We want them to tell us about their latest inventions, or contraptions, to make farm work easier. We want to know about these inventions so that we can tell our readers through this department and print a drawing of photograph of each one so that others can make them. Just write a description of each one and send a photograph or a rough sketch on paper so that our artist will have an idea to work from and we will give you a two-year subscription to The Business Farmer for every one that we use. Come on folks, pass your ideas along.—HANDY HIRAM.

### STARTING NUTS IN DARK CORNERS

**W**HILE overhauling some intricate machinery several nuts had to be started on their respective bolts in dark and almost inaccessible corners of the machine. When the tips of the fingers can barely reach the end of a bolt it is not easy to start a nut. Attempts were made to start the nuts by wedging them one at a time into a socket wrench but the method did not prove at all convenient, the large diameter of the wrench making it hard to center the nut on the bolt end. The problem was solved by securing a rod end several inches long with a thread on one end. A



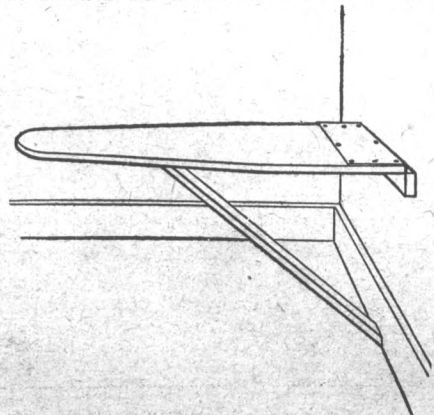
nut was run upon the rod with a bit of cloth or a couple of bits of twine between the bolt and nut, just enough to make the nut screw on as hard as the fingers could turn it. Two turns of the nut thread were screwed on the rod; then the nut was pushed down upon the inaccessible bolt as shown, the bit of rag preventing the nut from screwing farther upon the rod.

The threads caught easily, and when screwed down until the ends of the rod and bolt met the nut was easily held by the fingers or by a screwdriver while the rod was backed out of the nut. Later the rod was improved by cutting on the business end a three-thread taper thread so made that it would enter the nut only two threads, making the string or bit of rag unnecessary.—J. H.

### FOLDING IRONING BOARD

**O**NE of the nicest conveniences a man can make for the home is told in the following description of the folding ironing board. I have one of these boards, and it is a great comfort to have it so handy and still out of the way. Any man that is the least bit handy can follow the directions and make another spot in the home a joy for his wife.

The ironing board shown can be fastened up against the wall and is out of the way when not in use. It should be made of well-seasoned



A folding ironing board.

1 or 1½ inch material. A board of convenient size can be made by the following dimensions: 4 feet 8 inches long, 15 inches wide at the attached

end, and 8 inches at the free end. About 2 feet from the attached end the board begins to taper gradually. The free end is rounded.

A strip 1¼ by 4 by 15 inches is securely fastened by screws to the wall at a convenient height. The height at which the board is placed varies with the height of the user. For a woman of average height it should be 31 or 32 inches. The

board is hinged to the wall strip with two No. 3 butt hinges.

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

### INEXPENSIVE ADVERTISING FOR BEEKEEPERS

**B**ELOW are listed ten ways in which nearly every beekeeper can increase his honey sales:

1. Place attractive honey-for-sale signs along the highway.

2. Place an observation hive in a bank or store window in some prominent location.

3. Place an attractive honey exhibit in your grocer's store, as near the scales as possible.

4. Entertain the local club with foods prepared with honey.

5. Talk bees and honey to school children.

6. Furnish bee and honey news to the editor of the local paper.

7. Furnish recipes and information with honey sold, either in booklet form or on the label.

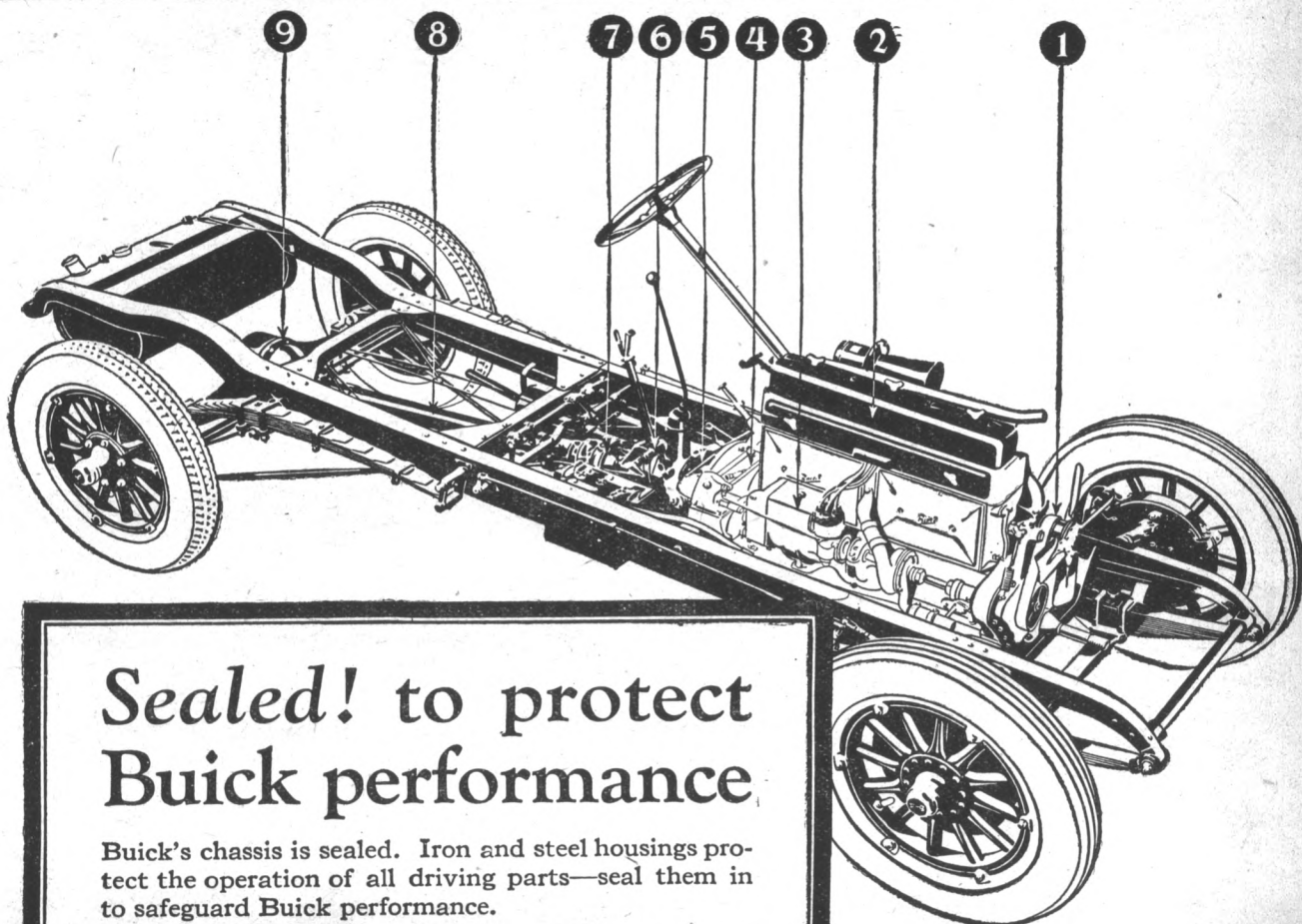
8. Use attractive labels and packages.

9. Pack only first quality honey.

10. Protect your dealers by maintaining the market price.—Russell H. Kely, Dept. of Entomology, M. A. C.

According to the best figures at hand, a tool in the shed is worth about one and a quarter out under an apple tree.

Trimming out fence-corners with a scythe has rather undeservedly become a lost art in many sections of the country.



## Sealed! to protect Buick performance

Buick's chassis is sealed. Iron and steel housings protect the operation of all driving parts—seal them in to safeguard Buick performance.

Some cars have some of this protection, but only Buick has a wall of defense continuous from fan hub to rear axle against road dirt, stones, water and loss of lubricant. Only Buick's close coordination of driving units and Buick's torque tube drive make possible this important improvement.

Here are the vital points at which Buick engineering provides this extra protection:

- 1 Fan Hub—Fan bearing totally enclosed—lubricated by its own gear pump.
- 2 Motor—Steel cover keeps water from short-circuiting spark plugs. Steel cover over valve-in-head mechanism keeps dust out, oil in.
- 3 Starter-Generator—Delco single-unit starter-generator completely housed in single housing. Starting gears housed with fly wheel.
- 4 Fly Wheel—Completely housed. Starting teeth protected from road damage and accumulation of mud and dirt.
- 5 Clutch—Multiple disc—completely housed.
- 6 Transmission—Completely protected. Shifting mechanism holes sealed.
- 7 Universal Joint—Completely enclosed in ball joint at front end of torque tube—lubricated automatically from transmission.
- 8 Propeller Shaft—Buick's third member drive, which is a torque tube, completely encloses the propeller shaft. It is impossible for road dirt to work from the shaft into the universal joint or rear axle.
- 9 Rear Axle—Floating type, totally enclosed in rear axle housing.

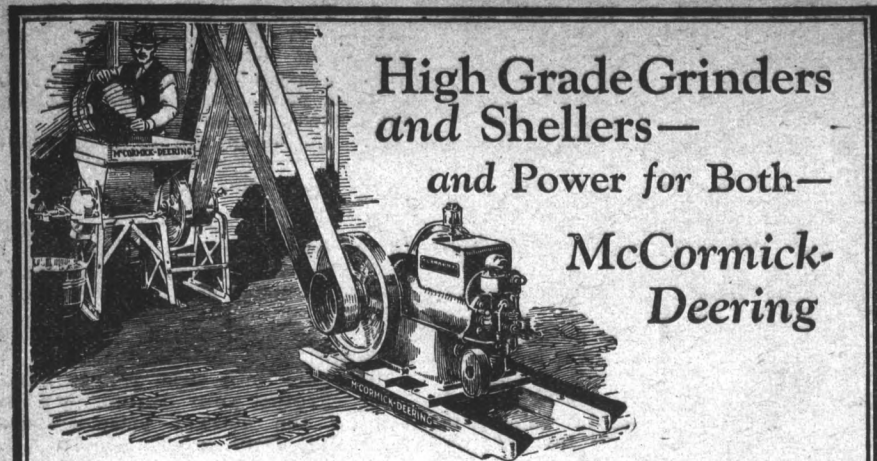
BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Motors Corporation

Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars Branches in All Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere

When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them





## High Grade Grinders and Shellers— and Power for Both— McCormick- Deering

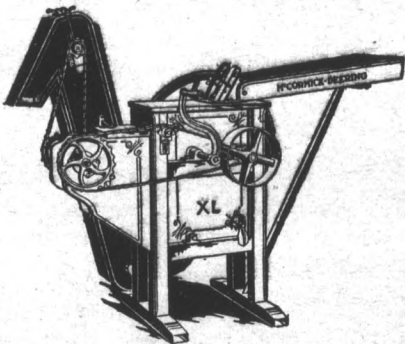
### The Grinders with Double-Faced Self-Sharpening Grinding Plates

There are three types and sizes of McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders. The *Type C* handles small grains and shelled corn, or a mixture of both. The *Type B* mills are for ear corn. They crush the cobs and corn together. They also grind small grains and shelled corn. The *Type D* grinds corn in the husk, pulverizes the cobs and husks and makes a fine meal of the whole mass. They also grind corn on the cob and small grains.

Ask for a demonstration of these general-purpose grinders at the store of the McCormick-Deering dealer. Let him show you how to get full food value out of grain and how economically they can be run by McCormick-Deering Engine or Tractor power.

### McCormick-Deering Corn Shellers

These shellers have always made excellent records for clean work and durability—and they are noted for maximum results when the corn is of doubtful grade and hard to handle. They are made in seven sizes and styles, covering hand shellers, hand and power shellers, and large cylinder shellers for single farms or custom use. Capacities range from 20 bushels up to 400 bushels per hour. Let the dealer try out these shellers for you with McCormick-Deering Engine or Tractor power, depending on the size of the sheller.



**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America  
(Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.

**Earn from \$50 to \$150 a week**  
**Be an Auto Expert**

Thousands of Big Pay Jobs open for experts.

McSweeney Trained Men are getting the big money, because they can't be stumped. You can train to take your place in the best paying field in 8 short weeks! No books are used in my training shops—just tools and actual jobs. To fill the existing openings, I'll pay your Railroad fare to my nearest school and board you FREE! Write to-day for my big FREE catalog and my special low tuition offer. Write to my nearest school.

**McSweeney Auto, Tractor Schools**  
and Electrical Schools  
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CINCINNATI, O. Dept. 524 CLEVELAND, O.

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

**The Manvel 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 Manvel saves you money. Write for free book describing our wood and steel mills, towers, tanks, etc.

Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co., Dept. 744 Kalamazoo, Mich.

**SAMPLE RAINCOAT FREE**

I have given 70,000 people free Goodyear Raincoats for living advertisements. If you want a \$16.45 Raincoat free, write me today.

**GOODYEAR MFG. CO.**  
279 Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**SuperZinc-ed**  
TRADE MARK  
**WIRE FENCES**

"Super-Zinc-ed" Fences are protected against rust by the heaviest armor of zinc that can be successfully applied to wire. We use our own basic open hearth steel, and by our improved process the zinc is so thoroughly bonded to the wire that it will not crack or peel. This gives superior rust resistance, and we guarantee our fences to be unexcelled in quality and durability.

**Pittsburgh Perfect & Columbia Fences**  
are made in the Government approved styles for farm, poultry and garden, and include our superlative attractive Lawn and Flower Fences. Both Columbia and Pittsburgh Perfect Fences are "Super-Zinc-ed", giving greater rust protection at no increase in price. They add to the appearance, value and profit of your farm more than any other investment you can make.

**FREE!** Vest pocket size book with 72 pages of farm accounts, crop information, etc., also "Super-Zinc-ed" Fence Catalogue, free upon request.

**Pittsburgh Steel Co.**  
709 Union Trust Bldg.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

## Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

### TUNING A REFLEX RECEIVER

THE Acme reflex receiver that we described recently is of simple and easily tuned design. There is only one tuning dial to adjust and that dial controls the condenser. In tuning such a set the A battery is tuned on the tubes lit, no more current being used than enough to give a quiet hiss in the head phones, at this point turn the tuning dial one mark at a time, very slowly, and when the right point is reached a louder hiss will be heard when you have found a broadcasting station, or if they are actually broadcasting you will hear the voice or music. Turn slowly from point to point and you will find other stations. Make an exact note of the dial reading that you find each station as at that same reading you will find them on any succeeding night.

To adjust the crystal detector; the contact being on the crystal a station is tuned in and then the contact of the cat's whisker on the crystal is adjusted from place to place on the crystal until you find a place where it comes in clear and loud. At this point leave the crystal detector alone! Once adjusted the crystal does not need any further adjustment for weeks at a time. If a fixed detector is used no adjustment is required, after the first adjustment.

Volume, or loudness, is controlled by the potentiometer, and can best be done by arranging the dial so that it can be turned by one hand while the other hand turns the tuning dial. These two adjustments can be best performed by using both hands at the same time. After the station is tuned in, turn the potentiometer to the point that gives you the desired volume without distorting the true tone values.

As is every type of set, there is the best point to which the tubes should be burned, so with the reflex set, a night or two will show you just the best point, and in the future always burn your bulbs at that point.

A reflex set is easier to tune than the ordinary single circuit regenerative receiver.

### THE NEUTRODYNE RECEIVER

A 5-TUBE Neutrodyne receiver, gives a great deal of volume, and brings in stations from a great distance, but does not do anything more than a 4-tube reflex receiver will do. It also has 3 tuning dials to the 1 that the reflex has. Both will work on a loop or on an outdoor aerial. Both give 3 steps of radio frequency amplification and the Reflex gives 3 steps of audio to 2 steps for the Neutrodyne.

But—Each person has a particular liking for certain types of sets,

and also certain sets seem to work better for one than another, and next to the reflex set I believe that the Neutrodyne set comes.

The Neutrodyne and the reflex receivers do not whistle when a station is found and do not howl and squeal like most of the other sets when tuning.

If enough of our readers are interested we will tell how to build a Neutrodyne set.

### ONE TUBE OR FIVE?

IN ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, the person who uses a one-tube set will reach as great distances as the one who uses two, three or even five tubes in his set. Why?

A properly designed set using one tube will bring in distant stations when using regenerative receiving; the additional tubes are only used for volume so that you hear the music louder, or to work a loud speaker so that a roomful of people can hear the music.

When receiving without an outdoor aerial, then the sets using several tubes will give the best results, as they are made to greatly build up the very weak radio-frequency waves to the point where they can be amplified and heard in the telephones.

For the average person, the one-tube set is the best, if using one or two pairs of telephone receivers; when additional volume is desired then it becomes necessary to add one or more tubes to amplify the signals.

Located, as your radio editor is, 300 to 500 miles from any powerful broadcasting station, I can and do hear more regularly more stations on my set, which is a single-circuit set, using one tube, and two steps (2 tubes) of audio frequency amplification, than many of my friends and neighbors who have five and six-tube superhetrodyne or neutrodyne sets. They use a loop and I use an outdoor aerial. Time after time they call me on the phone to ask if I am getting "so-and-so", and I answer "Yes". They do not get them at all or so faintly that they wonder what is the matter with their sets.

For the person who does not wish to use an outdoor aerial, by all means get a good reflex set or a superhetrodyne or neutrodyne set. You can move it from room to room, or take it in your car to any place you wish, but do not expect that it is going to do the impossible just because it has four or more tubes. It is not the price you pay nor the number of tubes that gives the best results, it is the kind and make of set, the quality of material and workmanship put into the set that gives it the ability to get the results.



With the set tuned-in on your favorite station and you sitting back contentedly and enjoying the program haven't you often wondered what a broadcasting studio looked like? Some of you may have had an opportunity to visit one but others have not been so fortunate and we are publishing a picture of one of the broadcasting studios of one of the largest stations in the world. Some of the programs of Radio Station KDKA are broadcast from this studio.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION  
THE BUSINESS FARMER



## SHORT SERMONS

by  
Rev. J. W. HOLLAND

### YOUR OWN NAME

**W**RITE your name plainly on a piece of paper, and look at it for five minutes.

It is the most precious thing you have. It is connected with all you are and hope to be. Your name carries the life history of hundreds of men and women.

Your father gave it to you. He had in his youth many temptations to soil his name, but he wore it ever, like a white plume over his heart.

One day your father went and offered his name to a beautiful young woman. She blushed and hesitated. Then her father and mother inquired if the name he offered was a good name.

Finally your mother accepted his name, and she did not wear her engagement ring with half the pleasure that she did his name.

Then, they two gave that name to you. Your name was sung into your baby ears on the music of your mother's cradle songs. It was tak-

**W**E are always on the lookout for features that we feel will make The Business Farmer more interesting and we believe that in our new department, "Short Sermons" we have a real find. Rev. John W. Holland is well known in many parts of the United States and his short sermons are read by millions. He understands farm folks, their trials and tribulations, and we are pleased to introduce him to you as one of the many who are working to make each issue of The Business Farmer better than the last one.

en to the throne of God on the white prayers and hopes of your sweet mother. It is forever sacred.

Your father looked into your pudgy little face and breathed a sigh of pride as he thought, "Now I have given my name to human soul."

More than all earthly possessions is an untarnished name. Yet how easily is a good name lost. It is harder to regain a lost good name than it is to find again lost gold in sunken ships.

How do you treat your name?

Is the local merchant glad when he sees your name in his account book?

