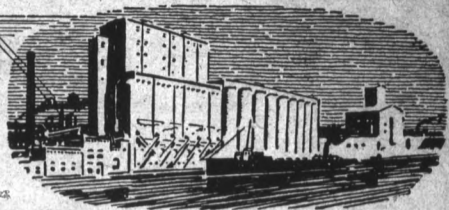


# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



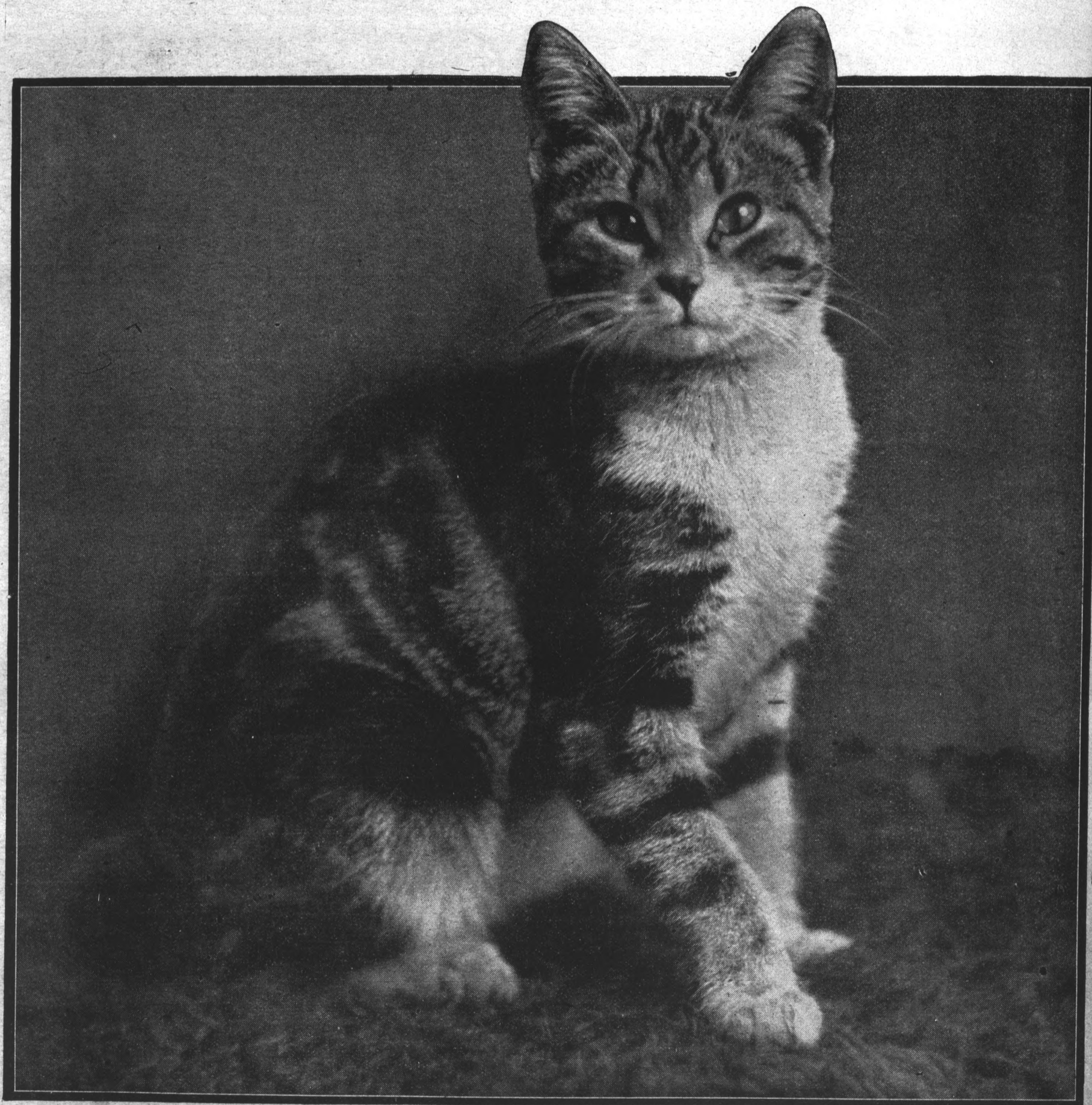
An Independent  
Farm Magazine Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1924

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



"Handsome is as handsome does!—Warranted a good mouser!"

**In this issue:—More Cooperative Marketing, Says Coolidge—Michigan 10th in Judging at International—  
Duroc-Jersey Pigs Win First Prize in Michigan Ton Litter Contest—Using  
Honey in Radiator to Prevent Freezing**

## Current Agricultural News

### U. S. WHEAT POOLS BEAT LAST YEAR'S DELIVERY RECORD

AMERICAN wheat pools will handle three times as much wheat this year as they did last year. Nine associations reporting to the National Council had handled 18,946,546 bushels by the beginning of November, contrasted with total receipts of 12,881,942 bushels for the whole of last year. Further deliveries from November 1 until the season pools are closed will double the present volume, it is thought, bringing the total pooled crop to 38,000,000 bushels.

Taking Canada into consideration, where half the crop is handled co-operatively, more than 100,000,000 bushels will be pooled on the North American continent this year.

Oklahoma leads all the U. S. pools with 5,336,341 bushels on November 1 compared to only 3,841,967 delivered on that same date in 1923.

### DATES SET FOR FARMERS' WEEK

THE eighth annual Farmers' Week at the Michigan Agricultural College will be held February 2nd to 6th inclusive, and the committee having charge of the annual gathering are looking forward to a record-breaking crowd. Last

year 33 organizations had their meeting during the week and this year still other meetings will be added. The Michigan State Farm Bureau is the largest organization holding their meeting during Farmers' Week.

In addition to the other exhibits which have been fixtures of the week's meetings is the Annual Potato Show to be held at the College. Last year the show was held in connection with the State Horticultural Association's Apple Show at Grand Rapids, but this year arrangements have been made so that farmers attending Farmers' Week will be able to attend the Potato Show also, making the one trip cover both events.

You better check these dates on the calendar and make arrangements to take mother and the family over to M. A. C. for the week.

### PLANS LAID FOR 1925 HOLSTEIN CONVENTION AND SALE

FIRST plans for Michigan's role as host for the 1925 Annual Meeting and Sale of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, were recently laid by members of the State Holstein Board and other interested Michigan Holsteiners.

M. W. Wentworth, President of

the Michigan Association, was elected chairman of a committee of three to have complete charge of the Meeting and Sale. Mr. Wentworth has "been thru the mill"—he having been an active member of the committee that handled the entertainment of the Convention held in Detroit in 1916.

Dudley E. Waters of Grand Rapids and Horace W. Norton, Jr. of Lansing, were the other two members elected. Mr. Waters—a lifelong resident of Grand Rapids—will be well suited to handle local arrangements in that, the Convention city. Mr. Norton has been a director of both National and State Associations for years; consequently he is in a position to facilitate handling of the business of the National Association attendant at the 1925 Convention.

J. G. Hays, State Secretary for the Michigan Association will of course function as chief assistant to this general committee.

No plans have been given out as yet except that two whole days will be devoted to the Delegate Meeting instead of one as formerly. This should make for an orderly transaction of business with opportunity for each delegate to assist. As to the sale—plans include selling only 60 head in a one-day sale, the offerings to be of such high quality as to insure an average sale price of \$1000.00 or better.

Suggestions will be gratefully re-

ceived by the Committee in regard to the Convention and Sale to be held the first week of June 1925 in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

### RUSSIAN CO-OP ORGANIZED LIKE OURS

RUSSIAN peasant farmers sold their crops through cooperative commodity marketing associations long before most American farmers heard of such a plan, according to Dr. Nicholas D. Kondratieff, who is now touring the United States investigating cooperative marketing. Dr. Kondratieff is professor of agricultural economics of the university at Moscow and was one of the empire leaders in the flax association before the Soviet regime.

Although few of the Russian co-operatives used producers contracts like the American type, all the marketing was along the line of our present methods. Each district or state had separate associations to handle flax, grain, potatoes, dairy products and other crops. Locals were organized in the various smaller divisions. Each commodity was then nationalized by federation into the National Unions, one for each crop, similar to the American Cotton Growers Exchange.

The coming of Bolshevism and the civil strifes partly disrupted the movement, according to Dr. Kondratieff. At that time government commissars were placed in charge of the cooperatives. Now, however, there is again a tendency toward more democratic control, and the associations may be returned to their pre-war status in the course of time.

### COUNTS CHICKENS, COWS AND PIGS

HALF a million farmers are being asked to report to the United States Department of Agriculture this month the number of cows and heifers kept for milk this year compared with last, the number of hens and pullets of laying age, and the number of sows farrowed or bred to farrow this fall and next spring. Questionnaires are being distributed by the rural mail carriers.

This information is sought to form the basis for forecasting production and market supplies so that farmers may adjust production to demand and market their products in a more orderly fashion. Surveys of this kind were begun by the department two years ago in connection with pigs, and the success of the system has been such that the surveys have been extended to dairy cows and poultry.

### OHIO SIGNS 115,000 HENS

MORE than 115,000 hens have been signed up in Williams, Fulton, Defiance and Henry counties, Ohio, in preparation for an egg marketing exchange. Marketing work will not start until egg marketing agreements are signed to include at least 300,000 hens.

### TELEPHONE COMPANY TO SPEND \$85,000,000

PRESIDENT FRANZ C. KUHN of the Michigan Bell Co. announces that his company will expend more than \$85,000,000, between now and the end of 1929, for additions to Michigan's telephone plant. That program of expansion will bring the property worth of the plant with which the company serves Michigan up to more than one hundred and fifty million dollars.

During the year 1925, alone, the Michigan Bell company will expand its plant to the extent of \$16,783,000, Judge Kuhn says. It is planned to invest \$7,568,000 in Detroit next year, \$4,500,000 in the Southern Michigan division, of which Lansing is the company's divisional headquarters; \$1,713,000 in central Michigan, with divisional headquarters at Saginaw, and \$359,000 north of the Straits of Mackinac. The company's northern divisional headquarters are at Menominee. Telephone plant and service expansion and consolidation in Western Michigan alone next year will cost about \$2,700,000, of which \$1,700,000 will be spent in the city of Grand Rapids.

There is expected to be a net gain of 162,000 telephones in Michigan the next five years, Judge Kuhn says. That will mean connecting 591,000 telephones, the difference being accounted for by disconnects.

## Help Your Railroads Keep Tracks Clear

With every Railroad, passenger safety must be the first consideration always. That implies that there must be a clear track.

As motor vehicles multiply, this problem becomes increasingly difficult almost from day to day for the 24 steam Railroads of Michigan. Despite the most costly and carefully planned precautions on the part of the Railroads, crossing accidents are becoming appallingly frequent.

Such accidents are due to the growing recklessness of the motorists. Yet each accident also imperils the lives of trainmen and passengers.

Separation of grades can never solve this problem, for crossings are multiplying far faster than grades can be separated. And, with each separation costing from \$70,000 to \$100,000, the entire wealth of Michigan could not accomplish the task.

The public demands of us speed—quick delivery—for passengers, mails, freight. To keep our tracks clear for this efficient service, and to maintain our standards of absolute safety, we must have cooperation at crossings.

Most motorists give this cooperation by heeding our request to Stop Look, Listen. For their own protection, as well as ours, those who do not heed this request should be made to do so by the mandate of Law.

Do you agree? Write us your verdict.

### Michigan Railroad Association

606 Railway Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Michigan

(12-27)



SATURDAY  
December 6th  
1924

VOL. XII. NO. 7

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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ter, August 22, 1917, at the  
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## More Cooperative Marketing, Says Coolidge

President Believes Agricultural Colleges and Farm Leaders Should Encourage Marketing  
of Farm Products Through Organization

THE agricultural problem of to-day is not on the side of production, but on the side of distribution. Too little thought has been given to this phase. Thus spoke President Coolidge in his address before the association of agricultural colleges of the United States at their recent annual meeting at Washington, D. C. It is his opinion that the agricultural colleges and farm leaders should do everything in their power to encourage and develop farm cooperative marketing.

"The immediate problem," the President declared, "is to bridge over the difficulties resulting from war-stimulated surpluses. To this end he promised that the government would do everything to prevent a recurrence of recent agricultural misfortunes, and in this connection he recently called a conference of agricultural leaders to make legislative recommendations to Congress. The President also insisted that the farmer must be willing to readjust his method of production and distribution in accordance with the facts which his agricultural colleges and organizations work out.

President Coolidge predicted the not far distant time when the United States will become one of the greatest agricultural buying nations.

### A New Condition

"Up to the present time," Mr. Coolidge said, "the main emphasis of our agricultural education has been placed upon production. I believe that was right, because unless there is economy and efficiency in production there is no need for thought in any other direction. But our experience of the last few years has demonstrated that it is by no means enough. The farmer is not only a producer, he is likewise a merchant."

The farmers must face the problem of the future, coming possibly in a generation, Mr. Coolidge declared, when this nation will be preponderantly commercial and industrial.

### A Look Ahead

"In a very few years," he said, "the natural increase of population and the inevitable tendency to industrialization, will place us among the nations producing a deficit, rather

"UP to the present time," Mr. Coolidge said, "the main emphasis of our agricultural education has been placed upon production. I believe that was right, because unless there is economy and efficiency in production there is no need for thought in any other direction. But our experience of the last few years has demonstrated that it is by no means enough. The farmer is not only a producer, he is likewise a merchant."

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. Even today if in making up our balance sheet we have included our requirements of coffee, sugar and wool we already have a considerable agricultural deficit. It may not be generally known, but even now we con-

sume more calories of food in this country than we produce. The main reason is that we do not raise nearly enough sugar. Our only agricultural exports of consequence are cotton, meat products, and wheat; and as to the two latter it must be plain that the scales will shortly turn against us. We shall be not only an agricultural exporting nation but in the lives of many who are now among us, we are likely to be one of the

greatest of agricultural buying nations.

"In this lies the assurance to the American farmer that his own future is secure enough. But he must readjust his methods of production and marketing until he comes within sight of the new day.

"We must look forward to a long-continuing increase of population. We must realize that our relationships with the outside world, already enormously important, will increase in number, complexity and importance in their influence on our social structure.

### Faith in Organization

"We cannot begin too soon to prepare for this future. It may seem contradictory to suggest that in a time when we are embarrassed with surpluses for markets which are not easily to be found. We must begin to plan for exactly opposite conditions. But it is not really a contradiction. The organizations and methods which look to economics and efficiencies in producing and distribution will be equally useful, equally necessary in either set of circumstances. To fail in establishing these instruments will commit us to that most inexcusable of economic sins, a deliberate policy of sheer wastefulness. And wastefulness, whether in disposing of a surplus or permitting a deficiency, in the end can only result in calamity.

"Finally, you will remember that America has but one great staple product. We till the soil, we operate our industries, we develop transportation, we engage in commerce, we encourage the arts and sciences, but these are only a means to an end. They are all carried on in order that America may produce men and women worthy of our standards of citizenship. We want to see them endowed with ability and character, with patriotism and religious devotion. We want to see them truly American, while ready and eager to contribute a generous share to world welfare. We want to see them honest, industrious and independent, possessed of all those virtues which arise from an intellectual training, joined to experience which comes from the open country."

## Michigan 10th in Judging at International

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—In the live stock judging contest on the opening day at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, the team representing Michigan placed 10th in a field of 20, and the team was tied with Kansas for high on judging cattle. A Michigan boy, Howard Start, tied for first with three other boys.

The Kansas champion noncollegiate team won first position with a score of 1,529, leading Nebraska, next highest, by 77 points. The ranking of the teams and the points scored by each are as follows: 1, Kansas, 1,529 points; 2, Nebraska, 1,452; 3, Oklahoma, 1,424; 4, Minnesota, 1,405; 5, Missouri, 1,391; 6, Colorado, 1,370; 7, North Dakota, 1,349; 8, Indiana, 1,348; 9, Arkansas, 1,340; 10, Michigan, 1,336; 11, Wisconsin, 1,333; Pennsylvania, 1,326; 13, Iowa, 1,322; 14, Virginia, 1,316; 15, Ohio, 1,301; 16, Kentucky, 1,300; 17, West Virginia, 1,289; 18, Illinois, 1,268; 19, Georgia, 1,266; 20, Tennessee, 1,251; 21, Nevada, 1,228.

The top 10 men, all classes, were: 1, Karl Garrett, Kansas, and Stanley Daneska, Nebraska, tied with 531 points; 3, Ralph Grose, Kansas, and Forrest C. Fall, Colorado, tied for second with 526 points; Bert Webb, Oklahoma, 506; 6, Donald M. Johnson, Indiana, 496; 7, Aubrey Hammer, Missouri, 495; 8, Clarence Brundy, Minnesota, 484; 9, Milton Shelby, Arkansas, 433; 10, Floyd Eskra, Minnesota, 478.

Four boys tied for first on cattle with 135 points—Karl Garrett, Kansas; Roward Start, Michigan; Stanley Daneskas, Nebraska, and Clifford Beecher, Pennsylvania. The Kansas team was "high" on cattle, tied by the Michigan team and also high on sheep. Minnesota and Oklahoma were second on sheep. Arkansas was high on hogs with Nebraska second. Wisconsin was high on horses, Missouri second.

## Duroc-Jersey Pigs Win First Prize in Michigan Ton Litter Contest

By V. A. FREEMAN

TWENTY litters of pigs were fed out to reach the weight of one ton or more in the Michigan Ton Litter Contest this year. Only sixteen passed the ton in the Contest last year, and as the enrollment was no larger this year, a larger percent of those starting the contest reached the goal.

Several litters that would have made the ton dropped out of the contest before they were 180 days old because market conditions were favorable and the owners would rather market them at a good price at five months of age than to take a chance on the market, which actually did drop during the latter part of the contest.

No spectacular weights were obtained in the Michigan Contest but most of the litters were fed a good combination of home grown feeds and demonstrated a practical profitable pork production.

The contest finished as follows: 1st, H. M. McIlwain, Bath, 13 in litter, Duroc-Jersey, Weight 3074 lbs.; 2nd, Houseman Bros., Albion, 12 in litter, Duroc-Jersey, weight 2824

lbs.; 3rd, Ernest Barnard, Portland, 11 in litter, Poland China, weight 2686 lbs.; 4th, W. R. Kirk, Fairgrove, 13 in litter, Chester-White, weight 2619 lbs.; 5th, Dickey Bros., Coldwater, 11 in litter, Poland-China, weight 2550 lbs.; 6th, David Gibson, Deerfield, 10 in litter, Grade Poland-China, weight 2430 lbs.; 7th, Harry Ward, McBain, 10 in litter, Grade O. I. C., weight 2418½ lbs.; 8th, Perry Tift, Montgomery, 11 in litter, Duroc-Jersey, weight 2359 lbs.; 9th, Victor Wilson, Portland, 10 in litter, Poland-China, weight 2358 lbs.; 10th, Fritz H. Montey, Fairgrove, 9 in litter, Grade Chester-White, weight 2354 lbs.; 11th, Glen Macomber, Plymouth, 12 in litter, Duroc-Jersey, weight 2318 lbs.; 12th, D. W. Kelly, Gobles, 13 in litter, Grade O. I. C., weight 2212½ lbs.; 13th, H. M. Bursley, Charlotte, 12 in litter, Duroc-Poland Cross, weight 2202 lbs.; 14th, E. E. Withington, Montgomery, 9 in litter, Duroc-Jersey, weight 2198½ lbs.; 15th I. J.

Bennett, Muskegon, 9 in litter, Grade O. I. C., weight 2080 lbs.; 16th, W. A. Scott, Caledonia, 11 in litter, Grade O. I. C., weight 2053 lbs.; 17th, Jesse T. Fox, Prattville, 10 in litter, Poland-China, weight 2036 lbs.; 18th, Ralph Sherman, South Haven, 12 in litter, Duroc-Jersey, weight 2023 lbs.; 19th, John Bronkhorst, McBain, 12 in litter, Grade O. I. C., weight 2002 lbs.; 20th, Fred Rohlf, Fairgrove, 9 in litter, Chester-White, weight 2000 lbs.

All of these men were successful in producing a ton of pork from one sow in 180 days from the birth of the litter and will be awarded gold medals.

In addition Mr. McIlwain will receive \$100.00 from the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association and a bronze medal for producing the heaviest Duroc-Jersey litter in the Contest. This litter is also the heaviest of all breeds and he will receive \$25.00 in cash, some bacon, ham and tankage.

Mr. Houseman will receive \$20.00 in cash, some ham, bacon and tankage.

Mr. Barnard will receive \$15.00 in cash and some bacon and tankage.

Mr. Kirk will receive \$25.00 offered by the Chester White Record Association for producing the heaviest litter sired by a registered Chester White boar and produced by a registered Chester White dam, also \$10.00 in cash, some bacon and tankage.

Dickey Brothers will receive \$5.00 in cash, some bacon and tankage.

These prizes will be awarded by the Michigan Swine Breeder's Association during Farmers' Week at the College held the first week in February. The ham, bacon and tankage are products of Michigan Packing Companies and these prizes as well as the gold medals were made possible through the donations from the Packing companies of Detroit and Pontiac.

Many of the stories of how these litters were produced will be published during the winter.

# Using Honey in Radiator to Prevent Freezing

*Beekeeping Specialist at M. A. C. Declares Motorists Should Use Honey Instead of Alcohol*

**H**ONEY is becoming popular throughout the country as an anti-freeze solution for automobile radiators and many advocate using it instead of alcohol. It was tried first last winter and some had trouble for various reasons but experts declare if it is prepared properly there will be no trouble.

Professor R. H. Kelty, beekeeping specialist of the Michigan Agricultural College, has advocated that motorists use a solution half of honey and half of water to guard against zero weather, three-fifths of honey for temperatures of 10 degrees below zero and two-thirds of honey for temperatures of 20 degrees below zero.

## Advantages of Honey

Most important of the advantages of honey for radiators is its safety in winter. Prof. Kelty points out. Even if the honey solution solidifies, it does little harm. Unlike a solution of water and alcohol, it does not expand. Furthermore, it holds the heat better and an automobile, after being left standing for two hours on a cold winter day can be started without difficulty.

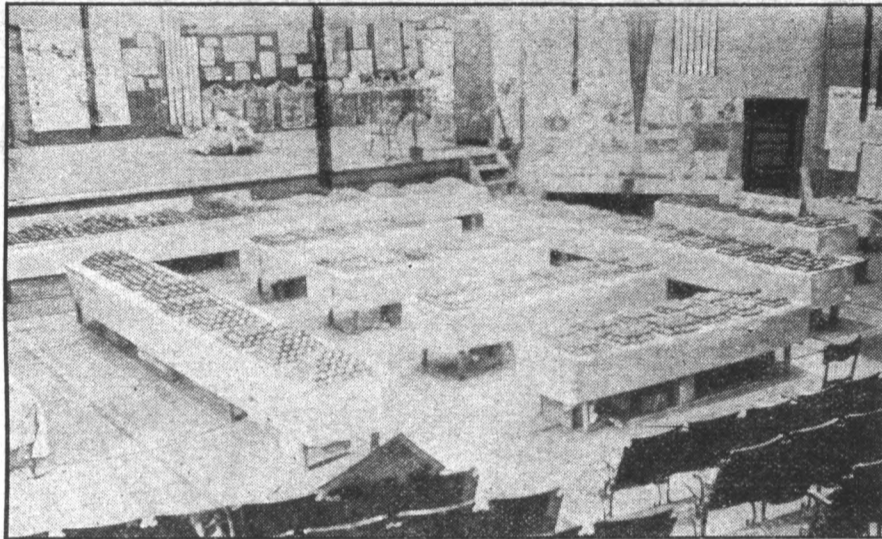
The honey solution also has a higher boiling point than water or a mixture of water and alcohol and hence does not evaporate so rapidly. Because of better carburetion, it is claimed that more miles per gallon of gasoline may be obtained with it.

Motorists must be careful not to let the water boil away, he warns, because when the solution gets thick it circulates less easily. When the water is all gone, the honey left becomes hot and chars. He advises us not to add the water at night, however, since ice may be formed before it mixes with the honey. It is also important, he declares, that

**W**E HAVE received many inquiries during the past month regarding the use of honey in the radiator of an automobile to prevent freezing and this article contains information on making the solution and advice on using it. For the man who is making long drives every day the honey solution should work very satisfactorily and as it does not boil away as rapidly as alcohol so it would be perhaps the most economical to use. However, the farmer who drives only a few miles each day, only far enough to get his car warmed up, will find alcohol less troublesome, according to experts, and just as cheap.

the car have no leaky connections through which the honey can seep through to the engine.

Should the solution solidify, it may be brought back to liquid form by running the engine a short time.



EXHIBITS AT TOP 'O MICHIGAN POTATO SHOW

A general view of the auditorium at the Top 'O Michigan Potato Show, at Gaylord, the first week in November, showing potato exhibits. In the background, on the right, can be seen the charts on potato diseases displayed by the M. A. C. while on the stage are the exhibits on grading put up by the State Department of Agriculture.

The honey solution may be still further improved, he declares, by the addition of a little alcohol. For some reason the alcohol does not evaporate from a honey solution as it does from water.

The present annual production of honey in the United States is about 20,000,000 pounds. One automobile radiator need 21 pounds of honey for a season. Hence, more than 270,000,000 pounds of honey would be needed to supply the automobiles now in use. But the bee specialists say that only 1 per cent of the available pollen for honey production is now utilized.

For the farmer who keeps bees and produces more honey than is used on the table this solution would be undoubtedly more economical than alcohol, or if one does considerable driving each day he would find it efficient, but for the man who does little driving and who must buy the honey used alcohol will continue to be the most economical and least troublesome. The mailman who makes a long drive each day would be able to use the honey solution very satisfactorily and it would be cheaper for him than alcohol as the later would evaporate rapidly but the farmer who does not average over 4 or 5 miles each day will have less trouble, we believe, with alcohol.

## Some Use Kerosene

A few have advocated the use of kerosene in the radiator to prevent freezing and have used it successfully. However, many talk against it for fear it might cause a fire. The motorist whose car has a good cooling system can use it, it is said, but the man with a Ford who drives much so that his car gets rather warm is advised to use something else.

# His Majesty, the King of England, is a Real "Dirt Farmer"

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

This is the fifth article of Mr. Flood's series on traveling in Europe.

**T**HE spell of London is wrapped up in matchless history, its traditions and kings, and great cathedrals and countless monuments, its palaces and legends. It is not sheer physical properties of London, majestic as they are, wherein lies the greatness of the city, and its value as "a place to see"; it is in its history and associations. And to the average American I am afraid that much of that is lost.

It is about as difficult for an American really to "see London" and get the full satisfaction out of it and the proper appreciation for its place among the cities of the world as it would be for the average saxophone jazzist really to appreciate The Messiah, or for an English admiral to become very enthusiastic over viewing the Gettysburg battlefield.

There is ten times as much "to see" around Times Square in New York as there is around Trafalgar Square in London, but only the provincial New Yorkers will argue that Times Square is more worth while, for one who is out to visit the great sights of the world. That famous square with the great statue of Lord Nelson towering high above it can hold me for a long, long time, contemplating the wealth of England's history, and the sentiment of her age. We in America cannot equal that, with our automobiles and skyscrapers.

But with all the fascination that the soap box oratory in Hyde Park had for us; with all the appeal of St. Paul's great cathedral; with all the charm of Fleet Street, and the romance of Westminster Abby and London Tower—we were farmers from the United States and we wanted to get into the country, if there could be any in this little island, and see how far behind or ahead of us the English farmer is. It was the first opportunity that any of us had had to see European agriculture.