How does the banker feel when you induce him to loan you some money? Will he have to discount your paper, because your name is not worth one hundred per cent?

If the pastor of your little Church ever wrote a line after the names on the Church roll, what would he put after yours?

The Bible says, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

If you and I in our poorest moments were given the choice of riches to anything else, we might take riches. But every man who has gotten riches at the sacrifice of his good name has lived to regret his bargain.

You are not done with your name. It will be given to another. It may be to your own child, or perchance some man and woman will honor your life and name their child after you.

The Scriptures say that we shall have names in heaven, and talks about the Lamb's Book of Life.

Treat your name as you do your soul and your inner honor, for what soils one will blast the other.

It is a great and pleasant thing to live, and breathe a name that will be a blessing in our communities when we are gone.

I love to look over a book of great names. Names that men have handed down, without a smear of devilry on them.

May you and I have enough sense and grace to do likewise.

### PASTURE REJUVENATION

**H**OW much is an acre of land in permanent pasture worth? The answer will very widely, because an acre of pasture is worth only what it produces, no more, no less. The amount of pasture produced is governed largely by its treatment. Theoretically, land in pasture should increase in fertility and productivity, because it is not cultivated, it is not subject to erosion, and a large part of the produce is consumed on the land and returned in the manure. Practically, however, there are many Michigan pastures that have become less and less productive, and unprofitable. Weeds have replaced the more desirable grasses and clovers. How to rejuvenate the pasture, to bring back the clover and cause more vigorous growth of grasses is a big problem, and one that has received considerable attention at the various state experiment stations.

Ohio experiments show that an investment in pasture rejuvenation is not only likely to be profitable, but that it is imperative for a successful livestock industry in those sections where the pastures are now unproductive. In a series of three tests in southeastern Ohio, untreated pasture produced from 100 to 1300 pounds of dry hay per acre. Treatment consisting of disking, reseeding with 15 pounds of mixed seed, and the application of two tons of lime-

stone and 400 pounds of acid phosphate increased the yield to approximately 4400 pounds per acre. In other words, by an investment of \$15, one acre of pasture was made to do the work of four, or, the value of the pasture land was increased four times.

In some Iowa experiments, disking, reseeding and fertilizer have been very profitable. An untreated blue grass sod, which had been down for over ten years, yielded 700 pounds of dry hay per acre. Several cuttings were made with a lawn mower at intervals throughout the season to simulate close pasturing. A plot which had been thoroughly disking and reseeded with a mixture of red and alsike clovers for three years produced 2100 pounds per acre.

The seeding of clover combined with disking yielded more than an application of eight tons of manure per acre without disking. Disking, reseeding, and 200 pounds of acid phosphate produced 3400 pounds hay per acre. The same treatment with manure replacing the acid phosphate produced 4200 pounds of hay per acre. If manure is valued at \$2.50 per ton, the 2100 pounds increase from 8 tons of manure cost \$20. A 1300 pounds increase from 300 pounds of acid phosphate cost \$2.20.

West Virginia is an important livestock state. In an experiment in this state, untreated pasture pro-

duced a gain of 723 pounds of beef per acre, while on fertilized pasture, a gain of 1355 pounds of beef was produced per acre.

There are many more acres of the several millions of acres of permanent pastures in Michigan that can be made worth more by proper soil treatment.—O. F. Jensen.

### CASE AGAINST MILLING COMPANY DISMISSED

**I**N May, of this year, the Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint against the Larowe Milling Company, charging that they were using "unfair methods of competition" and "acting in unlawful restraint of trade" in the distribution of Larro-feed. When the company received the complaint it offered to place before the commission a full record of its business transactions, contracts, agency agreements and correspondence. This offer was accepted, a full investigation made, and the commission voluntarily dismissed the complaint.

Scrubs can multiply as fast as pure-breds—but they never get the right answer.—Exchange.

The average dairy cow in the United States produces 3,412 pounds of milk every year. In Holland the average cow gives 7,585 pounds. In Switzerland she brings 6,950 pounds. And in Denmark the yield is 5,666 pounds.

## "Our Successful Record"

**E**ACH year a larger and larger number of investors become new customers of the American Bond & Mortgage Company.

During 1923 this number was **45%** greater than that of the preceding year—a striking evidence of the ever increasing confidence in the American Bond offerings.

And 1924 is surpassing all other years.

### Our Detroit Office

has contributed substantially to this growth—January and July sales of this year having been greater than any previous months since the opening of the Detroit Office.

Recent events have shown the investor the importance of dealing with an old responsible institution whose methods are sound and time-tested. To this fact we attribute a large part of our business with new customers during the current year.

Our Statistical Department is prepared to submit an analysis of any first mortgage real estate bond or corporation bond issue from the point of view of the safeguards that have made our successful record possible. Use the coupon below.

*Every dollar of principal and interest that has become due on First Mortgage Building Bonds sold by this Company has been paid to every investor.*

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I own the following first mortgage bonds and would like information on them.

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(Continued from November 8th issue.)

## CHAPTER III

## Discussion of a Shadow

ALAN, as he looked confusedly and blankly at her, made no attempt to answer the question she had asked, or to explain. For the moment, as he fought to realize what she had said and its meaning for himself, all his thought was lost in mere dismay, in the denial and checking of what he had been feeling as he entered the house. His silence and confusion, he knew, must seem to Constance Sherrill unwillingness to answer her; for she did not suspect that he was unable to answer her. She plainly took it in that way; but she did not seem offended; it was sympathy, rather, that she showed. She seemed to appreciate, without understanding except through her feelings, that—for some reason—answer was difficult and dismaying for him.

"You would rather explain to father than to me," she decided.

He hesitated. What he wanted now was time to think, to learn who she was and who her father was, and to adjust himself to this strange reversal of his expectations.

"Yes; I would rather do that," he said. "Will you come around to our house, then, please?"

She caught up her fur collar and muff from a chair and spoke a word to the servant. As she went out on to the porch, he followed her and stooped to pick up his suitcase.

"Simons will bring that," she said, "unless you'd rather have it with you. It is only a short walk."

He was recovering from the first shock of her question now, and, reflecting that men who accompanied Constance Sherrill probably did not carry hand baggage, he put the suitcase down and followed her to the walk. As she turned north and he caught step beside her, he studied her with quick interested glances, realizing her difference from all other girls he ever had walked with, but he did not speak to her nor she to him. Turning east at the corner, they came within sight and hearing again of the turmoil of the lake.

"We go south here," she said at the corner of the Drive. "Our house is almost back to back with Mr. Corvet's."

Alan, looking up after he had made the turn with her, recognized the block as one he had seen pictured sometimes in magazines and illustrated papers as a "row" of the city's most beautiful homes. Larger, handsomer, and finer than the mansions on Astor Street, each had its lawn or terrace in front and on both sides, where snow-mantled shrubs and straw-bound rosebushes suggested the gardens of spring. They turned in at the entrance of a house in the middle of the block and went up the low, wide stone steps; the door opened to them without ring or knock; a servant in the hall within took Alan's hat and coat, and he followed Constance past some great room upon his right to a smaller one farther down the hall.

"Will you wait here, please?" she asked.

He sat down, and she left him; when her footsteps had died away, and he could hear no other sounds except the occasional soft tread of some servant, he twisted himself about in his chair and looked around. A door between the room he was in and the large room which had been upon his right as they came in—a drawing-room—stood open; he could see through the other door a portion of the hall; his inspection of these increased the bewilderment he felt. Who were these Sherrills? Who was Corvet, and what was his relation to Alan Conrad—to himself? The shock and confusion he had felt at the nature of his reception in Corvet's house, and the strangeness of his transition from his little Kansas town to a place and people such as this, had prevented him from inquiring directly from Constance Sherrill as to that; and, on her part, she had assumed, plainly, that he already knew and need not be told.

He got up and moved about the rooms; they, like all rooms, must tell something about the people who lived in them. The rooms were large and open; Alan, in dreaming and fancying to himself the places to which he might some day be summoned, had never dreamed of entering such a home as this. For it was a home; in its light and in its furnishings there was nothing of the stiffness and aloofness which Alan, never having seen such rooms except in pictures, had imagined to be necessary evils accompanying riches and luxury; it was not the richness of its furnishings that impressed him first, it was its livableness. Among the more modern pieces in the drawing-room and hall were some which were antique. In the part of the hall that he could see, a black and ancient-looking chair whose lines he recognized, stood against the wall. He had seen chairs like that, heirlooms of colonial Massachusetts or Connecticut, cherished in Kansas farmhouses and recalling some long-past exodus of the family from New England. On the wall of the drawing-room, among the beautiful and elusive paintings and etchings, was a picture of a ship, plainly framed; he moved closer to look at it, but he did not know what kind of ship it was except that it was a sailing ship of some long-disused design. Then he drew back again into the smaller room where he had been left, and sat down again to wait.

A comfortable fire of cannel coal was burning in this smaller room in a black fire-basket set in a white marble grate,



## The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

obviously much older than the house; there were big easy leather chairs before it, and beside it there were bookcases. On one of these stood a two-handled silver trophy cup, and hung high upon the wall above the mantel was a long racing sweep with the date '85 painted in black across the blade. He had the feeling, coming quite unconsciously, of liking the people who lived in this handsome house.

He straightened and looked about, then got up, as Constance Sherrill came back into the room.

"Father is not here just now," she said. "We weren't sure from your telegram exactly at what hour you would arrive, and that is why I waited at Mr. Corvet's to be sure we wouldn't miss you. I have telephoned father, and he's coming home at once."

She hesitated an instant in the doorway, then turned to go out again.

"Miss Sherrill—" he said.

She halted. "Yes."

"You told me you had been waiting for me to come and explain my connection

but crossed to the mantel and leaned against it.

"I am Lawrence Sherrill," he said.

As the tall, graceful, thoughtful man stood looking down at him, Alan could tell nothing of the attitude of his friend of Benjamin Corvet toward himself. His manner had the same reserve toward Alan, the same questioning consideration of him, that Constance Sherrill had had after Alan had told her about himself.

"My daughter has repeated to me what you told her, Mr. Conrad," Sherrill observed. "Is there anything you want to add to me regarding that?"

"There's nothing I can add," Alan answered. "I told her all that I know about myself."

"And about Mr. Corvet?"

"I know nothing at all about Mr. Corvet."

"I am going to tell you some things about Mr. Corvet," Sherrill said. "I had reason—I do not want to explain just yet what that reason was—for thinking you could tell us certain things about Mr.

## 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. A young man, known as Alan Conrad, appears at the Sherrill home asking for Benjamin Corvet. Alan, since a small child, has lived with a family in Blue Rapids, Kansas, and neither he or the family know who his father or mother is. He was left with this family by a man who told the people they would receive pay for taking care of the boy. They received money through the mails but never knew who sent it. Then Alan received a letter from Ben Corvet to come to Chicago and Alan rushed there thinking that Corvet could tell him something about his parents. Now go on with the story.

with Mr. Corvet. Well—I can't do that; that is what I came here hoping to find out."

She came back toward him slowly.

"What do you mean?" she asked.

He was forcing himself to disregard the strangeness which his surroundings and all that had happened in the last half hour made him feel; leaning his arms on the back of the chair in which he had been sitting, he managed to smile reassuringly; and he fought down and controlled resolutely the excitement in his voice, as he told her rapidly the little he knew about himself.

He could not tell definitely how she was affected by what he said. She flushed slightly, following her first start of surprise after he had begun to speak; when he had finished, he saw that she was a little pale.

"Then you don't know anything about Mr. Corvet at all," she said.

"Not until I got his letter sending for me here, I'd never seen or heard his name."

She was thoughtful for a moment.

"Thank you for telling me," she said.

"I'll tell my father when he comes."

"Your father is—?" he ventured.

She understood now that the name of Sherrill had meant nothing to him. "Father is Mr. Corvet's closest friend, and his business partner as well," she explained.

He thought she was going to tell him something more about them; but she seemed to then decide to leave that for her father to do. She crossed to the big chair beside the grate and seated herself. As she sat looking at him, hands clasped beneath her chin, and her elbows resting on the arm of the chair, there was speculation and interest in her gaze; but she did not ask him anything more about himself. She inquired about the Kansas weather that week in comparison with the storm which had just ceased in Chicago, and about Blue Rapids, which she said she had looked up upon the map, and he took this chat for what it was—notification that she did not wish to continue the other topic just then.

She, he saw, was listening, like himself, for the sound of Sherrill's arrival at the house; and when it came, she recognized it first, rose, and excused herself. He heard her voice in the hall, then her father's deeper voice which answered; and ten minutes later, he looked up to see the man these things had told him must be Sherrill standing in the door and looking at him.

He was a tall man, sparely built; his broad shoulders had been those of an athlete in his youth; now, at something over fifty, they had taken on a slight, rather staid sloop. His eyes, gray like his daughter's, were thoughtful eyes; just now deep trouble filled them. His look and bearing of a refined and educated gentleman took away all chance of offense from the long, inquiring scrutiny to which he subjected Alan's features and figure before he came into the room.

Alan had risen at sight of him; Sherrill, as he came in, motioned him back to his seat; he did not sit down himself,

Corvet, which would, perhaps, make plainer what has happened to him. When I tell you about him now, it is in the hope that, in that way, I may awake some forgotten memory of him in you; if not that, you may discover some coincidence of dates or events in Corvet's life with dates or events in your own. Will you tell me frankly, if you do discover anything like that?"

"Yes; certainly."

Alan leaned forward in the big chair, hands clasped between his knees, his blood tingling sharply in his face and fingertips. So Sherrill expected to make him remember Corvet! There was a strange excitement in this, and he waited eagerly for Sherrill to begin. For several moments, Sherrill paced up and down before the fire; then he returned to his place before the mantel.

"I first met Benjamin Corvet," he commenced, "nearly thirty years ago. I had come West for the first time the year before; I was about your own age and had been graduated from college only a short time, and a business opening had offered itself here."

"There was a sentimental reason—I think I must call it that—as well, for my coming to Chicago. Until my generation, the property of our family had always been largely—and generally exclusively in ships. It is a Salem family; a Sherrill was a sea-captain, living in Salem, they say, when his neighbors—and he, I supposed—hanged witches; we had privateers in 1812 and our clippers went around the Horn in '49. The Alabama ended our ships in '63, as it ended practically the rest of the American shipping on the Atlantic; and in '73, when our part of the Alabama claims was paid us, my mother put it in bonds waiting for me to grow up."

"Sentiment, when I came of age, made me want to put this money back into ships flying the American flag; but there was small chance of putting it—and keeping it, with profit—in American ships on the sea. In Boston and New York, I had seen the foreign flags on the deep-water ships—British, German, French, Norwegian, Swedish, and Greek; our flag flew mostly on ferries and excursion steamers. But times were booming on the great lakes. Chicago, which had more than recovered from the fire, was doubling its population every decade; Cleveland, Duluth, and Milwaukee were leaping up as ports. Men were growing millions of bushels of grain which they couldn't ship except by lake; hundreds of thousands of tons of ore had to go by water; and there were tens of millions of feet of pine and hardwood from Michigan forests. Sailing vessels such as Sherrills had always operated, it is true, had seen their day and were disappearing from the lakes; were being 'sold,' many of them, as the saying 'is to the insurance companies' by deliberate wrecking. Steamers were taking their place. Towing had come in. The first of the whalebacks was built about that time, and we began to see those processions of a barge and two, three, or four tows which the lake-men called 'the sow and her pigs.' Men

of all sorts had come forward, of course, and, serving the situation more or less accidentally, were making themselves rich.

"It was railroading which had brought me West; but I had brought with me the Alabama money to put into ships. I have called it sentiment, but it was not merely that; I felt, young man though I was, that this transportation matter was all one thing, and that in the end the railroads would own ships. I have never engaged very actively in the operation of the ships; my daughter would like me to be more active in it than I have been; but ever since, I have had money in lake vessels. It was the year that I began that sort of investment that I first met Corvet."

Alan looked up quickly. "Mr. Corvet was—?" he asked.

"Corvet was—is a lakeman," Sherrill said.

Alan sat motionless, as he recollected the strange exaltation that had come to him when he saw the lake for the first time. Should he tell Sherrill of that? He decided it was too vague, too indefinite to be mentioned; no doubt any other man used only to the prairie might have felt the same.

"He was a ship owner, then," he said.

"Yes; he was a shipowner—not, however, on a large scale at that time. He had been a master, sailing ships which belonged to others; then he had sailed one of his own. He was operating then, I believe, two vessels; but with boom times on the lakes, his interests were beginning to expand. I met him frequently in the next few years, and we became close friends."

Sherrill broke off and stared an instant down at the rug. Alan bent forward; he made no interruption but only watched Sherrill attentively.

"It was one of the great advantages of the West, I think—and particularly of Chicago at that time—that gave opportunity for friendships of that sort," Sherrill said. "Corvet was a man of a sort I would have been far less likely ever to have known intimately in the East. He was both what the lakes had made him and what he had made of himself; a great reader—wholly self-educated; he had, I think, many of the attributes of a great man—at least, they were those of a man who should have become great; he had imagination and vision. His whole thought and effort, at that time, were absorbed in furthering and developing the traffic on the lakes, and not at all from mere desire for personal success. I met him for the first time one day when I went to his office on some business. He had just opened an office at that time in one of the old ramshackle rows along the river front; there was nothing at all pretentious about it—the contrary, in fact; but as I went in and waited with the others who were there to see him, I had the sense of being in the ante-room of a great man. I do not mean there was any idiotic pomp or lackeyism or red tape about it; I mean that the others who were waiting to see him, and who knew him, were keyed up by the anticipation and keyed me up."

"I saw as much as I could of him after that, and our friendship became very close."

"In 1892, when I married and took my residence here on the lake shore—the house stood where this one stands now—Corvet bought the house on Astor Street. His only reason for doing it was, I believe, his desire to be near me. The neighborhood was what they call fashionable; neither Corvet nor Mrs. Corvet—he had married in 1889—had social ambitions of that sort. Mrs. Corvet came from Detroit; she was of a good family there—a strain of French blood in the family; she was a schoolteacher when he married her, and she had made a wonderful wife for him—a good woman, a woman of very high ideals; it was great grief to both of them that they had no children."

"Between 1886, when I first met him, and 1895, Corvet laid the foundation of great success; his boats seemed lucky, men liked to work for him, and he got the best skippers and crews. A Corvet captain boasted of it and, if he had had bad luck on another line, believed his luck changed when he took a Corvet ship; cargoes in Corvet bottoms somehow always reached port; there was a saying that in storm a Corvet ship never asked help; it gave it; certainly in twenty years no Corvet ship had suffered serious disaster. Corvet was not yet rich, but unless accident or undue competition intervened, he was certain to become so. Then something happened."

Sherrill looked away at evident loss how to describe it.

"To the ships?" Alan asked him.

"No; to him. In 1896, for no apparent reason, a great change came over him."

"In 1896?"

"That was the year."

Alan bent forward, his heart throbbing in his throat. "That was also the year when I was brought and left with the Weltons in Kansas," he said.

Sherrill did not speak for a moment. "I thought," he said finally, "it must have been about that time; but you did not tell my daughter the exact date."

"What kind of a change came over him that year?" Alan asked.

Sherrill gazed down at the rug, then at Alan, then past him. "A change in his way of living," he replied. "The Corvet line of boats went on, expanded; interests were acquired in other lines; and Corvet and those allied with him swiftly grew rich. But in all this development,



for which Corvet's genius and ability had laid the foundation. Corvet himself ceased to take active part. I do not mean that he formally retired; he retained his control of the business, but he very seldom went to the office and, except for occasional violent, almost pettish interference in the affairs of the company, he left in the hands of others. He took into partnership, about a year later, Henry Spearman, a young man who had been merely a mate on one of his ships. This proved subsequently to have been a good business move, for Spearman has tremendous energy, daring, and enterprise; and no doubt Corvet had recognized these qualities in him before others did. But at the time it excited considerable comment. It marked, certainly, the beginning of Corvet's withdrawal from active management. Since then he has been ostensibly and publicly the head of the concern, but he has left the management almost entirely to Spearman. The personal change in Corvet at that time is harder for me to describe to you."

Sherrill halted, his eyes dark with thought, his lips pressed closely together; Alan waited.

"When I saw Corvet again, in the summer of '96—I had been South during the latter part of the winter and East through the spring—I was impressed by the vague but, to me, alarming change in him. I was reminded, I recall, of a friend I had had in college who had thought he was in perfect health and had gone to an examiner for life insurance and had been refused, and was trying to deny himself and others that anything could be the matter. But with Corvet I knew the trouble was not physical. The next year his wife left him."

"The year of—?" Alan asked.

"That was 1897. We did not know at first, of course, that the separation was permanent. It proved so, however; and Corvet, I know now, had understood it to be that way from the first. Mrs. Corvet went to France—the French blood in her, I suppose, made her select that country; she had for a number of years a cottage near Trouville, in Normandy, and was active in church work. I know there was almost no communication between herself and her husband during those years, and her leaving him markedly affected Corvet. He had been very fond of her and proud of her. I had seen him sometimes watching her while she talked; he would gaze at her steadily and then look about at the other women in the room and back to her, and his head would nod perceptibly with satisfaction; and she would see it sometimes and smile. There was no question of their understanding and affection up to the very time she so suddenly and so strangely left him. She died in Trouville in the spring of 1910, and Corvet's first information of her death came to him through a paragraph in a newspaper."

Alan had started; Sherrill looked at him questioningly.

"The spring of 1910," Alan explained, "was when I received the bank draft for fifteen hundred dollars."

Sherrill nodded; he did not seem surprised to hear this; rather it appeared to be confirmation of something in his own thought.

"Following his wife's leaving him," Sherrill went on, "Corvet saw very little of anyone. He spent most of his time in his own house; occasionally he lunched at his club; at rare intervals, and always unexpectedly, he appeared at his office. I remember that summer he was terribly disturbed because one of his ships was lost. It was not a bad disaster, for everyone on the ship was saved, and hull and cargo were fully covered by insurance; but the Corvet record was broken; a Corvet ship had appealed for help; a

Corvet vessel had not reached port. And later in the fall, when two deckhands were washed from another of his vessels and drowned, he was again greatly wrought up, though his ships still had a most favorable record. In 1902 I proposed to him that I buy full ownership in the vessels I partly controlled and ally them with those he and Spearman operated. It was a time of combination—the railroads and the steel interests were acquiring the lake vessels; and though I believed in this, I was not willing to enter any combination which would take the name of Sherrill off the list of American shipowners. I did not give Corvet this as my reason; and he made at that time a very strange counter-proposition—which I have never been able to understand, and which entailed the very obliteration of my name which I was trying to avoid. He proposed that I accept a partnership in his concern on a most generous basis, but that the name of the company remain as it was, merely Corvet and Spearman. Spearman's influence and mine prevailed upon him to allow my name to appear; since then, the firm name has been Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman.

"Our friendship had strengthened and ripened during those years. The intense activity of Corvet's mind, which as a younger man he had directed wholly to shipping, was directed, after he had isolated himself in this way, to other things. He took up almost feverishly an immense number of studies—strange studies most of them for a man whose youth had been almost violently active and who had once been a lake captain. I cannot tell you what they all were—geology, ethnology, nearly a score of subjects; he corresponded with various scientific societies; he has given almost the whole of his attention to such things for about twenty years. Since I have known him, he has transformed himself from a rather rough, uncouth—though always spiritually minded—man he was when I first met him into an educated gentleman whom anybody would be glad to know; but he has made very few acquaintances in that time, and has kept almost none of his old friendships. He has lived alone in the house on Astor Street with only one servant—the same one all these years."

"The only house he has visited with any frequency has been mine. He has always liked my wife; he had—he has a great affection for my daughter, who, when she was a child, ran in and out of his home as she pleased. He would take long walks with her; he'd come here sometimes in the afternoon to have tea with her on stormy days; he liked to have her play and sing to him. My daughter believes now that his present disappearance—whatever has happened to him—is connected in some way with herself. I do not think that is so—"

Sherrill broke off and stood in thought for a moment; he seemed to consider, and to decide that it was not necessary to say anything more on that subject.

"Recently Corvet's moroseness and irritability had very greatly increased; he had quarreled frequently and bitterly with Spearman over business affairs. He had seemed more than usually eager at times to see me or to see my daughter; and at other times he had seemed to avoid us and keep away. I have had the feeling of late, though I could not give any actual reason for it except Corvet's manner and look, that the disturbance which had oppressed him for twenty years was culminating in some way. That culmination seems to have been reached three days ago, when he wrote summoning you here. Henry Spearman, whom I asked about you when I learned you were coming, had never heard of you;

(Continued on page 19.)

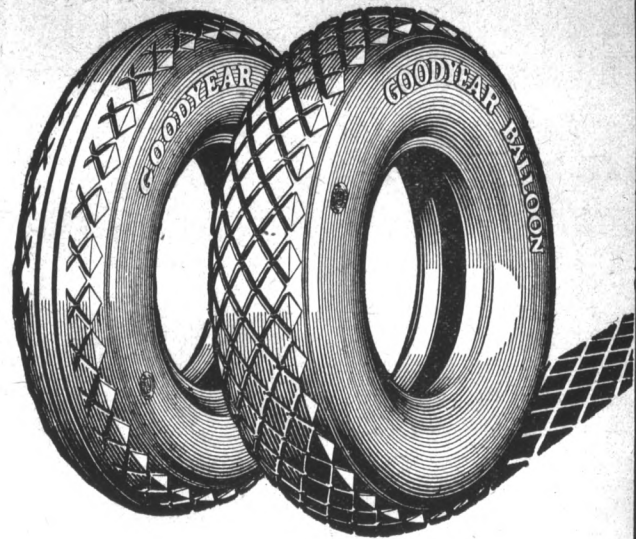
## OUR READERS' NEW BUILDINGS

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



HOME BUILT BY ROBERT ARROWOOD, MANISTIQUE, MICH.

This is another one of those houses that is new, and yet it isn't. It was started 6 years ago. Mr. Robert Arrowood of Manistique, Mich., writes, "This is a picture of my new home that I built all myself. I got the logs out of the woods, took them to the mill and had them sawed, then took the lumber and built this house. All the lumber I bought was hardwood flooring. I started the house 6 years ago and it is nearly completed now. This house is heated by a furnace and the wife has both hard and soft water at the sink in the kitchen. This is the second house I have built on this place, besides wife and I have raised a family of 10 children."



**SUPERTWIST** is not just a minor development; it is a first-rate improvement. This elastic and enduring new Goodyear cord fabric contributes mightily to better tire performance. It is superior because it far *o-u-t-s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s* the breaking point of standard cord fabric, and thus affords Goodyear Tires extreme protection against stone bruise and similar injuries. **SUPERTWIST** is used *only* by Goodyear, and is built into Goodyear balloon tires of *both* kinds—to fit new wheels, or the wheels now on your car.

Goodyear Means Good Wear

# GOODYEAR

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Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pitman bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Governors by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chore hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to  
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

## A Timely Tip to Old Friends!

RENEW BEFORE JANUARY FIRST!

We want all of our old subscribers and as many of their friends and relatives as possible, to take advantage of our present low long-term subscription rates:

**TWO YEARS FOR \$1 FIVE YEARS FOR \$2**

which we do not guarantee will be in effect, on and after January First, 1925.

We strongly advise every friend of THE BUSINESS FARMER to renew his or her subscription from the present date of its expiration, five years for \$2. You can not make \$3 any easier than this saving represents!

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER.



# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1924

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

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Published Bi-Weekly

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Advertising Rates: 45c per agate line. 14 lines to the column inch. 72 lines to the page. Flat rates.  
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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"

## PROSPERITY AHEAD

SINCE the day the result of the presidential election was known the barometer of American prosperity has been rising. The stock exchanges, first to feel the pulse of any change, livened into an activity comparable only to the flurry of 1916. The confidence of business was expressed in the buying orders which came from north, south, east and west. Even the produce exchanges, usually dominated by foreign markets only, reacted to the spirit of optimism and by rapid rises placed many millions more in the pockets of the farmers and live-stock growers of America.

Big business, once the ogre of the American farmer, can now be counted on as his best friend. Not from any unselfish motive is this sudden turn in attitude expressed. Big business, knows now that future prosperity lies rooted in the new wealth which the lavishness of Nature drops yearly in the lap of agriculture. They have found that economic conditions are unstable and American business only half of its ultimate when the great rural population of this country is discouraged by inadequate returns from their labor.

The present administration is pledged to a constructive program giving the farming business not a sop or a subsidy, but a square deal.

There are years of plenty for all just ahead. One might already sound a warning for conservatism, but that is quite unnecessary to the business farmers who have stood-by-the-ship during the past four years of discouragement. We have learned our lesson. We have taken the deflation and from it been taught again the truth of sound farming principles, economy, hard work and thus, health and happiness.

## COOLIDGE PICKS FARM BOARD

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE believes that men who have been most closely in touch with agricultural conditions should know best what changes to recommend and where help could be applied to the best advantage. He has announced as members of the Farm Commission—heads of the leading farm organizations of the country—the following:

Robert D. Carey of Careyhurst, Wyo., chairman; O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, of Chicago; Charles S. Barrett, chairman of the National Board of Farm Organization, of Union City, Ga.; Louis T. Taber, master of the National Grange, of Columbus, O.; Ralph P. Merritt of Fresno, Calif., president of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers; R. W. Thatcher, director of the New York Experiment Station, of Geneva, N. Y.; W. C. Coffey, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the experiment station of the University of Minnesota, and Fred H. Bixby, president of the American National Live-Stock Association, of Long Beach, Calif.

Additional members may be appointed and the commission will be called together as soon as possible. It is the desire of the President that the commission should assemble its facts and make a report by the time Congress opens for its final session. Conditions in many agricultural regions have greatly improved during the last few months, and it is recognized that there is not so great a need for emergency action as formerly, but the entire industry is on an unsatisfactory basis, and it is desired to work out a permanent

program sufficiently elastic to apply to varying sections of the country and differing branches of agriculture, and at the same time cohesive and solid enough to enable the farmers to stand together upon it.

## THE CROSSING OF DEATH

HOW can we be so blind that the daily killings at our railway crossings are not the subject of immediate and intensive investigation on the part of government, railway and automobile executives?

There is no use trying to hide our heads in the sand by passing the responsibility from one to another. Everyday, from every part of this country, come the news items which tell of the deaths and maiming of countless mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers no less dear to their fireside than are those of our own. Still express trains dash madly over crossings of country roads and main highways which afford absolutely no protection to the public, save perhaps a warning sign, "Stop! Look! Listen!" which largely lost its effectiveness with the passing of the covered wagon days.

The railways need not assume the responsibility for these conditions. Perhaps it is true, as they say, that the cost of protecting every crossing in the United States totals a staggering figure. Safety to the public cannot be measured by a dollar sign. The responsibility of a government is to protect its citizens. Whether by laws or actual physical means, the life and well being of its citizens must be forsworn.

THE BUSINESS FARMER is not proposing an impractical theory of adequate protection. We do not care whether the resultant elimination of accidents at railway crossings be accomplished by laws requiring all vehicles to stop before crossing or by physical means, as manual operated gates or automatic signals. We know only, that a goodly percentage of those who are meeting death face to face are not as some would have us believe, drunk, reckless or irresponsible. We have all too often ourselves come upon railway crossings without warning, when it was too late to halt and when only the gamble of fate saved us. We do know that all railway crossings in England and that part of Europe we have traveled are adequately protected and that crossing killings over there are unknown. That is enough for us to know and we are calling for the earnest cooperation of railways, highway officials, automobile clubs, farmers organizations and the press and platform to bring this menace to a halt.

## WHAT YOU ARE MISSING

IF you and your family are not enjoying the musical programs, sermons, and lectures being broadcast by a dozen stations which can easily be reached from any part of Michigan on an ordinary radio set, it is your own fault; but if none of your neighbors have one near you and you have never known the delight of "listening-in" then you are blameless.

There have been great improvements made in radio receiving sets during the past twelve months. This ever-surprising industry has outdone itself in progress and today you may buy a complete set at about any price which will meet your pocketbook; but to enjoy an outfit large enough so that a program is brought in with volume equal to a phonograph will require the investment of from \$70 to \$150, and yet we believe it is one of the best investments that any farm home can make.

There are some things in this world the value of which it is hard to measure in dollars, and if an investment of this amount will bring happiness to a farm family, make mother enjoy her daily task and keep the boys and girls at home evenings where they belong, then the cost spread over many months cannot be considered prohibitive.

We repeat our suggestion that you club all of your family Christmas money into one fund and use it to buy a good radio outfit. There is no longer need for a storage battery system and an ordinary set of dry cells will last several months, so your isolation from town will only enhance the value of your set.

The radio is not a toy, it is today as practical

## 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.

as your automobile and certainly you would not again be without that!

Let the radio broadcast Christmas cheer in your home! This is M. B. F. signing off!

## THE TOP O' MICHIGAN SHOW

THERE is a serious purpose back of the annual potato show and it is doubtful if any branch of the farming business in Michigan can point to a more successful and profitable exhibit than is held at Gaylord.

No crop grown in the United States is more subject to the ravages of nature or those of the human parasites of the market, than is the humble spud. Sometimes it seems that the potato grower is always between the devil and the deep sea; if he manages to escape the natural enemies and has a big crop, he immediately faces as deadly a foe in the shape of a glutted market.

Every year sees an increased demand for fancy potatoes on the American market. The old catch-as-catch-can method of buying has been eliminated and Michigan potatoes must be kept up to a standard which has been set by Maine, New York, and other potato-producing states which are our rivals on the city markets. It is doubtful if Michigan could have kept pace without the practical demonstration and encouragement which is lent by a show such as this annual event has become.

The potato producers of Michigan have a strong organization, and we hope they are applying the proper business method of cooperating closely with the potato growers of other states. Crop and market conditions on white potatoes should be studied and a central selling organization for all of the potato producers would mean that in years of over production the price could be regulated so that the farmer would not have to stand all of the loss.

The potato growers of Michigan can hold their own if they are given a fair chance and we believe the organization now existing under capable management is able to supply that need.

## JASON WOODMAN'S ADVICE

WE would like to broadcast the words of Jason Woodman, of Paw Paw, to the men and women on every farm in Michigan. No man can give more friendly advice or will be listened to with greater attention in our state than this sage of the west coast.

At the banquet following the potato show at Gaylord last week he released these words of kindly wisdom on a subject which is usually little discussed before a mixed meeting of farmers. That he is right, you will agree, when you have read his words which follow:

"As the years come and go I hope you will pay more attention to the intellectual side of life; that you will spend less time in reading the crime news of the day and more time in reading Macaulay, Lowell, Emerson, and Whittier; that you will persuade your boys after going to college to return to the farm. You need not worry about the girls; I notice they are usually somewhere near the boys. With education your sons will meet business men on the same plane.

"Prosperity will bring you more civilization. In fifty years I want your roads to be lined with trees, your soil to be more fertile, and your grandsons to be farming, with the boys well schooled, the men in public office, and the town of Gaylord a blossom that nestles in a crown of glory on the top of Michigan!"

## COREY SPENCER GIVES FARM

RESIDENTS of the southeastern part of Eaton County are much interested in the recent gift of Corey J. Spencer of Jackson, Mich., to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, of the Grand River stock farms with their large buildings, to be used as a national home for members of the order and their dependants.

The Grand River stock farms comprise more than 472 acres of land and buildings, valued at \$100,000. When the building program is decided upon, the first building to be erected will be a hospital to house 700 disabled veterans, it is reported, and it is planned eventually to increase the housing capacity to 2,000. This will include widows and orphans as well as disabled veterans. It is further reported that 600 cottages are to be constructed.

The property is located in a curve of Grand River, being surrounded on three sides by the river, which makes it an ideal location for the purpose to which it is to be devoted. It is three miles east and one and a quarter miles south of Eaton Rapids.

This is a splendid, patriotic move on the part of a man favorably known to the live stock men of Michigan and will be a living memorial to his foresight and unselfishness. We'll miss his sales though!



## PUBLISHER'S DESK

### SIGN BEFORE SENDING

SEVERAL more letters were received during the past week with no names signed. Some of these letters contained subscriptions, others questions to be answered by our editors, while others were communications containing discussions on various subjects. Those of you who sent in money to pay your subscription and then failed to sign your name, so we do not know who to credit the remittance to, will be wondering why your M. B. F. has stopped coming. In the meantime we are holding your money waiting for the owner to write. When you renew your subscription be sure to sign your complete name and address plainly, also please enclose the label torn from a recent issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER.

THE BUSINESS FARMER is "The Farm Paper of Service" and we answer every inquiry direct by mail, publishing only a few that are of general interest. If you do not send us your complete name and address how can we give you this prompt service? If we publish your question and the answer in our columns we will not use your name, so you need have no fear of anyone knowing that it is your question. We answer thousands of questions of a personal nature each year that never appear in print and there are hundreds more of them we receive that we would like to answer but we cannot because the writers fail to give their name. And nine out of every ten unsigned questions received are of a personal nature. So sign your name, we won't use it.

It is the policy of THE BUSINESS FARMER to use no unsigned letters.

We are always glad to hear from our readers and we invite you to contribute your opinions and experiences to our columns but you must show that you are responsible for your statements by signing your name. We will not use your name with any of these communications if you advise us you do not want your name published.

No matter who you are writing to sign your name. If you do we can promptly take care of the matter you write us about; your friends can reply; if you send an order to some mail-order house they can fill the order; and last but not least your enemies will respect you. As Rev. Holland writes on page 9 of this issue, "Your name is the most precious thing you have", so use it.

### AMERICAN SHOW CARDS SYSTEMS

"Have you any information on the American Show Cards Systems, Limited, of Toronto, Canada? They have been after me to take by mail one of their courses on show card writing, but I thought it best to write you before signing up with them."

WE investigated this school only a few months ago and our Canadian representative reported as follows:

"I beg to advise that the American Show Card Systems, Limited, Toronto, Canada, have operated a correspondence school, teaching show card writing for about eight years and, during the past year they have, in addition, entered into the manufacture and writing of commercial signs. They occupy suitable premises in the Adams building, employ about fifty hands and appear to have up to date equipment. The

officers are well regarded personally and have had a number of years experience in their line. Statement of December, 1922, shows liquid assets of \$103,500 consisting mainly of accounts payable from students, plant and machinery of approximately \$23,000 and current liabilities of \$11,300 leaving a surplus of \$115,000. I have talked with some of the financial men of Toronto and they state that the company seems to be making progress and meeting obligations satisfactorily. I am not in a position to judge the practical value of the course, however."

Whether the course would be practical would depend on the teachers, the students and the course itself. If the course was prepared properly and if the teachers were satisfactory and understood their work would have considerable bearing on whether it would pay one to take a course with this company. But more would depend on the student. If the student had no talent it would be a waste of time and money to try to learn to be a card writer even with the best school in the world but if the student had talent he could perhaps learn as well by mail as he could any other way.