## King George a "Dirt Farmer"

We wanted to see the king's farm at Windsor—and work from that on

up to actual agriculture. The king really has a farm and since George Windsor gets his job being king without doing any electioneering he does not need to pose as a "dirt farmer" unless he wants to. Some member of the Windsor family has been king of England for a long time, and will probably continue to be so without any change, just as it has been the tradition for some member of the Bryan family to be a candidate. If the king of England borrows somebody's overalls while he has his picture taken it is simply because he likes the idea; he does not do it for the sake of publicity, but, rather, in spite of publicity.

The royal family and the lesser nobility who live on agricultural estates and keep up the big manor houses of England must be given credit for doing their farming because they wish to and for neither publicity nor profit, the same as the average American farmer during the past three years. From our limited observation of aristocratic farming in England, there is just about as much actual profit from the farms as there has been in America in recent years.

Our party was given special royal permission to visit the farm at Windsor, and the king's factor met us at the royal gates. We expected to see the hired man doing the chores

in a coat of mail and using a lance for a pitchfork; we expected to see a herd of unicorns grazing in a field of purple grass, and the cows all branded with the coat of arms. As a matter of fact, the royal chickens were scratching in the royal dirt just exactly the same as they do in the backyard of The Lazy Farmer back home.

## The King's Royal Beef

A small herd of Shorthorns were grazing in a wonderful pasture beside a shady lane. They were the Beefers to His Majesty the King, and as such merited the grave and undivided attention of the entire party of American agricultural editors, as well as several rounds of snapshot film. The same Shorthorns, however, in an American pasture would have excited no notice whatever, for they were of very ordinary quality and breeding. The herd was headed by a big white bull whose only claim for distinction as far as we could see was the pedigree of his owner. These animals were only the king's royal beef, of course, and not his best show stuff.

King George himself may not know a Hampshire from a Plymouth Rock, but there were some splendid examples of the Hampshire hog in the royal pens. Most of these were first class show animals but leaned more toward bacon type of hog that is so popular throughout all of Eng-



The King's Royal Beef on his Windsor farm.

land, than do our own Hampshire.

We saw a pair of wonderful Guernseys which, we were told, had just been given to the king from the Island of Guernsey to be the foundation for a Guernsey herd. With such encouragement as that, most of us could do well as cattle breeders ourselves, especially if we could turn over the care and feeding of them to experts afterward.

Seriously, however, the king, as well as his older boy, the Prince of Wales, has the real Britisher's high regard for better livestock, and the Englishman is a far better stockman than the American. We noticed some of the royal entries in the great Royal Livestock Show at Leicester and observed that the prizes were given strictly on the merits of the animal and not upon the political standing of the owner. The royal purple came no easier to the royal barns than to the wattles of the lowliest sheep-herder.

While England does not have the large and numerous agricultural colleges and experiment stations that we have in this country, the little island does boast the oldest agricultural experiment station in the world, the famous farm at Rothamsted.

Our time was limited. Three or four of us had the choice of spending the day at the Rothamsted Station, or a day at the British Empire Exposition, the great 1924 world's fair at Wembley, near London. We chose the experiment station, and the next day when it developed that I was able to spend about three hours at the world's fair anyway, I was very glad that I had spent the full day at Rothamsted instead of Wembley.

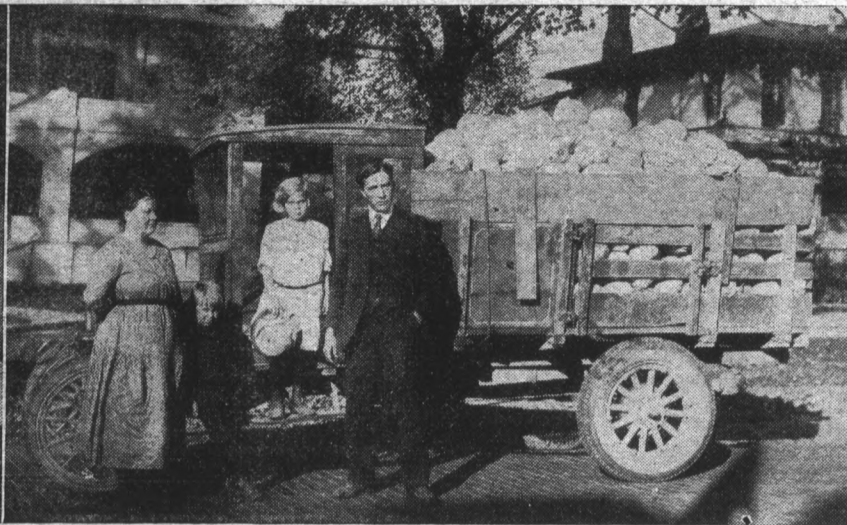
The Rothamsted Experiment Station was founded in 1843 by Sir J. B. Lawes who died in 1900. Sir J. B. Lawes maintained the station entirely at his own expense until 1889, a period of 46 years, and then created an endowment fund of nearly half a million dollars to carry on his great work. Since 1904 the station has been receiving other benefits and government grants.

(Continued on Page 21)

# THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



**BUTCHERING TIME.**—Roy D. Miller of Shepherd, Mich., has just butchered a fine pig. Deane Miller has been helping his dad. The pig was a pure bred Poland China, 1 year old and dressed 575 pounds.



**READY FOR MARKET.**—"This is a picture of our truck loaded with cabbage, and the family," writes R. F. Hagy, Coldwater, Mich. This load weighed nearly two tons and was taken to the kraut factory at Coldwater. Mr. Hagy had eleven acres of cabbage this year that produced about one hundred tons, or just over nine tons to the acre.



**"WANT A BITE?"**—George H. Irwin of Armada, said for us not to use his name if we published this picture because he might get the frying pan on his head.



**OUT FOR A RIDE.**—It looks like the saying "There's always room for one more" would not work here. However, the horse seems to carry the load without protest. The picture was sent to us by Byron Wilkin, of Plymouth, Michigan.



**TIME TO EAT.**—"Father is the bald-headed one in the center," writes Allen Bookwalter, Tustin, Mich. "We are building up a herd of Jerseys, starting with these two calves."



**YES, FARMERS TAKE A VACATION.**—It has been said that farmers never take a vacation but this kodak print proves they do. This picture was sent to us by Muriel Frey, Caledonia, Mich. Muriel is standing at the extreme left in the picture.



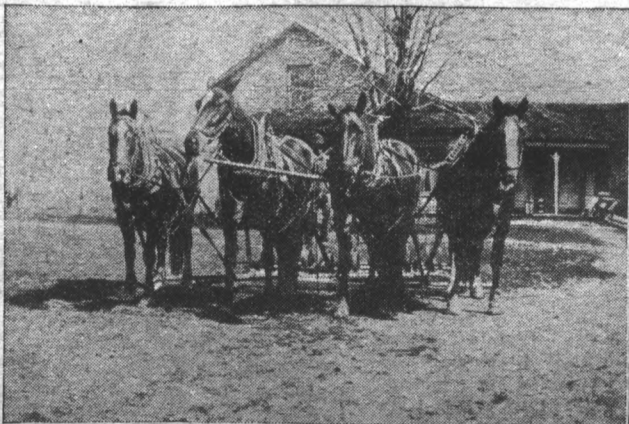
**"HOW MANY CORD IN 'ER?"**—Apparently that is what the city cousin is saying to C. D. Finkbeiner of Greenwood Farm, at Clinton, Michigan.



**BENNIE AND HIS CATS.**—This is Bennie Galster, of Middleville, Mich.



**THE YOUNG STOCKMAN.**—Maurice, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Cross, of West Branch, takes quite an interest in livestock. He prefers Durhams.



**READY FOR WORK.**—This four-horse team belongs to Frank Story of Wheeler, Michigan, and the picture was taken on his farm during the past summer. One seldom finds four horses so near of a size nowadays.



**MORTGAGE LIFTERS.**—"A good wife and thrifty pigs went a long way toward paying our mortgage" writes B. G. Waggoner, Ithaca, Mich.



**AT PINE CREST FARM.**—In the foreground of this picture you can see a corner of the banana squash patch on the F. A. Cline Farm at Alma, known as "Pine Crest Farm". Fine looking farm buildings, are they not?

### RULE FOR MEASURING HAY

How many cubic feet are generally used, in selling hay in the field by the ton? My hay is clover and timothy mixed.—W. H. B., Oceana County.

WHEN it is impossible to determine the actual amount of hay in a stack by weight, the amount is sometimes estimated from measurements. A common rule for measuring hay is known as the Frye-Bruhm rule, in which the width, length and over measurements are used. The "over" is the distance from the ground on one side over the stack to the ground of the other. The width is subtracted from the over, the result divided by two, then multiplied by the width, and the product multiplied by the length. This result will be the approximate number of cubic feet in the stack, and is divided by 512 to obtain the number of tons.

Another rule sometimes used is "width plus over, divided by four and squared, then multiplied by the length and divided by 512." A smaller number of cubic feet are required to make a ton in a large stack than a small one, and one that has completely settled weighs heavier for a given volume than a new stack.

A stack, the measurements of which are, width, 14 feet; length, 60 feet, and over 32 feet, according to the first rule would have 7560 cubic feet. This figure was obtained by the foregoing rule in this manner:

$$32-14 = 18$$

$$18 \times 14 \times 60 = 7560$$

This amount divided by 512 gives 14.8 tons.

The number of cubic feet obtained by the use of the second method is 7935 and was calculated as follows:

$$14+32 = 46$$

$$46 \div 4 = 11.5$$

$$11.5 \times 60 = 7935$$

If it is desired to divide the stack into definite quantities, more trustworthy results may be secured by dividing it vertically than horizontally.

### BOTH BREAK CONTRACT

A rents a farm from B for three years. They have a written contract and B agrees to furnish grass seed which he did not do so A left the farm at the end of two years. Can A collect his share of the grain that was sown last fall? B claims that A cannot have his share of the grain because A broke his contract.—D. P. M., Bear Lake, Mich.

IF A broke his contract by leaving the place at the end of two years, I am of the opinion he could not collect his share of the grain grown on the farm after he left. When B failed to furnish the seed according to the agreement, A should have brought suit against him for damages for breach of contract, instead of leaving the place.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### CANCEL OLD TITLE AND GET NEW ONE

We have a Reo five passenger touring car. Would like to replace body with a light truck body. Would I have to pay for truck license? Would the deed have to be changed?—C. H., Marion, Mich.

IT will be necessary for you to cancel title already issued, make application for new title with correct description of style of car, have the truck weighed, attach scale weight receipt and make application for license.—Chas. J. DeLand, Secretary of State.

### SCALES OFF BALANCE

Several days ago I took 6 hogs to our co-operative shipping association and they were weighed in at 1460 pounds and drove off the scales into the pen with other hogs. I was not satisfied with the weight and I stepped on the scales and asked them to weigh me, they done so and said that I weighed 175 pounds. My weight is 190 pounds. I went to the manager out in the yard and told him, they tested the scales and found them far out of balance. The manager said he would make it right, but we do not agree as to what is right. I

## 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.)

contend that the scales would keep up the same ratio of under-weight on the hogs as they did on me, that is 8 pounds to the hundred-weight, or in other words the honest weight of the hogs would have been at least 1,575 pounds or 115 pounds more than the weight given. Am I right or wrong? What is right? There is no ill feeling on either side. It was an accident and the wrong will be made right as soon as we can find out the right.—Reader, Ionia County.

WHEN a pair of scales are in balance the leverages in the scales are so arranged so that the effect of the weight on the platform is just equal to the weights on the scale beam. For example, 100 lbs. on the platform would be balanced by a 1-lb weight on the scale beam and 200 lbs. on the beam would be balanced by 2 lbs. on the scale beam.

If a weight were placed on the scale beam sufficient to throw the actual weights off by 1%, neglecting the friction of the scales which has some influence on heavy weights, the same percentage of error would be shown in the larger weights. In other words, if the weights placed on the scale beam gave a reading of 101 lbs. instead of 100 lbs. then the reading would be 202 lbs. instead of 200 lbs., correct weight. I am assuming here, of course, that there is nothing out of adjustment in the scales themselves and that the error is made in not having the scales in balance before weights are taken.—H. H. Muselman, Professor, Agricultural Engineering Dep't., M. A. C.

### NOTE STILL GOOD

I have been a subscriber since your paper was first published, now I have come to you for some advice. First father gave a note, I will say 25 years ago, 5% interest payable 1 year after date, no endorser on it. I will say he paid interest every year for 10 years, then he paid when he could. Father died Nov. 15, 1915, left a widow and two sons. Widow paid when she could. Widow died 4 years ago. She never got a receipt showing they paid interest. After her death, sons deeded quit claim deed to one another, each hav-

ing 80 acres. Now this man holding the note wrote saying only \$80 had been paid in 7 years and he will sue them for the note. Now I would like to know can he sue, or probate the farm? The farm is a homestead, bought in 1771. How long does a man have to be dead before they can probate? Does the note still hold good? Do they not have to pay interest on the day it is due? Can he probate a homestead?—W. B. B., Marlette, Michigan.

THE holder of the note can ask for the appointment of an administrator over your father's estate and present his claim against the estate to the probate court. You should have all your receipts so they could be presented to the court at the hearing on this estate to show the amount that has been paid on the note. The Michigan Supreme Court has held in a similar case that a creditor may have the estate probated and present his claim 12 years after the death of the debtor, on the theory that the statute of limitations did not run between the time of his death and the appointment of an administrator. The note would still be good even if the interest wasn't paid on the due date nor the receipt marked on the back.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### POWER COMPANY REPAIRS ROAD

I am writing you regarding the maintenance of bridges and approaches raised and rebuilt on the roads traversing the river on which a power company is building water power dams. Is there a state law that provides who maintains, repairs, or rebuilds such bridges, approaches, fills or trustwork?—O. S., Secord, Mich.

A POWER company before putting through such a project must secure the flowage rights or the right to flood to a depth or shore line beyond the normal stream conditions. The company so organized may condemn one quarter of the said lands so required as necessary for the use of the public, provided that it has otherwise secured control of the flowage rights for not

less than three-quarters of the total land so required. However, the right of condemnation does not include highways which are already lands appropriated for the use of the public, and there is considerable doubt as to the legality of condemnation of such public lands, although we are not able at this writing to state whether this matter has actually been ruled on or not in any Michigan case.

After the acquirement of the flowage rights the company must secure permission to carry out its construction plans from the Michigan Public Utilities Commission, and this Commission is empowered to investigate the acquirement of such properties and to refuse permission if, in its opinion, such action is warranted. It is, therefore, plain that the power companies must secure the permission of the proper highway authorities to flood the highway, and in all cases which have come to our attention the power companies have made agreements with the highway authorities to modify repair or reconstruct such bridges affected by the flowage rights and to perpetually maintain at least the substructure of such bridges or in many cases to maintain the entire structure, and should such a company fail to secure a proper agreement with the highway authorities the highway authorities shall have ample opportunity to present their objections with the proper appeal to the Public Utilities Commission.—C. A. Melick, Bridge Engineer.

### WANTS TO CUT TREES ALONG HIGHWAY

Can I cut trees just inside fence, on my premises on trunk line road? I gave two rods of road, and fence is on survey line. They are a damage to crops for three rods in and I am on a small farm and means quite a lot from year to year.—J. H. S., Remus, Michigan.

IF the trees are within the high-of-way, no person has the right to cut them without the consent of the authorities having charge of the highway. If they are not within the right-of-way, the owner of the property may cut them.—H. Victor Spike, Asst. Attorney General.

### CHALLENGE UNQUALIFIED VOTERS

At our annual meeting in July, there were a number of men and women that voted that were not taxpayers and did not have children of school age or no children at all, and one of the parties that voted did not even live in the school district. Was the meeting legal? If illegal, what can be done about it?—W. F. W., Bancroft, Michigan.

IF people who are not legal school electors are permitted to vote at an annual or special school meeting it does not invalidate the meeting. There is no provision in the law for the throwing out of any ballots or a recount of the same. If no one challenged the unqualified voters at the time of voting, the election stands. All that can be done is to criticize the Board of Education and others who were present because they permitted those who were not legal school electors to cast their votes.—C. L. Goodrich, Asst. Supt. Public Instruction.

### WIDOW ENTITLED TO HALF

If a husband died 30 years ago leaving one child but no will and the widow living on the same farm for the past 47 years and done the house work for the farm and the widow never married what share of the farm is she entitled to now, there being no debts?—Mrs. B. O., Branch County, Michigan.

The widow would be entitled to one half the farm and the child the other half.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### FENCE ON WILD LAND

We have wild land which we are not using and the party joining wants us to build a fence. Do we have to build a fence?—C. D., Indian River, Michigan.

Since your land is wild land and not enclosed, I am of the opinion you would not be required to erect and maintain one half of the partition fence.—Asst. Legal Editor.

## MICHIGAN CROPS

### CANADA THISTLES AND QUACK GRASS

What methods can you give as the most practical and effectual in destroying the Canada Thistle and Quack Grass?—C. H. T., Sand Lake, Mich.

FUNDAMENTALLY, the control of these two weeds depends upon the principle of exhausting their stored up foods without permitting them to renew this supply. Inasmuch as plant foods are manufactured by the leaves, by the aid of light, it is necessary to see that no leaves are permitted to develop where they may have access to the light. At the same time the plant should be encouraged to grow as many new shoots as possible but these shoots should be destroyed the very day they see light. It is well known that when a plant is forming its flowers and in the case of grasses, that means when the grass is heading out, the stores of food are drawn on very heavily. Accordingly, general practice has shown that it is often profitable to wait, in the early summer, until the thistles or Quack Grass run up to flowers. They are then cut and plowed under deeply and kept in constant cultivation for the remainder of the summer so that no leaves are permitted to be exposed to the light more than a day before they are destroyed by cultivation. Sometimes these plants can be kept down by plowing them under and cultivating them a few times and then in the early part of the summer sowing sorghum broadcast very thickly so that its growth smothers the weeds out.

For each particular type of soil

and climate the details of the method must be varied by experimenting until the most satisfactory method can be worked out.—E. A. Bessey, Professor of Botany, M. A. C.

### SWEET CLOVER

I would like a little information in regards to sweet clover. We have light sand, should we fall plow it or harrow it in the spring? How much shall be sown per acre? Should we start a nurse crop? When and how often should it be cut? I have never raised sweet clover so would like as much advice as I can get.—H. S., Sanford, Michigan.

ON light sandy soil a good seeding of sweet clover is frequently secured by seeding broadcast and covering with a spike tooth harrow during the late spring or early summer.

If the soil is in a fair state of fertility, a nurse crop either oats or barley may be used, and the sweet clover sown at the same time that the nurse crop is sown. The sweet clover, however, should not be sown as deep as the oats or barley.

Sweet clover is a two-year crop and on light soil does not usually produce very heavily the first season. On fertile soil considerable pasture, or a crop of hay may sometimes be secured. Most of the growth is made the second season, at which time the sweet clover may be used for pasture, hay, seed, or green manuring purposes.

Would recommend seeding 15 pounds of scarified seed per acre on well compacted seed bed, and on land not very deficient in lime.—C. R. Megee, Associate Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

## Silver Trophy to Leading Club Member



Miss Zita Thomas of Saginaw county was declared the leading girl in Boys' and Girls' Club work in Michigan this year and she was one of the two club members to represent Michigan in the Moses Leadership Trophy Contest.

To encourage leadership among boys and girls club members a beautiful silver trophy given by H. A. Moses of Mittineague, Mass., will be awarded annually by the International Four-H Training School to the club boy or girl in the United States showing the most outstanding leadership.

Each state may enter one boy and one girl in the contest, and all contestants must have been club members in good standing for not less than three years, including the leadership year. Also each contestant must be at least fifteen years of age and not over twenty-one on December 1st of the current year.

Each contestant must be a member of a leader of a standard club group as approved by the proper officials of the State College of Agriculture of the State represented, and the contestant must have a record showing participation in County or State, or Inter-State demonstrations, Club exhibits or judging work. To the International Four-H Training School the contestant must submit a certified record of his leadership work and influence of his leadership. Also a record of member's individual club work for the full three year period of the club leadership, and the contestant must show that he has enlisted or helped other club members in the work.

Each state is required to submit a copy of the program of the club for the current year from which the contestant comes and also show the number of meetings held by the club, and the number attended by the entrant. In addition, each state may furnish any additional information that it may have, including suitable pictures. This may include any signed statement from the local leader, county extension agent, local residents, or any other person who can speak authentically about the members. A history of the club and the work of the member will be of value to the committee making the award. It is recognized that local conditions in communities will vary and will have a bearing on determining the worth of a member's work.

Each entrant is required to write a narrative report on the subject: "How I Have Tried to Help My Community Through Club Work." The contestants are scored as follows:

- Leadership Score Card**
1. Three year record of club work as shown by annual reports and approved by both County and State Leaders in charge of club work .....25
  2. Club members record in making exhibits, public presentation of club work, giving demonstrations or work in judging contest, etc.....25
  3. Club Leadership record as shown by:
    - (a) Securing new members
    - (b) Work as actual leader of club or clubs
    - (c) Record of influence on community
    - (d) Individual progress made
    - (e) Part taken in club meetings, etc. ....25
  4. Records for three year period of members' own work and story of leadership as given under sub-

ject: "How I Have Helped My Community Through Club Work.".....25

Total Score.....100

Should the winner of this Leadership Contest not be the winner of a trip to Congress, the funds for such trip will be furnished by the trophy, Mr. H. A. Moses.

### Represent Michigan

Michigan's representatives in the Moses Leadership Trophy Contest held in connection with the International Livestock Show at Chicago during the past week were Raymond Laser of Hillsdale county and Zeta Thomas of Saginaw county.

Raymond Laser has had nearly three years of club work joining during the spring of 1922, and has been particularly successful in the work. The first year he was chosen a member of the general livestock judging team to represent Hillsdale county at the Michigan State Fair Judging Contest at Detroit, and the team won seventh place in a field of twenty-one teams. The following year he won prizes at the Hillsdale County Fair for his season's club work. He won All-Around County Championship which included a short course scholarship at M. A. C. and the privilege of attending Club Week at the college. Each year he has gone with the County Exhibit with the State Fair, and during the

past year won a trip to the National Club Conference, and a gold watch fob. This year he was high individual in judging at the West-Michigan Fair. He was chosen to go to the National Dairy Show, but did not go as he had already won a number of honors and decided to let the boy chosen as alternative, take the trip. Also he has done much in his community to encourage his friends to take up club work as well as help those already in the clubs.

### Girl From Saginaw County

When only ten years of age Zeta began her career as a club member, and the first year she became familiar with her work but did not win any prizes. The second year she was elected secretary and treasurer of her club and took part in a demonstration team that fall. The third year she again held office and the team she demonstrated with that year received first prize, and also she received prizes on jars she had at the Saginaw County Fair. Her last year of club work was the most successful and the demonstration team of which she was a member received first prize again.

Miss Thomas also belonged to a sewing club. She took up cooking and the team of which she was a member took first prize at the Michigan State Fair on making cottage cheese and various ways of serving. She has been local leader for the First Year Club having twelve girls under her at one time,

and six at another. This last fall she chaperoned two of her club members to the State Fair, and they demonstrated the making of baking powder biscuits and peach short-cake, receiving first place. Also the team she trained won several prizes at the Saginaw County Fair. All together she has had eleven years of club work which included two trips to the State Fair and attendance at Club Week at the M. A. C. Michigan is proud of this boy and girl who represent her.

### EATON COUNTY AGENT JOINS M. A. C. STAFF

AFTER serving the farmers of Eaton County for over three years County Agent Ralph W. Tenney resigned during the latter part of November to join the faculty at the M. A. C. at East Lansing. Mr. Tenney will act as director of short courses and in addition to his regular work will direct the Farmers' Week Program, arrange for Farmers' Day each summer, direct the boys' and girls' project work and the college exhibits at fairs.

Mr. Tenney has been unusually successful in his work in Eaton County, and farmers regret his going. However, they have secured the services of Clair C. Taylor, for four years agricultural agent of Newaygo County, who has made an outstanding success of the work and he will "carry on" where Mr. Tenney left off.



## To Bring About A Happy New Year

WELL, here's the close of another year. It hasn't been the best kind of a year, but neither has it been the worst. And the outlook for the future is the best the farmers have seen for several years.

In the meantime, all your farm machines have another season's work to their credit. It's time to check them all over, now, while you remember just what they can do. Which machines are worn out? Which ones are losing you money? Which methods are behind the times?

Important changes have come to pass in ten years' time as every man knows. Good farming has had to change along with the rest, to a faster, more efficient, more economical pace—and that has been largely a matter of change in farm machines. Farm machines today must save more valuable time and take the place of more expensive human labor. Many of the old, small-capacity tools, made for a time when labor was cheap, are wasting profit. Sometimes they eat up the cost of new equipment in a single season. The time for slow work is past. Now is the day of 10-ft. binders, 2- and 3-furrow plows, 2-row cultivators, mechanical power and motor haulage. You can't

beat down the price of labor but you can make that labor do two or three days' work in one!

To make money your farm must handle the most productive work in least time, with least labor. Increase your crop yield per acre. Cut down your labor costs. Diversify. Plow more furrows as you go along, cultivate more rows, cut wider swaths. Plant every hill full—the missed hills in a field have a big effect on the yield. Save extra pounds of butter fat by efficient cream separation. Spread manure by the load instead of by the forkful. Let tractor and engine power help you.

Never was there a better time for the use of good judgment, combined with practical vision. Put the right pieces of modern equipment on your farm, handle them well, and you can't avoid a profitable year.

The law of supply and demand is swinging back to the sunny side of farming. Let's be ready for 1925 and ready with equipment to fit these new times. Nature helps him who helps himself—and the McCormick-Deering dealer is ready to show you the very latest in time- and labor-saving, yield-increasing farm equipment.

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Corn Binders	Sweep Rakes	Broadcast Seeders	Peg-Tooth Harrows	Corn Shellers	Stone Burr Mills
Headers	Hay Stackers	Alfalfa and Grass Drills	Rotary Hoes	Engines	Potato Planters
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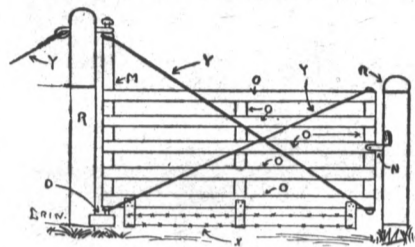
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE  
MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

## HANDY HIRAM'S DEPARTMENT

Pass along your ideas, folks. 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 of what it looks like. We will give a two-year renewal to each subscriber who sends in an idea we can use on this page.

### HOME-MADE GATE WILL NOT SAG

I DO not know as I can think, off hand, of anything more aggravating on the farm than a sagging gate—unless it is a balky horse. But I would rather have the horse because he would be balky only part of the time while you have trouble with the gate every time you open or close it. One of our readers used to have sagging gates



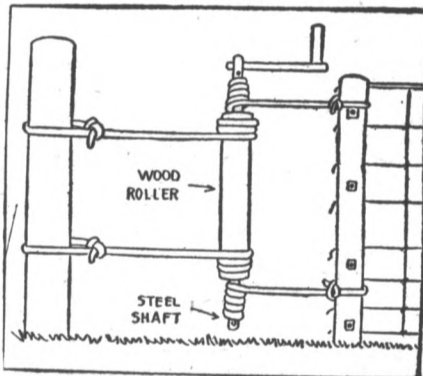
Making a gate sag proof.

on his farm but no more. The accompanying sketch shows how he has remedied the trouble. Following is a key to the sketch: M—4"x4"; O—2"x4"; Y—wire; X—barb wire so that pigs cannot crawl under the gate; D—6"x6" bolted and set into main post; N—simple gate latch; R—large post.