### SWINDLES BREERERS

IN OUR last issue we published an article regarding a man claiming to be H. C. Helms of Nashville, Tennessee, who swindled one of Michigan's Holstein sales managers out of \$650. We have just received word that he is not confining his work to the Holstein men but by a method similar to the one we described in our last issue he separated a Jersey sales manager from \$100.

The two men whom he wronged in Michigan have given the following description of this man's personal appearance:

About 6 feet tall; slim to medium build; hair, light brown; eyes, brown. He affected quite a pronounced southern accent. These gentlemen close their description of the man with "he is a very smooth gentleman." Keep on the lookout for him.

### GENERAL DISCOUNT CORPORATION

"I have been a reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER for some time and hold Certificate No. 3770 in The Business Farmer Service and Protective Bureau. I would like to know something about the financial condition of the General Discount Corporation of Detroit. I own stock in it and have not received any dividends since April, 1923."

WE wrote the corporation advising that one of our subscribers who was a stockholder of theirs had written us about the present condition of the corporation, and also ask about the dividends. We waited for a reply, then we did some more waiting, and we received nothing. Thinking that it might be they did not get our letter we wrote again sending our letter by registered mail so there would be no chance of its going astray without our knowing it. That was over a month ago and they must have gotten the letter because it has not been returned. Neither have we had a reply to our letter. Apparently the corporation does not care to let the public know about its exact condition.

Will let you know I have received a check from — and thank you very much for your prompt attention towards my other letters and helping me to get it. Thanking you again, I am,—Mrs. F. C. Merrill, Michigan.

Have a satisfactory settlement from — on my claim No. 1546. Thank you for your services which was very much appreciated.—R. J. F. Lansing, Michigan.

I received check from — for claim No. 1545 for which I wish to send many thanks. Very sincerely,—C. L. S. Metamore, Michigan.

I consider the Michigan Business Farmer one of our best farm papers and I use it continually for class room work, especially in farm crops.—Willis Campbell, Vocational Agriculture, Cass City Public Schools, Cass City, Michigan.

### 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 14, 1924

Total number claims filed.....	2572
Amount involved.....	\$25,464.85
Total number claims settled.....	2055
Amount Secured.....	\$23,437.17

## First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

Perhaps you have securities which it would be wise to realize upon and invest that sum in our first mortgage bonds. Write us about such securities.

Write for Booklet AG1339

Tax Free in Michigan

Normal Income Tax Up to 4% Paid by Borrower

6½%

## Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

(1339)

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT

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Every rod of "Galvannealed" Square Deal fence is made of copper-bearing steel. The patented "Galvannealed" process welds 2 to 3 times more zinc coating into the wire. Copper mixed in with the steel together with the extra heavy zinc coating stops rust; therefore Square Deal lasts 2 to 3 times longer. Costs not one cent more than the ordinary kind. We'll send upon request, copy of official tests that absolutely prove these claims.

### Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

has these other good points: Stiff, picket-like stay wires require fewer posts—always tight and trim, no sagging; full gauge wires last longer; famous Square Deal Knot guaranteed not to slip; well crimped line wires give live tension, secure against strains and sudden weather changes.

Two to three times more zinc—more wear—no extra price

Write today for official proof of tests, also get our catalog—and a copy of Ropp's Calculator (answers 75,000 farm questions). All 3 free. Address

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.  
4851 Industrial St. Peoria, Illinois

### Notice

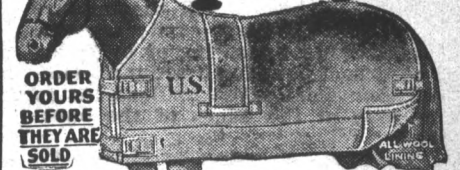
"Galvannealed" Square Deal is now marked with a Red Strand. Buy this longer-lasting fence—no extra price.

Always look for the Red Strand (top wire)

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE M. B. F.

## HORSE BLANKETS

ARMY OFFICERS' HEAVY 12oz. KHAKI DUCK Lined with All Wool Blanketing Greatest Bargain ever Offered



Just think of it a blanket actually worth \$7.50 for only \$1.99. This army officer's horse cover is made from a heavy 12-ounce O. D. duck, firmly woven. The lining is all wool of soft fluffy weave. Can be used for many other purposes. They are brand new, never used, but slightly damaged. SEND NO MONEY—just pay postman our bargain price of \$1.99 plus postage, or 2 blankets for \$3.80 plus postage.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE  
U.S. SALVAGE CO.  
ST. PAUL Sept. 0-3 MINN.

## COATS ROBES

We Make Them From Your Season's Catch at Low Prices We will tan your pelts and manufacture them into any size of coat, robe, neck piece, cape, cap, mittens at lowest prices. Finest workmanship, best linings and findings, accurate measurements, guaranteed by old reliable house, with an experience of 43 years back of every order executed for you. Your finest trophies are safe-guarded when sent to us. References furnished. Send us a trial order. Write for illustrated free Fur Book.

ANY LIVESTOCK FOR SALE?  
AN AD IN THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER WILL SELL IT



## THANKSGIVING

Let us be thankful—not only because  
Since last our universal thanks were  
told  
We have grown greater in the world's  
applause,  
And fortune's newer smiles surpass the  
old—

But thankful for all things that come as  
alms  
From out the open hand of Provi-  
dence:—  
The winter clouds and storms—the sum-  
mer calms—  
The sleepless dread—the drowse of in-  
dolence.

Let us be thankful—thankful for the  
prayers  
Whose gracious answers were long,  
long delayed,  
They might fall upon us unawares,  
And bless us, as in Greater need, we  
prayed.

Let us be thankful for the loyal hand  
That love held out in welcome to our  
own,  
When love and only love could under-  
stand  
The need of touches we had never  
known.

Let us be thankful for the longing eyes  
That gave their secret to us as they  
wept,  
Yet in return found, with a sweet sur-  
prise,  
Love's touch upon their lids, and, smil-  
ing, slept.

And let us, too, be thankful that the tears  
Of sorrow have not all been drained  
away,  
That through them still, for all the coming  
years,  
We may look on the dead face of To-  
day.

—James Whitcomb Riley



## PREPARING THE TURKEY FOR THE OVEN

I HAVE often heard it said that fowls are not very intelligent, and possibly it is true, but I am sure our gobblers are fully aware that next Thursday is his last day on this earth. When we first started putting choice foods before him he attacked them very greedily but now he seems to have suspected something is wrong and has decided to go on a diet and it is hard to tempt him with food. But it is too late now to stop eating because he is nice and fat and his days are numbered. Next Thursday morning he will be prepared for the oven in the following manner:

**Stuffing**—The stuffing helps make the bird look plump—but the cavities should not be packed tightly. Room must be left for the swelling of the stuffing which inevitably results from absorption of meat juices and moisture and steam from the roasting-pan. The aperture or opening through which the mixture is put into the body cavity must be closed, either by sewing or by lacing a cord back and forth around toothpicks or small skewers inserted in the skin at the edges of the openings.

**Trussing**—Trussing is simply tying or fastening the wings and legs of the bird before cooking so that it will have a neat appearance after being cooked.

If the neck is removed and its skin left in place, a neater appearance is obtained than if the neck itself is left on the bird. The neck should be bent sharply until disjointed at its base, then a knife slipped in and the flesh cut through; or it may be twisted entirely off. Fold the skin of the neck over the back and fasten it in place with a round hardwood toothpick or small steel skewer; then fold the tips of the wings forward and back over this skin too. This gives a broad base which makes the bird rest more steadily on the platter and causes the carver less trouble.

Unless the legs are held down close to the body, they "kick up" when the tendons and connective tissue become heated. This gives an uncouth appearance. If the tendons are removed, the drumsticks can be more easily sliced. A long skewer thrust through the second joints and the body will help, but the ends of the drumsticks will need to be held down close to the body. This can be accomplished by means of a



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Here it is nearly Thanksgiving—next Thursday—and what a lot we, the people as a whole and individually, have to be thankful for. It may seem that everything is against us, that our lives are quite the opposite from successful, and all we can see is dark clouds ahead with no sunlight, but if we look around us a little we can always find things that might be a great deal worse. One thing we can be thankful for is that we live in a land of peace and plenty and there is no danger of our starving. Many of our foreign neighbors are hungry while others are at war with some other countries but we are neither hungry nor at war, and as a whole, the country is prosperous. Let us all thank God for our many blessings.

*Your Friend,  
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

cord. Starting at the back of the neck with the middle of the cord, pass the ends under the wings, around over the shoulders, cross them in the middle of the back and wind around the ends of the drumsticks two or three times, pulling them down into position; then tie the ends of the cord. When the bird is cooked and removed to the platter, this string can be cut in one place and easily removed. All skewers or toothpicks should also be taken out.

**Larding**—Larding provides a protective covering or coating of fat which prevents the meat from drying out and burning. Also, as the fat is melted by the heat of the oven it runs down over the surface of the fowl, thus basting it to some extent.

One way of larding is to cut strips of hard salt pork fat one-fourth of an inch thick each way, press one end securely into the large end of the larding-needle and take a stitch through the meat. Each end of the strip of fat, or lardon, as it is called is left exposed. Several lardons are inserted, the number depending upon the surface to be larded. When meat is larded in this way at meat-markets, the ends of the lardons are often left somewhat long and tied in knots. This gives an attractive appearance to the meat.

A simpler way to lard meat or breasts of birds is to put thin slices of fat salt pork or fat bacon, if the smoked flavor is liked, over the parts and pin them in position with wooden toothpicks or small steel skewers. Another way is to rub equal measures of fat and flour together and spread this paste over the parts to be protected.

On birds to be roasted, the places thus protected are the whole breast, especially the ridge of the breast-bone, the top and ends of the drum-

sticks and the upper surface of the wings as the bird rests on its back.

## TIME SAVERS IN COOKERY

A HIGH stool to sit on will many times save tired feet and back. Right height of work table and sink will save backache and fatigue. A small soft washable rug in front of the sink is a great help to tired feet. Keep coffee and tea with measuring spoon in air tight receptacles on shelf beside stove. A hinged shelf is very useful in a small kitchen for extra space.

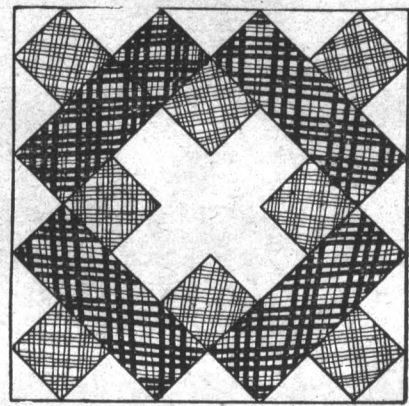
No matter how few the tools you have to work with, keep them in good condition. (An egg beater that sticks in turning, a can opener that slips or that is too dull to cut the tin, dull paring knife for peeling vegetables, a sauce pan that leaks just a tiny bit, that has no handle, or that is worn so thin that nearly everything burns in it, means a loss of time and temper.) It is not necessary to have a great assortment of kitchen equipment nor is it desirable for the woman who does her own work but it is essential to have the necessary things and to keep them in good condition.

A few work saver suggestions in combining foods: (a) Use 2 measuring cups, one for liquid and one for dry measure. (b) Always beat egg whites first to avoid washing the egg beater between operations. (c) A small egg beater that fits into a cup is splendid for small amounts of cream, one egg, etc. (d) Molasses will not stick to cup if fat or water is measured in it first.

Long handled dust pan saves stooping. When through planning the meal be sure everything needed will be on hand at time of preparation. Plan them with due consideration of time and work required for preparation as well as food needs of

the family. Simple food well cooked and attractively served is as appetizing and often more digestible than elaborate meals.

## Personal Column



How do you like this quilt block? It is by Mrs. Van Antwerp. I have it and if you would like to cut a pattern from it I will be pleased to loan it to you.

## —if you are well bred!

**Who are Presented to Each Other and How.**—1. The general rule is that younger women are presented to older women and unmarried women to married women, unless in the last instance the married woman is decidedly younger than the unmarried woman, in which case the younger woman should be presented to her senior in years.

2. When two married ladies of the same age are presented to each other, or two gentlemen, no distinction is made: "Mrs. Coutant—Mrs. White"; "Mr. Morton—Mr. Grey."

3. As a rule the younger man is presented to his senior in years and the bachelor to the Benedict. A bachelor, if old and venerable, however, may expect to have the Benedict presented to him. The name of a host, in his own home, is always mentioned first in an introduction.

4. A son or daughter presents a friend to his parents (the mother first) as follows: "Mother, have you met Miss Grey?" or "Father, do you know Mr. Morton?"

5. When a mother presents a young man to her daughter she may simply put the introduction in question form: "Mr. Morton, don't you know my daughter?" "My daughter" if (unmarried) or "My daughter, Mrs. White," if she be a married woman.

6. A mother or father may simply introduce their children as "My daughter Gladys," or "My son James," when the friend presumably knows the family name.

7. A married woman introduces her sister as "My sister, Miss Coutant" (or "Mrs. Gregory"; and her mother as "My mother, Mrs. Coutant." In the case of other relatives the degree of relationship is usually made clear in the introduction as: "My aunt, Miss Northcliffe," "My Uncle, Mr. Welton," "My cousin, Miss Gregory."

8. The correct form for a husband to use when introducing a male friend or acquaintance to his wife is (according to the degree of intimacy existing): "My dear, (or "Dear") let me present Mr. Grey"; or "Grey I wish to present you to my wife." If introducing a lady he may say: "My dear, allow me to present Mrs. Coutant."

9. A wife introduces her husband to another woman or man in the following form: "Mrs. Grey (or Mr. Grey), may I present my husband?" but on no account presents him by any title he may possess.

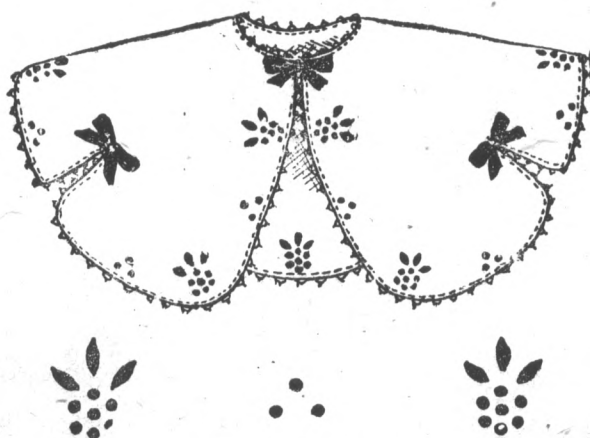
10. All forms of introduction may be extended with some specific purpose in view; immediate establishment of friendly relations; the "placing" of entire stranger as regards each other's identity; or to overcome shyness. The necessary addenda following the introductions suggest themselves: "Miss Grey comes from your home state"; "Mr. Morton expects to play at our country club links next week"; "My cousin has wished to meet you for a long time" etc.

## Thanksgiving Dinner

Bisque Smelts, Drawn Butter  
Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce  
Mashed Potatoes Stewed Celery  
Romaine Salad  
Roquefort Cheese  
\*Hot Pumpkin Pie  
Orange Ice  
Coffee

\*Hot Pumpkin Pie—Line pie tin with greased pastry. Mix two cups steamed and strained pumpkin, with 2 teaspoons fat, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 cup sugar, ½ teaspoon each cinnamon, cloves, mace, allspice, and ginger, grated rind of 1 lemon, 1 cup milk, ½ cup cream, 2 well beaten eggs, and pour into prepared pie plate. Bake until firm in moderate oven. Serve hot. As a change, place on the pumpkin pie as it comes out of the oven a layer of halved marshmallows, replace in the oven and let them brown.

## DESIGN FOR A BABY'S NIGHTINGALE



This little Christmas gift for a wee baby can be worked up in a very short time, as the design which decorates it is simplicity itself. Cut a nightingale from wool cashmere, and have the entire outer edge hemstitched by machine. Cut the material close to the hemstitching and work a fine picot in the meshes with silk thread. Transfer the design given to the nightingale, placing it as shown in the sketch. The flowers are composed of French knots done with blue embroidery silk. The groups of three little dots are the same and the leaves are done in green either in satin stitch or lazy daisy stitch. The picot on the edge may be in white or in blue to match the flowers. Tie the nightingale together with bows of ribbon.



## RECIPES

**Oyster Bisque**—Boil 1 quart oysters in their own liquor about 1 pint mildly-flavored white stock. Let boil for ½ hour or even longer. Take up and strain put back to boil, season with salt and white pepper as needed, add 1 quart rich milk and ½ pint of cream. Blend together 1 tablespoon potato flour with 1 tablespoon melted fat, and with this thicken soup until it is smooth and velvety.

**Broiled Smelts**—Select 12 large smelts clean well and split. Chop 12 olives, ½ green pepper with seeds removed, 2 sprigs parsley, add ½ tablespoon fat. Spread paste inside each smelt. Close fish together, sprinkle with salt, moisten with melted fat and broil over clear fire.

**Sour Cream Cake**—Break two eggs into a measuring cup and fill the cup with sour cream. Pour this into a bowl and beat into the mixture 1 cup of sugar. Sift together 1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, ½ teaspoon soda, ¼ teaspoon salt and beat with the first mixture. Add 1 teaspoon of vanilla and divide mixture in two round layer cake tins. Bake in a moderate oven 20 to 30 minutes. When cool bind together with a cream filling.

**Cream Filling**—Scald ¾ cup of milk. Mix 4 tablespoons flour and ½ teaspoon salt with ¼ cup of cold milk. Beat 1 egg, and add to this 6 tablespoons sugar. Combine egg and flour mixture and add to hot milk. Cook in a double boiler until thick, from 12 to 15 minutes. When cool add ½ teaspoon vanilla.

**Camp Cake**—1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup water, 1 cup seeded raisins, 1/3 cup lard, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon cloves, ½ teaspoon salt. Combine all ingredients and boil three minutes. When cold add 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder, and 2 cups flour sifted together. Bake in a moderate oven slowly for one hour. Cake made with pastry flour is more delicate and fluffy than cake made with bread flour. A substitute may be made if one cannot buy pure pastry flour. From a cup of bread flour take three or four tablespoons

of the material and replace with three or four tablespoons of Swansdown or Richelleu pastry flour.

**Potato Chocolate Cake**—(½ recipe)—2 cups sugar, 2/3 cup butter, 1 cup hot riced potato, ½ cup sweet milk, ½ cup chopped nuts, 4 eggs, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, 2 cups flour, 3½ teaspoons baking powder, 2 squares melted chocolate, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon cloves. Cream butter and sugar. Add yolks of eggs well beaten. Add flour mixed with baking powder. Add the milk, potatoes and melted chocolate. Fold into the mixture the beaten egg whites. Bake in layer tins.

## The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving each other, even as God also in Christ forgave you. Eph. 4:32. (E. R. V.)

If each one knew how much to his advantage, his profit, his happiness, now, upon this earth, it would be if he obeyed the commands of God, he would certainly strive with all of his power to obey. When we realize this, it is easy to forgive a brother his perverse actions, and to pity him because of his lack of understanding, helping him with love to understand.

## HOMESPUN YARN

Aunt Ada's Axioms: No matter how trying the children are, we never wish they belonged to anyone else.

Reading lamps arranged to shine on the book instead of in the eyes will make long winter evenings more pleasant.

Try pinning handkerchiefs, collars, and other small pieces to a tape and pin to the line on wash day. It will save cold fingers in fall weather and much time in searching these small articles out of the general melee.

"The art of reading is to read in such a way that the utmost economy of time one can secure the richest of results."—Hamilton Wright Mable.

## AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

**4917-4628. A New and Popular Costume.**—The Tunic Blouse is Fashions favorite this season. It is smartly illustrated in this model showing Pattern 4917 together with Bodice Skirt 4628. The Blouse may be of figured silk, of alpaca or wool crepe. The Skirt of contrasting or self material. Velvet and satin could be combined or faille, silk and alpaca. The Blouse is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. 3½ yards of 40 inch material will be required for a 38 inch size. The Bodice Skirt is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 4½ yards of 40 inch material. If Bodice is made of lining or other contrasting material 1½ yard 32 inches wide is required. The width of the Skirt at the foot with plaits extended is 2½ yards.

**4933. A Practical Coat Style for Mature Figures.**—Imported fleece with trimming of opossum is here portrayed. This style is also good in bolivia and pile fabrics. It is especially adapted to stout figures. The collar is convertible. The sleeves in bell shape are very comfortable. This Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 40 inch size requires 3½ yards of 54 inch material. For collar facing and trimming bands as illustrated ¾ yard will be required.

**4939. A "Smart" Style for a School Dress.**—Plaid woolen was chosen for this model, with binding and facings of wool crepe, in a matched shade. Pockets are inserted at the cross-slashes in the front. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2½ yards of one material 36 inches wide. If made as illustrated, ¼ yard of contrasting material will be required for collar, revers facings and vestee.

**4920.—A Comfortable Winter Outdoor Garment.**—"Teddy Bear" cloth, eiderdown, corduroy, jersey and flannel may be used for this design. It is a one piece garment with "drop" back. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material.

**4788. An "Up-To-Date" Doll.**—This is a quaint and popular Doll model. It is a fine play toy, and also may serve as a prize at "Mah Jong" parties. The doll may be made of kid, felt, unbleached muslin or drill. The suit and cap could be of linen, satin or velvet or, as illustrated cap and jacket may be of contrasting material. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 inches length. A 16 inch doll will require ¾ yard of 32 inch material. Cap and Jacket will require ¾ yard, and the Trousers ¾ yard.



**3600. Two Practical Kitchen "Essentials"**—Pattern 3600 supplies these models in One Size: Medium. For the Apron one may use percale, madras, gingham, seersucker, drill or cambric. It will require 1½ yard. For the Oven Cloth, unbleached muslin, denim or drill would be suitable for the foundation, and cretonne or gingham for pockets and facings. An interlining of asbestos is very desirable. ¾ yard of 36 inch material will be required.

**4787. Two "Nursery Toys"**—The "Teddy Bear" has ever been popular with "little" children, and the Giraffe will please equally well. These toys may be made of felt, or flannel, or Terry cloth, and filled with cork, kopak, or excelsior. The "Teddy" may also be made of plush, "Teddy bear cloth" or eiderdown. The Pattern is cut in One size. It will require ¾ yard of 36 inch material for the "Teddy" and ¾ yard for the Giraffe.

**4915. A Simple Dainty Party Frock.**—Crepe de chine, taffeta or voile could be used for this style. It is also good for gingham, wool or cotton crepe, or challie. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 1, 2, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 1½ yard of 32 inch material.

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# best by test Means

## CALUMET

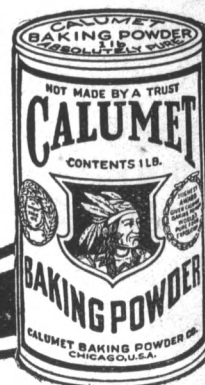
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**D**EAR boys and girls: What an easy matter it is to get into a rut, to do nothing original but just do as someone else does. So many follow the crowd and do as they do, but I do not want to be that way and I have to keep after myself constantly or I will slip. I am sure that I am no exception to average old or young, and nearly everyone has this trouble, or you might say, suffers from this disease.

Some boy or girl will write an interesting letter and then many of the members of the Children's Hour will write their next letters along that line. I do not blame you, boys and girls, because it is human nature, but I want to see how good a letter you can write, one that is original, so I am going to offer prizes for good letters. I do not care what you write about in your letter just so it is well composed and not copied after some other letter that you have seen on this page. You can write with pencil or pen and ink, which ever you prefer, but write only on one side of the paper and give your complete name and address and also your age.

The contest opens the moment you get this issue and closes December 1st. and the prizes will be as follows: \$1.00 cash prize for the best letter; two 2nd prizes of a pencil case containing four pencils, a pen point and holder, and a needle case filled with needles, one for a boy and the other for a girl; third and fourth prizes, pencil cases containing pencils and pen, to either boys or girls. This makes a total of five prizes to be given away and if the boys show as much interest in this contest as they did in our last one the girls better watch out. How about it, boys?—UNCLE NED.

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been a silent reader of the Children's Hour and find it very interesting. I am 5 feet 7 inches tall, weight 120 pounds, have light hair (bobbed) and have light complexion. I am sixteen years of age and a Junior in the Sturgis High School. I have one brother (younger) and one sister (younger too). My sister and I drive to Sturgis to school. We live nine miles from Sturgis. Your loving friend.—Edna Zabel, Sturgis, Mich., R. F. D. 4.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a new-comer to your paper. After reading the boys' and girls' page I thought I would try my luck. But I suppose Mr. Waste Basket has his mouth open waiting for my letter. I am sending answers to the questions in the contest so will have to ring off. Your want-to-be niece,—Grace Rowe, Allegan, Michigan, R. No. 4.

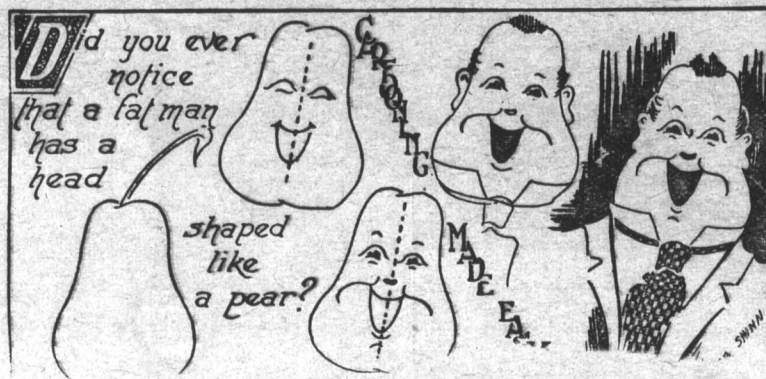
Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? Look out here, I will be going on with my letter without describing myself and you will not know what I look like. I am a farmer's daughter, fifteen years of age and in the eighth grade at school. My height is five feet and two inches, weight is 110 pounds, have light brown hair (bobbed of course), greenish blue eyes. For pets we have two cats and a dog. I think "Tiny" from Plymouth, Michigan, is a girl. I will also try my luck at guessing Mary L. Walbridge's riddles. What turns without moving? It is milk. I don't know what the next one is. As I was going to St. Ives I met a man with seven wives, each had a sack, each sack had a cat, each cat had seven kittens. How many are going to St. Ives? One. Tell Mr. Waste Basket to leave the room while I am here talking with you. A would-like-to-be niece.—Elsie Putney, Grand Ledge, Michigan, R. F. D. 5. P. S.—I will send some riddles. What is the difference between an old maid, a soldier, and a sandwich? If I had an apple and you had a bite what would you do?—E. P.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Would you admit a humble freshman? Well, as I am here I will describe myself. I am 14 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall, medium brown hair, (bobbed of course) fair complexion and am very slender, and have blue eyes. I weight 105 pounds. How many of the cousins are working on the "Home Lighting Contest"? I am for one, as my teacher made it compulsory. When I get my house I might invite you over Uncle Ned. Oh say Uncle Ned, Saturday a bunch of boys and girls were here at my home, and we had hot dogs and buns. Then played games and had a good time. I agree with Doris that you should put your picture in the paper. For sports I like to skate and play basket-ball, but I like best of all to drive the car! Wishing to hear from the cousins, I remain as ever,—Lura Haines, R. 2, Coleman, Michigan.

Hello Uncle Ned:—May I come in and join your merry circle? As this is my first letter to you I will describe myself. The merry circleers may picture me as a very bashful Miss who has a medium

## The Children's Hour

### CARTOONING MADE EASY



You have seen someone who looked about like this fellow does, haven't you? Sure you have, and if you will stop and think a moment I believe you will recall some jolly fellow right in your own neighborhood that resembles this fellow. See how many different things you can draw that are shaped somewhat like a pear. Send me some of your drawings and I will see if I can publish them on our page.

complexion, and wears her medium brown hair in long curls, is 5 feet 9 inches tall and whose weight is 130 pounds. My eyes are dark brown and my nickname is "Curley". I am between 15 and 20 years old. The one that guesses my age will receive a letter from me. I live on a 360-acre farm. I was born and raised on this same farm. I own a flock of 17 sheep. I have a large flower garden which contains between 15 and 20 different kinds of flowers. I think John G. Meister's age is 18. Am I right Mr. Meister? I think "Tiny" is a girl. The answer to Miss Walbridge's last riddle is one. I will close because I don't want Mr. Waste Basket to gobble this up. Hoping to hear from some of the merry circleers. Your would-like-to-be niece.—Hazel Belle Barlow, Harrisville, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Do you care if I join you, also your nieces and nephews? We take the M. B. F. and like it real well. We have a large farm, also 8 cows, 3 calves, 3 yearlings, 8 pigs, 4 large horses and 2 colts, 3 dogs, 5 cats, 8 turkeys, about 20 pigeons, 5 geese, 30 chickens, 11 banties, one pet sheep and 1 lamb. I now will describe myself. I am 5 feet 3 inches tall, weigh about 109 pounds, dark brown, shingle-bobbed hair, brown eyes, dark and light complected, my age is between 12 and 16 years, who guesses my age will receive a letter from me, even if it is a long way off up in the Jack Pines. I am in the 8th grade at school. One of my brothers drives a Ford car. I have three brothers and three sisters. Their names are Lillian, Viola, Irene, Wilfred, Carmel and Roy. Well I guess I had better quit or Mr. Waste Basket will have company. Won't he? Will close with love to all. Your friend,—Christena Myers, Milkado, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I have the pleasure of joining your merry circle? I have written to you before and if I remember correctly I wrote two letters but did not see them in print. Mr. Waste Basket must have gobbled them up. Before I continue any further I will describe myself. I am 5 feet 4 inches tall, weight 110 pounds, have brown hair and blue eyes and have a light complexion. I am 17 years of age and have been a silent reader for the past 5 years and

greatly enjoyed reading the Children's Hour. I believe John Meister is 18 years old. I must now draw to a close hoping to see this letter in print, and would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me. Will answer all letters received. Your want-to-be niece,—Miss Kathryn Ward, 211 Pillis Street, Saginaw, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you before but have made up my mind to write to you and try and join your merry circle. I will describe myself. I have brown hair (bobbed), brown eyes, am 5 feet 5 inches tall and weigh 110 pounds I am not going to give my age but it is between 12 and 18 years, so anyone guessing it correctly will receive a long letter from me. Have you any grape vineyards near where you live? There are lots of them not far from here and some vineyards contain as much as ninety acres. I worked in a vineyard for about two weeks and think it is pleasant work. I must stop for now. Your want-to-be niece,—Annabelle Johnson, Bangor, Michigan, R4.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I have been reading the letters for a long time so I decided to write. I am 5 feet 4 inches tall, weigh 110 pounds, have light, bobbed hair, blue eyes and am fifteen years of age. I think John Meister's age is between 17 and 18 years. Hoping to hear from some of the cousins soon, I remain, Your want-to-be niece—Agnes Vondra, Thompsonville, Michigan, R2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I like the Children's Hour very much. Well as every one else has described themselves I think I shall. My age is between 14 and 19 years, my birthday is on the 5th day of November, am 5 feet 4½ inches high, my weight is 108 pounds. I have black, bobbed hair and dark brown eyes, and dark complexion. I think I like sewing and reading best of all. Any one guessing my age right will receive a letter from me. Hope Mr. Waste Basket is in his own house when you receive this letter. Ha! Ha! As my letter is getting a little long I will close. Your want-to-be niece.—Miss Masselen Hooker, Pincenning, Michigan, R4, Box 87.

## How I Would Grow Dad's Potatoes

By EVELYN CARR

(A Prize Winning Essay at Top O' Michigan Potato Show)

**T**HE ground which I selected had corn on it one year, oats and clover another. Then in the fall I would put on ten to twelve tons of barnyard manure per acre; just after haying, barnyard manure is one of the best fertilizers. I would also use three hundred to six hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer per acre. The soil must be filled with vegetable matter to hold moisture during the growing season.

I selected three acres of sand-loam on a little slope so the water will run down into the dead furrow and run away naturally. I would plow under the second crop of clover. Then it would be in excellent condition in the spring. Fall plowing is the best for soil that does not wash. Deep plowing is best for potatoes—that is unless the ground is

shallow. I would cut every furrow clean and uniform and completely turn under all vegetation. I would disk the land as early in the spring as it could be worked. I would prepare a mellow, deep seed bed. I would not work the land when it was too wet. Tramping and disking wet land makes clods. I would never allow the land to bake and lose moisture. No crop can get plant food out of clods no matter how full of plant food the clods may be. Then I would spring tooth harrow the ground frequently in order to kill all weeds which sprout before planting.

I would buy my seed of Mr. Barlow because he has Petoskeys which I would prefer to plant, he has certified seed which has been hill selected for many years.

I would treat the seed to prevent

diseases of any kind. I would use four ounces of corrosive sublimate to thirty gallons of water, then I would soak the uncut seed one half hour in this solution, then after soaking four batches I would make a new solution or add one ounce of corrosive sublimate to each thirty gallons of solution to keep up the strength.

When I cut the seed potatoes I would have a pan of disinfectant. I would use formaldehyde, the same for scab treatment, whenever a cut was made into a dark skin tuber I would put the knife into the disinfectant and take the other out and use it. The disease will be carried from one potato to another on the knife blade. The seed potatoes should be cut with one good strong eye, if not more on each piece. The pieces should not be cut long and slender because they will not work well in the planter and they dry out too rapidly. They should be cut rather square and should weigh at least two ounces because the young plants need a lot of food when young.

I would never let the seed sprout in a damp cellar because the sprouts grow white and if they are touched the sprouts would fall off, so you should keep them in a dry cellar and spread them on a floor. If you plant the potatoes when the sprouts are broken off once it will cut the crop down as half of the strength of the potato is wasted. Seed potatoes should be greened. They can be greened by spreading them out in shallow crates, and stacking them in a light dry place. I would place the crates where rain could not reach them. I would move the crates occasionally so the light would reach all sides of them. If they are greened they would come up in half as they would if not greened. I would plant the potatoes six inches deep in rows 32 inches apart and the hills 14 inches apart. I would plant the potatoes with a potato planter.

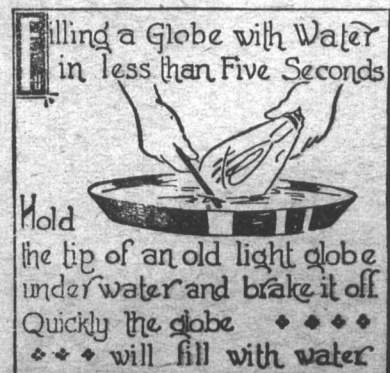
The piece of ground which I selected is a long slender piece of land in order to have long rows for easy cultivation. I would harrow the potato field before and after the potatoes came up to kill all the weeds. The first cultivation could be fairly deep to open up the soil. I would cultivate shallower as the plants grew larger. When the roots spread thru the soil I would then put the cultivator up and not cultivate so deep.

I would spray the potatoes when they were about six inches high with a Bordeaux mixture. For bugs I would add three pounds of arsenate of lead paste, to each fifty gallons of solution. I would keep the young plants completely covered with Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead to prevent Early Blight. I would rent the neighbors power spray, and I would spray frequently until the top leaves began to die.

When I was ready to dig my potatoes I would use the hill selection method for as many as I wanted to seed and dig them by hand. Then I would rent the neighbors digger and dig the remains of the field with the digger.

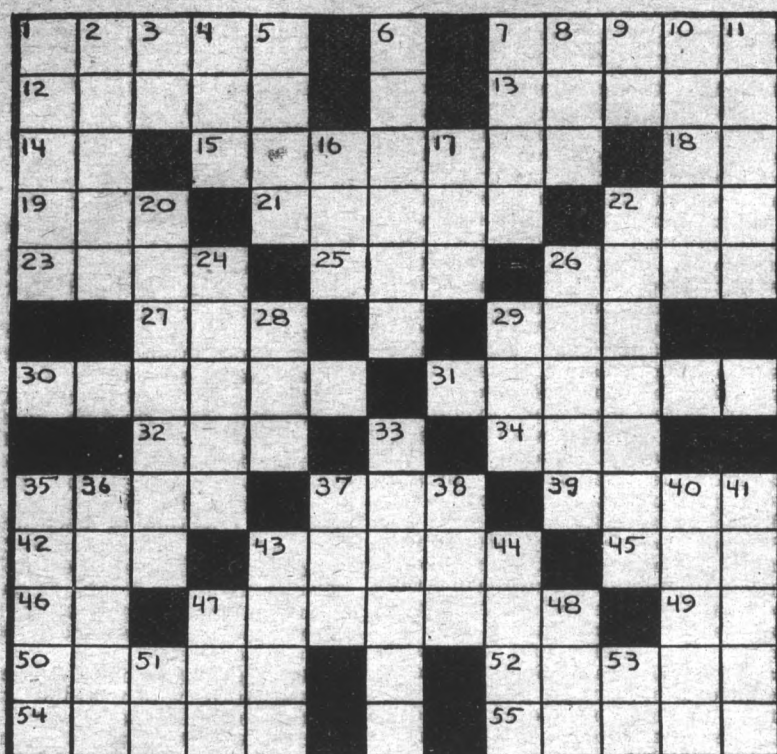
When they were dug I would store the hill selected potatoes in a storage house with a good ventilator on the top when the weather was warm in the spring I would open the doors at night to let the cool air in and close them during the day to keep the cool air in.

I would grade the rest of the potatoes, and sack them in the field. I would then rent a truck and haul them to Ossineke and ship them to the Detroit market.





## CROSS-WORD PUZZLE NO. 2



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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 in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

## HORIZONTAL

- 1—A lock of hair
- 7—To gaze at intently
- 12—A modern invention
- 13—Sunken portion of a door
- 15—A school study
- 18—Southern state (ab)
- 19—To powder lightly
- 21—A boy's name
- 22—Firearm
- 23—Girl's name
- 25—Short for "even"
- 26—Troublesome herbaceous plant
- 27—A grain
- 28—Lion
- 30—A fish
- 31—Walking with a sidelong motion
- 32—Contraction for "over"
- 34—Self
- 35—Farm product
- 37—Head covering
- 39—Urges 'on
- 42—Worth
- 43—A Turkish title
- 45—A kind of ox
- 46—Distance (ab)
- 47—A school study
- 48—Southern state (ab)
- 50—The pure liquid part of oil or fat
- 52—A doctrine
- 54—Used in printing (plural)
- 55—Narrow band, fringed at the ends

## VERTICAL

- 1—Exchange
- 2—Stems of certain species of palms
- 3—A man's name (ab)
- 4—Written name (ab)
- 5—Tender
- 6—A tool used by carpenters
- 7—To box
- 8—A black, sticky substance
- 9—Indefinite article
- 10—A type of theatrical performance
- 11—Deer
- 16—A beverage
- 17—Male adults
- 20—A school study
- 22—Another school study
- 24—Elderly women
- 26—A tool used to split or pry apart
- 28—High pointed hill
- 29—To falsify
- 33—To tie
- 35—The ant
- 36—Happily
- 37—Possesses
- 38—Contraction for "thought"
- 40—The smallest mallet
- 41—A flat fish
- 43—Pegs
- 44—Artifices
- 47—To hasten
- 48—Still
- 51—Two oceans (first letter)
- 53—Negative

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

## OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

**How to Use Cement for Concrete Construction.**—By H. Colin Campbell, C. E., director, Editorial and Advertising Bureau, Portland Cement Ass'n. This book tells how to build concrete structures and contains formulas, drawings and specific instructions to enable the reader to construct farm equipment. It is considered an ideal book for agricultural schools but is equally valuable to the individual farmer. The book is cloth bound. Published by Stanton and Van Vliet Co., Chicago, Ill. Price, \$2.00.