### DIFFERENTIAL WIRE STRETCH- ING TOOL

FOR pulling up woven wire fencing one of the rollers taken from an old grain binder may be used to advantage. The one driving the reel of the butter canvas is preferred as these have a steel shaft passing through the wood roller.

The differential type of windlass is secured by wrapping chains or cables around the shaft ends and attaching these to the fencing clamp, then starting two other cables to

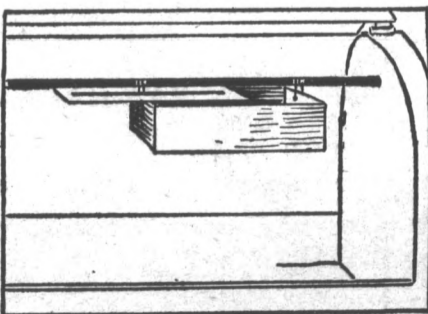


Differential wire stretcher.

wrap on the wood part of the roller, these latter cables being attached to an anchored post. A crank is attached to one end of the shaft, and as the roller is turned to wind the cables on the large part of the roller the other cables unwind from the shaft thus giving a powerful windlass action.—G. M. V.

### A HANDY TOOL BOX

I HAVE a handy tool box I made out of a tin box about 4 by 4 by 7 inches, open at the side. (If you do not happen to have such a box on hand your tinner can very easily make one for you.) Punch



Handy tool box for the car.

holes at the top center on each end, making loops with wire or other material for fastening the box on the radiator rod. A cover may be made of a strip of tin 4 by 7 inches,

placing loops in the center of each end to slid on the rod above the box.

The box is swung over No. 1 and No. 2 spark plugs next to the radiator. The cover may be slid back and forth toward the dash; the bottom of the box may be fastened to the radiator hose to prevent the box from swinging.

The box may be lined with cardboard to prevent tools from rattling. This box makes a handy place for keeping the spark-plug wrenches, spark plugs, pliers, tire tape, etc.

The only thing necessary for quick repair is to raise the hood and slide the cover of the box. A flannel cloth may be kept in the top of the box to prevent any noise of tools, which may also come in very handy for absorbing grease from the hands.—W. P., Kent County.

## Michigan Grain Judges At International

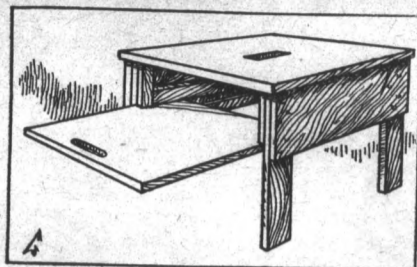
SAGINAW county has been a fertile spot for Boys' and Girls' Club work and during the past

year it has perhaps taken more honors than any other county in the state. Miss Zita Thomas of this county was chosen as the most outstanding girl club member in the state and represented Michigan in the Moses Silver Trophy Contest. The grain judging team in club work that represented Michigan at the Hay and Grain Show at this year's International also came from this county.

Jesse Mayer, Harrison Fretterer and Leonard Benkert represented Saginaw county in the grain judging at the State Fair, winning first place and the right to represent Michigan at the International. The total score of the team was 1,570 point, covering the judging of corn, wheat, oats and beans. The boys individually scored third, fourth and seventh in the state contest. The team was selected by County Club Agent Clare A. Rood to represent the county at the State Fair because of the interest which they had shown in their project and their proficiency over the other members of the county. Inasmuch as this was the first time any of these boys had ever appeared in any judging contest they are to be congratulated upon their success. County Club Agent Rood has been untiring in his efforts to interest the young folks in

### A HANDY MILK STOOL

READERS of THE BUSINESS FARMER may be interested in the handy milk stool as shown in the drawing which I have used and found very convenient. It is easily made and the expense is practically nothing



Milk stool reader uses.

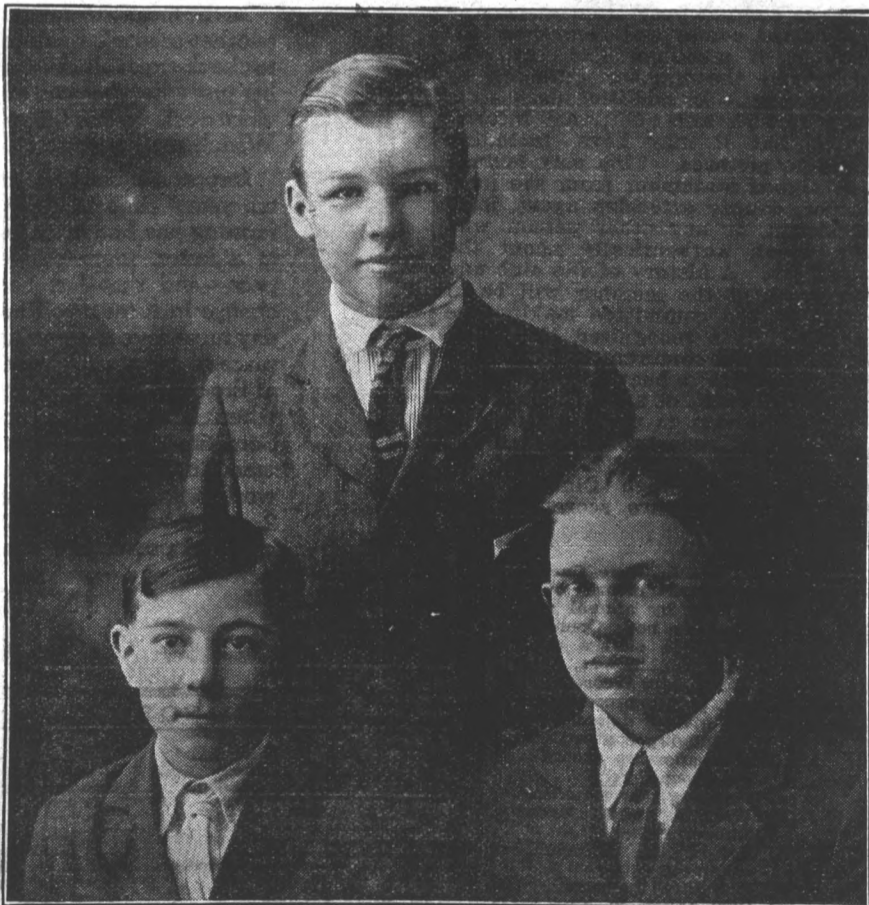
ing as it can usually be made from scraps of boards and lumber found on practically every farm. It will be noted that the pail rest is nothing but a board that slides on a cleat and can be slid under the seat when the stool is not in use.—R. T.

club work and the county is to be congratuated that it has such a good man on the job.

Jesse Mayer is a corn club member, living at Merrill, Michigan, fifteen years of age, and a junior in the Merrill High School. In his project this last summer he raised one acre of Duncan's Yellow Dent Corn. Due to the late season, his corn did not mature well enough for seed, but that did not dull his interest in corn club work and he is expecting to grow even a larger acreage next year.

Harrison Fretterer, lives at Swan Creek, Michigan, is sixteen years of age, and grew one acre and a half of Pickett's Yellow Dent, which so far has passed all tests for certification. He was the highest scoring member of the Saginaw County Team and a very enthusiastic booster of Pickett's Yellow Dent. The fact that this corn was somewhat quicker in maturing than the Duncan was in his favor this year, because of the late season.

Leonard Benkert, lives at Swan Creek, Michigan, is eleven years old, and this past season raised an acre of Navy Beans. This was the first time that a bean club had been organized in that community and Leonard's success has created a wide interest among the boys there. He is already planning on his next year's bean crop and expects to improve very materially over the work he has done this year.



This is the grain judging team from Saginaw county that represented Michigan at the International at Chicago this year. They are: (Seated, left to right) Jesse Mayer, Merrill, and Leonard Benkert, Swan Creek; (standing Harrison Fretterer, Swan Creek.

# RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

## Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

### RADIO AND AUDIO FREQUENCY AMPLIFICATION

FROM several inquiries that the Radio Department has had recently it appears that there is some confusion in the minds of many as to what is meant by radio frequency amplification compared with audio frequency amplification. At the present time it is well for all those that are intending to purchase sets or build them to have an idea about this subject as so many different claims are made by those who are selling radio sets, basing the advantages and disadvantages of the different kinds of amplification, that the purchaser or builder can be easily misled to his regret.

Let us remember that radio waves as we know them are sent out on frequencies (we might call them vibrations) of several hundred thousand a second—this is called radio frequency. In radio frequency the changes, frequencies, or vibrations are so rapid that our ear can not hear them as they pass through our radio set.

Audio frequencies are vibrations that are between 16 and 3,000 a second and are the limits between which we can hear sound. The lowest bass note that our ear can hear is one that vibrates at 16 a second and the highest note is at 3,000 a second.

Now the broadcasting station sends out its program at radio frequency which is modified by the speaker's voice at audio frequency. When we tune in our radio program we tune in the radio frequency waves which we do not hear, but when the speaker speaks we hear audio frequency modifications of the radio frequency waves.

If we wish to hear distant stations we must have a set that will detect the very weak radio frequency currents, and so we add one or more steps of radio frequency amplification. If we wish to get more volume of sound from our set, then we must add radio frequency amplification.

Remember—Radio frequency amplification does not add volume to strong signals but it does build up the very weak radio frequency current has brought to your detector, so strengthens them so that your detector can detect them and enable you to hear the audio frequency variations that the radio frequency current has brought to you detector. If now you should add audio frequency amplification you would build up the volume of sound produced by your detector at radio frequency.

It's radio frequency amplification for distance and audio frequency amplification for volume.

It is not advisable to ever add more than three steps of radio frequency or two steps of audio frequency amplification. If more than this is added you are likely to find that your set produces more undesirable noises than good music.

### RADIO APPRECIATION

THERE are thousands of people who listen nightly to radio programs and yet have never sent a word of appreciation to the person whom they heard or to the broadcasting station telling them that they enjoyed the program.

If radio broadcasting is to continue we all must show our appreciation of this wonderful free service that we are getting, for if we do not show our appreciation we cannot expect people to give their services continually for our benefit and entertainment.

It is well to send in a post card to the person who you enjoyed hearing or to the broadcasting station each time that you really enjoy their program. This will cost you one cent for each time and is a very small amount to pay for the pleasure and benefit that you obtain from radio.

Many dealers have "Applause Cards" that they will give you which are easy to fill out and to which you just add the stamp and that you enjoyed the program, why have not let the broadcaster know

that you enjoyed the program, why not start right now and make it a rule to send out at least two or three cards a week.

Remember, if you wish broadcasting to continue, you must do your part. Don't put it off but start with tonight's program and send your card.

## SHORT SERMONS

by  
Rev. J. W. HOLLAND

### RESPONSIBILITY

I WANT to speak about the smallest class in every community.

It is the favored few who accept their full responsibility in respect to their various duties, and DO them.

We all want to run from our duties. It is easier to shrug one's shoulders than to bare them.

Physical laziness is back of most of our failures to roll up our sleeves for our community.

We are all born into the world with great debts upon our little souls. Most of these debts we can never repay.

We owe the good God for our life, and our parents for the home they gave us. We owe the community a good environment in which we grew up. We are in debt to the schools and churches for knowledge and guidance.

If you and I live for one thousand years we cannot pay up.

Our responsibility goes out to those who live in our neighborhood. I confess that this thought does as much to make me try to keep straight as almost any other.

We are responsible for the ignorance of the world. Not all of it, but that part which we can help. Yet, the average American has to be coddled and almost shamed into paying taxes for education.

We are all responsible for the ill-feeling that now and then flares out in our communities. Troubles and hatreds over race, religion and politics.

If we will all face our duty as enlightened and intelligent Christian citizens, we can do a great deal more than is now being done in promoting good will.

We are all responsible for the occasional, low-browed, sex film that is shown in our towns. Most of the movie showings are entertaining and good, but there are now and then things slipped over on us that ought to make married people blush.

A young woman said, "Mother, I could still blush, but I never think of it." Some one ought to shoulder the responsibility of the unpleasant and thankless task of trying to improve the moral quality of the movie showings in each town.

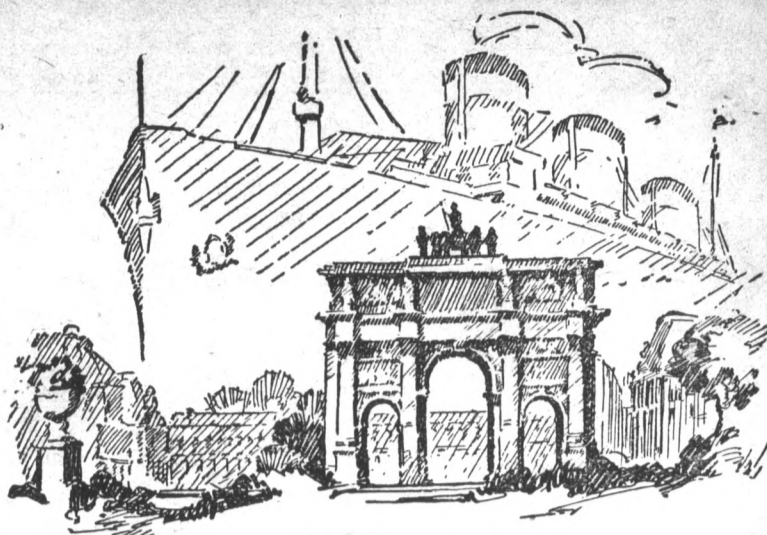
We are all responsible if the Church, in many rural communities, is a waning and divided force. Our fathers sacrificed for every good thing which we enjoy. We will have to struggle in the same spirit if we retain these blessings.

Thank heaven, there are, everywhere, a few choice souls who try to shoulder the responsibility for the happiness, decency, and purity of life in their communities. May their numbers increase!

To me the charming wonder of our Lord was that He became personally responsible for the sickness, the ignorance, the sin, and misery of the world, and was willing to die for a better order and life among men.

It is true that we need better agriculture, and better schools, and a whole lot of other good things, but most of these better things will come when we all try to accept and carry our responsibility to ourselves, our God and Each Other.

THOU SHALT LOVE THE LORD thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself.—Luke 10-27.



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Your government has prepared two booklets especially for those people whose dreams of European travel seem far away. They will be sent to you free—if you send the coupon below. The first tells of costs and places to see. It is the combined knowledge of hundreds of experienced travelers and tells how to see the places you have always dreamed about with a maximum of comfort but with a minimum of expense. The second booklet tells of life at sea, customs, how to secure passports, visas and all the other things that make traveling abroad different than traveling at home.

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(Continued from November 22nd issue.)

"YES it was taken by the photographer in Blue Rapids. We all had our pictures taken on that day—Jim, Betty, and I. Mr. Welton—for the first time Alan occasionally avoided giving the title 'Father' to the man in Kansas—'sent one of me to the 'general delivery' address' of the person in Chicago."

"And this?"

The second picture, Alan saw, was one that had been taken in front of the barn at the farm. It showed Alan at twelve, in overalls and barefooted, holding a stick over his head at which a shepherd dog was jumping.

"Yes; that is Shep and I—Jim's and my dog, Mr. Sherrill. It was taken by a man who stopped at the house for dinner one day; he liked Shep and wanted a picture of him; so he got me to make Shep jump, and he took it."

"You don't remember anything about the man?"

"Only that he had a camera and wanted a picture of Shep."

"Doesn't it occur to you that it was your picture he wanted, and that he had been sent to get it? I wanted your verification that these earlier pictures were of you, but this last one is easily recognizable."

Sherrill unfolded the third picture; it was larger than the others and had been folded across the middle to get it into the envelope.

"That is the University of Kansas football team," he said. "I am the second one in the front row; I played end my junior year and tackle when I was a senior. Mr. Corvet?"

"Yes; Mr. Corvet had these pictures. They came into my possession day before yesterday, the day after Corvet disappeared; I do not want to tell just yet how they did that."

Alan's face, which had been flushed at first with excitement, had gone quite pale, and his hands, as he clenched and unclenched them nervously, were cold, and his lips very dry. He could think of no possible relationship between Benjamin Corvet and himself, except one, which would account for Corvet's obtaining and keeping these pictures of him through the years. As Sherrill put the pictures back in their envelope and the envelope back in his pocket, and Alan watched him, Alan felt nearly certain now that it had not been proof of the nature of this relationship that Sherrill had been trying to get from him, but only corroboration of some knowledge, or partial knowledge, which had come to Sherrill in some other way. The existence of this knowledge was implied by Sherrill's withholding of the pictures, and his manner showed now that he had received from Alan the confirmation for which he had been seeking.

"I think you know who I am," Alan said.

Sherrill had risen and stood looking down at him.

"You have guessed, if I am not mistaken, that you are Corvet's son."

The color flamed to Alan's face for an instant, then left it paler than before. "I thought it must be that way," he answered; "but you said he had no children."

"Benjamin Corvet and his wife had no children."

"I thought that was what you meant." A twinge twisted Alan's face; he tried to control it but for a moment he could not.

Sherrill suddenly put his hand on Alan's shoulder; there was something so friendly, so affectionate in the quick, impulsive grasp of Sherrill's fingers, that Alan's heart throbbed to it; for the first time some one had touched him in full, unchecked feeling for him; for the first time, the unknown about him had failed to be a barrier and, instead, had drawn another to him.

"Do not misapprehend your father," Sherrill said quietly. "I cannot prevent what other people may think when they learn this; but I do not share such thoughts with them. There is much in this I cannot understand; but I know it is not merely the result of what others may think it—of 'a wife in more ports than one,' as you will hear the lakemen put it. What lies under this is some great misadventure which had changed and frustrated all your father's life."

Sherrill crossed the room and rang for a servant.

"I am going to ask you to be my guest for a short time, Alan," he announced. "I have had your bag carried to your room; the man will show you which one it is."

Alan hesitated; he felt that Sherrill had not told him all he knew—that there were some things Sherrill purposely was withholding from him; but he could not force Sherrill to tell more than he wished; so after an instant's resolution, he accepted the dismissal.

Sherrill walked with him to the door, and gave his directions to the servant; he stood watching, as Alan and the man went up stairs. Then he went back and seated himself in the chair Alan had occupied, and sat with hands grasping the arms of the chair while he stared into the fire.

Fifteen minutes later, he heard his daughter's footsteps and looked up. Constance halted in the door to assure herself that he was now alone; then she came to him and, seating herself on the arm of the chair, she put her hand



## The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

his thin hair and smoothed it softly; he felt for her other hand with his and found it, and held it clasped between his palms.

"You've found out who he is, father?" she asked.

"The facts have left me no doubt at all as to that, little daughter."

"No doubt that he is—who?"

Sherrill was silent for a moment—not from uncertainty, but because of the effect which what he must say would have upon her; then he told her in almost the same words he had used to Alan. Constance started, flushed, and her hand stiffened convulsively between her father's.

They said nothing more to one another; Sherrill seemed considering and debating something within himself; and presently he seemed to come to a decision. He got up, stooped and touched his daughter's hand, and left the room. He went up the stairs and on the second floor he went to a front room and knocked. Alan's voice told him to come in. Sherrill went in and, when he had made sure

"That key," he said, "is one I made your father give me some time ago; he was at home alone so much that I was afraid something might happen to him there. He gave it to me because he knew I would not misuse it. I used it, for the first time, three days ago, when, after becoming certain something had gone wrong with him, I went to the house to search for him; my daughter used it this morning when she went there to wait for you. Your father, of course, had a key to the front door like this one; his servant has a key to the servants' entrance. I do now know of any other keys."

"The servant is in charge there now?" Alan asked.

"Just now there is no one in the house. The servant, after your father disappeared, thought that, if he had merely gone away, he might have gone back to his birthplace near Manistique, and he went up there to look for him. I had a wire from him to-day that he had not found him and was coming back."

Sherrill waited a moment to see

### 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 receives a letter from Ben Corvet to come to Chicago and Alan rushes there thinking that Corvet could tell him something about his parents, but arrives after Corvet disappeared. He goes to the Sherrill home and talks with Constance and Mr. Sherrill.

that the servant was not with Alan, he closed the door carefully behind him.

Then he turned back to Alan, and for an instant stood indecisive as though he did not know how to begin what he wanted to say. As he glanced down at a key he took from his pocket, his indecision seemed to receive direction and inspiration from it; and he put it down on Alan's dresser.

"I've brought you," he said evenly, "the key to your house?"

Alan gazed at him, bewildered. "The key to my house?"

"To the house on Astor Street," Sherrill confirmed. "Your father deeded the house and its furniture and all its contents to you the day before he disappeared. I have not the deed here; it came into my hands the day before yesterday at the same time I got possession of the pictures which might—or might not, for all I knew then—be you. I have the deed down-town and will give it to you. The house is yours in fee simple, given you by your father, not bequeathed to you by him to become your property after his death. He meant by that, I think, even more than the mere acknowledgment that he is your father."

Sherrill walked to the window and stood as though looking out, but his eyes were blank with thought.

"For almost twenty years," "your father, as I have told you, lived in that house practically alone; during all those years a shadow of some sort was over him. I don't know at all, Alan, what that shadow was. But it is certain that whatever it was that had changed him from the man he was when I first knew him culminated three days ago when he wrote to you. It may be that the consequences of his writing you were such that, after he had sent the letter, he could not bring himself to face them and so has merely . . . gone away. In that case, as we stand here talking, he is still alive. On the other hand, his writing you may have precipitated something that I know nothing of. In either case, if he has left anywhere any evidence of what it is that changed and oppressed him for all these years, or if there is any evidence of what has happened to him now, it will be found in his house."

Sherrill turned back to Alan. "It is for you—not me, Alan," he said simply, "to make that search. I have thought seriously about it, this last half hour, and have decided that it is as he would want it—perhaps as he did want it—to be. He could have told me what his trouble was any time in these twenty years, if he had been willing I should know; but he never did."

Sherrill was silent for a moment.

"There are some things your father did just before he disappeared that I have not told you yet," he went on. "The reason I have not told them is that I have not yet fully decided in my own mind what action they call for from me. I can assure you, however, that it would not help you now in any way to know them."

He thought again; then glanced to the key on the dresser and seemed to recollect.

whether there was anything more Alan wanted to ask; then he went out.

### CHAPTER IV

#### "Arrived Safe; Well"

As the door closed behind Sherrill, Alan went over to the dresser and picked up the key which Sherrill had left. It was, he saw, a flat key of a sort common twenty years before, not of the more recent corrugated shape. As he looked at it and then away from it, thoughtfully turning it over and over in his fingers, it brought no sense of possession to him. Sherrill had said the house was his, had been given him by his father; but that fact could not actually make it his in his realization. He could not imagine himself owning such a house or what he would do with it if it were his. He put the key, after a moment, on the ring with two or three other keys he had, and dropped them into his pocket; then he crossed to a chair and sat down.

He found, as he tried now to disentangle the events of the afternoon, that from them, and especially from his last interview with Sherrill, two facts stood out most clearly. The first of these related more directly to his father—to Benjamin Corvet. When such a man as Benjamin Corvet must have been, disappears—when, without warning and without leaving any account of himself he vanishes from among those who knew him—the persons most closely interested pass through three stages of anxiety. They doubt first whether this disappearance is real and whether inquiry on their part will not be resented; they waken next to realization that the man is actually gone, and that something must be done; the third stage is open to public inquiry. Whatever might be the nature of the information Sherrill was withholding from him, Alan saw that its effect on Sherrill's time of doubt as to Corvet's actual disappearance. The Sherrills—particularly Sherrill himself—had been in the second stage of anxiety when Alan came; they had been awaiting Alan's arrival in the belief that Alan could give them information which would show them what must be "done" about Corvet. Alan had not been able to give them this information; but his coming, and his interview with Sherrill, had strongly influenced Sherrill's attitude. Sherrill had shrunk, still more definitely and consciously, after that, from prying into the affairs of his friend; he had now, strangely, almost withdrawn himself from the inquiry, and had given it over to Alan.

Sherrill had spoken of the possibility that something might have "happened" to Corvet; but it was plain he did not believe he had met with actual violence. He had left it to Alan to examine Corvet's house; but he had not urged Alan to examine it at once; he had left the time of the examination to be determined by Alan. This showed clearly that Sherrill believed—perhaps had sufficient reason for believing—that Corvet had simply "gone away." The second of Alan's two facts related even more closely and personally to Alan himself. Corvet, Sherrill had said, had married in 1889. But Sherrill

in long knowledge of his friend, had shown firm conviction that there had been no mere vulgar liaison in Corvet's life. Did this mean that there might have been some previous marriage of Alan's father—some marriage which had strangely overlapped and nullified his public marriage? In that case, Alan could be, not only in fact but legally, Corvet's son; and such things as this, Alan knew, had sometimes happened, and had happened by a strange combination of events, innocently for all parties. Corvet's public separation from his wife, Sherrill had said, had taken place in 1897, but the actual separation between them might, possibly, have taken place long before that.

Alan resolved to hold these questions in abeyance; he would not accept or grant the stigma which his relationship to Corvet seemed to attach to himself until it had been proven to him. He had come to Chicago expecting, not to find that the wrong had been righted in some way at last. But what was most plain of all to him, from what Sherrill had told him, was that the wrong—whatever it might be—had not been righted; it existed still.

The afternoon had changed swiftly into night; dusk had been gathering during his last talk with Sherrill, so that he hardly had been able to see Sherrill's face, and just after Sherrill had left him, full dark had come. Alan did not know how long he had been sitting in the darkness thinking out these things; but now a little clock which had been ticking in the blackness tinkled six. Alan heard a knock at his door, and when it was repeated, he called, "Come in."

The light which came in from the hall, as the door was opened, showed a man servant. The man, after a respectful inquiry, switched on the light. He crossed into the adjoining room—a bedroom; the room where Alan was, he thought, must be a dressing room, and there was a bath between. Presently the man reappeared, and moved softly about the room, unpacking Alan's suitcase. He hung Alan's other suit in the closet on hangers, he put the linen, except for one shirt, in the dresser drawers, and he put Alan's few toilet things with the ivory-backed brushes and comb and other articles on the dressing stand.

Alan watched him queerly; no one except himself ever had unpacked Alan's suitcase before; the first time he had gone away to college—it was a brand new suitcase then—"mother" had packed it; after that first time, Alan had packed and unpacked it. It gave him an odd feeling now to see some one else unpacking his things. The man, having finished and taken everything out, continued to look in the suitcase for something else.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said finally, "but I cannot find your buttons."

"I've got them on," Alan said. He took them out and gave them to the valet with a smile; it was good to have something to smile at, if it was only the realization that he never had thought before of any one's having more than one set of buttons for ordinary shirts. Alan wondered, with a sort of trepidation, whether the man would expect to stay and help him dress; but he only put the buttons in the clean shirt and reopened the dresser drawers and laid out a change of things.

"Is there anything else, sir?" he asked.

"Nothing, thank you," Alan said.

"I was to tell you, sir Mr. Sherrill is sorry he cannot be at home to dinner to-night. Mrs. Sherrill and Miss Sherrill will be here. Dinner is at seven, sir."

Alan dressed slowly, after the man had gone; and at one minute before seven he went down-stairs.

There was no one in the lower hall and, after an instant of irresolution and a glance into the empty drawing-room, he turned into the small room at the opposite side of the hall. A handsome, stately, rather large woman, whom he found there, introduced herself to him formally as Mrs. Sherrill.