**Henley's Twentieth Century Book of Recipes, Formulas and Processes.**—This is a new revised and enlarged edition of this well known book, containing 800 pages with 10,000 formulas, recipes and trade secrets especially prepared for daily use in the home. It contains information on antiseptics, waterproofing, lubricants, rust preventatives, dyes, filters, cleaning preparations, enameling, bever-

ages, inks, adhesives, polishes, disinfectants, flavorings, cosmetics, ceramics; to make fly paper; to color flowers artificially; to make weight of ice by measure; to make materials fireproof; to work with metals; and thousands of other secrets. The book is beautifully bound in Turkey Red English cloth, stamped in gold, and printed in large clear type. Published by The Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., New York City. Price \$4.00.

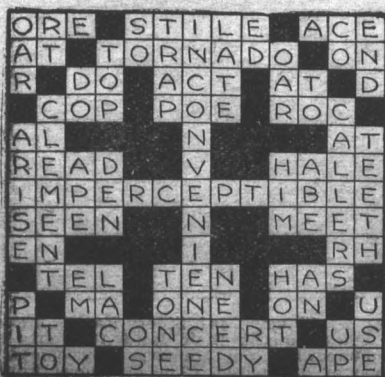
**Starting and Lighting.**—By John B. Rathbun, formerly editor of "Ignition and Accessories". This is a comprehensive manual of self-instruction on the operation, adjustment and repair of magnetos, battery ignition systems, and self-starting mechanisms, including the Ford ignition system and its adjustments. It contains complete tables and data on valve timing for a great number of American automobiles. Published by Stanton and Van Vliet Co., Chicago, Ill. Price, \$1.50.

**Farm Economics, Management and Distribution.**—By Frank App, professor of agricultural economics, Rutgers College and New Jersey State University. This book is one of Lippincott's Farm Manuals, and covers the field usually understood by the term management as well as the field of marketing, prices of products, distribution, and the numerous economic questions relating to cost of production, farm balance, capital and credit, labor, crops, live stock, farm layout, purchasing, rental, accounting, co-operation, farm power and equipment. Although designed for use in schools and colleges, at the same time, the book possesses an immense amount of practical material for the farmer. It is cloth bound. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$3.00.

## 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.)

## ANSWER TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE No. 1.



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Earn

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Tax Free Here

CONSUMERS POWER  
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Ask Our Employees for All the Facts

Securities Department

Jackson, Michigan

## Send No Money!

Keep Your  
Feet Warm

Send for this sensational bargain by first mail. We want you to see how Chase saves you big money. No obligation or risk. If you don't think these warm hi-cuts are better value than regular \$5.00 quality elsewhere send them back and you are not out a penny.

Famous Shrunken Wool  
Knit 10-inch Hi-Cut

Don't confuse this wonderful quality with the ordinary inferior "pressed felt" article. This hi-cut is knitted from Free-Shrunken Wool that will outwear several pairs of the cheaper grade. Has extra wide leather, back stay and heavy gray felt sole and heel. Sizes 6 to 12. Order No. 8392. Price \$1.98. State size.

## Never Again!

Don't let this bargain pass. Send letter or postcard and when hi-cuts arrive, pay postman only \$1.98 and postage. You receive one pair all wool socks without extra cost. If not amazed at your saving, simply return goods promptly and we refund your money.

\$1.98  
One pr.  
Sox IncludedCHASE CO.  
Dept. 1001 Minneapolis Minn.Big Savings  
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Total cost.....\$1.60

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Renew at once so your subscription can start with the December issue.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich., Dept. M.



# Visit QUARTER CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

November 29 to December 6

Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO

Greatest Round-Up of Farmers and Stockmen ever held on this Continent at this

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

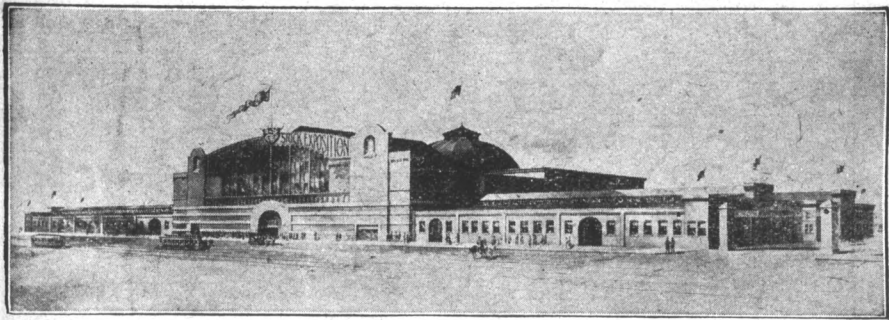
SEE the Aristocracy of the Animal Kingdom.

ENJOY the Great Spectacular Features.

LEARN Economy in Production.

PROFIT by Investing in a Trip to

THE WORLD'S GREATEST LIVE STOCK SHOW



## DAILY PURE-BRED SALES

**RED POLLED**—Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, 1 P. M. For information write J. W. Larabee, Chairman Sales Comm'ttee, Earlville, Illinois.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**—Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, 1 P. M. For particulars write Chas. Gray, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

**SHORTHORN SALES**—Thursday, Dec. 4, 1 P. M. Milking Shorthorn, Friday, Dec. 5, 10 A. M. Polled Shorthorn, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 10 A. M. For catalogs address American Shorthorn Ass'n, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

**HEREFORD**—Friday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M. For information write R. J. Kinzer, 300 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

And Other Pure Bred Live Stock Sales.

See the **INTERNATIONAL GRAIN and HAY SHOW** for Chicago Board of Trade Premiums.

ASK R. R. AGENT ABOUT REDUCED FARES.

A SEASON OF EDUCATION, PLEASURE AND A TRIP TO CHICAGO.



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 on or before the 10th of month following date of insertion. **SEND IN YOUR AD AND WE WILL PUT IT IN TYPE FREE**, so you can see how many lines it will fill. Address all letters, **BREEDERS DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.**



To avoid conflicting dates we will without post, 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.



### 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.**

### 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: Shuttlesworth May Rose Sequel, 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.**

**FOR SALE: SPLENDID THREE YEAR OLD** Grandson of Langwater Warrior, also several yearling bull calves sired by him. From high producing Dams, tuberculin tested herd. **JAMES C. RANNEY, DeWitt, Michigan.**

### HEREFORDS

### HEREFORD STEERS

108 Wt. around 875 lbs. 75 Wt. around 1000 lbs.  
68 Wt. around 750 lbs. 82 Wt. around 860 lbs.  
94 Wt. around 550 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.  
56 Angus Wt. 480 lbs. 58 Wt. around 450 lbs.

Also many other bunches. Deep reds, dehorned, good grass flesh. Some other bunches fair flesh account short pasture. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch 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.**

### BROWN SWISS

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



### HAMPSHIRE

**HAMPSHIRE—SPRING BOARS FOR SALE.** Place your order for Gilts bred to order. 11th year. **John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R4.**

### POLAND CHINA

**FOR SALE: Large Poland China, Either Sex.** Hampshire sheep. One year old Shetland Pony. **H. W. Garman & Sons, Route 3, Mendon, Mich.**

### O. I. C.

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



### DELAINE RAMS

**DELAINE RAMS, EXTRA, FINE ONES.** Photos Free. **F. H. RUSSELL, R5, Wakeman, Ohio.**

### SHROPSHIRE

**SHROPSHIRE** Rams and Ram Lambs and 5 Ewes priced to sell. **DAN BOOHER, Ewart, Michigan, R4.**

**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS** and ram lambs of a quality that have satisfied customers in 30 states since 1890. **O. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Michigan.**

## DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

### MANY IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN SWINE PRODUCTION

**P**ERHAPS the greatest difference between the United States and other countries from the standpoint of meat resources are the great abundance of swine compared with other livestock, and the large per capita consumption of pork and pork products. This country contains about one-third of all the hogs in the world. Three out of every four farmers raise hogs to some extent, only cattle outranking them in number and only cattle and horses having greater value. Last year, 1923, the per capita consumption of pork products, excluding lard, was 91 pounds, whereas beef, next in popularity, made up only 62 pounds of the meat ration. In addition, per capita consumption of lard was 16 pounds.

Perhaps this country gives reasonable attention to the problems of pork production, considering the importance of the industry, but a great deal more might be done to increase the profits and to make cheaper pork. The raising of hogs was once a precarious business, especially to those producers who did not take advantage of all the safeguards available.

In recent years great progress has been made in the control of swine diseases, and in the methods of feeding and management, all of which result in the loss of fewer pigs, in more rapid gains, and in lower labor costs. The United States Department of Agriculture has been a leader in devising ways and means for improving the conditions for swine growers. Many years ago, scientists in the department devised the virus-serum treatment which is a sure preventative of hog cholera, the greatest enemy of the hog raiser. Great losses still result from hog cholera, yet the individual farmer who takes advantage of protective treatment is insured against the losses from this disease.

### Produce Better Stock

Before the farmer considers protection against disease he might well go into the problem of producing stock of higher quality which is better worth the expense of protection against disease and parasites. Compared with other domestic animals, hogs have been very well improved, but the possibilities for still greater improvement are evident on every hand. The results of the so-called ton-litter contests now being carried on in a number of States show what can be done by good breeding and feeding to improve the prolificacy and growing qualities of swine. Practically all the winners in these contests have had either purebred or very good grade stock. One farmer who wrote to the Department of Agriculture recently says that a scrub boar at the head of his herd cost him more than \$1,000 a year in reduced returns. This money represented the difference in value of the offspring of this boar and of the purebred boar which he later purchased. The pigs from the better sire made more economical use of feed and were sold for a higher price per pound.

With well-bred pigs to start with it is just as necessary that the pork producer feed the right kind of a ration. Although 40 per cent of the corn crop in this country is fed to hogs, corn is not by itself an efficient feed. It lacks mineral mat-

ter, it is rather low in protein, and the proteins are not of the right kind to balance the ration. Therefore corn must be supplemented with feeds like skim milk, buttermilk, tankage, fish meal, or good pasture crops.

### Reduce Death Rate

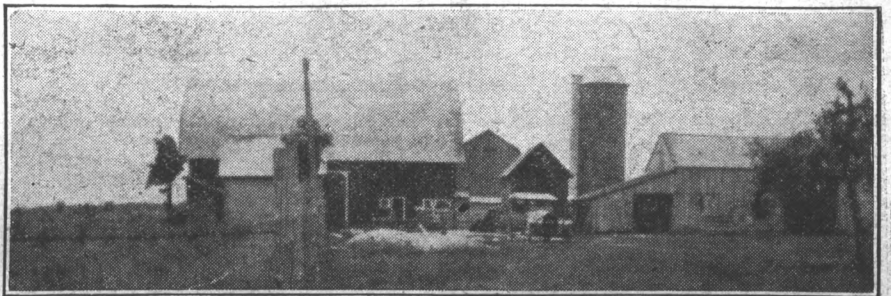
When good animals have been fed on the proper ration to produce economical gains, it is a short-sighted farmer who will not take the additional precaution to protect his investment and increase his chances for a good profit by adopting all reasonable precautions to reduce the death rate in his herd. A study of reports from farmers in 4 Corn Belt States showed that one-third of the pigs farrowed in spring die before weaning time, the principal cause being the chilling of young pigs, the crushing of pigs by being laid on by the sow, and the farrowing of weak pigs because of the use of poor breeding stock, or the lack of proper care. Good swine raisers know that such losses can be very greatly reduced.

Although hog cholera is the worst disease with which swine growers must contend there are others which are of the utmost importance. Tuberculosis causes great losses and it is probable that in many cases it is not recognized as being the cause. Records for the last fiscal year show that over 54,000,000 swine were inspected by Government inspectors at packing plants and of this number more than 8,000,000 were affected with tuberculosis, although the great majority of these were not sufficiently affected to require condemnation. The way to get rid of swine tuberculosis, says the Department of Agriculture, is to eliminate it from the herds of cattle. When bovine tuberculosis no longer exists on the premises the disease will largely disappear from the swine. Already packers are offering a premium of 10 cents per hundred pounds for swine which come from areas officially recognized as free from bovine tuberculosis. It is important also to keep poultry flocks free from tuberculosis since fowl tuberculosis is transmissible to swine.

### Worm-Free Hogs

In the last few years one of the greatest steps forward in economical pork production has been the development by the department of a system of swine sanitation which makes it possible to raise worm-free hogs. It has been demonstrated that by having farrowing pens thoroughly disinfected and the sows thoroughly clean before the pigs are born that the young pigs will not be infested. These pigs are raised on clean pastures to be free of roundworms, which are present in large numbers in old hog lots, and such pigs will make much better gains than those raised under ordinary conditions.

Frequently pigs do not make the best growth, even when in the best of health, because of the lack of minerals in the ration. Many hog raisers look upon minerals as a sort of tonic, but mineral mixtures should be kept available at all times as they will help to keep the animals in thrifty condition so that they are better able to resist disease. Small pigs require a great deal of mineral before they develop. If they do not get it their growth will be retarded and their condition weakened. Certain feeds contain a



This is a view of some of the farm buildings on Clover Leaf Stock Farm, Merritt, Michigan, owned by A. L. Lewis and Son. They bought their land 19 years ago when it was all wild land and like the true pioneers of our country they conquered the wilderness and today they have a fine farm of 624 acres. The Business Farmer is a regular visitor at this farm.







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## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 25 cents per line per issue. Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens send it in. We will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Write out what you have to offer and, Michigan.

## Yearling Hens and Cockerels

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

## BARRED ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS—BIG HUSKY COCKERELS, standard color, bred from great layers. Write to-day. W. C. Coffman, Benton Harbor, Mich., R3.

PARKS BARRED ROCK PULLETS, 7 MONTHS old, starting to lay, at \$1.75 and Cockerels \$3.00. All from culled flock.  
ROBERT O. REESE, Dansville, Michigan, R2.

## 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, 444 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.)

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

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

If you have Eczema, Itch, Salt Rheum, Tetter—never mind how bad—my treatment has cured the worst cases I ever saw—give me a chance to prove my claim. Send me your name and address on the coupon below and get the trial treatment I want to send you FREE. The wonders accomplished in your own case will be proof.

CUT AND MAIL TODAY  
J. C. HUTZELL, Druggist, No. 4960 West Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Please send without cost or obligation to me your Free Proof Treatment

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J. C. HUTZELL  
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## WYANDOTTES

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

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

Rhode Island Reds that are Red  
100 Red cockerels to take your choice of, \$1.50 and up each, as to quality. Also a few good hens. Quality Breeder of Rhode Island Reds. Wm. H. Frohm, New Baltimore, Mich., R.F.D. 1.

## TURKEYS

REGISTERED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Large vigorous, Axtell Strain, one and two year old stock. MARY BEACON, Marlette, Michigan.

PURE-BRED GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, UN-related. Hens, \$7; Toms, \$8; until Nov. 24. MRS. IDA DAVEY, Elsworth, Michigan.

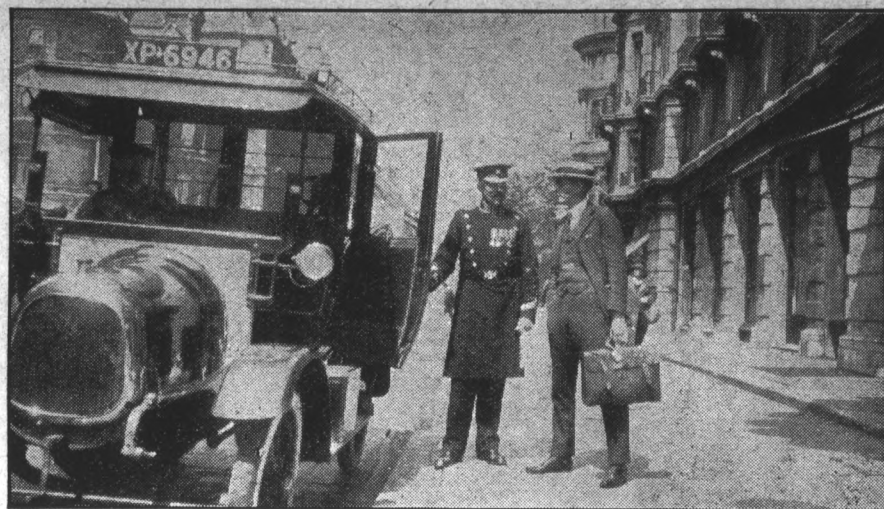
PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, TWO 2 year old \$20 each; young toms \$10. MRS. JOHN RICE, LeRoy, Michigan.

FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS and Black Jersey Giant Cockerels. E. H. HAWLEY, Ithaca, Michigan, R3.

## GEESE

For Sale—Thoroughbred Geese—Ganders BALDWIN & NOWLIN, R4, Laingsburg, Mich.

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



The much decorated hotel doorman handing the author into a London taxicab.

## American Farm Boy's Opinion of England

(Continued from Page 4)

"Thick or thin, sir", responded the waiter, patiently.

"Oh, just the one kind? Well, that'll be all right", and the Colonel smiled kindly upon the dumbfounded waiter. "I didn't quite get the name of that soup he was advertising", the Colonel confided slyly after the waiter had gone, "but I just let on as though I had understood anyway." He thought he'd fooled the waiter—and that's hard to do in England.

## Eating in Two Languages

It would have made no difference even if he had known the name of the soup for the gamble on what he would get from the English cooks would be just as great. In America, ham and eggs are ham and eggs, and we have a certain dish in mind when we order it. But in England, ham and eggs may be a nice big dish of bacon and scrambled eggs—an egg is an egg, and who is to say whether we or the English cooks know what bacon really is? If one orders eggs on toast he may get two eggs boiled in the shell, and reposing innocently on a piece of dry hard toast. If one orders milk to drink the waiter will first give him the sympathetic, curious look that one gets if he asks a pullman porter for a hot water bottle, and then he will bring in a big cup of hot milk with the air of a practical nurse.

Ordering a meal in England was about as satisfactory for me as batching on my Wyoming homestead; I never knew what the dish I had in mind would turn out to be. I ordered an egg on toast to avoid any further embarrassment with the waiter on our international difficulty over the soup, and because an egg is an egg and toast is toast in England, Scotland and Wales.

"Better make it two eggs", the doctor thoughtfully suggested to the waiter. "One of 'em might not be good."

After that remark, of course, we all decided that so far as preserving friendly relations with the British was concerned, the doctor was about as good an international diplomat as Senator Lodge. I had far better ordered a bowl of each kind of soup. We added further insult to our injury of the waiter's professional pride by all ordering "cold milk" to drink, and insisting, in spite of his incredulity and astonishment, that he bring us each a glass of water also and then we refused, gently at first, but finally with surprising firmness, his suggestions of tea, ale, beer, or stout.

There is a pretty custom in those European hotels and restaurants of bringing in the roast or the ham or fowl, or whatever meat is ordered, on a huge, shining, upright cart, nickled and polished and rolled reverently along between the tables, with all the solemnity and ceremony of a casket being wheeled down the aisle of a church. The profound attention of everyone at the table is fixed upon the ceremonial, as the ideally impersonal carver wheels the altar beside the table, grandly turns back the burnished cover and, behold! the roast!