He knew from Sherrill's mention of the year of their marriage that Mrs. Sherrill's age must be about forty-five, but if he had not known this, he would have thought her ten years younger. In her dark eyes and her carefully dressed, coal-black hair, and in the contour of her youthful looking, handsome face, he could not find any such pronounced resemblance to her daughter as he had seen in Lawrence Sherrill. Her reserved, yet almost too casual acceptance of Alan's presence, told him that she knew all the particulars about himself which Sherrill had been able to give; and as Constance came down the stairs and joined them half a minute later, Alan was certain that she also knew.

Yet there was in her manner toward Alan a difference from that of her mother—a difference which seemed almost opposition. Not that Mrs. Sherrill's was unfriendly or critical; rather, it was kind with the sort of reserved kindness which told Alan, almost as plainly as words, that she had not been able to hold so charitable a conviction in regard to Corvet's relationship with Alan as her husband held, but that she would be only the more considerate to Alan for that. It was this kindness which Constance set herself to oppose, and which she opposed as reservedly and as subtly as it was expressed. It gave Alan a strange, exhilarating sensation to realize that, as the three talked together, this girl was defending him.

No him alone, of course, or him chiefly. It was Benjamin Corvet, her friend, whom she was defending primarily; yet it was

Alan too; and all went on without a word about Benjamin Corvet or his affairs being spoken.

Dinner was announced, and they went into the great dining-room, where the table with its linen, silver, and china gleamed under shaded lights. The oldest and most dignified of the three men servants who waited upon them in the dining-room Alan thought must be a butler—a species of creature of whom Alan had heard but had never seen; the other servants, at least, received and handed things through him, and took their orders from him. As the silent-footed servants moved about, and Alan kept up a somewhat strained conversation with Mrs. Sherrill—a conversation in which no reference to his own affairs was yet made—he wondered whether Constance and her mother always dressed for dinner in the evening dress as now, or whether they were going out. A word from Constance to her mother told him this latter was the case, and while it did not give complete answer to his internal query, it showed him his first glimpse of social engagements as a part of the business of life. In spite of the fact that Benjamin Corvet, Sherrill's close friend, had disappeared—or perhaps because he had disappeared and, as yet, it was not publicly known—their and Sherrill's engagements had to be fulfilled.

What Sherrill had told Alan of his father had been iterating itself again and again in Alan's thoughts; now he recalled that Sherrill had said that his daughter believed that Corvet's disappearance had had something to do with her. Alan had wondered at the moment how that could be; and he watched her across the table and now and then exchanged a comment with her, it puzzled him still more. He had opportunity to ask her when she waited with him in the library, after dinner was finished and her mother had gone up-stairs; but he did not see how to go about it.

"I'm sorry," she said to him, "that we can't be home to-night; but perhaps you would rather be alone?"

He did not answer that.

"Have you a picture here, Miss Sherrill, of my father?" he asked.

"Uncle Benny had had very few pictures taken; but there is one here."

She went into the study, and came back with a book open at a half-tone picture of Benjamin Corvet. Alan took it from her and carried it quickly closer to the light. The face that looked up to him from the heavily glazed page was regular of feature, handsome in a way, and forceful. There were imagination and vigor of thought in the broad, smooth forehead; the eyes were strangely moody and brooding; the mouth was gentle, rather kindly; it was a queer impelling, haunting face. This was his father! But, as Alan held the picture, gazing down upon it, the only emotion which came to him was realization that he felt none. He had not expected to know his father from strangers on the street; but he had expected, when told that his father was before him, to feel through and through him the call of a common blood. Now, except for consternation at his own lack of feeling, he had no emotion of any sort; he could not attach to this man, because he bore the name which some one had told him was his father's the passions which, when dreaming of his father, he had felt.

As he looked up from the picture to the girl who had given it to him, startled at himself and believing she must think his lack of feeling strange and unnatural, he surprised her gazing at him with wetness in her eyes. He fancied at first it must be for his father, and that the picture had brought back poignantly her fears. But she was not looking at the picture, but at him; and when his eyes met hers, she quickly turned away.

His own eyes filled, and he choked. He wanted to thank her for her manner to him in the afternoon, for defending his father and him, as she had at the dinner table, and now for this unplanned, impulsive sympathy when she saw how he had not been able to feel for this man who was his father and how he was dismayed by it. But he could not put his gratitude into words.

A servant's voice came from the door, startling him.

"Mrs. Sherrill wishes you told she is waiting, Miss Sherrill."

"I'll be there at once," Constance, also, seemed started and confused; but she delayed and looked back to Alan.

"If—if we fail to find your father," she said, "I want to tell you what a man he was."

"Will you?" asked Alan. "Will you?"

She left him swiftly, and he heard her mother's voice in the hall. A motor door closed sharply, after a minute or so; then the house door closed. Alan stood still a moment longer, then, remembering the book which he held, he drew a chair up to the light, and read the short, dry biography of his father printed on the page opposite the portrait. It summarized in a few hundred words his father's life. He turned to the cover of the book and read its title, "Year Book of the Great Lakes," and a date of five years before; then he looked through it. It consisted in large part, he saw, merely of lists of ships, their kind, their size, the date when they were built, and their owners. Under this last head he saw some score of times the name "Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman." There was a separate list of engines and boilers, and when they had been built and by whom. There was a chronological table of events during the year upon the lakes. Then he came to a part headed "Disasters of the Year," and he read some of them; they were short accounts, drily and unfeelingly put, but his blood thrilled to these stories of drowning, freezing, blinded men struggling against storm and ice and water, and conquering or being conquered by them. Then he came to his father's picture and biography once more and, with it, to pictures of other lakemen and their biographies. He turned to the index and looked for Sherrill's name, and then Spearman's; finding they were not in the book, he read some of the other ones.

There was a strange similarity, he found, in these biographies, among themselves as well as to that of his father. These men had had, the most of them, no tradition of seamanship, such as Sherrill had told him he himself had had. They had all been sons of lumbermen, of farmers, of mill hands, miners, or fishermen. They had been very young for the most part, when they had heard and answered the call of the lakes—the ever-swelling, fierce demand of lumber, grain, and ore for outlet; and they had lived hard; life had been violent, and raw, and brutal to them. They had sailed ships, and built ships, and owned and lost them; they had fought against nature and against man to keep their ships, and to make them profitable, and to get more of them. In the end a few, a very few comparatively, had survived; by daring, by enterprise, by taking great chances, they had thrust their heads above those of their fellows; they had come to own a half dozen, a dozen, perhaps a score of bottoms, and to have incomes of fifty, of a hundred, of two hundred thousand dollars a year.

Alan shut the book and sat thoughtful. He felt strongly the immensity, the power, the graduer of all this; but he felt also its violence and its fierceness. What might there not have been in the life of his father who had fought up and made a way for himself through such things?

(Continued in December 20th issue.)



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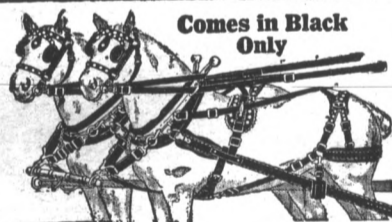
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE M. B. F.

(Continued from November 22nd issue.)

"YES it was taken by the photographer in Blue Rapids. We all had our pictures taken on that day—Jim, Betty, and I. Mr. Welton—for the first time Alan occasionally avoided giving the title 'Father' to the man in Kansas—'sent one of me to the 'general delivery' address' of the person in Chicago."

"And this?"

The second picture, Alan saw, was one that had been taken in front of the barn at the farm. It showed Alan at twelve, in overalls and barefooted, holding a stick over his head at which a shepherd dog was jumping.

"Yes; that is Sherrill and I—Jim's and my dog, Mr. Sherrill. It was taken by a man who stopped at the house for dinner one day; he liked Sherrill and wanted a picture of him; so he got me to make Sherrill jump, and he took it."

"You don't remember anything about the man?"

"Only that he had a camera and wanted a picture of Sherrill."

"Doesn't it occur to you that it was your picture he wanted, and that he had been sent to get it? I wanted your verification that these earlier pictures were of you, but this last one is easily recognizable."

Sherrill unfolded the third picture; it was larger than the others and had been folded across the middle to get it into the envelope.

"That is the University of Kansas football team," he said. "I am the second one in the front row; I played end my junior year and tackle when I was a senior. Mr. Corvet—?"

"Yes; Mr. Corvet had these pictures. They came into my possession day before yesterday, the day after Corvet disappeared; I do not want to tell just yet how they did that."

Alan's face, which had been flushed at first with excitement, had gone quite pale, and his hands, as he clenched and unclenched them nervously, were cold, and his lips very dry. He could think of no possible relationship between Benjamin Corvet and himself, except one, which would account for Corvet's obtaining and keeping these pictures of him through the years. As Sherrill put the pictures back in their envelope and the envelope back in his pocket, and Alan watched him, Alan felt nearly certain now that it had not been proof of the nature of this relationship that Sherrill had been trying to get from him, but only corroboration of some knowledge, or partial knowledge, which had come to Sherrill in some other way. The existence of this knowledge was implied by Sherrill's withholding of the way he had come into possession of the pictures, and his manner showed now that he had received from Alan the confirmation for which he had been seeking. "I think you know who I am," Alan said.

Sherrill had risen and stood looking down at him.

"You have guessed, if I am not mistaken, that you are Corvet's son."

The color flamed to Alan's face for an instant, then left it paler than before. "I thought it must be that way," he answered; "but you said he had no children."

"Benjamin Corvet and his wife had no children."

"I thought that was what you meant." A twinge twisted Alan's face; he tried to control it but for a moment he could not.

Sherrill suddenly put his hand on Alan's shoulder; there was something so friendly, so affectionate in the quick, impulsive grasp of Sherrill's fingers, that Alan's heart throbbed to it; for the first time some one had touched him in full, unchecked feeling for him; for the first time, the unknown about him had failed to be a barrier and, instead, had drawn another to him.

"Do not misapprehend your father," Sherrill said quietly. "I cannot prevent what other people may think when they learn this; but I do not share such thoughts with them. There is much in this I cannot understand; but I know it is not merely the result of what others may think it—of a wife in more ports than one, as you will hear the lakemen put it. What lies under this is some great misadventure which had changed and frustrated all your father's life."

Sherrill crossed the room and rang for a servant.

"I am going to ask you to be my guest for a short time, Alan," he announced. "I have had your bag carried to your room; the man will show you which one it is."

Alan hesitated; he felt that Sherrill had not told him all he knew—that there were some things Sherrill purposely was withholding from him; but he could not force Sherrill to tell more than he wished; so after an instant's resolution, he accepted the dismissal.

Sherrill walked with him to the door, and gave his directions to the servant; he stood watching, as Alan and the man went up stairs. Then he went back and seated himself in the chair Alan had occupied, and sat with hands grasping the arms of the chair while he stared into the fire.

Fifteen minutes later, he heard his daughter's footsteps and looked up. Constance halted in the door to assure herself that he was now alone; then she came to him and, seating herself on the arm of the chair, she put her hand



## The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

his thin hair and smoothed it softly; he felt for her other hand with his and found it, and held it clasped between his palms.

"You've found out who he is, father?" she asked.

"The facts have left me no doubt at all as to that, little daughter."

"No doubt that he is—who?"

Sherrill was silent for a moment—not from uncertainty, but because of the effect which what he must say would have upon her; then he told her in almost the same words he had used to Alan. Constance started, flushed, and her hand stiffened convulsively between her father's.

They said nothing more to one another; Sherrill seemed considering and debating something within himself; and presently he seemed to come to a decision. He got up, stooped and touched his daughter's hand, and left the room. He went up the stairs and on the second floor he went to a front room and knocked. Alan's voice told him to come in. Sherrill went in and, when he had made sure

"That key," he said, "is one I made your father give me some time ago; he was at home alone so much that I was afraid something might happen to him there. He gave it to me because he knew I would not misuse it. I used it, for the first time, three days ago, when, after becoming certain something had gone wrong with him, I went to the house to search for him; my daughter used it this morning when she went there to wait for you. Your father, of course, had a key to the front door like this one; his servant has a key to the servants' entrance. I do now know of any other keys."

"The servant is in charge there now?" Alan asked.

"Just now there is no one in the house. The servant, after your father disappeared, thought that, if he had merely gone away, he might have gone back to his birthplace near Manistique, and he went up there to look for him. I had a wire from him to-day that he had not found him and was coming back."

Sherrill waited a moment to see

### 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 receives a letter from Ben Corvet to come to Chicago and Alan rushes there thinking that Corvet could tell him something about his parents, but arrives after Corvet disappeared. He goes to the Sherrill home and talks with Constance and Mr. Sherrill.

that the servant was not with Alan, he closed the door carefully behind him.

Then he turned back to Alan, and for an instant stood indecisive as though he did not know how to begin what he wanted to say. As he glanced down at a key he took from his pocket, his indecision seemed to receive direction and inspiration from it; and he put it down on Alan's dresser.

"I've brought you," he said evenly, "the key to your house?"

Alan gazed at him, bewildered. "The key to my house?"

"To the house on Astor Street," Sherrill confirmed. "Your father deeded the house and its furniture and all its contents to you the day before he disappeared. I have not the deed here; it came into my hands the day before yesterday at the same time I got possession of the pictures which might—or might not, for all I knew then—be you. I have the deed down-town and will give it to you. The house is yours in fee simple, given you by your father, not bequeathed to you by him to become your property after his death. He meant by that, I think, even more than the mere acknowledgment that he is your father."

Sherrill walked to the window and stood as though looking out, but his eyes were blank with thought.

"For almost twenty years," "your father, as I have told you, lived in that house practically alone; during all those years a shadow of some sort was over him. I don't know at all, Alan, what that shadow was. But it is certain that whatever it was that had changed him from the man he was when I first knew culminated three days ago when he wrote to you. It may be that the consequences of his writing you were such that, after he had sent the letter, he could not bring himself to face them and so has merely . . . gone away. In that case, as we stand here talking, he is still alive. On the other hand, his writing you may have precipitated something that I know nothing of. In either case, if he has left anywhere any evidence of what it is that changed and oppressed him for all these years, or if there is any evidence of what has happened to him now, it will be found in his house."

Sherrill turned back to Alan. "It is for you—not me, Alan," he said simply, "to make that search. I have thought seriously about it, this last half hour, and have decided that it is as he would want it—perhaps as he did want it—to be. He could have told me what his trouble was any time in these twenty years, if he had been willing I should know; but he never did."

Sherrill was silent for a moment.

"There are some things your father did just before he disappeared that I have not told you yet," he went on. "The reason I have not told them is that I have not yet fully decided in my own mind what action they call for from me. I can assure you, however, that it would not help you now in any way to know them."

He thought again; then glanced to the key on the dresser and seemed to recollect.

whether there was anything more Alan wanted to ask; then he went out.

### CHAPTER IV

#### "Arrived Safe; Well"

As the door closed behind Sherrill, Alan went over to the dresser and picked up the key which Sherrill had left. It was, he saw, a flat key of a sort common twenty years before, not of the more recent corrugated shape. As he looked at it and then away from it, thoughtfully turning it over and over in his fingers, it brought no sense of possession to him. Sherrill had said the house was his, had been given him by his father; but that fact could not actually make it his in his realization. He could not imagine himself owning such a house or what he would do with it if it were his. He put the key, after a moment, on the ring with two or three other keys he had, and dropped them into his pocket; then he crossed to a chair and sat down.

He found, as he tried now to disentangle the events of the afternoon, that from them, and especially from his last interview with Sherrill, two facts stood out most clearly. The first of these related more directly to his father—to Benjamin Corvet. When such a man as Benjamin Corvet must have been, disappears—when, without warning and without leaving any account of himself he vanishes from among those who knew him—the persons most closely interested pass through three stages of anxiety. They doubt first whether this disappearance is real and whether inquiry on their part will not be resented; they waken next to realization that the man is actually gone, and that something must be done; the third stage is open to public inquiry. Whatever might be the nature of the information Sherrill was withholding from him, Alan saw that its effect on Sherrill had been to shorten very greatly Sherrill's time of doubt as to Corvet's actual disappearance. The Sherrills—particularly Sherrill himself—had been in the second stage of anxiety when Alan came; they had been awaiting Alan's arrival in the belief that Alan could give them information which would show them what must be "done" about Corvet. Alan had not been able to give them this information; but his coming, and his interview with Sherrill, had strongly influenced Sherrill's attitude. Sherrill had shrunk, still more definitely and consciously, after that, from prying into the affairs of his friend; he had now, strangely, almost withdrawn himself from the inquiry, and had given it over to Alan.

Sherrill had spoken of the possibility that something might have "happened" to Corvet; but it was plain he did not believe he had met with actual violence. He had left it to Alan to examine Corvet's house; but he had not urged Alan to examine it at once; he had left the time of the examination to be determined by Alan. This showed clearly that Sherrill believed—perhaps had sufficient reason for believing—that Corvet had simply "gone away." The second of Alan's two facts related even more closely and personally to Alan himself. Corvet, Sherrill had said, had married in 1889. But Sher-

rill in long knowledge of his friend, had shown firm conviction that there had been no mere vulgar liaison in Corvet's life. Did this mean that there might have been some previous marriage of Alan's father—some marriage which had strangely overlapped and nullified his public marriage? In that case, Alan could be, not only in fact but legally, Corvet's son; and such things as this, Alan knew, had sometimes happened, and had happened by a strange combination of events, innocently for all parties. Corvet's public separation from his wife, Sherrill had said, had taken place in 1897, but the actual separation between them might, possibly, have taken place long before that.

Alan resolved to hold these questions in abeyance; he would not accept or grant the stigma which his relationship to Corvet seemed to attach to himself until it had been proven to him. He had come to Chicago expecting, not to find that the wrong had been righted in some way at last. But what was most plain of all to him, from what Sherrill had told him, was that the wrong—whatever it might be—had not been righted; it existed still.

The afternoon had changed swiftly into night; dusk had been gathering during his last talk with Sherrill, so that he hardly had been able to see Sherrill's face, and just after Sherrill had left him, full dark had come. Alan did not know how long he had been sitting in the darkness thinking out these things; but now a little clock which had been ticking in the blackness tinkled six. Alan heard a knock at his door, and when it was repeated, he called, "Come in."

The light which came in from the hall, as the door was opened, showed a man servant. The man, after a respectful inquiry, switched on the light. He crossed into the adjoining room—a bedroom; the room where Alan was, he thought, must be a dressing room, and there was a bath between. Presently the man reappeared, and moved softly about the room, unpacking Alan's suitcase. He hung Alan's other suit in the closet on hangers, he put the linen, except for one shirt, in the dresser drawers, and he put Alan's few toilet things with the ivory-backed brushes and comb and other articles on the dressing stand.

Alan watched him queerly; no one except himself ever had unpacked Alan's suitcase before; the first time he had gone away to college—it was a brand new suitcase then—"mother" had packed it; after that first time, Alan had packed and unpacked it. It gave him an odd feeling now to see some one else unpacking his things. The man, having finished and taken everything out, continued to look in the suitcase for something else.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said finally, "but I cannot find your buttons."

"I've got them on," Alan said. He took them out and gave them to the valet with a smile; it was good to have something to smile at, if it was only the realization that he never had thought before of any one's having more than one set of buttons for ordinary shirts. Alan wondered, with a sort of trepidation, whether the man would expect to stay and help him dress; but he only put the buttons in the clean shirt and reopened the dresser drawers and laid out a change of things.

"Is there anything else, sir?" he asked.

"Nothing, thank you," Alan said. "I was to tell you, sir Mr. Sherrill is sorry he cannot be at home to dinner to-night. Mrs. Sherrill and Miss Sherrill will be here. Dinner is at seven, sir."

Alan dressed slowly, after the man had gone; and at one minute before seven he went down-stairs.

There was no one in the lower hall and, after an instant of irresolution and a glance into the empty drawing-room, he turned into the small room at the opposite side of the hall. A handsome, stately, rather large woman, whom he found there, introduced herself to him formally as Mrs. Sherrill.

He knew from Sherrill's mention of the year of their marriage that Mrs. Sherrill's age must be about forty-five, but if he had not known this, he would have thought her ten years younger. In her dark eyes and her carefully dressed, coal-black hair, and in the contour of her youthful looking, handsome face, he could not find any such pronounced resemblance to her daughter as he had seen in Lawrence Sherrill. Her reserved, yet almost too casual acceptance of Alan's presence, told him that she knew all the particulars about himself which Sherrill had been able to give; and as Constance came down the stairs and joined them half a minute later, Alan was certain that she also knew.

Yet there was in her manner toward Alan a difference from that of her mother—a difference which seemed almost opposition. Not that Mrs. Sherrill's was unfriendly or critical; rather, it was kind with the sort of reserved kindness which told Alan, almost as plainly as words, that she had not been able to hold so charitable a conviction in regard to Corvet's relationship with Alan as her husband held, but that she would be only the more considerate to Alan for that. It was this kindness which Constance set herself to oppose, and which she opposed as reservedly and as subtly as it was expressed. It gave Alan a strange, exhilarating sensation to realize that, as the three talked together, this girl was defending him.

No him alone, of course, or him chiefly. It was Benjamin Corvet, her friend, whom she was defending primarily; yet it was

Alan too; and all went on without a word about Benjamin Corvet or his affairs being spoken.

Dinner was announced, and they went into the great dining-room, where the table with its linen, silver, and china gleamed under shaded lights. The oldest and most dignified of the three men servants who waited upon them in the dining-room Alan thought must be a butler—a species of creature of whom Alan had heard but had never seen; the other servants, at least, received and handed things through him, and took their orders from him. As the silent-footed servants moved about, and Alan kept up a somewhat strained conversation with Mrs. Sherrill—a conversation in which no reference to his own affairs was yet made—he wondered whether Constance and her mother always dressed for dinner in full evening dress as now, or whether they were going out. A word from Constance to her mother told him this latter was the case, and while it did not give complete answer to his internal query, it showed him his first glimpse of social engagements as a part of the business of life. In spite of the fact that Benjamin Corvet, Sherrill's close friend, had disappeared—or perhaps because he had disappeared and, as yet, it was not publicly known—their and Sherrill's engagements had to be fulfilled.

What Sherrill had told Alan of his father had been iterating itself again and again in Alan's thoughts; now he recalled that Sherrill had said that his daughter believed that Corvet's disappearance had had something to do with her. Alan had wondered at the moment how that could be; and he watched her across the table and now and then exchanged a comment with her, it puzzled him still more. He had opportunity to ask her when she waited with him in the library, after dinner was finished and her mother had gone up-stairs; but he did not see how to go about it.

"I'm sorry," she said to him, "that we can't be home to-night; but perhaps you would rather be alone?"

He did not answer that.

"Have you a picture here, Miss Sherrill, of—my father?" he asked.

"Uncle Benny had had very few pictures taken; but there is one here."

She went into the study, and came back with a book open at a half-tone picture of Benjamin Corvet. Alan took it from her and carried it quickly closer to the light. The face that looked up to him from the heavily glazed page was regular of feature, handsome in a way, and forceful. There were imagination and vigor of thought in the broad, smooth forehead; the eyes were strangely moody and brooding; the mouth was gentle, rather kindly; it was a queer impelling, haunting face. This was his father! But, as Alan held the picture, gazing down upon it, the only emotion which came to him was realization that he felt none. He had not expected to know his father from strangers on the street; but he had expected, when told that his father was before him, to feel through and through him the call of a common blood. Now, except for consternation at his own lack of feeling, he had no emotion of any sort; he could not attach to this man, because he bore the name which some one had told him was his father's the passions which, when dreaming of his father, he had felt.

As he looked up from the picture to the girl who had given it to him, startled at himself and believing she must think his lack of feeling strange and unnatural, he surprised her gazing at him with wetness in her eyes. He fancied at first it must be for his father, and that the picture had brought back poignantly her fears. But she was not looking at the picture, but at him; and when his eyes met hers, she quickly turned away.

His own eyes filled, and he choked. He wanted to thank her for her manner to him in the afternoon, for defending his father and him, as she had at the dinner table, and now for this unplanned, impulsive sympathy when she saw how he had not been able to feel for this man who was his father and how he was dismayed by it. But he could not put his gratitude into words.

A servant's voice came from the door, startling him.

"Mrs. Sherrill wishes you told she is waiting, Miss Sherrill."

"I'll be there at once," Constance, also, seemed started and confused; but she delayed and looked back to Alan.

"If—if we fail to find your father," she said, "I want to tell you what a man he was."

"Will you?" asked Alan. "Will you?"

She left him swiftly, and he heard her mother's voice in the hall. A motor door closed sharply, after a minute or so; then the house door closed. Alan stood still a moment longer, then, remembering the book which he held, he drew a chair up to the light, and read the short, dry biography of his father printed on the page opposite the portrait. It summarized in a few hundred words his father's life. He turned to the cover of the book and read its title, "Year Book of the Great Lakes," and a date of five years before; then he looked through it. It consisted in large part, he saw, merely of lists of ships, their kind, their size, the date when they were built, and their owners. Under this last head he saw some score of times the name "Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman." There was a separate list of engines and boilers, and when they had been built and by whom. There was a chronological table of events during the year upon the lakes. Then he came to a part headed "Disasters of the Year," and he read some of them; they were short accounts, drily and unfeelingly put, but his blood thrilled to these stories of drowning, freezing, blinded men struggling against storm and ice and water, and conquering or being conquered by them. Then he came to his father's picture and biography once more and, with it, to pictures of other lakemen and their biographies. He turned to the index and looked for Sherrill's name, and then Spearman's; finding they were not in the book, he read some of the other ones.

There was a strange similarity, he found, in these biographies, among themselves as well as to that of his father. These men had had, the most of them, no tradition of seamanship, such as Sherrill had told him he himself had had. They had all been sons of lumbermen, of farmers, of mill hands, miners, or fishermen. They had been very young for the most part, when they had heard and answered the call of the lakes—the ever-swelling, fierce demand of lumber, grain, and ore for outlet; and they had lived hard; life had been violent, and raw, and brutal to them. They had sailed ships, and built ships, and owned and lost them; they had fought against nature and against man to keep their ships, and to make them profitable, and to get more of them. In the end a few, a very few comparatively, had survived; by daring, by enterprise, by taking great chances, they had thrust their heads above those of their fellows; they had come to own a half dozen, a dozen, perhaps a score of bottoms, and to have incomes of fifty, of a hundred, of two hundred thousand dollars a year.

Alan shut the book and sat thoughtful. He felt strongly the immensity, the power, the grandeur of all this; but he felt also its violence and its fierceness. What might there not have been in the life of his father who had fought up and made a way for himself through such things? (Continued in December 20th issue.)



### "From Dot and Daddy"—a Kodak

It has been hard for Dot to keep the big secret but she managed somehow, and mother is the most surprised person in the world. And pleased, too. A Kodak is just what she wanted.

Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.

## WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



HOME OF SAMUEL VOLZ AND FAMILY AT SEBEWAING, MICHIGAN

This picture was taken last winter and shows part of the buildings on the farm of Samuel Volz, of Sebewaing. You can plainly see that Mr. Volz is a business farmer; his buildings are well painted and his tools in the shed and barn. Send us a picture of your house or barns for this page. If you have a picture showing most of the buildings (like this one) let us print it.



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**Harness on Your Horses**

We trust you wherever you live. Only \$7.50 down. Pay the rest monthly. Write for free harness book. Learn all about this improved metal-to-metal harness construction. Metal wherever there is wear or strain. No old-fashioned buckles.

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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. Governs by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your churning hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to Union Steel Products Co. Ltd., Dept. 34, Albion, Mich., U. S. A.

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BE COMFORTABLE—

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



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

# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1924

Edited and Published by  
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.  
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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"

## FARM BOARD STARTS WORK

THE farm board of advisors appointed last month by President Coolidge did not lose much time getting into action and that would augur well for its future accomplishments.

At the first meeting, following a conference with the president, members stated that the chief executive seemed to have a surprising grasp of the present agricultural situation and that they were certain of his complete support, even to the extent of demanding certain measures be passed on at the short session of congress.

One of the matters which will certainly be presented to congress is a freight reduction on farm products, where it is justified. It has been stated by competent investigators that agriculture is carrying an unfair share of the load, even with the better prices which have been in evidence during the present harvesting season.

The commission is composed of men, most of whom are identified with the great cooperative marketing movements in the farming business and they are capable of suggesting practical measures which are not put forward solely with the purpose of building political fences.

Too many impractical suggestions were made during the last session when more attention was being given to how the legislation would "sound back home", than to how it would work out in actual practice.

The farmers of America do not ask what is not their just due. They are not demanding a subsidy at the expense of the government as a whole. They ask only a fair and square deal which will enable them to take advantage of the natural improvement which economic conditions the world over are now returning to a normal basis. A fair return for the hours of labor and the capital invested, is all the farmers are asking and that they are now in a better position than ever before to realize this ambition seems pretty well admitted.

## GROESBECK SEES THE LIGHT

IT is reported from Lansing that Governor Groesbeck will sign a gasoline tax of two cents a gallon, if passed at the next session, but he believes an additional tax on weight of automobiles and trucks should be incorporated with it.

The funds available from this dual tax would not only carry to completion the hard-roads of the state highway department, but would furnish sufficient funds to maintain the elaborate system already in use.

It is hard to see where the automobile clubs or others who have opposed the gasoline tax will find a foothold of argument to combat the practicability of this proposal and we think the farmers and other owners of motor vehicles will immediately see the necessity of it.

That a gasoline tax will be passed at the next session is a pretty well admitted fact and now with the opposition of the governor removed there seems to be nothing which will prevent its being put into effect early in 1925.

So certain is the administration of a change in the present weight and horse-power tax that they have instructed the secretary of state to make no collections of automobile tax and to issue no new license plates until after the first of February.

The old plates are now so weather-beaten and

bent up that it requires some effort to read the numerals close-up. Well, we hope they'll stand up a little longer!

## THEY SHALL NOT PASS—UNGUARDED!

RETURNING home from Mason where he had been busily and happily purchasing supplies for the family reunion to be held on Thanksgiving day, John Snyder, a farmer sixty-five years of age, was struck and killed by a passenger train.

Cranberries, nuts, raisins and candies for the little folks were strewn along the tracks with the new sedan in which he was driving. A farm home that was to have resounded with merry laughter was turned into a sorrowing household in the twinkling of an eye.

That was only one of the many grade-crossing accidents in Michigan alone during the past fortnight. What is to be done about it?

We are asking for better protection at these death-crossings whether it be by legislation which requires all vehicles to stop before crossing railroad tracks, automatic signals which can be seen and heard by the driver or actual gates which are closed on important streets and main traveled highways.

Only a catastrophe in our own family seems to be able to jar us into the responsibility which is ours. The automobile has brought with it a problem which must be reckoned with and quickly!

## SUGAR BEET OUTLOOK BRIGHT

GROWERS and manufacturers alike seem pretty well satisfied with the prospects of a successful outcome of their work for the year 1924.

The acreage under the new contracts was longer than in any previous year. Labor was, in a few instances, plentiful and experienced. And even Nature stood on the right side of the industry and with a lengthened fall matured the beets with a higher sugar content than has been known for years.

Only the wholesale price of sugar during the months of October, November, December and January will determine the final share which the grower will have in the profits derived.

Some optimists predict a total payment of over \$19,000,000 to the growers for this year's crop and this will top by at least two millions the record since the inflated war-time prices were in evidence.

The manufacturers of beet sugar in Michigan can well afford to take the representatives of the growers into their confidence, work with them and bring about a spirit of harmony and co-operation which has been unknown since the first ton of beets was hauled to the scales in this state.

It takes a year like this when all are reaping the profit to bring about such a friendly feeling among those most vitally concerned and it would be a crying shame to let the opportunity which it presents pass unnoticed.

The manufacturers, if they are fair, will ask only a reasonable guarantee and a reasonable return for their capital and energy invested and we know the beet-growers of Michigan, ask no more. It may be that in years past there has been the wrong approach to a conciliatory meeting between the two. It may be that new leaders who carry none of the past ill-feeling must be appointed by each side. One thing is certain: both are now concerned in the inroads of a possible reduction in the tariff on Cuban sugar which should bind them in an open fight on common grounds. Get together, boys!

## RADIO HAS ARRIVED

EVEN at the risk of having some of the readers of this page accuse us of giving unwarranted attention to the radio and its adaption to the modern farm home we are writing this, especially to call your attention to the developments of the past week, when transatlantic broadcasting has been tried and proven in a large way.

Many amateurs, some on the farms of Michigan have during the past week heard concerts and received messages broadcasted from London,

## 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.

Paris, Brussels and ever Berlin. The "seven-league boots" which were but friction and wild dreams of a generation ago are now available to any farmer or his son who will string an aerial from the house top to the windmill!

The air is literally filled with music, lectures and sermons which are yours for the taking!

In England this summer we were told of the scheme employed over there to tax the receiver with a share of the expense of maintaining broadcasting stations and furnishing the entertainment. It seems one concern, which is composed of the leading manufacturers, have the sole broadcasting rights and are allowed by the British government to collect a tax proportionate to the receiving distance of the outfit used. A tax comparable with the automobile weight tax on this side of the Atlantic.

One similar measure may in time be enacted here, but at present metropolitan newspapers, electrical manufacturers and others are finding enough publicity value to enable them to stand the expense of the elaborate programs which they broadcast and for the receiver they are as free as the very air itself.

We repeat our suggestion that you combine your Christmas money and with it buy a good radio outfit that every member of your family will enjoy for countless hours.

## DOGS AND AUTOMOBILES

CARRYING dogs on the running-board of an automobile results in many dogs being killed by falling off or being thrown off, and killed or maimed, and many are lost on the highways. The Oregon State Humane Society has prepared and will present a law to protect dogs carried in this way.

It is called an act regulating and prohibiting carrying dogs on automobiles and provides that it shall be unlawful to carry a dog upon the hood, fender, running board or other external part of any automobile unless the same shall be protected by a frame work, carrier, or other device sufficient to keep any such animal from falling from the automobile. Suitable penalty is provided.

There should be such a law in every state and a copy of the proposed Oregon law can be secured by addressing Judge Benson, counsel for Oregon Humane Society, 1102 Spalding Building, Portland, Oregon.

## THE CONSTITUTION

AT the 150th anniversary celebration of the meeting of the First Continental Congress, at Valley Forge, Pa., Senator George Wharton Pepper said:

"When things go wrong, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is we who are at fault—not our constitutional system. Our job is not to chop the Constitution to pieces to fit our abnormalities but make ourselves worthy to live under our Constitution as it is.

"We are reminded here that when the times were evil, Washington fasted all day and united with his countrymen in prayer for light and guidance. It was in this spirit that they laid the foundations of the Constitution. Some of our modern reformers, on the basis of three square meals a day and the noisy proclamation of their own self-sufficiency, want to blow the foundations from under the Constitution. My brethren, these things ought not so to be."

## THE BIRDS HAVE GONE SOUTH

DURING the past few months the great annual flights of migratory birds to the south has taken place. The honk of wild geese flying by night mostly was a familiar sound. So the gathering of great flocks of blackbirds and other varieties preparing to migrate were common sights. Soon Jim Crow, an occasional bluejay, owl or sparrow will be the only land birds left to spend the winter with us. The wonder is how the birds that remain find food, water and shelter. We can help preserve the birds by placing a little food where they can get it, especially about the house or sheltered places and let the house cat enjoy seeing them through the windows from the inside.

## THE COMMON PEOPLE PAY

RELIABLE statistics show that with \$32,000,000,000 in tax-exempt public securities—national, state and district—the difference in the earning power of the average tax-free security and that of taxed industrial property is about as 8 to 5; industrials must make the larger percentage in order to compete with the tax-free holdings. This forces an unnatural scale of prices for everything that is made by industry; and prices are now and will remain high until all investments are brought to parity, by taxing all incomes from investments alike.

Why should there be any tax-exemption in the United States?

## PUBLISHER'S DESK

### SPECTACLE COMPANY RETURNS MONEY

"Being a subscriber to your fine, little paper, I was reading your November 8th issue, and noticed a letter published, which, I am positive, would not apply to all cases. I would appreciate it very much, if, for the sake of the Company spoken of, you would publish my letter.

"A short time ago I also received a circular letter from a firm selling spectacles in Chicago. I was interested and ordered a pair for which I was to pay \$4.98, on a ten-day free trial. I received the spectacles which did not seem to fit my eyes, and wrote to the firm, asking if their guarantee of exchange would be carried out. They forwarded another pair, upon my request, and they, too, were not quite strong enough for my eyes, but they immediately sent me a check for the full amount, and were as courteous and prompt in their remittance as one could possibly desire.

"Because of this, I think it rather un-just for everyone to get the impression that they are dishonest, and feel sure that there must have been some mistake on the part of the party who returned the spectacles—perhaps in the address. Thanking you for publishing the above, I remain, an appreciative subscriber."

**T**HE first paragraph of the article you refer to was a copy of a letter we received from one of our subscribers and it gave the experience of this subscriber with a mail-order spectacle company. Our subscriber does not say that all of the firms selling spectacles by mail are dishonest, nor do we. But we did state in our comment on the letter that we do not believe that there is one case in a hundred where glasses fitted through the mails are satisfactory. After your experience I think you will agree with us. Our eyesight is too precious to allow anyone to experiment with it. Do not allow someone to fit you "by guess and by gosh," but go to a specialist, one who has made a real study of the eye and its ailments, and knows what he is doing.

### NILE ART COMPANY AGAIN!

**I**n the August forth, 1923, issue on this page we gave some little publicity to the work-at-home scheme promoted from Fort Wayne, Indiana, under the name of the Nile Art Company and advised our readers not to be caught by the alluring inducements offered for coloring articles at home.

Our advice must have had some foundation in fact.

A week or so ago the government postal authorities closed in on the company, arrested the manager and—but let the newspaper clipping tell what happened: "A gigantic nationwide swindle is believed by United States postal authorities at Washington, D. C., to have been nipped to-day with the arrest of Glenn D. Fryer, 24, years old, financial genius of this city, who since April 1, 1922, as owner and operator of the Nile Art Company, has done a volume of business in excess of a half million dollars and earned for himself a clear profit of around \$200,000 or \$300,000. This year, the boy-wizard is believed to have cleared a profit each month of approximately \$10,000. And Fryer it is said, less than three years ago borrowed \$100, with which

to start working his scheme. It may not have paid others but it certainly paid Fryer! He must have been able to cut a wide swath in Fort Wayne on \$10,000 a month profit! We can picture the surprise of the staid old bankers when his deposits began to mount up. The neighbors pointing him out as a second Ford or Rockefeller. The appraising glances of the towns fond mothers with daughters of a marriagable age, for it is not given to many young blades of 24 summers to be drawing down a tidy \$2,500 a week from their own efforts!

But let us pause just a minute and study the proposition which made him this fabulous profit. Where did the money come from? It was from poor women mostly, many widows, old men and women who found through tear-dimmed eyes that their meager savings were not enough to keep them and saw only the poor-house doors leering them an invitation. The money which this man Fryer took from the envelopes every day which piled high on his desk with each incoming mail was mostly tear-stained, all of it blood-money! Why the highwayman who holds you up at the point of a gun and takes from you only that portion of your worldly goods which you have on your person is a gentleman, deserving of public recognition as compared with the promoters of some of these work-at-home schemes, who take the last dollar from the most unfortunate of society!

We have through this page tried to make Michigan an unhealthy place for these kind of schemes to live in. The mere arrest of one manager is only one step in the right direction. There are land-sharks who advertise "Wanted—to buy farm from the owner," when as a matter of fact they would be honest if they advertised "Wanted—\$10 of your money!"

There are correspondence schools, not all of them mark you, but there are some who would guarantee to make a blind-man a surveyor or a deaf-man a telephone operator—"for \$5 down and just \$5 a month for a few short months!"

There is a concern in New York that has a "lost-package" scheme which we have turned over to the post-office department, knowing in our own minds beyond a shadow of doubt that it is a crooked proposition and as yet the investigators have only reported "no cause for action". But we are not going to lay down on this one until it is proven honest, and if they do prove it is honest we will make them the same proposition we made a certain Indiana real-estate dealer, whom many of you will remember, to whom we offered an advertisement on this very page if he could prove the statements he was making. But we never had to run the ad!

The season on these human buzzards is never closed in Michigan so far as we are concerned and we appreciate the efforts of our loyal readers in helping us get them out from under cover. Publicity sometimes is a greater weapon than the law of the land itself! They hate it as a ground-mole hates sun-light and we suspect for much the same reasons!

### GLOVE MAN "IN BAD" WITH UNCLE SAM

**I** AM enclosing a circular from Kenneth Hackley, of Earl Park, Indiana. I wish you would advise me whether he is reliable or not." KENNETH HACKLEY, of Earl Park, Indiana, is not reliable, according to the United States Post Office Department. He has been arrested by United States officers on a charge of using the mails to defraud. It is said that his business amounted to \$40,000. Hackley sold glove materials to stay-at-homes, many of them women and girls unable to work out or shut in by illness or deformities, and the authorities believe he did not buy the finished product back. It has developed that the authorities are investigating other work-at-home schemes to discover whether or not they are doing a legitimate business.

At last I received my money and many many thanks is extended to you for your kindness.—Mrs. J. S. Otter Lake, Mich.

### 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 28, 1924

Total number claims filed	2577
Amount involved	\$26,608.72
Total number claims settled	2161
Amount secured	\$23,744.41

## First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

There is plainly evident among thrifty farmers a definite disposition to concentrate their security investments in the safe first mortgage bonds sponsored by this house.

Write for Booklet AG1374

Tax Free in Michigan

Normal Income Tax Up to 4% Paid by Borrower

6½%

## Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

(1374)

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT



Discriminating  
Travelers  
Prefer

## HOTEL LINCOLN

WHEN IN INDIANAPOLIS

400 ROOMS AND BATHS

together with many other comfort features at most reasonable rates.

There is but one price to everybody.  
Rates posted in each room.

Rooms with shower bath \$2.50 and upwards  
Rooms with tub bath \$3.50 and upwards

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

Management R. L. MEYER

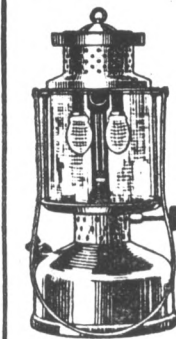
## 10 Cents

worth of ordinary fuel will keep this Sunray lamp or lantern in operation for 30 hours. Produces 300 candle power of the purest, whitest and best light known to science. Nothing to wear, simple, safe, 10 days' trial.



## FREE Lantern

As a special introductory offer, we will give you a 300 Candle Power Sunray Lantern FREE with the first purchase of a Sunray Lamp.



Lights up the yard or barn like a search light. Write today for full information and agency proposition.

KNIGHT LIGHT CO., Dept. 3239 Chicago, Ill.

## HILL'S ACTS AT ONCE

Stops Colds in 24 Hours

Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine gives quicker relief than any other cold or influenza remedy. These tablets disintegrate in 10 seconds. Effectiveness proved in millions of cases. Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait. All druggists—30 cents.

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE  
W. H. HILL CO. BROMIDE DETROIT, MICH.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

## BUD'S LAMENTATION

By Edgar A. Guest

I wish I had lived in seventy-six,  
When freedom needed men of might  
And there were few to dare and do  
And bravely battle for the right.  
I could have crossed the Delaware  
With Washington and all his men,  
Or stood with George at Valley Forge,  
If only I'd been living then.

I might have been a famous man  
If I had lived in sixty-three,  
I could have led a charge ahead  
And called my men to follow me.  
I might have cheered Abe Lincoln up  
When he was troubled and forlorn  
And helped a lot, but I could not,  
Because I wasn't even born.

I read my history day by day  
And think about those warriors bold  
Who fought and bled where blood ran red  
Throughout those glorious days of old.  
I might have been a hero, too,  
A general's cap upon my brow,  
But I can't see a chance for me,  
There is no work for heroes now.

There's nothing left for me to do,  
Old Glory safely flies in air,  
There is no foe to overthrow,  
No call for heroes anywhere.  
I have to add, subtract, divide,  
Learn capitals of every state,  
And how to spell and scribble well,  
And all because I came too late.

(Copyright, 1924, by Edgar A. Guest.)

POP CORN FOR WINTER  
EVENINGS

SOME of the happiest hours of my childhood on the farm were during the long winter evenings when, after the dishes were washed and dried and father came in from doing the evening chores, we got out the popper and made a heaping bowl of snow white pop corn. Mother had a large wooden bowl that she always used and I can close my eyes now and see it heaped to overflowing with the fluffy white kernels. And then after we ate the pop corn mother would read aloud to us.

Pop corn is one of the things that adds pleasure to country life in the winter, especially around Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year. A supply of pop corn and a popper is a treat for the whole family and a source of entertainment for the children on long winter evenings.

The ears may be stored any place the air can circulate around them freely and where they are safe from mice, rats and squirrels. An overhead rack made of slats or wire netting suspended by wires in the shed makes a good place, or the ears may be strung and suspended from the rafters in the attic. Pop corn should not be stored in a warm or heated room because this causes it to dry out.

If new pop corn is properly stored it may dry out sufficiently to use by Christmas. Old pop corn that has become too dry to pop may be restored by sprinkling with water before popping. It is very dry the popping qualities may be restored by putting the pop corn in a shaded place outdoors to absorb moisture from the air.

If the pop corn is in first-class condition and the heat properly applied, one pint of unpopped corn will make 15 to 20 pints of popped corn. The common way of preparing pop corn is by popping and sprinkling it with salt or adding melted butter. Sometimes the popped corn is eaten with milk and sugar like breakfast food. After butchering on the farm some will pop a kettle full of pop corn in the greasy residue left in the kettle after the lard has been rendered.

For variety, some prepare sugared pop corn. This is made by boiling together two teacups of granulated sugar and one teacup of water. Boil until the syrup strings from the spoon or hardens when dropped into cold water. Pour over six quarts of freshly popped corn and stir well.

To make pop corn balls the following recipe is suggested: One pint sirup, one pint of sugar, two tablespoonfuls butter and one teaspoonful vinegar. Cook till the sirup hardens when dropped into cold water. Remove to back of stove and add one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water and then pour the hot sirup over four quarts of freshly popped corn, stirring till each kernel is well coated, then it can be molded into balls or any desired form.

The following is a recipe for cho-

The Farm Home  
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

**DEAR FOLKS:** Remember the rag rugs our grandmothers used to braid to put on their kitchen floor? That was a good many years ago and they have long since been declared taboo—out of style. But now they are coming back in style and they are being used extensively, in bedrooms, living rooms and dining rooms. The ones our grandmothers made were not always artistic, as little thought was given to color scheme, but the ones being made today are of colors to harmonize with the wall paper and hangings. In the making of these rugs the strips should be cut from two to two and a half inches wide. These are then sewed together, either hit or miss or in solid colors, and rolled into balls, three of which are used in braiding. All that is needed in addition to the rags is a stout needle and cotton with which to sew them over and over on the under side. The mat will shape better if each round is cut off and sewed together, instead of carrying the braid round and round, often causing the rug to hoop when laid on the floor.

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

colate pop corn: Two teacupfuls white sugar, one-half cup of corn sirup, two ounces chocolate and one cup of water. Put these ingredients into a kettle and cook until the sirup hardens. Then put into cold water. Pour this over four quarts of crisp freshly popped corn and stir well to insure the uniform coating of the kernels.

## HOME-MADE HOUSE SLIPPERS

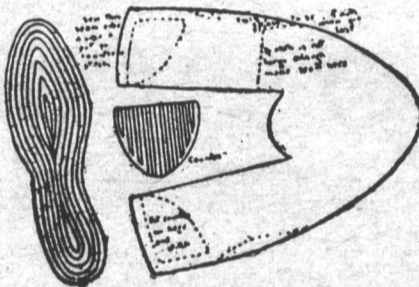
IT IS a comparatively easy thing to make a good looking and neatly fitting pair of house slippers, and they will cost you nothing but the time spent in the making if you use material from your piece box. I use heavy cloth, men's suitings and coat fabrics. Uppers and soles can be made from the same material but it seems better sometimes to use a darker, heavier piece of goods for the soles. You will need something for binding, narrow velvet ribbon, bias strips of velvet, braid, or what you will. A small design embroidered on the toe of the slipper in wools or appropriate cotton adds a decorative touch to slippers for women or children.

The small diagram shows the cutting pattern I use.

If you find you cannot cut the uppers from a single piece, piece them at the sides with a lap seam or an ordinary seam and join at the back, making a curved seam as shown in the pattern. Making the upper a little smaller at the top and bottom than it is at the sides gives it a good shape and makes it fit the

heel. When this is done, stitch the counter on the inside, at the back putting the middle of the counter directly over the seam.

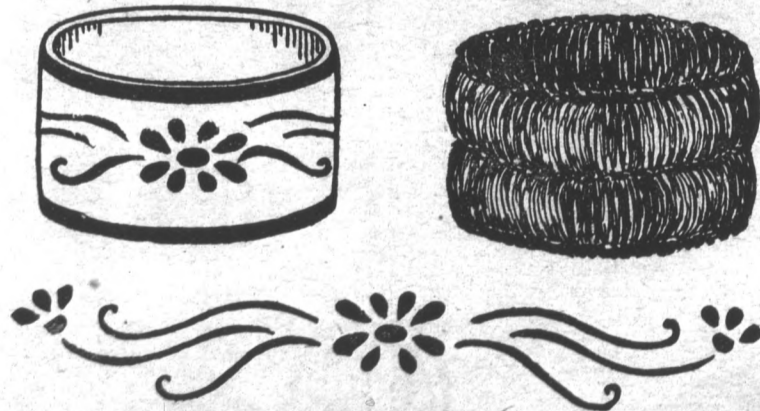
The soles are made of double thickness, so cut out two for the left foot and two for the right, and, to avoid any mistake in putting them together, it is a good plan to stick a pin in each of the right soles so that you can tell them from the left. When you are ready to stitch the soles together, trim one of each pair so that it is just a little bit smaller than the other, and place the larger one on top and then stitch them twice around the edges and up and down in a sort of figure 8 pattern.



Cutting the Pattern.

When you have the soles done, turn the uppers wrong-side-out and cut out a little piece on each side, as indicated in the diagram. This will make the slipper look better and also fit better. If you cut out the same amount of both sides the slipper can be worn on either foot.

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS CHILDREN CAN MAKE



The two napkin rings shown can easily be made by a child, and they make very useful gifts from one child to another. The ring at the top is made from cardboard and covered with raffia. Cut a ring from a piece of medium weight cardboard, lap the ends over and glue them in place. Select natural or colored raffia. Take fine strips of this and a large needle and while the raffia is damp blanket stitch a row over the top and bottom edges of the ring having the two rows meet in a line through the middle of the ring as shown in the sketch. The stitches must be taken very close together and the entire ring covered well with the raffia.

The little design given decorates a plain wooden ring. Select a wide wooden ring. Paint it all over with enamel paint in some neutral shade. When the paint is dry transfer the design to the ring, and fill it in with tube oil paints, making the flowers some bright color and the stems and leaves green. A band of color may be painted around the top and bottom if desired.

It you want the slippers to be right and lefts cut out a little bit more on the inside of each than on the outside.

You will find a last a great convenience in making the slippers. A full-size shoe tree is also satisfactory. If one cannot get a last, a thin board cut in the shape of a shoe sole of the right size will serve the purpose.

When you make up a slipper, the sole is placed on the last, inner side uppermost, and fastened in place with two or three small tacks. The upper is then put in place, wrong-side-out, folded over about three-quarters of an inch and sewed to the sole with long stitches in and out. When this is done, the slipper is turned right-side-out and bound.

## —if you are well bred!

**Self-Introductions.**—Men and women introduce themselves to each other at a dinner when unacquainted. The man (looking at the lady's place-card) may say: "How do you do, Mrs. Coutant. I am Henry Morton"; or, showing his place-card: "Let me introduce myself: this is my name." It is quite in order, too, for the lady to take the initiative: "I am Mrs. Algernon Coutant," to which the gentleman would reply: "How do you do, Mrs. Coutant. My name is Henry Morton." In theory, though the lady may speak first, she never, according to the accepted social canon, "introduces" herself to a man on any occasion; she merely allows him to know who she is. Other forms which may be used by her are: "I believe I am speaking to Mr. Morton. I am Genevieve Grey"; or, "This is Mr. Morton, is it not. I am Miss Grey." A man when introducing himself, never uses the title "Mr.," but a host may say: "I am presenting myself, Miss Grey, because my wife is so taken up with her duties as hostess that she evidently has no time to introduce me. I am Algernon Coutant."

## Menu for December 7th

Oysters  
\*Chicken Hot Pot  
Celery Salad Dried Apricot Shortcake  
Coffee

\*Chicken Hot Pot.—Prepare large chicken. Cut into as small pieces as joints allow. Do not remove meats from bones. Boil chicken until nearly tender and keep broth left in kettle when you remove chicken from it. Cut 1 pound of lean, raw ham into small squares. Wash and peel and parboil 8 large potatoes and slice them. Slice 3 medium sized onions. Put into deep baking dish layer of chicken, layer of ham, layer of potatoes, and layer of onions. Repeat until all are used up; when arranging these layers strew tiny bits of fat over them. Pour chicken broth over layers, well seasoned with salt and pepper. Add enough water to almost fill pot. Cover pot, and bake it for 1½ hours. Be sure plenty of water is in pot while baking is in progress. When cooked put baked chicken and vegetables in large tureen. Garnish edges with parsley. Sprinkle parsley and sliced cooked carrots over top. Serve with small slice of toast on each plate.

## RECIPES

**Cake Recipe.**—I am sending you a cake recipe which has never been a failure by me. 1 level cup sugar and three eggs well beaten together, add one cup of butter or sweet cream, then measure one and one half or two cups flour and three teaspoons baking powder (Royal) and beat all together, bake. This is a simple but good cake. I hope it will help other readers.—Mrs. A. D., Gladwin, Mich.

**Chocolate Jelly.**—2 squares chocolate, 1 tablespoonful fat, 2 cupfuls boiling water, ¼ cupful sugar, 4 tablespoonfuls cornstarch, ¼ teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla extract, ½ cupful chopped walnut meats and whipped cream. Break chocolate into small pieces, dissolve in boiling water, add fat, salt, cornstarch mixed with sugar, stir and boil for eight minutes. Remove from fire, add vanilla and nuts and pour at once into wet mold. Cool, turn out and serve with whipped cream.

**Carrot Pudding.**—For pudding, 1 cupful brown sugar, 1 cupful grated carrots, 1 cupful grated raw potatoes, ¼ cupful fat, 1 cupful seeded raisins, ½ cupful breadcrumbs, ½ cupful milk, 1½ cupfuls flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, 1 teaspoonful mixed spices, 1 cupful currants and prune sauce. For sauce, ½ lb. prunes, 1 wine glassful sherry wine, 1 lemon, ½ teaspoonful powdered cinnamon. For pudding: Cream fat and sugar together, add carrots, potatoes, raisins, currants, crumbs, flour, baking powder, salt, and milk. Turn into greased mold, cover, and steam steadily for three hours. For sauce: Soak prunes

**THEO. BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio.**

## THE BROOK

Little brook why do you go  
To join the brimming river,  
Why don't you stop and play with me  
And not go on forever?