Lying there in state, in all its historic pomp and gastronomic elegance, the Roast Beef of Old England commands a hallowed hush during one of those great moments, while the courtly carver who is the

master of ceremonies and the personal agent of mine host himself, pauses for a moment—for just the right moment—and then with a profundity that would befit only the crowning of a king or the carving of a roast, he wipes his huge knife and begins to serve.

Seeing in this supreme moment of tribute to the traditional English dish an opportunity to redeem the previous irreverence of my friends and to reseat our party in the esteem of our injured waiter, I devoutly crossed myself and gravely bowed my head before the hal-lowed roast. After a moment of this respectful homage, I looked at the waiter, for whose sake I had committed my beautiful service and smiled up into his horrified face—as sweetly as I could under the trying circumstances. The colonel caught my spirit of trying to make up to the wounded waiter and led us in an attempt to sing "The Roast Beef of Old England", that traditional song of the Britains.

We were as unfortunately misunderstood in our honest efforts to preserve international friendly relations as some of our better known diplomats, for the waiter and the lordly carver somehow got the impression that we were making fun of them. They were polite enough, however, to withhold their remarks about our own great and distinctly American song on the subject of foods, until they reached the kitchen, and the door slammed on some catty remark about "Yes, we got no bananas—"

The English restaurants take very little for granted. If one wants butter, water, and a serviette or napkin, he must order them the same as any other part of his meal, and if he wishes more than the paltry crust of bread which comes with a dinner, he must order that also—and pay extra for them all, except the water. There is so little call for water that I suppose it is not considered worth making a charge for. The Colonel had ordered a regular table d'hôte dinner to avoid the complications of itemized ordering from a menu. It was priced at 2/3, which is pronounced "two bob, thripence" and is worth about 50 cents at a fair exchange value—which is usually hard to get, by the way.

The Colonel ate what he could of the meal and called for his check with his "two and tripenice" in his hand. But he had to recall for the information of the tireless cashier just how many hunks of bread he had eaten—it rarely comes in slices—and then found that he had to pay extra for that, as well as for his butter and napkin and tea. Then the cashier figured the usual ten per cent of the total amount and added it at the bottom for the tip called "service" in England. The befuddled Colonel felt that he was the helpless victim of British tava-tion without representation, but he knew that he must pay it. From a pocketful of shillings and sixpences and half-crowns and pennies and florins and "ha pennies" and thripences" he attempted to figure out the change and finally gave it up. In desperation he handed the cashier a half-crown and majestically told him to keep the change.

The doctor and I made up the



shortage to save the Colonel's humor, for his half-crown wasn't quite enough, and besides he had neglected to leave some change on the table for the waiter! Eating in England is a serious business. The average "millionaire American," as every European is in the mind of every American, is imposed upon as a sucker by the waiters, taxi-drivers, hotel people, guides, and almost every one with whom he deals, for they all demand a tip, until he has time to learn when such an honorarium is due and how much it should be.

After our meal we chartered a taxi-cab which the grand duke in front of the restaurant called for us. The hotels in London maintain these elaborately uniformed, but generally uninformed, doormen whose chief mission in life is to open and close the doors of taxi-cabs and salute the goings and comings of those who patronize the hotel or restaurant they represent. They generally select imposing types of physical architecture rather than a particular showing of intelligence,

and these doormen are usually wearing a collection of military medals and war decorations that would make Sergeant York or Charles Paddock look naked in comparison. These doormen are a part of the pomp and show of which London is as full as it is full of poverty and rags.

We told the taxi-driver simply to drive around London so that we could see the sights and historic places. For a shilling an hour, we rented a messenger boy who was about fifteen years old and uniformed like a drum major in a musical comedy band, and had him ride in the passenger compartment with us to explain the sights so that if we should ride past Buckingham palace we would realize it and thus feel that we had our money's worth.

We drove over London Bridge, past the famous old Tower of London, the king's palace, Picadilly, Westminster Abbey, and many other places of historic and human interest, which will be described in the next installment.

## Poultry Department

(We invite you to contribute your experience in raising poultry to this department. Questions relative to poultry will be cheerfully answered.)

### FEEDING RATIONS

**A** PROFITABLE production cannot be secured from beefy or low vitality stock. The success obtained by certain feeding practices is limited to the inherent ability of the poultry to respond to better methods. In many cases it is a waste of food and energy to coax birds into winter production, so that an appreciation of selective breeding and culling is prerequisite to a knowledge of the fundamentals of feeding. Nature provides a variety of feeds and we must try to follow her example. The four G's, grains, greens, grubs and grit should all be available.

The Leghorns will consume on an average about 75 pounds of feed per year, whereas the heavier breeds such as Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes require 85 pounds for maintenance and production. In other words a laying hen requires about four ounces of grain daily which should be equalized between scratch feed and dry mash, to maintain the proper balance for production.

Keeping in mind food values and palatability the following rations are suggested:

#### Ration No. 1

Scratch Feed—2 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat, 1 part heavy oats.

Dry Mash—20% corn meal, 20% ground oats, 20% bran 20% middlings, 20% beef scraps.

Green food, oyster shell, grit and charcoal should supplement the scratch feed and mash mixtures.

#### Ration No. 2

Scratch Feed—2 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat, 1 part barley, 1 heavy oats.

Dry Mash—30% corn meal, 20% bran, 20% middlings, 20% ground oats, 10% meat scraps.

Skim milk, green food, oyster shell, grit and charcoal should be available at all times.

Ration No. 1 is a standard ration that has been widely adopted. It is

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easy to mix, having uniform weight and has become quite popular with our commercial poultrymen.

Ration No. 2 is best adapted to feeding under the stimulating influences of artificial lighting. The physical strain especially with early hatched pullets, in maintaining a 50% production during the cold winter months is sometimes too great with the results, the machinery is stopped for repairs. The greater percentage of cornmeal and the addition of skim milk in the ration retains the normal body weight and usually prevents winter moulting.

The meat scraps content in ration No. 1 should be reduced to ten percent if skim milk or buttermilk is constantly available.

Green food has a tonic effect and an appetizing one on the fowl, thereby promoting both health and production. Sprouted oats, mangels, cabbage or some other form of succulence should be provided.

Oyster shell supplies the calcium carbonate which is essential for shell production and should be before the birds at all times.

Grit is the grinding material used in the gizzard and should always be available.

Charcoal acts as a blood purifier and intestinal corrective and may be fed in small quantities in the dry mash or in a separate hopper.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

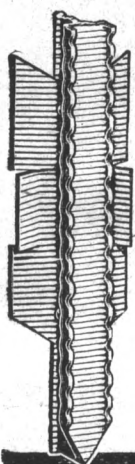
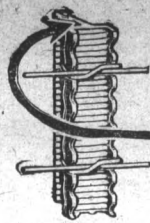
### LIGHTS MAKE HENS LAY MORE EGGS

**A** HEN will lay a dozen eggs more per year if given lights in her house. This is shown in records kept on 100 poultry farms in New Jersey last winter, where lighted and unlighted flocks were compared.

The three best methods of lighting are described as follows: "The evening lunch plan"—turn on the lights at 9 o'clock for one hour. "The morning light plan"—turn on the lights in the morning at a time that will allow the birds twelve hours of daylight. "The combination plan"—burn the lights from six A. M. until daybreak and from sunset until six P. M. Each of these methods has proved satisfactory. Electric lights are the easiest to regulate, but gasoline or oil lanterns may be used.

Good feeding practices must be followed when lights are used or the flock will get thin and sometimes moult. Fourteen pounds of scratch grain should be fed to 100 layers, feed eight to ten pounds in a deep, dry litter toward evening. This will insure against any possibility of the layers going to roost without a filled crop. The other four or six pounds should be fed about 8 A. M.

One hundred pullets laying 35 eggs a day should eat approximately 25 pounds of feed a day, 14 pounds of scratch feed, 10 pounds of mash and some miscellaneous feed such as semi-solid buttermilk, mangels, sprouted oats, or cabbages.



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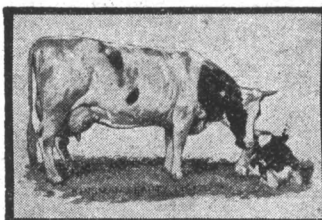
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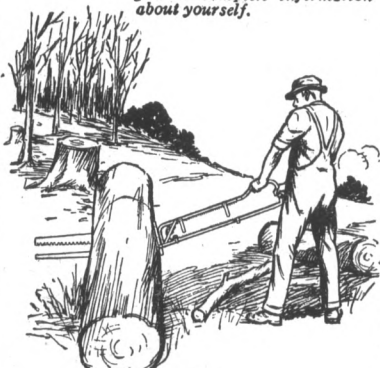
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# MARKET FLASHES

## Wheat Prices Reach High Level for Season

Small Receipts of Choice Livestock Strengthens Markets

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

MARKED improvement is taking place in all lines of business, and the railroads have been moving more freight than ever before, with every prospect for a continuance indefinitely. Wall Street stocks have advanced to the highest prices of the year, and a boom has been going on in the grain markets which has much exceeded most expectations. Our grain exports have run enormously ahead of last year, and once more Germany is a large importer of American rye. The cattle market is a peculiar one, with fat light yearlings bringing the highest prices of the year, while finished heavy steers are down to the lowest prices seen for the year. Well finished sheep and lambs are highly profitable, and the demand for breeding lambs and feeding lambs continues greatly in excess of the offerings, with prices the highest of the year. The great fall in hog prices was due mainly to the greatly excessive receipts caused by farmers becoming panic-stricken and hurrying up their marketings. A return to moderate country shipments of swine is required to restore normal markets.

### Coolidge's View on Farming

In his talk to 300 farmer educators a few days ago, the president predicted that "in a very few years the natural increase of population and the inevitable tendency to industrialization will place us among the nations producing a deficit rather than a surplus of agricultural staples. We were fairly on the verge of that condition when the world war gave a temporary and artificial stimulation to agriculture which ultimately brought disastrous consequences. We do not raise near enough sugar. Our only agricultural exports of consequence are cotton, meat, and wheat. As to the two latter it must be plain that the scales will shortly turn against us. We shall be not only an agricultural importing nation, but in the lives of many who are now among us we are likely to be one of the greatest agricultural buying nations. Every citizen among us has a personal concern in the welfare of the farmer. The fortunes of all of us will in the end go up or down with his. If we ever permit our farming population to fall to the level of a mere agricultural peasantry they will carry down with them the general social and economic level. The farmer is not only a producer; he is likewise a merchant. It does him no good to get quantity production—in fact, it may do no harm—unless he also can have scientific marketing."

### November Crop Report

The government November crop report has been a highly important factor in the grain markets recently, and the corn traders regarded the report as bullish, indicating a corn crop of 2,478,000,000 bushels, or 19,000,000 bushels more than was indicated by the report a month ago, but 568,000,000 bushels less than the crop of last year. Last year's corn crop was a very large one, it will be remembered. The crop is estimated at 421,000,000 bushels less than the five year average. Owing to frosts happening earlier than usual, the quality of the corn is the poorest in recent years, grading 63.2, comparing with 83 as the five year average. Combined crops of wheat, corn oats, rye and barley amount to 5,110,000,000 bushels, and are 237,000,000 bushels less than the five year average, the production in corn more than offsetting the increased crops of other grains. A white potato crop of 454,119,000 bushels is 42,000,000 more than last year. Minnesota leads off with 48,000,000 bushels, or

10,000,000 bushels more than in 1923.

### Advice Asked For

A Michigan farmer wants to know whether to hold his wheat or to sell it in the next four weeks. While no one knows what is going to take place in the future, conditions certainly look encouraging for farmers owning high grade wheat, and further advances in prices are probable. The problem is just how far the advance will go, and the part of wisdom is to avoid waiting too long, for there must be a limit to the advance. It is expecting too much to ask how high wheat will go, but probably it will sell as high as exporters will pay. In short, it is mainly a question of what European importers will pay for our now greatly reduced surplus remaining after home consumption is allowed for. The Canadian wheat exportable surplus has been reduced to 190,000,000 bushels, and it is estimated that the exportable surplus in the United States will be taken in three months. It is estimated that half of the surplus has gone out already, and millions of bushels have been contracted to go out the next few months. It is further estimated that the surplus wheat of Argentina has been cut from the early estimate of 200,000,000 bushels to around 100,000,000 bushels. Late sales of wheat were at new high prices for the crop, sales being made on the Chicago Board of Trade for December delivery at \$1.56½, comparing with \$1.03 a year ago. The large export demand for rye to go to Germany and Denmark has boomed prices, and December delivery has advanced to \$1.41, comparing with 67½ cents a year ago. Outside interest in corn and oats is increasing, and bullish markets are witnessed. December corn is up to \$1.16, comparing with 74½ cents a year ago. December oats sell at 55 cents, comparing with 42 cents a year ago. The rise in oats has been held in check by the enormous marketings of the new crop.

### Cattle Statistics

Dr. Tage U. Ellinger, assistant director Armour's Live Stock Bureau, in a recent article, is quoted as follows: "To prove that turning the

western ranges into crop land has not injured cattle production the department of agriculture figures are quoted showing the number of all cattle on the farms increased from something more than 56,000,000 in 1923. And only 4,000,000 of the increase was in milk cows." The same authority states that "The average weight of all cattle slaughtered in the United States in 1893 was 1053 lbs. and in 1923 was 996 lbs." He further says that "of the total weight of a baby beef on the hook 57% is salable meat, while on the range steers only 42% is meat."

### Yearling Cattle Away Up

Meager receipts of choice yearlings and a sharp demand have caused their sales in the Chicago market at a big premium, buyers paying from \$12 to \$13, while the best heavy lots brought \$10 to \$12. The market was higher for the better class of cattle, with increased consumption of beef, but no better for the general run of cattle. The bulk of the steers sold at \$8 to \$11.50, with sales down to \$6 to \$7 for the common lots, and little inferior steers selling at \$4 to \$5.90, good steers going at \$8.75 and upward. Heavy steers will have to move from \$2.50 to \$3 before they will be in line of yearlings of choice quality. Cows and heifers had an outlet at \$3.50 to \$11 and stockers and feeders at \$4 to \$7. Now is a good time to buy thin cattle for winter feeding.

Prof. J. G. Fuller of the Wisconsin Experiment Station was at the Chicago Yards Wednesday for a load of steers. He selected 24 head of grade Shorthorns, averaging 650 lbs. at \$5.85.

These steers will be fed at the station in two or three lots, comparing again the value of alfalfa and clover hay in steer feeding.

### Too Many Hogs Marketed

There is too much eagerness on the part of farmers to market their remaining hogs, and the result is seen in further severe reductions of prices, although unusually large purchases of hogs for shipment to eastern packing points have helped to check the breaks. Advancing corn prices are forcing large numbers of underweight hogs on the market and prices are bound to suffer as long as this is kept up. Recent advances in lard prices are helping the market for heavy hogs, stocks of lard being the smallest for this time in recent years. Healthy young hogs should be held back and matured. A year

ago hogs sold at \$5.60 to \$7.05, late sales were at \$7.75 to \$9.75.

### Feeding Lambs Cost \$14.60

A large demand for choice feeding lambs in the Chicago market has forced the best offerings to \$14.60 per 100 pounds, the highest price paid this season, and much higher than the best killers brought.

### WHEAT

The wheat market enjoyed a fair run of good demand during the fortnight ending Saturday, November 15th, and as a result prices are considerably higher than they were at the beginning of that period. There was a reaction towards the end of last week, and at Detroit prices declined slightly but before the week closed the demand came back stronger than ever and prices turned upwards. Reports come in that the crop in the foreign countries is going to be smaller than has been estimated. Most dealers in the market are bulls and only a few believe that prices have advanced to their limit. A few of them are talking that foreigners have already purchased all they need, but they have considerable trouble getting anyone to listen to them. The bulls do not accept this talk and insist that export trade will continue until there is a new crop.

### CORN

Government reports show that the corn crop in this country will be the smallest one since 1913, and is substantially below the crop for the last four years which averaged over three billion bushels. The crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture advises that only about 63.2% of the crop was of merchantable quality, and that is one of the lowest percentages in 30 years with the exception of the crop in 1917. This advice has turned many of the buyers from bears to bulls. Market at Detroit has held steady with prices slightly higher than they were two weeks ago, and at the present time there is a quiet tone prevalent in the market.

### OATS

Oats have made a smaller gain in price than any of the other grains, but the market is steady and demand is quiet. Buyers do not seem to be very numerous, but any break in the prices finds plenty of them in the market.

### RYE

After taking a bad slump the rye market has made a wonderful recovery, and the price at Detroit is 15 cents higher than it was two weeks ago. Dealers feel that foreigners are going to take considerable rye to make up for the wheat shortage, and they are quite bullish on the future of the market.

### BEANS

A weak tone has been prevalent in the bean market at Detroit up to the closing day of last week, but before the close Saturday, the market was steady at a price slightly under that of two weeks previous.

### POTATOES

The warm weather we have been having this fall has hurt the market for potatoes considerably and at the present time the market is dull and easy. Dealers expect this condition to continue as long as the weather is mild. The supply is sufficient to take care of the demand.

### HAY

Markets have been somewhat dull but the undertone shows more strength than two weeks ago. Best grades continue to move readily but make up but a small part of the daily offerings. Low grades are very hard to move and values on these are very irregular, with concessions made in some cases in order to move them. Values on these are uncertain. Timothy is slightly firmer after the late decline. Alfalfa steady under renewed demand.

## THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit Nov. 19	Chicago Nov. 19	Detroit Nov. 5	Detroit 1 yr. ago
<b>WHEAT—</b>				
No. 2 Red	\$1.63	\$1.58	\$1.49	\$1.08
No. 2 White	1.64		1.51	1.09
No. 2 Mixed	1.63		1.50	1.08
<b>CORN—</b>				
No. 3 Yellow	1.19	1.11@1.15	1.14	.93
No. 4 Yellow		1.09@1.12		.88
<b>OATS—</b>				
No. 2 White	.54½	.54	.51½	.46
No. 3 White	.53½	.50	.49½	.44
<b>RYE—</b>				
Cash No. 2	1.31	1.33@1.35	1.16	.72
<b>BEANS—</b>				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.25@5.30	5.75@5.80	5.30	5.15@5.20
<b>POTATOES—</b>				
Per Cwt.	.93	1.10@1.15	.93	1.16@1.33
<b>HAY—</b>				
No. 1 Tim.	18@19	21@24	18@19	22.50@23
No. 2 Tim.	16@17	18@20	16@17	19@20
No. 1 Clover	15@16	16@17	15@16	19@20
Light Mixed	17@18	20@22	17@18	21.50@22

Wednesday, November 19.—Corn active. Wheat and rye steady. Oats quiet. Beans unchanged. Potatoes dull. Good cattle steady. Hogs and sheep active.

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



## THE LIVESTOCK MARKETS

**DETROIT, Nov. 19.**—Cattle—Receipts, 480. Market opening very slow and steady. Good to choice dry fed yearlings, \$9@10.75; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$7.50@9.75; best handy weight butcher steers, \$6@6.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$5.25@5.75; handy light butchers, \$4.50@5.25; light butchers, \$3.75@4.25; best cows, \$4.50@5; butcher cows, \$3.50@4; common cows, \$2.75@3; canners, \$2@2.50; choice light, \$4@4.25; heavy bulls, \$4.50@4.75; stock bulls, \$3@4; feeders, \$4.50@6; stockers, \$3@5.50; milkers and springers, \$45@85.