I know we all have duties,  
But you really seem so small;  
I don't see how you manage  
To turn a mill at all.

The brook went merrily onward  
To join the brimming river.  
I know that it will always go  
Forever and forever.

—Pearl Barnes, Marne, Mich.

DEAR Boys and Girls:—How many of you have read the book "Pollyanna"? I am sure that most of you have, or have heard about it, and you will recall how Pollyanna always saw the bright side of life, and kept very busy doing something to make someone happy. Many times I have thought that the boys and girls who write to our page should not be called cousins, but deserve the right to be called Pollyannas, because they are always so ready to write interesting letters to the members of our circle who are sick or injured.

Here is another opportunity to help someone. I have a letter from Albert Smith of Alabaster, Box 12, Michigan, in which he states that he is lying in bed with a broken leg, he is lonesome and wishes some of the cousins would write to him. He states that his hair is black, he has blue eyes, and is five feet nine inches tall. As to his age he states he is between seventeen and twenty-one and the one who guesses his age correctly will receive a pound box of candy from him. Now you will be sure and write to Albert, won't you?—UNCLE NED.

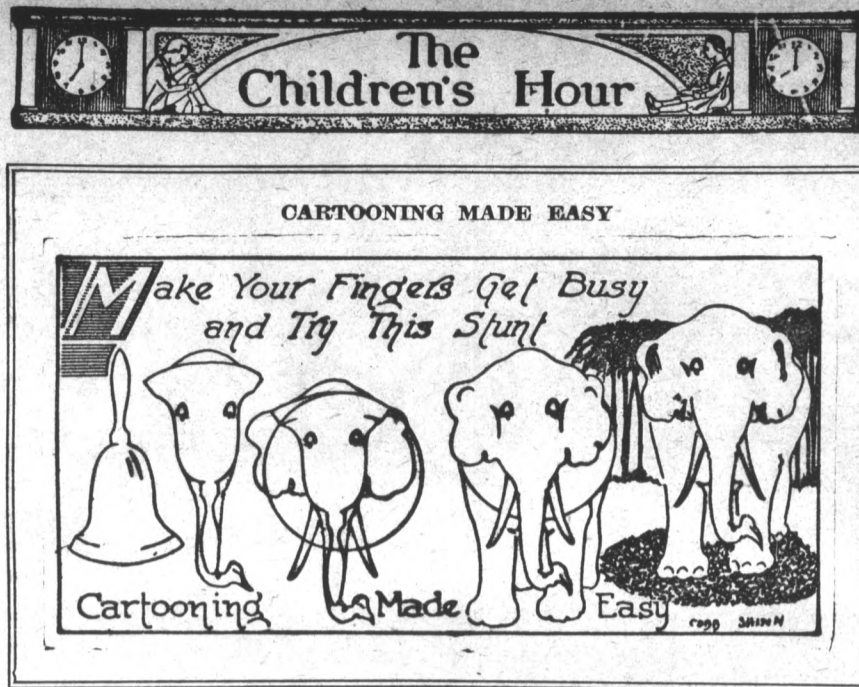
## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—How are all the cousins and you too, Uncle Ned? I am not very well, I have asthma. I have had it ever since I was a little baby. I have been wanting to write to you and the cousins before but just didn't get around to it and this morning I will. I just love to read The Children's Hour. I will tell you what my greatest sports are Uncle Ned. It is riding my shetland pony and playing ball and sliding down hill. Well I guess I had better describe myself like the other cousins do. I am 4 feet 5 inches tall, have red hair (which is bobbed), weigh 50 pounds and am 11 years old. I am in the fourth grade at school. Please excuse my awful writing because I can not write very good. I will give the cousins something different to guess. What kind of a house do I live in? I have just come from practicing my music lesson. I haven't taken very long. Well I will close for fear Mr. Waste Basket gets hungry all at once. Will please some of the boys and girls write to me. Your want-to-be niece.—Iola Rae Walton, Rosebush, Mich., R3, Box 89.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Please let me call you Uncle Ned. I know you will. I am almost an orphan, so please be my Uncle. My mother has been sick since June 2nd. She had rheumatism in her limbs and I have to do all the housework. I am 12 years old and have brown hair (bobbed of course) and I would have been in the ninth grade if I would have attended school. Mamma went to the hospital and stayed two weeks and I stayed home and kept house for daddy. Someone has knocked at the door so I must stop. I love the contest and I hope you have a drawing contest.—Celia Densteadt, Bates, Mich., Box 88.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am 4 feet 4 inches tall, weigh 53 pounds, am between 6 and 10 years and the one guessing my correct age will receive a long letter from me. I am in the third grade at school. We live on a 53-acre farm, 1 mile from town and we own a 120-acre farm 1½ miles from town. I walk to school. We have 9 head of cows and 4 head of horses and 7 little pigs. For pets I have two little kittens about 4 months old. I hope Mr. Waste Basket doesn't get my letter. I have 1 brother living, 1 sister and 1 brother dead. Well I will close. Your want-to-be niece.—Linnie McElhenie, R1, Fremont, Indiana.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am another cousin who would like to join your merry circle. Do you object to this Uncle Ned? I bet you are wondering who I am by now. I have written you once before but I did not see it in print. I bet anything it struck the waste paper basket. Didn't it Uncle Ned? But I hope you will not disappoint me this time. I will describe myself. I have a light complexion, brown eyes, brown hair (bobbed of course), weigh 112 pounds and am 5 feet 5 inches tall and my age is between 14 and 18 years of age. I wonder if anyone can guess the right age? Try it, and the one that guesses it right will



receive a long letter. I live on an 80-acre farm and have 3 miles to walk to school. Daddy has taken the M. B. F. for 8 years and thinks it is fine. I think I had better close and leave room for the other Cousins. Hoping that the boys and girls will write to me and I will try and answer all of them. Good luck to all of you. Your want-to-be niece.—Lillian Breen, Clare, Michigan, R7.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am going to bother you again if I may. How do you like this kind of weather, Uncle Ned and cousins? I think it is fine. I got five letters and was real glad to get them. Write some more cousins. I like to get letters. The contest that just ended in The M. B. F. I did not try but my friend and schoolmate got first prize. Uncle Ned, I wish you had seen her when she got it. Marguerite is my chum in school. I was to Detroit last summer and I had just a fine time. When we came home we passed through Mt. Clemens and I would like to have stopped but we had to be in Inlay City by 10:30 A. M. All the cousins that have been to Detroit please write to me and tell me of the good time you had there and I will certainly try my best to answer each one. I will close with love to Uncle Ned and cousins. Your niece.—Miss Esther Calster. —How can the cousins write to you, Esther, when you do not give us your address. That's a good joke on you.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Reading so many interesting letters from the boys and girls I thought I would try my luck and see if I could escape the waste paper basket. I have just been wishing I had someone to write to, so I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me from sixteen years old and up. I'll answer all letters received. I'll give a description of myself. I am five feet six inches tall, chestnut colored hair, brown eyes, weigh about 120 pounds and have bobbed hair, but not the shingle style, I don't like it. I came to Michigan from Colorado five years ago, and have lived on a farm ever since. I help my dad do all the farm work. I like to work out of doors if the work isn't too hard. I milked as high as nine cows and separated the milk myself. When at home I milk every night and morning, but at present am going to high school and am in the tenth grade, a sophomore, and like it very well. I take English, Algebra 2, Civics 2, Ancient History, Penmanship and Spelling. My average the last six weeks was B or 95. Well I don't know how many boys and girls will agree with me but I like it better in the country than in the city. I wonder if I have a twin? If so I would like to have him or her write to me. Age 17, October 19th. If I hear from some of the boys and girls I'll probably write again and tell about the west and my trip. Hoping to hear from some of you soon with best wishes to all. —Miss Mary E. Kruley, Boon, Mich, R1.

## Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

## WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

NOW that 'lection is past an' gone an' we know jest who we've got to blame for everything that happens for the next 4 years—everything from marriage to ingrowin' toe-nails, from crop failure to stunted pigs,—we can lay down an' rest in peace—or pieces, jest as we see fit.

Anyway, the country is safe for another 4 or 3 years an' we ain't got anything to worry us no more—'ceptin' maybe how to make a livin' or pay our debts or some little triflin' matter like that.

An' so folks I'm jest goin' right on jest as I have in the past, eatin' 3 meals a day when I can git 'em, less when 3 ain't available. I've never worried much 'bout it 'cause I've thought all the time the country was reasonably safe anyway.

You see I've never believed that it wasn't safe with a hundred and ten or fifteen million men and women to keep it safe. Somehow I never could make myself think for a minnit that the safety of this great nation of ours depended on anyone man or woman. I don't believe it now any more'n I ever believed it. But it's prob'ly jest as safe now as it was before 'lection—mebbe business is better and has a little better chance. Business always has a better chance when farmers has any kind of a chance at all, an' jest now things are lookin' a little better for farmers—not so good as as they should look but better than for sometime past.

Of course farmers don't need much, an' to tell the honest truth they ain't been gettin' much—jest crawlin' along—victim of every shark an' grafter in the country—goin' their honest way and dependin' on providence to keep 'em out of

the poor house an' givin' their children a chance to grow up and be honest too. For the last 3 or 4 years I guess not many farmers has made plans for their boys and girls to follow the business of farmin', least ways it ain't appeared that way to me.

But now folks, friends, things look a little mite better don't they? Prices are better an' crops are fairly good. An' then another thing that makes me think 'at mebbe 'lection went all right is the fact of the nice weather we're havin' and the splendid rains that have come—after so long a time, we got the rain an' you know they come after an' not before 'lection! Mebbe if 'lection had gone Democratic, or 'Laf-a-lot' had been 'lected mebbe it wouldn't never rained again an' mebbe this world would'a burned up an' all of us might'a been baked hams or somethin' with nobody left to eat us an' we might'a been entirely wasted.

But now you see it's different—we've got all the old timers—the political flesh-eaters—the vampires an' blood suckers still with us and jest Pres'dent Cal Coolidge an' a few others to keep 'em off'n us. So I sez to myself an' to you, lets stand up for our Pres'dent, help him in every way we can. Stand for our own rights, fight for 'em if we have to an' most of all let us stand together. In onions there is strength—also in union. United Farmers Alliance to control the business of farming, membership in Business Farmer Protective Service Bureau, the Farm Bureau, Grange, Farmers Clubs or anything that unites farmers, are goin' to help keep the sharks from eatin' you an' will sure help solve many of your hard problems.—Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well here I am once more. Quite a while since you've heard from me, but I'm still living, and doing fine. I have been working away, 8 miles from home and 3 miles from a small town, called Levering, since June 5th. Now haven't I kept my job good? The lady I'm working for teaches my home school and drives back and forth night and morning. She takes her oldest girl (age 6) with her and the youngest girl (age 4) stays with her and the two boys go to their own school. I like it here very well. It is the first place I ever worked out, but I go ahead with nearly all the work. Maybe I'd better give my former address, or the cousins won't remember me. It used to be: Pellston, Mich., R1, Box 84. Now, do you remember me? If so lets shake hands and be chums. The last time I wrote, which was over a year ago, I received 27 letters and am still corresponding with some of them. It is raining to-night quite hard. The first rain we've had here in a long time. Maybe I'd better give a description of myself to those who don't remember me. I am 5 feet 5 inches tall, weigh 124 pounds, have dark brown, bobbed hair, brown eyes and am 16 years old. The people here do not take the M. B. F. and oh, how I miss it! But I get over home every two or three weeks and never fail to read the last issue. If the boys and girls care to write to me I will enjoy all their letters and will do my best at answering them. So now here goes me for bed. Good night and sweet dreams to all. A friend to all.—Miss Ruby E. Fletcher, Levering, Mich., care of Ed. W. Hartung, R1, Box 9.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the letters that the boys and girls write to Uncle Ned. I think I will describe myself to you. My birthday is in January and I am eleven years old. I am in the sixth grade at school. I never had my hair long yet. I am about 3½ feet tall. I am a farmer girl. I live on a 100-acre farm. We raise cows, horses, pigs, sheep, ducks and chickens. Well I think I will close or Uncle Ned will get tired of my scribbling. Goody-by. Your want-to-be niece.—Hilda Fedewa, Westphalia, Michigan, Star Route, Box 146.

P. S.—I would be pleased very much if any of the boys and girls would write a letter to me and I would surely answer it.

## An Unwelcome Death

There once lived a happy family, They lived in a peculiar place; One day there came a heavy rain And washed their home away.

The father sat a brooding,  
O'er his little brood  
For mother dear, had been taken with fear,  
And left the family wailing.

And now these little Sparrows,  
As the family was known to be,  
Are living in a Woodpecker's nest  
In the hollow of an old oak tree.  
—Kathryn Paul, Waucedah, Mich.

## A FEW RIDDLES

Few children think they will ever tire of playing games; but all the same, towards the end of a long evening, spent merrily in dancing and playing, the little ones begin to get two weary to play any longer, and it is very difficult to keep them amused.

Then comes the time for riddles! The children may sit quietly around the room, resting after their romps and laughter, and yet be kept thoroughly interested, trying to guess riddles.

It is however, very difficult to remember a number of good and laughable ones, so we will give a list of some, which will be quite sufficient to puzzle a roomful of little folks for several hours.

Why are weary people like carriage-wheels?—Answer: Because they are tired.

An old woman in a red cloak was passing a field in which a goat was feeding. What strange transformation suddenly took place?—Answer: The goat turned to butter (butt her), and the woman into a scarlet runner.

Why does a duck go into the water?—Answer: For divers reasons.

Spell "blind pig" in two letters? P G: a pig without an I.

Which bird can lift the heaviest weights?—The crane.

Why is a wise man like a pin?—He has a head and comes to a point.

Why is a Jew in a fever like a diamond?—Because he is a Jew-ill.

Why do many carpenters reasonably believe there is no such thing as a stone? Because they never saw it.

What is that which is put on the table and cut, but never eaten?—A pack of cards.

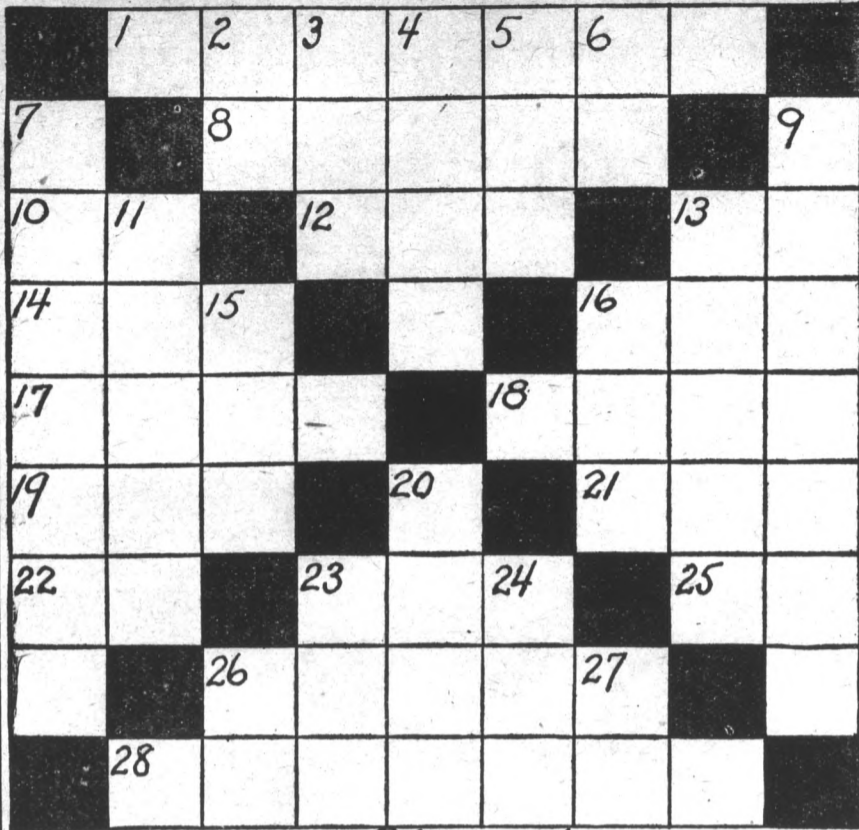
Why does a sculptor die horribly?—Because he makes faces and busts.

When does a farmer double up a sheep without hurting it?—When he folds it.

What lives upon its own substance and dies when it has devoured itself?—A candle.

Why is a dog biting his tail a good manager?—Because he makes both ends meet.

# CROSS-WORD PUZZLE NO. 3



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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.

- DOWN**
- 2 Exists
  - 3 To take a short sleep
  - 4 Wicked
  - 5 Obtain
  - 6 Like (a preposition)
  - 7 Straw spread down for animals to sleep on
  - 8 Places where produce is bought and sold
  - 11 Places where milk is kept
  - 13 Long pieces of wood
  - 15 Very small
  - 16 A little falsehood
  - 20 Every one
  - 23 An old piece of cloth
  - 24 Noise a cow makes
  - 26 Verb meaning to exist
  - 27 North River (abbr)

- ACROSS**
- 1 A sour liquid made from apples
  - 8 Rescues
  - 10 A boy's nickname
  - 12 A hole dug in the ground
  - 13 Father
  - 14 A bird
  - 16 On behalf of
  - 17 Schedule of food
  - 18 Fluid given by a cow
  - 19 Anger
  - 21 Insect which makes honey
  - 22 New York (abbr)
  - 23 A male sheep
  - 25 State (abbr)
  - 26 Salted meat from flesh of hogs
  - 28 A favorite breed of hen

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

## BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

OVER sixty-five million Christmas Seals are on sale in Michigan this year. They have been distributed to the men, women and children of Michigan by the Michigan Tuberculosis Association and its many county branches. The seals were printed by the National Tuberculosis Association, of which all state associations are members. There were 1,250,000,000 Christmas seals printed altogether. To print that many seals requires a year's time and planning.

"The 1924 Christmas Seal Sale is the private citizen's opportunity to share in saving lives," says Theo. J. Werle, secretary of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association. "The Christmas Tuberculosis Seal is the sole financial support of the work in Michigan. It costs a penny. Who can say what it is worth?"

"Christmas seals have paid for Free Chest Clinics; they have maintained summer camps for underweight children who are ready victims of the tuberculosis germ; they have paid for the distribution of thousands of pieces of literature bearing facts not generally known to the average citizen, but common knowledge to the tuberculosis worker; they have maintained a health

car which in the summer months covers Michigan with the driver-lecturer who helps in the education of Michigan people as to the dangers of tuberculosis with health movies and printed matter.

"Christmas seals support 14 full time executive secretaries and a Modern Health Crusade director who has carried the plan of daily health chores to thousands of boys and girls in Michigan schools. These boys and girls are learning health habits so thoroughly that these habits become a part of their after life."

"Rural people often imagine they are practically immune to the ravages of tuberculosis, because they live in the purified country air," says Miss Laura Bauch, R. N., state director of clinics for the Michigan Tuberculosis Association.

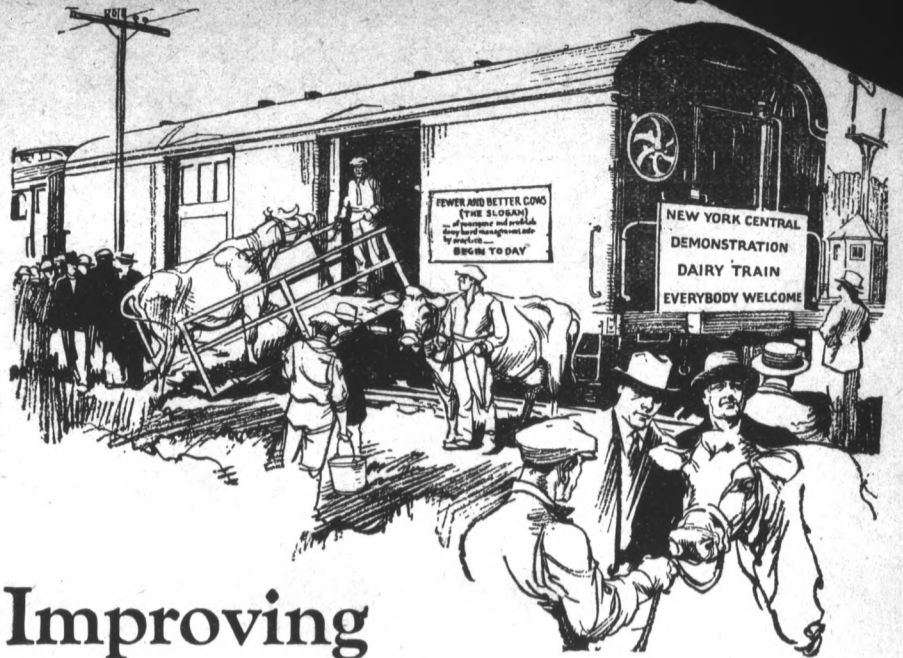
"We have found that a large percentage of our applicants at Free Chest come from the farms. It is not always convenient for country people to submit themselves to physicians for a physical examination. A bad cold or other illness leaves them in such a weakened condition that they become victims of active tuberculosis, as 98 per cent of the adults of this country are infected with the germ of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis infection can at any time turn into the disease itself.

"Homes can be as poorly ventilated and tuberculosis patients as careless of their habits in the country as anywhere. Many tuberculous men, women and children are found as we visit homes in preparation for a clinic. These people visit our clinics where our suspicions are often confirmed by the doctor's examination.

Through the educational printed matter, the Modern Health Crusade and the Free Chest Clinic, the Christmas Tuberculosis Seal helps the farmer as much as it helps the townsman."

"All knowledge is lost which ends in the knowing, for every truth we know is a candle to work by."—Ruskin.

## ANSWER TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE No. 2



# Improving the Dairy Herd

The Department of Agricultural Relations of the New York Central Lines is continuously at work with cattle breeding associations, agricultural colleges, farm bureaus and progressive farmers in the important work of improving dairy cattle.

Better cattle means better milk. Better milk means better prices for the farmer.

Transporting milk from the farms to the city has come to be a considerable part of our day's work, and we want to help increase this traffic.

Recently a "Better Cattle Train" operated in cooperation with New York State Department of Farms and Markets, Breeders' Associations, Farm Bureau, Grange, Dairy-men's League and Syracuse University, visited the important dairy counties of the State, giving demonstrations and lectures on the care and feeding of herds, and on modern dairy methods. Similar trips are being planned for other States served by our lines.

We recognize that working with the farmer helps to make him prosperous, and we prosper only as the communities we serve prosper.



## NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

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

### Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.

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Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.  
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**The New Improved Walsh NO-BUCKLE HARNESS**  
No Buckles To Tear No Rings To Wear

**\$5 After 30 Days Trial**

Send for my big new free harness book. Tells how I send Walsh No-Buckle Harness on 30 days free trial. Use it—prove for yourself that it is stronger, easier to handle. Outwears buckle harness because it has no buckles to tear straps, no rings to wear them, no buckle holes to weaken them. Amazing success—thousands in use in every state.

**Costs Less—Wears Longer**  
Saves repairs. Walsh special 900 steel test leather, which is explained in big free book. Easily adjusted to fit any size horse. Made in all styles: back pad, side backer, breechingless, etc. \$5 after 30 days trial—balance is paid monthly. Return to me if not satisfactory. Write today for my big free book, prices, easy terms. Sold direct to you by mail only.

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## GARLOCK - WILLIAMS CO., Inc.

2463 RIOPELLE ST., DETROIT, MICH.  
WE SOLICIT YOUR SHIPMENTS of live poultry, veal and eggs.

Our commission is 5%.  
References: Wayne County and Home Savings Bank, Broadstreet

**WITTE LOG & Saw**

Cuts down trees and saws them up FAST—one man does the work of 10—saws 10 to 25 cords a day. Makes ties. A one-man outfit. Easy to run and trouble-proof. Thousands in use. Powerful engine runs all other farm machinery. Uses Kerosene, Gasoline, Oil, kerosene or gas.

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Good appetite  
Good digestion

## MORE MILK

GOOD HEALTH, good appetite and good digestion are the essentials of a good milker.

Every cow in your herd can be put in milking trim with a course of

## Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

A Cow Tonic and Regulator

Your cow is a machine. To convert your grain, hay, silage and fodder into pails of milk is her function. The more she eats each day, if she is able to digest it, the more milk you get.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains the dairyman's favorite remedy, Nux Vomica—the greatest of all nerve tonics—cow remedy, appetizer and digester. It contains Quassia, a stomach tonic; whets the appetite, promotes digestion. It contains Diuretics, to keep the kidneys active. It contains Laxatives, to keep the bowels regular, so that there is no clogging of the system during heavy feeding.

Just regular milk giving where Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is included in the ration.

Excellent for cows at calving time. No retained afterbirth. Feed it before freshening. Good alike for all cattle.

### Costs Little to Use

The price of one gallon of milk tonics a cow for two weeks. 25-lb. pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. drum, \$8.00 (Except in the far West, South and Canada)

Honest Goods—Honest Price. Why Pay More?

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

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

**Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant**  
Keeps the Dairy and Stables Healthful and Clean Smelling

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading for reputable breeders of Live Stock at special low rates to encourage the growing of pure-breds on the farms of our readers. Our advertising rate is Thirty Cents (30c) per agate line per insertion. Fourteen agate lines to the column inch or \$4.20 per inch, less 20% for cash if sent with order or paid on or before the 10th of month following date of insertion. SEND IN YOUR AD AND WE WILL PUT IT IN TYPE FREE, so you can see how many lines it will fill. Address all letters.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

### CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

### CATTLE

#### 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: Shuttleworth May Rose Seguel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbeck's 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 840 lbs.  
84 Wt. around 850 lbs. 89 Wt. around 900 lbs.  
86 Angus Wt. 480 lbs. 88 Wt. around 450 lbs.

Also many other bunches. Deep reds, deboned, 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.

HEREFORDS—POLLED OR HORNED, EITHER sex. Especially two young bulls ready for service. Inspection invited any time at farm one mile south of Chelsea. W. S. PIELEMEIER & SON, R2, Chelsea, Michigan.

#### 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.

#### SWINE

##### HAMPSHIRE

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

#### O. I. C.

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

#### SHEEP

##### 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, Earl, Michigan, R4.

## DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

### MICHIGAN HEADS HONOR ROLL OF 300 POUND HERDS

ANNUAL yield per cow is the most vital factor in cost and therefore profit in milk and cream production. Markets may determine price but the cow owner controls the costs. Lower costs increase profits or make a profit at lower selling prices.

Two thousand three hundred seventy four members of Cow Test Associations in twenty-eight states were reported to the National Dairy Association as eligible to the Honor Roll of Herd owners whose herds averaged 300 pounds of fat each per year for each cow in the herd and on yearly record in a Cow Test Association.

Michigan leads with 386 herds over the 300 pound mark, 38 of these went over 400 pounds.

Wisconsin follows with 365 herds over the top, of which fourteen exceeded 400 pounds. Pennsylvania comes next with 338 herds over 300 pounds and 48 over 400 pounds. Minnesota, 221 herds with 9 over 400 pounds. Ohio, 204 herds with 25 over 400 pounds and three over 500 pounds.

### FEEDING RAW POTATOES TO MILCH COWS

What is the food value of raw potatoes when fed to milch cows? Do they equal in food value, a mash of ground oats and barley? What can be done for a cow that loses her milk before milking time?—M. K., Stockbridge, Michigan.

POTATOES, according to Henry and Morrison's Feeds & Feeding contain 1.1 per cent digestible protein and 17.1 per cent total digestible nutrients. A mixture of equal parts of barley and oats contains 9.3 per cent digestible protein and 74.9 per cent total digestible nutrients. There is no close comparison between the feeding value of potatoes and the mixture mentioned. Potatoes compare much more closely with corn silage being somewhat less valuable than good corn silage for feeding dairy cows. Not over 25 to 30 pounds of potatoes should be fed to a cow daily because of the danger of scouring the cow and because cows that are fed heavily on potatoes produce butter fat which makes a salty butter. Potatoes should be cut before feeding by putting through a root cutter of some sort to prevent the cow from choking on the round potatoes.

A cow that leaks milk from her udder usually cannot be treated very satisfactorily. This is due to a weakening of the sphincter muscle that normally closes the lower end of the teat. Collodion can be applied to the tip of the teat after milking and this usually stops the difficulty but sometimes causes sores to form on the teat which may cause infection worse than the original trouble.—J. E. Burnett, Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

### WITH THE COW TESTERS

CLARENCE MULLETT, Cow Tester, has summarized the first year's work of the Charlevoix Cow Testing Association. Seven herds averaged better than 300 lbs. butterfat production per cow. Five of the seven are Holstein herds, one a Jersey and one a Guernsey. Art Shepherd's purebred and grade Holstein herd was high in both butterfat and milk production for the association. This herd averaged 433.9 lbs. fat and 11749 lbs. milk. The other Holstein herd owners are as follows: Bert Elliott, Frank Shepard, Frank Vehling, and Breezy Point Farm. George Meggison had second high herd in butterfat production. His five purebred and grade Jerseys averaged 395.9 lbs. fat. Carl Stevens and D. Cowthers owned the Guernsey herd.

Every September the Calhoun-Battle Creek Cow Testing Association has its annual meeting and decides to carry on the work for another testing year. Floyd Wonsler, Cow Tester, has completed one year

and is continuing the testing work for the present season. One of the outstanding facts mentioned in his annual summary is that the Lakewood Dairy herd of 59 purebred Holstein cows owned by the Battle Creek Sanitarium, averaged 374.6 lbs. butterfat and 11415 lbs. milk. This is the high herd in both milk and butterfat production for the association year.

The high cow in butterfat production was owned by R. J. Sackett. In addition to the Lakewood herd eight other herds in this association averaged better than 300 pounds butterfat production. These were owned by A. M. Johnson, 12 purebred Holsteins; R. J. Sackett, 8 purebred Jerseys; Frank McDermid, 10 purebred Jerseys; Paul Clapp, 22 grade Guernseys; Leo White, 14 grade Guernseys; Don Backus, 11 grade Guernseys; Hollis Barker, 6 grade Guernseys; and T. V. Hicks, 16 purebred Guernseys.

The North Lapeer Association has finished one year's testing work. Harold Holden, Cow Tester, summarized the year's work mentioning that 186 cows averaged 305.5 lbs. butterfat and 8243.7 lbs. milk. Nine herds averaged more than 300 lbs. butterfat. The high herd for the entire association belonged to George Chaplin. His seven grade Guernseys averaged 397.3 lbs. fat

### WASHTENAW MAN CLAIMS APPLE PICKING RECORD

HERE is a record for you champion apple pickers to shoot at! Friends of Victor Sietoff of Salem township, Washtenaw county, are claiming he is the apple picking champion of the state. He picked 900 bushels of apples in 9 days. Can any of you beat that?

and 8341 lbs. milk. Other high producing herds were owned by Garfield McNeil, Allen Brown, Lyle Sharp, Seddon Bros., Arthur Forrest, Ross McGuigan, Claud Sinclair, Charles Thomas and E. J. Rice. This association is continuing the testing work and Earl Copeland is the cow tester.

H. E. Frank, Cow Tester of the North Eaton C. T. A., reports this year that ten herds produced better than 300 pounds butterfat while the association summary in 1923 showed five herds produced above 300 pounds butterfat. Last year 323 cows averaged 264 lbs. butterfat, while this year 301 cows averaged 275 lbs. butterfat. The high herd showing the most economical production was owned by H. W. Burns. These four grade Guernseys owned by Mr. Burns averaged 394.5 lbs. fat and 8366 lbs. milk. Other herds that averaged better than 300 lbs. fat production were owned by John Chaplin, R. H. Burton, Elmer Lundberg, G. S. McMullon, C. F. Brunger, L. W. Cole, Clair Backus, J. Pray, and Jesse Nythe. These herds are all Holsteins—either purebreds or grades.

A good cow should produce over 300 pounds of butterfat in one year.

No agricultural college has as yet announced whether it is worse to give good feed to scrub cows, or to give scrub feed to good cows.

Use of whole milk in the homes of America has increased 12 gallons per person per year in the last 3 years, and use of butter has increased about a pound per person per year. Why? Because they are both good foods and the American family knows it.

### 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.)

## Census of Agriculture Now Being Taken

By James L. Kraker

**D**URING the months of December and January, every farmer in the United States will be visited by a fellow farmer who has been appointed as a Census Enumerator to take a complete agricultural census as of January 1st, 1925. This means that every farmer in Michigan will be interviewed and you should be ready to answer all the questions on the schedule which applies to your farm when the enumerator visits you. With the cooperation of the Post Office Department and its rural mail carriers, sample schedules have already been distributed to every farm. If you have not seen and studied yours a little, you had better take it down from its hiding place behind the clock some evening, and be ready to answer the questions when the enumerator calls.

The last complete census of the United States was taken in 1920, and of course at that time a census of Agriculture was compiled. At that time, our agriculture was in a state of readjustment following the war, and the figures obtained from that census were far from accurate, so far as giving a true picture of our country's agriculture. Not only that, but the five years from 1920 to 1924 have so changed the aspect of our national agriculture that the 1920 figures are practically useless now. Hence the last session of Congress authorized the Census Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce to take this special census of Agriculture, to be taken as of January 1st, 1925. Only the agriculture of the country will be enumerated, the population and industrial figures that apply to the industry as a whole, will not be tabulated again until 1930.

For the purposes of administration, the state of Michigan has been divided into six districts, with a Supervisor of Census in charge of each. This man is charged with the collection of the data in his territory, and must appoint the field men who collect the information in the several enumeration districts in his supervisor's district. For instance, in the Second Michigan District, which includes the northern twenty-one counties of the lower peninsula, including all counties north of and included in the tier of counties with Manistee on the west, and Iosco on the east, the supervisor must appoint ninety-two enumerators and each should live in the territory he canvasses, and be entirely familiar with township boundaries in his district. The supervisor must then see that these men are properly instructed and supplied with blanks and all field supplies, and he must have a continual check on their work while they are in the field. The enumerators started to take this Census on December 1st, and must complete their territory by January 31, 1925. The enumerators are being paid on a piece basis, so it is up to each man to thoroly cover his district as quickly as possible, so as to return to the Supervisor's office as many schedules as there are farms in his enumeration district. Thus insuring the completeness and accuracy of the census. If every farmer will be ready to answer the questions on the schedule when the enumerator appears, he will greatly aid the United States government in collecting this census. Of course, every citizen knows that the laws of the United States require him to answer all questions on the census schedule. But it should also be remembered that no supervisor of a township, or other assessing officer is eligible to act as a census enumerator, so that the information on the census is absolutely secret, and will under no circumstances be used for taxation purposes.

The schedule to be used is, of course, uniform for the entire United States. Therefore there are many questions on it which will not apply to the state of Michigan. All of the questions relate to the crop year 1924, and the livestock items are taken as of January 1st, 1925. The status of every farm as to its ownership, acreage, and the division of this acreage into crop land, land under summer fallow, pasture, woodland for pasture, woodland not us-

ed for pasture, and other land, will be taken for every farm. An important question in this section, and one which may have a great bearing when we begin to use crop insurance, is the one relating to "land from which no crop was harvested in 1924 because of Crop Failure or destruction of any cause". The schedule then takes up "Farm Values", "Farm Debts" and "Farm Expenses" so as to give an idea of the financial status of agriculture. Two questions which will be answered more in Michigan than in many other regions of the United States are those relating to "Cooperation in Marketing in 1924." Under "Farm Facilities" the government is asking "Is there a radio outfit on this farm?", the first time radio has been included in a nationwide survey.

Then follows some 63 questions relating to crops harvested in 1924, which runs the whole gamut of farm orchard and forest products. Then comes the live-stock section, the answers to which will give us a full census of farm animals and animal products as of January 1st, 1925.

From the above statements, it may be seen that Uncle Sam is trying to find out the exact condition of Agriculture in the United States. For the next five years this census will be the basis of all estimates of crops and livestock products made by the Department of Agriculture. It will be the basis on which products worth \$10,000,000,000 a year are sold. It will be the basis for many plans for the improvement of agricultural conditions. Therefore do your part to make it accurate by having the facts ready for your enumerator when he calls.

### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

#### TROUBLE NOT DUE TO MILKING MACHINE

I have been having some trouble with my cows by one quarter of the udder swelling up and am not able to get much milk from there and what does come is matted but it only lasts for a couple of milkings. I have a milking machine and thought it might be caused by that. —C. B., Sand Lake, Michigan.

**T**HERE is no reason why the milking machine should cause the trouble if it is working properly and is kept clean. Milkers do sometimes cause mastitis when they are allowed to become filthy. The milker should be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized at least once every day. The common cause of mastitis is pus bacteria that generally gain entrance into the bag through the teat canal.

A treatment that sometimes works well is to strip the quarter clean every hour for two or three days. The stripping should be done into a pail containing a strong disinfectant solution and thrown out in a place to which cows have no access. In the evening the affected quarter may be massaged with equal parts of camphorated oil and soap liniment. The udder should be protected against chill, bruises, and soiling.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery & Medicine, M. A. C.

#### CONDITION MAY BE TEMPORARY

I have a young mare, five years old, apparently in good health, except her period has run now nearly two weeks and she does not seem to be getting over it. I would appreciate any information you can give me.—F. L., Lum, Michigan.

**M**ARES sometimes remain in estrum for a long period of time when suffering from disease of the ovaries. About the only successful treatment for a condition of this kind is to perform a surgical operation and remove the ovaries. This operation should be performed by an experienced veterinarian. This condition in your mare may, however, be only a temporary one, and she may become all right in a short period of time.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surg. & Med. M. A. C.



## What is KOW-KARE?

and how does it help your Cows to higher yields

One way to increase the milk flow is to feed abnormally rich foods and so-called concentrates. This is expensive and full of danger. The rich foods are costly. They put an added strain on the digestive and milk-making organs which, so often, are already jaded from overwork and forcing. Even if these vital functions do not actually break down, the milk flow drops off the instant this unnatural and expensive stimulant is withdrawn.

#### A Safe Invigorator

The other method—the only one with genuine and permanent results—is to build up the organs of digestion, assimilation and milk-secretion to a natural vigor that will enable them to turn into milk ALL the milk values in the cow's natural diet.

The latter method is the Kow-Kare method. Kow-Kare is not a stock food. It is a compound of scientific medicinal properties that build up and invigorate the digestive and genital organs. In itself Kow-Kare has no food value, but it vitalizes the milk-making functions so that the ordinary cow diet is consumed and turned into the maximum milk flow.

Used in this way—regularly and in small quantities Kow-Kare pays for its slight cost scores of times over in added milk income. Besides, the cow that is aided with Kow-Kare seldom becomes a prey to such di-

seases as Barrenness, Abortion; Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, etc., all of which originate in run-down genital and digestive organs.

#### What Cow Ailments Trouble You?

Cow diseases are too expensive to tolerate. A short illness may easily make a liability of a cow that ought to be a profit-maker. If disease does creep in call Kow-Kare to your aid promptly. Its direct medicinal action on the vital organs has won it ever increasing popularity as the reliable "home cow doctor."

So that you may know just how to treat the various cow ailments successfully, write us for free copy of our famous book, "The Home Cow Doctor."

#### Try This More-Milk Plan

To make this your banner winter in milk production follow the plan that is now winning thousands of new recruits among dairymen each year. Give all of your cows a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare in the feed twice a day, one week of each month during the winter and spring.

This Kow-Kare treatment really costs you nothing because the slight expense is returned many times over in added milk yield. Besides, every penny spent on Kow-Kare is an investment in cow health.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists sell Kow-Kare, in \$1.25 and 65c sizes. If your dealer is not supplied, order direct from us.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.  
LYNDONVILLE, VT.

Makers of Bag Balm, Garget Remedy, Horse Comfort

This valuable Book Free



YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN but you can clean them off promptly with



**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle on druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by **W. F. YOUNG, Inc.**, 369 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

## Why They Come Back!

I have used your paper as a medium for poultry advertising for several years and have found it very satisfactory, so am sending the following classified advertisement, for thirteen insertions.—Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Michigan.

M. B. F. Gets Results.

TRY IT!

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION  
THE BUSINESS FARMER

# MONEY CROPS

SOLVAY, ground to powdery fineness, brings results the first year. One spreading benefits the soil for four to five years. Easy to spread. This year use SOLVAY.

SOLVAY Pulverized Limestone brings QUALITY crops that command highest prices. Makes sour soil sweet and productive. Write for the SOLVAY booklet—tells how to use lime economically and for greater profit—FREE on request. Address THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO., Detroit, Mich.

with  
Guaranteed  
95%  
Carbonates  
Furnace dried. Non-caustic—will not burn.



## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line per issue. Write out what you have to offer and send it in. We will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, 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.

### Cured His Rupture

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

### FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Free Trial of a Method That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a method for the control of Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today—you do not even pay postage.

#### FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 396C  
Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N.Y.  
Send free trial of your method to:

## Poultry Department

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

### WHITE MINORCAS NOT POPULAR

I am in search of information in regards to White Minorca fowls. I have a list of several day-old chick companies, but they do not mention White Minorcas. What is wrong with that breed of fowls, that they are not advertised for sale by different breeders?—E. B., Freeland, Mich.

**THE** White Minorca is not a very popular variety at this time, due undoubtedly, to the fact it is white skinned, and the American people are partial to the yellow skinned fowls. There are in the vicinity of Holland and Grand Rapids one or two very productive flocks of White Minorcas, but as a rule, this variety is low in vitality, slow to mature, although they do lay a large chalk white egg. From the standpoint of commercial egg production, the Leghorn will produce eggs from two to four cents per dozen below the cost of eggs produced by White Minorca stock. More over, they mature earlier, lay more heavily during the winter months, and the cost of maintenance is considerably lower. These factors combined with the fact that the Leghorn has a yellow skin, and produces a white shelled egg, make it superior to the White Minorca from a practical standpoint. The White Minorca is not a meat breed, and would not compete with the more popular heavy breeds, such as the Rock, Red, or the Wyandotte.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

takes from five to seven days. Keep the sprouter clean, spraying it occasionally with disinfectant to prevent the growth of mold.

Rye is a good crop for late fall and early spring, for it will germinate and grow in very cold weather and will live through the winter. As a general thing, fowls should have once a day about all the green feed they will eat.

### Clover Hay Economical

Clover hay may be fed economically to laying hens and may be prepared as follows: Cut into as short lengths as possible (one-fourth to one-half inch) and place in a bucket. Then pour boiling water over it and allow to stand for two or three hours or over night. When ready to feed, drain off the water and mix the hay with the mash. The hay may constitute about one-half the bulk of the feed, altho the exact proportion is immaterial. Clover hay is best, but any kind is valuable. The feeder must be careful not to give too much bulky feed, for the hen having a small crop, cannot make use of as large an amount of it as the cow and other ruminants can.

### 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.)

#### Henley's Workable Radio Receivers.

Written and edited by a staff of radio engineers of wide practical experience and thorough theoretical training. This book contains complete and detailed descriptions of many types of receivers which, by long experience, have proved to be the most satisfactory from the viewpoints of selectivity, sensitivity, convenience and economy of operation, dependability and quality of reproduction. It gives in greatest detail circuit and wiring diagrams, panel and baseboard layouts and drilling templates, so that any amateur can understand how to build any of the sets. It also includes a discussion of the principles underlying each circuit and shows clearly how to test and calibrate the receivers. It contains 216 pages, is covered and contains 106 diagrams and illustrations. Published by Norman W. Henley Pub. Co., New York. Price, \$1.00.

#### Standard Electrical Dictionary.—By

Prof. T. O'Connor Sloane, A. M., E. M., Ph. D., with additions by Prof. E. Watson of Brown University and corps of radio experts. This is a new and revised edition of this popular book, contains 790 pages and 479 illustrations and includes a dictionary of radio terms. Published by The Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., New York City. Price, \$1.50.

**The Romance of Everfarm.**—By Harvey J. Sconce. Here is an entertaining, instructive story of farm life, written informally in a conversational tone. This book will interest the children with its Peter Rabbit, Cock Robin and Honey Bee Stories; but it is equally as interesting to grown ups who are interested in modern scientific farming. Published by The MacMillan Co., Chicago, Ill. Price \$1.50.

**Automobile Troubles and How to Remedy Them.**—By Charles P. Root, former editor of "Motor Age". This is a practical book for the automobile owner, operator, dealer, builder, salesman, experimenter and student of mechanical achievements. Published by Stanton and Van Vleet Co., Chicago, Ill. Price, \$1.50.

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

### GREEN FOOD FOR POULTRY

**SOME** kind of green feed must be given to poultry if one is to get winter eggs. How are you going to fool the hen at this season of the year so she will think it is the good old summer time and lay eggs even at 10 or 20 below zero? One way is to give her cut bone, meat scraps, fish, or milk in place of the fancy bugs and worms she provides herself with in the season when picking in the insect world is good. Lengthening the short hours of daylight by artificial lights in the henhouse also help to delude the simple-minded creature into thinking that summer is here and more eggs are expected from her. But neither animal food nor artificial light will result in the highest egg production if plenty of green feed is not given the flock. To obtain the best results with poultry they must be furnished a plentiful supply of green feed. Where fowls have unlimited range on a farm they will secure green feed during the spring and summer, but during the winter it should be supplied for them.

### Best Feed at Least Cost

The question of how to supply the best feed at the least cost is one that each poultry keeper must decide largely for himself. It will probably make little difference what kind of green feed is supplied provided it is relished by the fowls. Cabbages, turnips, beets, sprouted oats, and the like are suitable for this purpose.

The larger roots and the cabbages may be suspended by a wire or string, or they may be placed on the floor, in which case it would be well to split the turnips or beets lengthwise with a large knife. Potatoes and turnips should be fed cooked. The mangel is an excellent root for feeding raw. Sprouted oats, clover meal, and ground alfalfa make very good feeds for this purpose.

Oats for sprouting are soaked overnight in warm water and then spread out one inch thick on trays having perforated bottoms and put into an oat sprouter. The oats are watered thoroughly and should be stirred daily until the sprouts are well started. In cool weather artificial heat should be supplied by the use of a kerosene lamp or by some other means. Use a good grade of oats, allow a square inch of sprouted oat surface per hen daily, and feed these sprouted oats on the floor of the poultry house or in the yard. Feed at any time after the sprouts are well started, which usually

**PARKS BARRED ROCK PULLETS, 7 MONTHS** old, starting to lay, at \$1.75 and Cockerels \$3.00. All from culled flock.  
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White Wyandottes—Some Well Grown Cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Bred from selected heavy laying hens. Fred Berlin, Allen, Mich.

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**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.

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

**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.

Giant Bronze Turkeys. Gold Bank Strain. Choice heavy birds, large bone, well marked. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

**LARGE, VIGOROUS BOURBON RED TOMS**, \$8.00 each, while they last. R. W. ROBOTHAM, Hesperia, Michigan.

### GEESE

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

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## King of England is a Real "Dirt Farmer"

(Continued from Page 4)

On one field of eleven acres, wheat has been grown continuously every year for 81 years, and this in spite of the fact that it is usually considered impossible to raise wheat in England for two successive years. This eleven acre field was divided up into 19 plots and during this long period of time each of these plots has been receiving a soil treatment slightly different from the others, and careful records kept of the yields.

### Continuous Wheat 81 Years

The highest producing plot, with an average yield of 35 bushels of wheat per acre every year for 81 consecutive years, received 618 pounds of mineral fertilizer, plus 86 pounds of nitrogen. Running a close second to this spectacular record, with an average yield of 34 bushels per acre, is another lot that has received no other treatment than 14 tons of barnyard manure per acre. It would seem that the land under such conditions would become impossibly foul, and yet the yearly yield is undeniable proof, and the wheat on these two plots certainly looked good to us when we were there in July. The field is well drained with tile.

On another field of 8 acres, mangolds, or mangels as we usually designate this turnip-like root, have been grown continuously every year for 81 years, and the ground still produces as high as 27 tons of roots per acre. Here again the value of barnyard manure as a permanent fertilizer is demonstrated although its effectiveness varies with the amount of lime in the soil.

The general method of investigation at Rothamsted seems to be to start from the farm and work to the laboratory, or vice versa, and the two ends are never allowed to stray. In the last few years the number of field experiments has been considerably increased to deal with problems of present day importance as they arise. The crop producing power of manure stored in various ways and comparisons between green manure, artificial manure, such as rotted straw, sewage sludge of various kinds, and town refuse has been studied on both grain and root crops for years.

Within the last decade or two, numerous other farms in different parts of England have been correlated with the Rothamsted station in experimental work and the clearing house for all the results on these farms is the statistical staff at Rothamsted.

These samples of English agriculture, far removed as they were from the plain actual farming that we were naturally interested in, made us all the more anxious to leave the lights of London and get out into the rural shires, where the mutton is grown and where the wool is clipped.

How would we go? Some of the party traveled on the little toy

trains to Leicester, Brighton, Winchester, and other towns and got an idea of the appearance of the farming country from the train windows. Others hired autos and traveled on a tailor-made schedule.

### The Gray Goose

Four of us shopped around together and brought back to our hotel a light, used car of a make popular in England as well as in America, for 62 pounds, or about \$275.00. This was a 1922 model touring car in good shape. It was painted grey and Doctor Bereman named it the Gray Goose on first sight.

I was appointed driver, which was an honor and a recognition as well as a perilous undertaking in that land of left-hand driving. All the traffic keeps to the left side of the street in England where driving would be difficult enough anyway, with the narrow, crooked streets all cluttered up with inevitable monuments. Perhaps that is one reason why autoists in the congested, complicated tangle of London's streets escape with so few accidents. Monuments to the dead on every hand probably are as efficient caution signs as the millions of safety slogans and traffic warnings in our own highways. Of course, we have not lost so many lives in wars as England has in her centuries of conquest and therefore it would be more difficult for us to find the same class of subjects for our monuments, but we lose so many more lives in auto accidents that we would be able to erect as many monuments as England has, and have a few in every congested street as potent warnings. In spite of our wide streets and square corners and traffic rules and caution signs, there are more auto accidents in Chicago alone every month than in all of England.

### Right Side Is Wrong Side

The left-handed driving does not bother as much as one would think, and not nearly so much as the countless monuments that are so promiscuously strewn about. In the cities one naturally falls in with the traffic that is going in his direction, and he can hardly get on the wrong side of the street if he wants to. But in the open country when one is thinking of the hay meadows on the other side of the hedge, and meets another car, he is liable to try to pass on the right side of the road which is the wrong side in England.

We headed the Gray Goose south from London early one morning to ward the famous Southdown country and after miles of picturesque little farms of all shapes, but all small, and numbers of cities and towns gradually getting smaller and smaller, we came into the real farming districts of England, the southern shires.

Our observations among the real farmers of England will be discussed in the next installment.

## A Cooperative Side Line

WITH keen competition some of our cooperative farmer elevators have found it wise to install some side lines. These help bear the overhead and leave the elevator able to pay more for grain than they could otherwise.

This elevator is located at Pemberville, Ohio, on two main roads. The manager took advantage of the situation and put in a line of well

known tires, and a high grade oil and gasoline, and a cheaper grade of gasoline for the traveling public.

The profit on these things paid the bookkeeping expenses of the elevator and some besides last year. This arrangement makes a convenient way for the company delivery truck to keep supplied with fuel right at home.



The cooperative farmers' elevator at Pemberville, Ohio, put in a side line of tires, oil and gasoline.



## Just a cup of cream

## But it is Equal to — 6% interest on \$912.00

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# MARKET FLASHES



## Hogs Scarce and Prices Higher in 1925

Review of Conditions Shows Present Much Better Than Year Ago

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

**M**OST farmers will close the year much more satisfactorily than a year ago, and the general improvement in farming conditions has been brought about through natural means and not by legislation. The country was favored with a good crop of wheat, as well as good yields of oats and rye, and there was a large foreign demand for our surplus supplies, with wheat and rye especially wanted by Germany and the Scandinavian countries. Prices for all the grains ruled far higher than in 1923, and profits were materially increased, which is a matter of much satisfaction to our Michigan wheat farmers. Corn too had phenomenal rise in prices because of the reduced crop which was brought about by unusually late planting and early frosts, resulting in a great deal of soft corn. Farmers owning silos were able to utilize their low grade corn, and such farmers are in a much better position than those not having any. The boom which has taken place in corn has made a serious change in the market for live stock, and it has brought about one of the most sensational farm shipments of hogs and pigs ever witnessed, involving a great break in prices, especially in underweights, as well as in the many shipments of poorly finished cattle. The stand taken by stock feeders was that corn was too high priced to feed to stock profitably, but the stockmen with long experience take a different view and their belief is that hogs will be scarcer and much higher in 1925.

Some close observers maintain that through the constant marketing of hogs and cattle, millions of bushels of corn are being saved and will be shipped later in vast quantities at lower prices. Potatoes, because of the greatly increased crop, are selling at much lowered prices, bringing in the Chicago market from 75 cents to \$1.10 per 100 pounds. Cold weather has had the usual result of curtailing the egg supply, and the best lots are up to 59 cents a dozen, with other grades selling at 31 to 55 cents. Decreasing butter production has sent prices up to 40 to 50 1/2 cents a pound for the choicer lines of creamery. Apples are selling at \$5 to \$8 a barrel and spring chickens at 22 cents a pound for live offerings, dressed lots going at 23 to 24 cents. Taking a look forward, it may be said that the safer course for the farmers to follow is to devote no more acres to crops than can be taken good care of and to increase the production per acre by manuring and fertilizing. It is probable that most Michigan farmers have learned that if one crop fails to turn out the lesson from experience of properly diversifying their crops, so right, other crops may help to make good the unprofitable one. Not many farmers are investing in more land, and moderate sized farms are becoming more the fashion than ten years ago. Many farmers are setting out apple and peach orchards and the cultivation of grapes, pears, plums, cherries, etc., is increasing in many parts of Michigan. It hardly needs saying that farmers should aim to so far as possible raise everything they need on their own acres. It is also highly important to keep up with the times by buying improved farm machinery in these times of scarce and dear farm labor. Not many farms are changing ownership and this is a good time to buy land, but not a good time to sell. Fewer farm mortgages than usual are being made.

### Higher Prices for Wheat

What a wonderful change has taken place in the wheat trade during the present year. One year ago sales were made on the Chicago Board of Trade for December delivery at \$1.02 1/4 and naturally growers were greatly disappointed. Recently sales were made at \$1.55, and similar advances have taken place in the other

grains. For instance, December corn has been selling around \$1.13 comparing with 72 cents a year ago; and yet corn sells far below the prices paid shortly after harvest time. The boom in rye has been startling, rye for December delivery selling at \$1.35, comparing with 67 1/2 cents a year ago. Because of heavy early marketing of the oats crop, this cereal has advanced in price much less than the others, late sales having been made for December delivery at 53 cents, comparing with 43 cents a year ago.