Veal calves—Receipts, 610. Market steady. Best, \$11.50@12; others, \$3@11. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,100. Market higher. Best lambs, \$14@14.25; fair lambs, \$10.50@13.25; light to common lambs, \$7@9; buck lambs, yearlings, \$6@13.25; fair to good sheep, \$5.50@7.25; culls and common, \$1.50@4.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,110. Market prospects: Mixed and heavy yorkers, \$9.25; pigs, \$7.25.

**CHICAGO.**—Hogs—Receipts, 62,000; market 10 to 15 cents lower. Bulk, \$8.50@9.40; top, \$9.50; 250 to 325 pounds weight, \$9.25@9.65; medium weight, \$9@9.55; light weight, \$7.80@9.30; light lights, \$6.75@8.40; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$8.60@8.80; packing sows, rough, \$8.30@8.60; pigs, \$6.50@7.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; market steady. Beef steers: Choice and prime, \$9.75@10.75; medium and good, \$8@9.25; good and choice, \$11.50@13; common and medium, \$7@9. Butcher cattle: Heifers, \$5@10.50; cows, \$3.50@7; bulls, \$3.50@6.50. Canners and cutters: Cows and heifers, \$2@4.50; canner steers, \$5@7. Veal calves, light and handy weight, \$8.50@10.50; feeder steers, \$5.50@8; stocker steers, \$5@7.50; stocker cows and heifers, \$3@5.50; stocker calves, \$5@7.50. Western range cattle: Beef steers, \$6@9.50; cows and heifers, \$3@6.50. Calves—Receipts, 1,500.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 16,000; market steady to strong. Lambs, fat \$14.25@14.50; culls and common \$11.50@12.50; yearlings, \$9.50@11.50; wethers, \$8@9.50; ewes, \$5.50@8; culls and common, \$1.50@3.50; breeding, \$6@12; feeder lambs, \$12@12.25.

**BUFFALO.**—Cattle—Receipts, 350; market steady. Prime steers, \$9.10@10.60; shipping steers, \$9@10.50; butcher grades, \$7.25@9.25; heifers, \$4.50@6.50; cows, \$2@5.50; bulls, \$3@5.25; feeders, \$4.50@6.50; milk cows and springers, \$25@120.

Calves—Receipts, 1,000; market active. Cull to choice, \$3@12.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000; market active. Choice lambs, \$14@14.25; cull to fair, \$8@13; yearlings, \$7.50@10.50; sheep, \$3@7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,200; market active. Yorkers, \$8.50@9.75; pigs, \$8@8.25; mixed, \$9.65@9.75; heavy, \$9.75@9.85; roughs, \$8@8.25; stags, \$4@6.



## Week of November 23

Fair cool weather opens up the week of November 23 in Michigan but about Monday or Tuesday conditions will become unsettled and threatening. Local showers or snow flurries (if the temperature is low enough) are about all to expect under the influence of this storm period.

About Wednesday or Thursday temperatures will rise moderately high for the season and showers and rains will occur and continue through the balance of the week in this state. Temperatures will be seasonable at end of week.

## Week of November 30

Following a marked rise in temperature at very beginning of the week a general rain period will hit Michigan accompanied with high winds. This will be a dangerous storm center.

By Tuesday the weather will begin a change; temperatures will fall and the sky begin clearing. Clear, cold weather will then rule for the greater part of the last half of this week.

Temperatures will be moderating about Saturday.

## Our Fall Forecast Correct

In July last we wrote in this department that the fall would have precipitation below the normal. This is now coming true to such an extent that forest fire fighters are showing considerable concern over the dry woods by broadcasting through the air and through the newspapers warnings to hunters and campers. The late fall has also made a radical change in the winter seed outlook.

## OTSEGO TAKES FIRST AT TOP OF MICHIGAN POTATO SHOW

(Continued from Page 3)

7, Geo. E. Teetor, Otsego County; 8, John Allis, Otsego County; 9, F. E. Wyrick, Alanson, Cheboygan; 10, Elvin VanBuren, Otsego.

## Class A.—\$2 Russet

1, E. Pettifor, Gaylord, Otsego; 2, F. Wyrick, Alanson, Cheboygan; 3, Geo. Fitzpatrick, Cathro, Alpena; 4, V. Mankowski, Gaylord, Otsego; 5, E. Sutton, Central Lake, Antrim; 6, Harry Manning, Spratt, Alpena County; 7, Oscar Manning, Spratt, Alpena County; 8, W. G. Feldhauser, Frederic, Crawford.

## White Russets

1, Mike Smilowski, Gaylord, Otsego; 2, Elvin VanBuren, Vanderbilt, Otsego; 3, V. Mankowski, Gaylord, Otsego; 4, A. Smilowski, Gaylord, Otsego; 5, William Duncan, Spratt, Alpena.

## Green Mountains

1, Albert Gehrke, Ossinikee, Alpena County; 2, R. J. Gehrke, Ossinikee, Alpena County.

## Cobblers

1, Chas. Herron, Alpena, Alpena County; 2, Ernest Pettifor, Gaylord, Otsego; 3, R. C. Campbell, Hetherton, Otsego County; 4, John Allen, Alpena, Alpena County; 5, Fred Brudy, Wolverine, Cheboygan County; 6, Clever Brudy, Wolverine, Cheboygan County.

## Early Whites

1, Walter Barlow, Spratt, Alpena; 2, R. C. Campbell, Johannesburg, Otsego; 3, E. Wigmyer, Herron, Alpena; 4, L. Barlow, Alpena; 5, J. G. Brudy, Cheboygan; 6, M. E. Gray, Otsego.

## Any Other Variety

1, Clever Brudy, Wolverine, Cheboygan, (Sweet-stakes); 2, R. J. Gehrke, Alpena; 3, A. Lozan, Frederic, Crawford; 4, Emmet Wigmyer, Alpena; 5, W. G. Feldhauser, Crawford County.

## Best Potato

1, Harry Manning, Spratt, Alpena; 2, V. Mankowski, Gaylord, Otsego; 3, H. Campbell, Gaylord, Otsego.

## County Sweepstakes

1, Clever Brudy, Cheboygan County; 2, Walter Barlow, Alpena County; 3, E. Pettifor, Otsego County; 4, E. Sutton, Antrim County; 5, Wm. Feldhauser, Crawford County.

## 150

1, Provement Co-op.; 2, Otsego Co-op.; 3, Banks Township, Ells; 5, Wolverine; 6, Central Lake.

## Essay Contest

1, Eileen Hollowell, Roscommon; 2, Violet Barton, Alpena; 3, Elizabeth Evans, Otsego; 4, Edna Bauer, Hillman, Montmorency; 5, Georgia E. Clover, Crawford.

## Children's Judging Contest

1, John Schreuer, Gaylord, Mich.; 2, Glen Feierabend, Gaylord, Mich.; 3, Evelyn Carr, Hubbard Lake; 4, Dora Buell, Elmira; 5, Helen Brown, Roscommon.

## Men's Judging Contest

1, E. Sutton, Central Lake; 2, L. E. Berry, Conway; 3, E. R. Burns, Central Lake; 4, E. Pettifor, Gaylord; 5, A. J. Townsend, Gaylord; 6, Frank Wyrick, Alanson.

## MILK PRODUCERS CONVEENE AT DETROIT

A CONVENTION of representatives of 300,000 organized milk producers was held at Detroit last week, Friday and Saturday. It was the eighth annual meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, composed of 28 different organizations of milk producers throughout the United States.

In the forenoon of the first day, Friday, the delegates were welcomed by N. P. Hull, President, Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n, and he was followed by John D. Miller, President of the national federation who gave an address. Following this committees were appointed and the delegates listened to reports of progress from various districts. These reports continued into the afternoon, the last committee to report not sitting down until after 4.30. "Cooperative Marketing of Iowa Butter" was the subject discussed by C. Bechtelheimer, Secretary, Iowa Creamery Secretaries' and Managers' Ass'n, who followed the last report. The meeting then adjourned until 8 o'clock when a business session was held, and directors and officers for the next year elected. It was voted to continue the present officers: President, John D. Miller; First Vice-President, Richard Pattee; Second Vice-President, Harry Hartke; Treasurer, Frank P. Willits; Secretary, Chas. W. Holman.

The forenoon session Saturday was opened at 10 o'clock. The first speaker was John Brandt, President, Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Ass'n, who talked on "Cooperative Marketing of Minnesota Butter." He was followed by C. W. Larson, Chief of Dairy Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture who discussed "International Aspects of Dairying." Richard Pattee, Managing Director of the New England Milk Producers Ass'n came next.

During the afternoon Harry Hartke, member of the Executive Committee of the Cooperative Pure Milk Ass'n, gave a short talk on "The Cincinnati Plan of Milk Marketing" but most of the afternoon was given over to U. S. Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York State who gave an interesting address on milk and its use.

The convention was concluded with a banquet Saturday for editors of cooperative dairy papers.

## TEN DAY DAIRY-ALFALFA CAMPAIGN IN BRANCH COUNTY

ABOUT 65 Dairy-Alfalfa schools, four in each township, are going to bring the Farm Crops and Dairy Departments of the Michigan Agricultural College right to the farms of Branch county. As has been done in other counties of the past for the past two years, two specialists from each department will comprise two teams which will hold two hour schools, making eight programs a day. In addition to these, there will be a few night meetings. The campaign opens December 4th and closes December 13th.

The locations for these meetings will be made so that any farmer in the county will not need to drive over three or four miles for one. There is nothing theoretical about these meetings, says C. W. Andrews, County Agricultural Agent, but will be practical every-day problems of alfalfa production from the standpoint of fertility, liming, seeding, curing, and feeding practices, while the dairy specialists will discuss feeding methods, balancing rations, value of cow testing associations and bull associations. Campaigns of this type have been put on in several other counties and have proven very successful. Michigan grows more alfalfa than any other state east of the Mississippi River, and is making rapid strides as a dairy state.

## STATE FARMERS' CLUBS MEET DECEMBER 2 AND 3

THE annual meeting of Michigan State Association will be held in Senate Chamber, Capitol Bldg., Lansing, on December 2nd and 3rd, 1924. A fine program has been completed for this meeting and it is the wish of all members of the Association that every one interested in Agriculture attend this meeting.—Mr. I. R. Johnson, Sec.

## Tuberculosis might strike your home today

THERE is no precaution too great for you to take to protect your home and family from tuberculosis. Your children are constantly exposed to tuberculosis germs. The one effective protection against tuberculosis is the organized, co-operative campaign to stamp out the disease. It can be stamped out. Only half as many people die from tuberculosis today as died ten years ago. The organized battle against tuberculosis, carried on by the Tuberculosis Associations, has helped to save the other half.

Tuberculosis Associations are financed by the annual sale of Christmas Seals. One tangible, sure way to protect yourself and your family against tuberculosis is to buy Christmas Seals.

Buy Christmas Seals. Buy as many as you can. Seal every letter, Christmas Card, and Christmas parcel with Christmas Seals.



STAMP OUT  
TUBERCULOSIS  
WITH  
CHRISTMAS  
SEALS

THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL  
TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS  
OF THE UNITED STATES

## THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS FOR YOUR RAW FURS

Write for our FLAT AVERAGE price list. Sell DIRECT TO MANUFACTURER who eliminates Middleman's profits and guarantees you more money for furs.

United States Fur Company  
Shawano, Wisconsin.

## DOGS

Dog-Medicine, Feeds, Supplies, Catalog  
DOG JOURNAL, E-78, Herrick, MI.

## TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING FIVE pounds, \$1.50; ten \$2.50, smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received. Tobacco guaranteed. TOBACCO GROWERS EXCHANGE, Paducah, Kentucky.

## TURKEYS

FOR SALE—PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS.  
MRS. C. W. BEEBE, Adrain, Mich., R7.  
PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.  
Champion strain. Large and vigorous.  
MRS. B. SMATTS, East Jordan, Michigan.

—renew now  
and get this

metal road sign FREE!

To every new or renewal subscription for 2 or 5 years received before January, 1925, we will ship this metal road sign that

Keeps Crooks and Fakirs Away

from your farm if posted on fence or post facing the road. We have never offered these metal signs FREE before, so renew right NOW and get also

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP IN SERVICE AND PROTECTIVE BUREAU, SUITABLE FOR FRAMING FREE

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SPECIAL  
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I enclose \$1 for Two years or \$2 for Five years, from date of expiration of my subscription.

You are to send me METAL ROAD SIGN and certificate of membership, suitable for framing, FREE and postpaid.

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# Free Yourself of Rupture Without Pain, Operation or Loss of Time

**F**OR the benefit of our readers we take pleasure in publishing the Brooks offer to save all who are ruptured from wearing painful makeshift trusses that do not cure.

## The Brooks Appliance Is Sent on Trial to Prove It

Every day that you suffer from rupture—every hour of truss torture that you endure—after you read this page IS YOUR OWN FAULT.

For many years we have been telling you that no make-shift truss will ever help. We have told you about the harm ill-fitting trusses are doing. We have told you that the only truly comfortable, sanitary and scientific device for holding rupture is the Brooks Rupture Appliance.

The Brooks Appliance clings to you without force and you are hardly conscious of its presence. But above all else, it HOLDS ALWAYS. We offer to prove these statements by sending you a Brooks Appliance on trial entirely at our risk.

The letters on this page have been selected because each one tells the story a little differently. It is the same story in every case, pain, suffering sometimes almost unendurable, dread of the future, fear of the surgeon's knife and then the Brooks Rupture Appliance like a miracle bringing instant relief from all suffering—and after a reasonable time, a complete cure.

You cannot read these letters without knowing they are true, and surely you must believe we can help you as we have helped these others.

If you really want to be rid of your rupture, fill out the coupon at the bottom of this page and mail it today.

### Doctor Pronounced Him Cured

Norwich, N. Y., 34 Fair St.,  
August 2, 1924.

Dear Mr. Brooks: I discontinued wearing my Appliance about six weeks ago and am happy to say that my rupture is entirely healed. Was examined by my doctor and pronounced cured. Considering my age, 61 years, think this is wonderful work.

Cannot express to you just how grateful I am, for up to the time that I commenced wearing your Appliance was miserable every minute. With best wishes for your success, I am gratefully yours,

E. W. Brown.

### Cured Two Years Ago—is Very Grateful

Roan Mountain, Tenn., R. F. D.  
No. 2, Box No. 84, July 22, 1924.

Mr. C. E. Brooks: Your Rupture Appliance has cured me—I have been well for two years.

You may use my name and this letter in any way you wish for I feel very grateful. Yours truly,

John Clark.

### Cured in a Few Months

Xenia, Ill., Box No. 144,  
July 20, 1924.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of recent date I will gladly say I used your Rupture Appliance for only a few months according to instructions. My rupture is fully cured. I have not felt any ill effects from it for two or three years.

I can't say how grateful I am to you and have had several parties write you through my recommendation.

Sincerely yours, J. F. McCulley.

### Five Operations Failed

Lowell, Mass., 14 La Grange St.,  
June 7, 1924.

Dear Mr. Brooks: About five months ago I purchased one of your Appliances and want to say in less than two months I began to notice improvement. I believe the cure is complete, as I took the Appliance off a couple of weeks ago and have had no trouble. Had suffered for twelve years and never found any comfort or relief with any of the trusses I had tried.

I am interesting my friends in this Appliance and why wouldn't I aid a rupture sufferer when I know the agony one goes through? Your Appliance was a Godsend and if circumstances would allow me I would come to your city and thank you personally.

Believe I told you before have had five operations for this trouble without success. I am grateful to you, and am

Ever yours, James Brady.

### Spring Trusses Failed—Brooks Appliance Cured

Sterling, Mass., Box No. 177,  
June 11, 1924.

Brooks Appliance Co.,  
Marshall, Mich.

Gentlemen: I wore your grand Rupture Appliance for one year day and night, after which I underwent a doctor's examination. He stated I was completely cured. This examination was made in December, 1921, and I haven't worn the Appliance since and have had no trouble.

I suffered from a double rupture and had used spring trusses for six years without help.

Wishing you success in your grand work, I remain, sincerely yours,  
Albert Foote.

### Seventy-Five Year Old Carpenter Cured

Freeport, N. S. Can., May 25, 1924.

Dear Mr. Brooks: Thank you for your kindness in writing me, but I am pleased to inform you that I do not need anything in connection with the Appliance, for I have not worn same for the last nine months and consider myself cured of rupture.

The rupture has not troubled me for the last four years—thanks to you and your invention. It was a Godsend to me, for the doctor said there was nothing for me but the knife. I am seventy-five years old and work every day at my trade as a carpenter. You are at liberty to use the above statement in any way you choose.

Sincerely, C. H. Campbell.

### Daughter Cured—Is Anxious To Tell Other Worried Mothers

Edmonton, Alta, Can., 11637 125th St.,  
March 13, 1924.

Gentlemen: One year ago I bought your Rupture Appliance for my little girl, who was three years old. She is now four and the rupture hasn't bothered her since I put the Appliance on.

I surely am very thankful to you and you may use this letter, as it may help some other worried mother.

Yours very truly, Mrs. Thos. Scott.



The Above is C. E. Brooks, Inventor of the Appliance. Mr. Brooks Cured Himself of Rupture Over 30 Years Ago, and Patented the Appliance from His Personal Experience. If Ruptured Write Today to the Brooks Appliance Co., Marshall, Mich.

### Ten Reasons Why You Should Send for Brooks Rupture Appliance

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. We guarantee your comfort at all times and in all positions, and sell every Appliance with this positive understanding.

### Lucky Day When He Saw Our Advertisement

San Pedro, Calif., S. S. "Annie Hanify,"  
c/o Banning Co., March 19, 1924.

Gentlemen: It is with pleasure that I write you these few lines to let you know that I am absolutely cured of my rupture and that is to say I am cured through using the Brooks Rupture Appliance.

I call it a lucky day when I saw your advertisement in THE WORLD ALMANAC AND ENCYCLOPEDIA. I would have written you four months ago, but thought I would wait and see if I really could go without the Appliance and now I say I am just as good as I ever was before I got ruptured.

You have the absolute right to show or reprint this letter any time you wish and to refer any ruptured people to me. I have been with this company for thirty years and I am in the best of health. I am and always will be, Very truly yours,

Capt. F. B. Zaddart.

### Boy Cured in 1921—No Trouble Since

Dennis, Tex., July 14, 1924.

Dear Sir: I bought your Appliance for my son in 1920 and he has not worn it since 1921.

Since that time he has gone through the most rigorous tests that a boy can think of and never complains in the least. Doctors pronounce him cured.

I would advise anybody suffering from rupture to use your Appliance and grant you full permission to use this letter if it is of any value. Sincerely yours,

M. F. Taylor.

### Boy Suffered Agony From Double Rupture

Acworth, Ga., April 14, 1924.

Dear Sir: I have been wanting to write you for quite a while to tell you what a wonderful Appliance you have. It sure proved a blessing in our home.

We ordered the Appliance about two years ago when we were living at Rucker, Tennessee, and put it on our baby, who was just beginning to walk. He wore it about a year or perhaps fourteen months and was completely cured.

This boy had a double rupture and suffered perfect agony. We tried several other trusses; they cut and bruised him. Then I saw your advertisement, ordered an Appliance and I sure thank God it cured our boy. I believe he was cured a good while before we took the Appliance off, but we wanted to be sure.

Our boy is now six years old and is strong and robust. The rupture never came down once after putting on the Brooks Appliance. I am ashamed for not writing you sooner, but I just neglected it.

Thankfully yours, Mrs. L. A. Walls.

### Watch for Trade Mark

Beware of Imitations. Look for trade mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine.

## FREE Information Coupon

Brooks Appliance Co.  
297-B, State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

R. F. D..... City..... State.....