The big feature of the wheat trade is the remarkably large demand for wheat and flour, as well as rye, for shipment to European importing countries. During a recent week European countries took 5,000,000 bushels or more of wheat, mainly American, and upward of 2,000,000 bushels of rye. The movement of wheat from farms from the first of July to the present time exceeds all past records, and it is estimated that the exports by December 31 will approximate 200,000,000 bushels, comparing with 156,000,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. In all probability the primary movement from now on will fall off, and the carry over in the United States promises to be unusually small. As for corn, it may be said that May corn has not sold for twenty-six years as high in November as it did this year. In twenty-one of the twenty-six years the highest prices were paid after November. Rye is in a strong position, the greater part of the crop having been exported.

"This year our wheat prices are relatively the cheapest in the world," says S. C. Harris. "In the two countries which are our greatest competitors, Canada and the Argentine, prices are well above our parties. As a result, large sales of United States wheat have been made and are still being made for export as far ahead as April. It is easy to foresee a continuous drain on our supplies in quantities which will far outstrip last year's clearances."

### Yearling Cattle Higher

There seems to be scarcely a limit for fancy prices for prime yearling steers, but the market during Thanksgiving week was rarely exceptional, as quite a number of extra

choice baby beefs especially prepared for the International Live Stock Exposition were sold at a big premium over all other offerings in the Chicago stock yards. These cattle sold at the highest prices of the year, and other fat cattle of light and handy weights also brought extremely high prices, but as heretofore, heavy steers had to go at a big discount. There was the customary large showing of grassy and short fed cattle, and they sold at comparatively low prices. As usual, fat yearling heifers sold extremely well. Stockers and feeders sold at an extremely wide spread in prices, sales extending from \$3.75 to \$7.50, largely at \$5 to \$6.50. For the year to late date the combined receipts of cattle in twenty markets amounted to 13,222,000 head, comparing with 13,387,000 one year ago and 12,934,000 two years ago. On the whole, cattle prices compare well with average years. Lots of bargains are offered in the Chicago market in stock and feeder cattle, and it seems rather surprising that so few are being shipped into feeding districts. The reduced weight of the cattle moving to market is indicated by the fact that during recent weeks the Chicago receipts averaged 90 pounds less than a year ago, while receipts in Omaha for the year have averaged around 75 pounds lighter in weight than last year. The Chicago market was as active as could be expected during Thanksgiving week, the bulk of the beef steers selling at \$8.50 to \$11.50, while the choicest yearlings, including those intended for the fat stock show, sold at \$13 to \$14. The best long fed heavy steers sold at \$10.25 to \$12, and no good steers were bought below \$9.25. Common light steers brought \$6 to \$7, and butcher cows and heifers sold for \$3.40 to \$12, while canner and cutter cows sold at \$2 to \$3.35, bulls at \$3 to \$6 and calves at \$5 to \$9.75. A year ago beef steers sold at \$5.75 to 12.65.

### The Hog Outlook

Stock feeders have been in much too great a hurry to get their hogs to market, the panic lasting many weeks, and in that time enormous numbers of pigs and underweights have been sacrificed, such consignments selling at extremely large discounts from prices paid for well matured butcher weights. At times prices have declined in a day as much as 50 cents for light weights, while pigs declined in the same time as much as \$1. On a recent day the best heavy hogs sold for \$9.40 per

100 pounds, while a drove of 1500 pigs which averaged 116 pounds brought \$5.44. For the year to late date the combined receipts in twenty markets for the year amount to 37,123,000 hogs, comparing with 38,511,000 one year ago and 30,800,000 for the corresponding period two years ago. Hogs have had an enormous fall in prices from the high time of the present year, yet they are far higher than at this time in recent years, the unusually large purchases of light hogs in the Chicago market to ship to eastern packing points being the most important strengthening factor. A year ago hogs were selling in the Chicago market at \$5.75 to \$6.90, two years ago at \$7.35 to \$8.30, three years ago at \$6 to \$7.10 and four years ago at \$9.25 to \$10.65. Recent Chicago receipts of hogs averaged in weight 226 pounds, being three pounds lighter than a week earlier and eight pounds less than a year ago. Not until the mad rush to get hogs marketed is over is the expected rise in prices probable. Owners who hang on to their underweights and have sufficient feed need not worry about the future. Late sales were made of hogs at \$8.50 to \$9.60, comparing with \$7 to \$9.55 a week earlier.

### Active Trade in Lambs

Most of the time lambs are in great demand in the Chicago market at very high prices, and the same is true of fat flocks of yearlings, ewes and wethers, while nowhere near enough breeding ewes and western feeder lambs are marketed to meet the demand. Meager receipts during Thanksgiving week caused another boom in prices, with killing lambs selling at \$11.50 to \$14.85. \$15, show lambs selling at the top.

### WHEAT

The wheat market is quiet and steady and prices closed last Saturday at the highest point of the season. The grain seems to be pretty well established at the high level. There is much speculation as to whether prices will go much higher in the near future or not, but there are few who think they will decline to an extent. It seems that the foreigners have about all the wheat they need right at the present time, and while they continue to buy a little they quit the minute prices start upward, so the bulls are experiencing considerable difficulty in trying to advance prices. Those who have examined the foreign situation very closely are talking higher prices because the needs of Europe are so large that estimated surplus of other countries will not be enough to meet their demands, and is expected that the shortage will become acute in a month or so. Many of the bulls believe that these foreign countries will be willing to pay a much higher price if necessary in order to get the grain.

### CORN

The corn market is a little slow and at Detroit prices declined from one to three cents last week. This is a temporary slump it is believed, and prices are expected to go higher in the near future.

### OATS

Oats followed the trend of corn and as a result there was little doing in this market.

### RYE

Foreigners seem to have all the rye they want at the present time and the market is quiet. Dealers do not believe that the European buyers are going to stay out of the market long, but will be back again in the near future and will perhaps boost prices to higher level.

### BEANS

Buyers do not seem to be interested in beans and the market is dull at this time. There appears to be a determined effort on the part of certain interests to depress the market but conservative dealers do not anticipate any decided change in prices for several weeks. It is reported that there are large stocks

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY  
and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit Dec. 3	Chicago Dec. 3	Detroit Nov. 19	Detroit 1 yr. ago
<b>WHEAT—</b>				
No. 2 Red	\$1.61	\$1.54	\$1.63	\$1.10 1/2
No. 2 White	1.62		1.64	
No. 2 Mixed	1.61	1.54	1.63	1.10 1/2
<b>CORN—</b>				
No. 3 Yellow	1.21	1.10@1.16	1.19	.81
No. 4 Yellow		1.06@1.15		.76
<b>OATS—</b>				
No. 2 White	.55 1/2	.54@.55	.54 1/2	.49 1/2
No. 3 White	.54 1/2	.50@.51	.53 1/2	.47 1/2
<b>RYE—</b>				
Cash No. 2	1.29	1.32	1.31	.73
<b>BEANS—</b>				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.10@5.15	6.00	5.25@5.30	4.75@4.80
<b>POTATOES—</b>				
Per Cwt.	.93	.70@.80	.93	1.10@1.20
<b>HAY—</b>				
No. 1 Tim.	18@19	22@24	18@19	23.50@24
No. 2 Tim.	16@17	18@21	16@17	19@20
No. 1 Clover	15@18	17@21	15@16	21@22
Light Mixed	17@18	20@23	17@18	22.50@23

Wednesday, December 3.—Heavy selling lowers wheat prices. Corn and oats steady. Rye easy. Bean market inactive. Cattle steady. Hogs active and higher.

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

in elevators and bears are using this in an attempt to "break" the market without much success. If the farmer controls his marketing he can determine to a large extent the trend of the market and the price he is to receive. The past fall has been warm and consumption has not increased, but with winter setting in earnest we look for an early improvement in demand.

Reports come to us daily that many of the elevators in the state are not taking seriously the plan to advertise Michigan beans and are not contributing their share to the fund. Farmers, have you asked your local elevator man what he intends to do in this matter? Talk it over with him and then let us know what he had to say. Something must be done and it is up to the elevator men to do their share. Many of them are anxious to do all they can because they realize their success depends on the farmers' prosperity, while others seem to be out to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg." Let's find out who these "killers" are.

#### POTATOES

Potatoes have not been selling very well but it is expected that weather will help the market considerably. Receipts have been large.

#### HAY

Receipts have been moderate with demand good for the best grades of all kinds but barely steady for the under grades.

#### BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The wool market continues to be strong and a fairly good business is in progress. Prices quoted last Saturday were somewhat nominal, due to the continually changing conditions of the market. Some lots may have sold at a slightly higher figure for a large weight. However both dealers and manufacturers were a little more cautious last week, as they were desirous of seeing conditions more stabilized than for prices

to advance too rapidly. Strictly choice domestic wools, both fleece and territory, have continued active in about all lines. While business on the goods market is still unsatisfactory, there is an optimistic tone among the trade.

#### THE LIVESTOCK MARKETS

**DETROIT, Dec. 3.**—Cattle—Receipts, 213; Market, good grades strong, others slow. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$9.50@10.75; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$7.50@9.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$6@7; mixed steers and heifers, \$5@5.75; handy light butchers, \$4.25@5; light butchers, \$3@4; best cows, \$4.25@5; butcher cows, \$3.25@4.25; common cows, \$2.50@3; canners, \$2@2.50; choice light, bulls, \$3.75@4; heavy bulls, \$4.25@4.50; stock bulls, \$3@4; feeders, \$4.50@6; stockers, \$3@5.50; milkers and stringers, \$45@70.

Veal calves—Receipts, 602; market steady. Best, \$12@12.50; others, \$5@11.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,635; market 50c higher. Best lambs, \$15@15.25; fair lambs, \$11@13.75; light to common lambs, \$8@9.75; fair to good sheep, \$6@7.50; culls and common, \$2.50@4; buck lambs, \$7@14.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,356. Market prospects: Mixed hogs, \$9.35@9.50.

**CHICAGO.**—Hogs—Receipts, 68,000 head; market 10 to 20c up. Bulk, \$9.50@9.80; top, \$9.90; heavyweight, \$9.10@9.50; medium weight, \$8.40@9.45; light weight, \$7.00@8.50; light lights, \$5.75@7.50; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$8.65@8.90; packing sows, rough, \$8.90@9.20; pigs, \$7@7.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 17,000 head; market steady to strong. Calves, \$20. Beef steers: Choice and prime, \$10@11.50; medium and good, \$8.50@9.50; good and choice, \$12@13.75; common and medium, \$7@9.50. Butcher cattle. Heifers, \$5@10.50; cows, \$3.50@7; bulls, \$3.50@6. Canners and cutters: Cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.50; canner steers, \$5@7.50. Veal calves (light and handyweight), \$8@10.25. Feeder steers, \$5.50@8. Stocker steers, \$5@7.50; Stocker cows and heifers, \$3@5.50. Stocker calves, \$5@7.50. Western range cattle: Beef steers, \$6@9; cows and heifers, \$3@6.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 21,000 head; market strong. Lambs: Fat, \$15@15.25; culls and common, \$9.50@11.50; wethers, \$8@9.50; yearlings, \$10@12; ewes, \$7.75@8.50; culls and common, \$2@4; breeding ewes, \$6.50@12; feeder lambs, \$13.50@14.50.

**BUFFALO.**—Cattle—Receipts, 750 head; market slow. Prime steers, \$9.10@9.60; shipping steers, \$9@9.50; butcher grades, \$7@9.25; heifers, \$5@8; cows, \$1.75@5.25; bulls, \$3@5.25; feeders, \$4.50@6.50; milk cows and stringers, \$25@120.

Calves—Receipts, 700 head; market steady. Cull to Choice, \$3@12.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 500 head; market active. Choice lambs, \$14@14.25; cull to fair \$8@13; yearlings, \$7@11; sheep, \$3@9.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market steady. Yorkers, \$6.50@9; pigs, \$6@6.50; mixed, \$8.75@9; heavy, \$9.25@9.50; roughs, \$7@7.75; stags, \$4@6.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

**Detroit, Wednesday, December 3.**  
BUTTER—No. 1 creamery, in tubs, 37 @44 c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh receipts, 50@54c; cold storage, 35 1/2@38c; coast whites, 54@64c per doz.

APPLES—Wolf River, \$1.50@1.75; Greenings, \$2; McIntosh, \$1.75@2; Snow, \$1.75@2.25; Jonathan, \$2.25@2.50 per bu; western boxes, \$2.25@2.50.

CABBAGE—75c@1 per bu.  
RABBITS—Live, 5 lbs. 20@21c per lb.  
DRESSED CALVES—Best country dressed, 14@15c per lb; ordinary grades, 11@12c; small poor, 9@10c; heavy rough calves, 8@9c; city dressed, 16@17c per lb.

ONIONS—Large, \$2.25; small, \$1.75 per 100-lb. sack; Spanish, \$2@2.25 per crate.  
DRESSED POULTRY—In barrels of 200 lbs: Dry picked turkeys, 36@40c; scalded geese, 25@28c; scalded ducks, 30@32c; scalded chickens, 28@34c per lb.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens, fancy, 4 1/2 lbs. 22@23c; medium chickens, 21@22c; leghorns, 18c; best hens, 5 lbs. up, 23c; medium hens, 20@22c; leghorns and small, 15c; old roosters, 16c; geese, 18@19c; ducks, large white, 21c; small dark, 19@20c; best turkeys, 30c per lb; No. 2 turkeys, 25c; old toms, 25@26c.  
BARLEY—Malting, 98c; feeding, 93c.  
BUCKWHEAT—Milling, \$2.25@2.30 per cwt.

SEEDS—Prime red clover, \$19.35; March, \$19.55; alsike, \$12.90; timothy, \$3.20.

FEED—Bran, \$32; standard middlings, \$34; fine middlings, \$39; cracked corn, \$50; coarse cornmeal, \$46; chop, \$37 per ton in car lots.

#### "THE HOME COW DOCTOR"

A book that is of interest to every farmer owning cows is published for the Dairy Association Company of Lyndonville, Vt., and given free by that company to any reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER who will write them requesting a copy. Their advertisement appears in this issue and when writing for a copy of this book please mention that you saw their ad in THE BUSINESS FARMER.—(Adv.)

## Your 1925 Magazines at 50% Saving

Below we have listed the most popular monthly and weekly magazines at about one-half the usual rates in order to save and serve Business Farmer readers.

Pick out your favorite magazines and send in your club at once so there will be no delay in starting your papers with the January, 1925, issue. These special reduced prices will be good for thirty days only—act at once.

Price quoted in each instance includes one year subscription to The Business Farmer.

American Magazine .....	\$2.50	Modern Priscilla .....	2.00
American Boy .....	2.00	National Sportman .....	1.25
American Poultry Advocate .....	1.00	People's Popular Monthly ..	.75
American Fruit Grower ....	.75	Pathfinder .....	1.00
American Needlewoman ....	.75	People's Home Journal .....	1.00
Better Farming .....	.75	Pictorial Review .....	1.75
Boy's Magazine .....	1.00	Physical Culture .....	2.00
Christian Herald .....	1.75	Today's Housewife .....	1.25
Collier's Weekly .....	1.75	True Story .....	2.00
Gentlewoman .....	.75	Woman's World .....	1.00
Good Stories .....	.75	Woman's Home Companion..	1.75
Home Folks .....	.75	Youth's Companion .....	2.50
Home Friend .....	.75	Success Magazine .....	2.00
Hunting & Fishing .....	1.00	Outlook .....	5.00
Illustrated Companion .....	1.00	Scientific American .....	3.50
Mother's Home Life .....	.75	Base Ball Magazine .....	2.25
McCall's Magazine .....	1.00	Scribner's Magazine .....	3.75
		Forest and Stream .....	1.75

#### MICHIGAN DAILIES AND BUSINESS FARMER

Adrian Telegram .....	\$4.25	Flint Journal .....	4.50
Ann Arbor Times News .....	3.50	Grand Rapids Press .....	4.50
Albion Evening Record .....	3.50	Grand Rapids Herald .....	4.50
Battle Creek Enquirer News ..	4.50	Jackson Citizen Patriot .....	4.50
Bay City Times-Tribune ....	4.50	Jackson News .....	4.50
Detroit Free Press .....	4.50	Lansing State Journal .....	4.50
Detroit News .....	4.50	Owosso Argus Press .....	4.00
Detroit Times .....	4.00	Port Huron Times Herald ....	4.50
		Saginaw News Courier .....	4.50

(Orders for dailies accepted from R. F. D. readers only)

Name ..... R. F. D. ....

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#### SEND ONLY \$1.00

And receive by return mail, prepaid, our 1925 Xmas Box Assortment of twenty beautiful HOLIDAY GREETING CARDS, with envelopes. (No two alike.) Buy direct from us. Money refunded if not absolutely satisfied with the immense value.

SAMUEL RUSH PRINTING CO.,

(Established 1909)

421-2nd Ave., South. Minneapolis, Minn.

**FREE** To Early Chick Buyers *First Choice White Leghorn CHICKS*

Our monthly bulletins on feeding, housing, culling, and care of poultry. Send name, address. No obligation.

RURAL POULTRY FARM  
Box 660, Zeeland, Mich.

#### Get Acquainted Offer

1 peach tree, 1 apple tree, 25 Dewberry plants, 2 grape vines, 1 package single Hollyhocks, \$2.45 about 100 seeds, all for.....

6 Concord grape vines for \$1.00, post paid. Guaranteed to please you.

MARSHALL'S VINEYARD  
Paw Paw, Michigan.

#### HIGHEST QUALITY CHICKS

From culled and tested flocks. 10 varieties. Catalog free. For large profits on broilers order from first hatch. \$4.00 off on advance orders.

LAWRENCE HATCHERY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

#### TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Michigan's best strain. Write us for prices, only a few left. ELMVIEW FARM, Mrs. Nellie Feldhauser, Frederic, Michigan, Box 68.

#### BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

Ads Under this Head 10c per Word, per Issue

#### MISCELLANEOUS

RAILROAD POSTAL CLERKS START \$133 month, railroad pass. Send stamp for questions. COLUMBUS INSTITUTE, V-46, Columbus, Ohio.

CASH PAID FOR FALSE TEETH, PLATINUM, old magnets, points, discarded jewelry and old gold. Mail to, HOKE SMELTING & REFINING CO., Otsego, Michigan.

YOUR ANNUAL OPPORTUNITY. FOR quick disposal we offer salesmen's samples of woolen goods, underwear, hosiery, blankets, sheep lined coats, mackinaws, leather vests, etc., at one-third to one-half less than regular prices. Our price list of sample goods is now ready. Send for it today. MINNEAPOLIS WOOLEN MILLS CO., 612-G 1st Ave., No. Minneapolis.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOREST. Carlot prices delivered to your station. Address M. M., care Michigan Business Farmer.

\$500.00 A MONTH TO DISTRIBUTE EVERY-day household necessity in rural and small town districts. No money needed. Million dollar firm behind it. Write for particulars and state territory desired. B. C. JOHNSON, 611 W. Lake, Chicago.

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED Crockery, Hotel chinaware, cookingware, glassware, etc. Shipped direct from factory to consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

#### HELP WANTED

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work, a permanent position, good home, good wages. Family of 2, no children. 5 miles from Mt. Clemens, on car line. References. Write MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR, care of Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

WANTED COUNTY DISTRIBUTORS FOR the best Small Farm Tractor in the world. A money making proposition for one who can call on the farmers. Plenty of live leads furnished. Write today for particulars. M. C. JOHNSON, 5639 28th St., Detroit, Mich. Det. Dist. Distributor.

WANTED, MARRIED MAN WITHOUT CHILDREN to run farm near Detroit. References required. BOX 238 Care Business Farmer.

#### TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—CHEWING FIVE pounds \$1.50 ten \$2.50. Smoking five pounds \$1.25, ten \$2.00. Pipe free. Pay when received. Satisfaction Guaranteed. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

#### FARM LANDS

80 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—FINE SOIL, good basement buildings, new furnace, lights in house and barn, all buildings just painted. \$125.00 an acre. Stock and tools if desired. HENRY SASKA, R1, Owosso, Michigan.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, 12 ACRES cleared, 8 acres woods. 5 miles from Allegan, Mich. JOHN M. SIMMONS, Romeo, Michigan.

#### HOLSTEINS

### \$50 Down Buys 30-LB. HOLSTEIN COW

As a Junior 4 yr. old won 2nd State Prize in both 7 day and 30 day divisions, producing in 7 days 653 lbs. of milk and 30.79 lbs. butter; in 30 days, 2779.9 lbs. milk and 124 1/4 lbs. butter.

30-32 YEARLING SON  
Have yearling son of this cow sired by a 32 lb. bull that can be bought on similar terms. Also several young heifers and cows coming fresh for sale. Come and see or write quick. Herd fully accredited.

Wah-Be-Me-Me Farms  
White Pigeon, Mich.



#### Week of December 7

SPURTS of rain, sleet and snow at very beginning of this week will be immediately followed by a sudden change to colder in Michigan.

These low temperatures will continue with more or less intensity through the middle part of the week and probably until Thursday or Friday.

Near the end of the week another storm center will be approaching this state. It will cause a marked rise in temperature followed by storms of rain or snow of more than moderate intensity. Added to these conditions will be high winds for a day or so.

#### Week of December 14

Storminess of last week will run into first part of this with rain or snow and high winds. A change will take place about Tuesday.

Following this storminess the barometer will begin to rise and the temperature fall. The sky will clear up and then will follow a few days of fair weather or such as is experienced in Michigan during the winter season.

There will be a renewed storminess during the last two days of this week but of a much milder form than the previous period except for local centers. Temperatures at end of week will be mostly above the seasonal normal.

#### Partly White Christmas

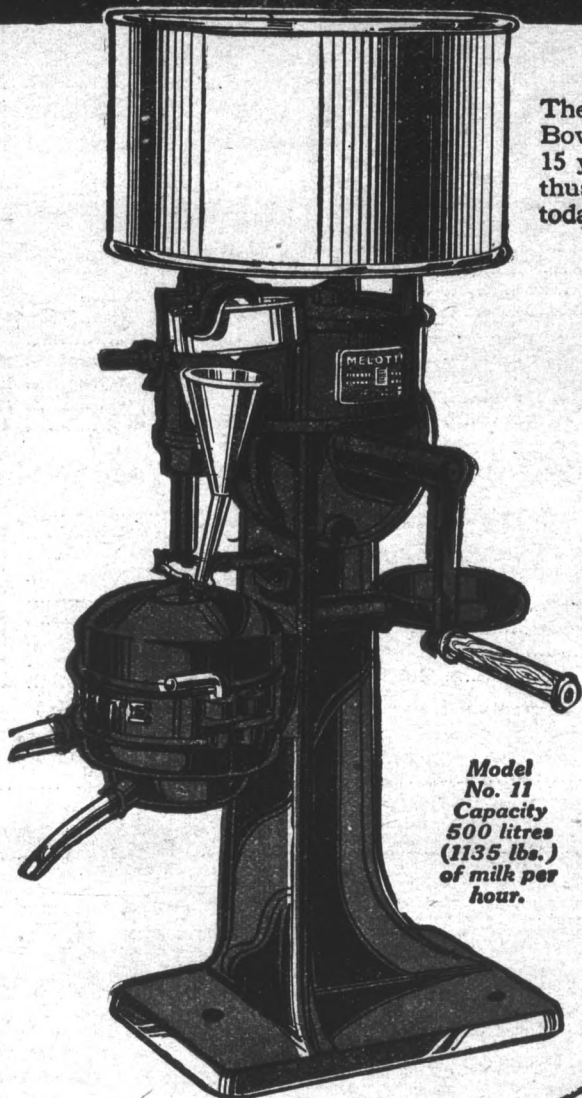
But for the fact that the temperatures in Michigan are expected to rise moderately high for the season about the 24th or 25th when snow already on the ground might melt away, we could say this year will have a white Christmas throughout the state. As it is, we are of the opinion that sections where the previous snowfall has been light will be more or less free of the white mantle. In some parts of Michigan there is a possibility that some snow will fall just before Christmas day.

# Belgium Melotte

## Imported Separator

### Self-Balancing Bowl

The Belgium Melotte contains the famous single-bearing, **self-balancing** bowl. This patent Bowl hangs from one frictionless ball bearing and spins like a top. It skims as perfectly after 15 years of use as when new. Positively cannot ever get out of balance—cannot vibrate and thus cause cross currents which waste cream by remixing with milk. Send coupon below today. Get the Free Book that tells about this great Melotte.



Model  
No. 11  
Capacity  
500 litres  
(1135 lbs.)  
of milk per  
hour.

**\$ 750**  
*After Trial*

We will send an imported Belgium Melotte Cream Separator direct to your farm on 30 days' absolutely Free Trial. Use it just as if it were your own machine. Put it to every possible test. Compare it with any or all others. The Melotte is easy to keep clean and sanitary because it has only one-half the tinware of other separators. Turns so easily that bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless brake is applied. No other separator has or needs a brake. After you have tried it for 30 days and you know it is the separator you want to buy, pay \$7.50 down and balance in small monthly payments.



Model  
No. 7  
Capacity  
325 litres  
(740 lbs.)  
of milk per  
hour

### PINE TREE MILKER



AT LAST! Here is a milker with seven years' successful record back of it. A milker that is as supreme among milkers as the Melotte is among separators. Every owner of 8 or more cows can now afford to buy. Send today for our special Pine Tree small-herd offer.

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Your choice of any of these three models. **NO MONEY DOWN — FREE TRIAL — SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS — DUTY FREE.** This wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator has been picked by a jury of thousands of farmers — picked by dairy experts throughout the world to be the "king" of all separators ever manufactured. It has broken all records for Efficiency of Skimming, Ease of Turning, Convenience of Operation and Durability. Send coupon below for Big Free Book.

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2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.

Without cost to me or obligation in any way, please send me the Melotte catalog which tells the full story of this wonderful separator and M. Jules Melotte, its inventor and hundreds of letters from American farmers.

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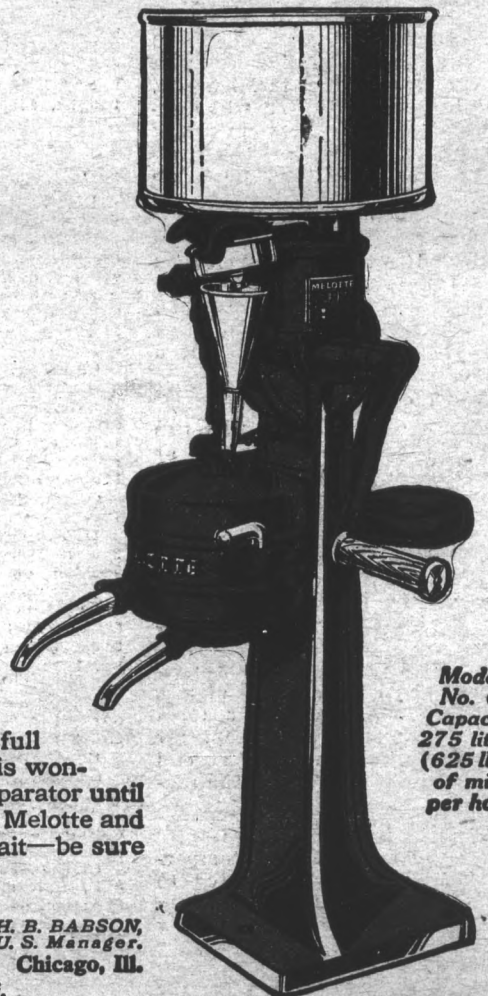
How many cows do you milk? \_\_\_\_\_

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Mail coupon for catalogue giving full description of this wonderful cream separator. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all you can about the Melotte and details of our 15-year guarantee. Don't wait—be sure to mail coupon TODAY!

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2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.

H. B. BABSON,  
U. S. Manager,  
Chicago, Ill.



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