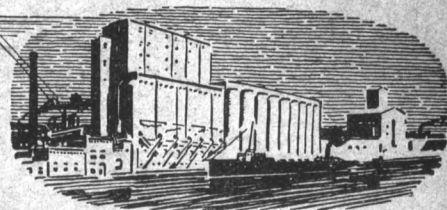


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XII, No. 9

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1925

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"CAN YOU MAKE A BETTER SNOW-MAN?"

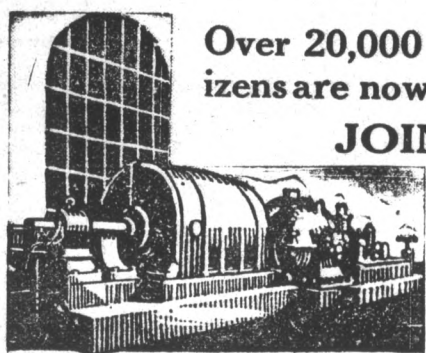
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Current Agricultural News

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE RECONVENES JANUARY 5

JANUARY 5 has been set as the date of the next meeting of the President's Agricultural Conference. It is understood that members of the conference will come to Washington several days before the next meeting in order that considerable preliminary work might be done. It is the plan of the conference, according to Chairman Carey, to make immediate recommendations to the President on relief for the cattle industry now considered an emergency problem. The second question is that of cooperative marketing and early recommendations are anticipated. Members of the conference have been giving attention to these and other problems during the recess in order that action might be made shortly after reconvening.

CUT IN WORLD WHEAT AND RYE CROPS

A DECREASE of about 440,000,000 bushels in the estimated world wheat crop as compared with last is indicated in reports received by the Foreign Service of the United States Department of Agriculture up to December 17.

The estimated world crop is placed at 3,298,679,000 bushels compared with 3,742,541,000 bushels in 1923. The figures include estimates of all important wheat producing countries of the northern hemisphere except China.

A reduction of about 320,000,000 bushels in the world rye crop as compared with last year is also indicated. The world crop is estimated at 1,174,148,000 bushels this year compared with 1,494,688,000 bushels last year. The most important reductions in rye production have been a decrease of 84,000,000 bushels in Poland, and a decrease of 27,000,000 bushels in Germany.

STATE TO FIGHT NEW RAIL RATE

MICHIGAN will oppose the increase in freight rates between Chicago and New York, proposed by the railroad companies in a plan now before the interstate commerce commission, and the state administrative board December 23rd authorized the attorney general and the Michigan Public Utilities commission to have their representatives present when this plan is to be considered by the I. C. C. next February 4th.

Charged violations of the interstate commerce act by the carriers caused them to lay before the I. C. C. the plan which would boost Michigan rates east. The charge is that the railroads do not keep their rates in central freight association territory, which includes lower Michigan, uniform with those of the eastern trunk line, which takes in the seaboard states.

Revision of the rates is thus proposed by the carriers, so they claim, to eliminate the violations charged. There are six freight classifications,

and the proposed changes between Chicago and New York would make the increased ratio of rates from Michigan points to the east as compared with Chicago, as follows:

First class, from 142 to 161; second class, 124½ to 137; third class, 94½ to 108; fifth class, 56½ to 56½; sixth class, 47½ to 45. Hence all classifications except the fifth and sixth would be increased.

As compared with Chicago rates to New York this would mean increases on first class rates from Michigan points as follows: Pontiac and Adrian would pay 82 per cent of the total increase from Chicago to New York, or 132 as compared with the present 116½; Owosso and Lansing, 91 per cent or 148 as compared with 130½; Detroit 78 per cent, or 125 as compared with 111 at present; Bay City, Jackson, Saginaw, 88 per cent or 141½ as compared with 125. Corresponding increases would result for other Michigan points.

It is also claimed that not only would interstate rates be thus increased for Michigan, but intrastate rates as well would thus be affected. That such increases would discriminate against Michigan shippers, and also hit Michigan manufacturers in competition with eastern industry, is urged against the proposed new rate plan.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN U. S. SHOWS INCREASE

SUGAR production of approximately 1,192,000 short tons from beets and cane grown in the United States this past year is indicated in the reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture from beet and cane sugar factories. Production from the 1923 crops was 1,043,000 short tons and from the 1922 crops was 970,100 short tons.

These figures include the production of beet sugar in all beet-sugar factories in the United States and the production of cane sugar from sugar cane grown in Louisiana, but do not include small quantities of cane sugar which may have been made in Florida, Texas and other Southern States.

Production of beet sugar in 1924 is estimated at 1,087,000 short tons, compared with 881,000 short tons a year ago. This relatively large production is largely accounted for by the high sugar content of the beets, which is 16.82 per cent compared with 15.34 per cent a year ago, and by the larger acreage. Offsetting factors are the relatively low yield of beets per acre which, for the United States, was 8.90 tons, compared with 10.66 tons a year ago. The production of beets this past year is reported as approximately 7,500,000 tons, or about 107 per cent of last year's production.

The cane sugar crop of 1924 is approximately only 105,000 short tons, a low production caused by unfavorable weather and also by the high price of cane syrup. Cane sugar production has steadily declined from the 324,431 short tons of 1921.

Five Short Courses to Open at M. A. C. Jan. 5

THE Dairy Production Course is especially designed to meet the needs of one expecting to take up cow-testing association work, or become a dairy herdsman, or one specializing in dairy farming. This course seems to be receiving more than its share according to the application cards received at the Short Course office.

One hundred and fifty have applied for admission to the Winter Short Courses. Five of which will begin with the opening of the winter term January 5.

The General Agricultural Course is especially prepared to meet the needs of the diversified farmers. This course covers such subjects as animal husbandry, types, scoring, and breeds. In the farm crops course special emphasis is given to cultural methods, desirable seed, and adaptability of the various grains, hay crops and pasture crops. The other subjects offered are animal feeding, soils, and fertilizers, farm management, and shop work consisting of

both woodshop and forgeshop, or farm engineering. A course in radio will also be offered.

The Dairy Manufacturing students spend most of their time on butter making or cheese making. As a result on completion of the course they should be able to take responsible positions in either a cheese factory or creamery. The other subjects offered in this course consist of Babcock Testing and Separators, creamery mechanics, dairy bacteriology or hygiene, and dairy arithmetic. This course will be followed by a two weeks course in ice cream making.

The special Four Weeks Poultry Course will emphasize culling and breeding, management, housing, incubation, disease control, and either horticulture or beekeeping.

The Horticultural Course is especially designed for the man specializing in fruit growing. The subjects offered are fruit growing, fruit disease, fruit insects, fruit diseases, fruit insects, beekeeping, soils and orchard engineering.

SATURDAY
January 3rd
1925

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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!"

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Farmers Have Much At Stake in Legislature

Expect Gas Tax Legislation Will Come Before Michigan Lawmakers During Session at Lansing

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

AS this article goes to press the vanguard of the small army of law-makers, newspaper men, lobbyists, clerks, stenographers, sergeants, coat room keepers, document room keepers, pages and other retainers has reached Lansing in preparation for the opening of the Legislature at noon, January 7th, for what gives promise to be one of the most interesting sessions in Michigan history.

As the Governor and the Administrative Board have held up the issuance of automobile license plates until February 1st, it is commonly acknowledged that the chief attention will be focused during the first few weeks of the session on the matter of highway finance. The recommendations which the Governor will make regarding this matter to the Legislature in his third biennial message are being awaited with interest. Michigan's Chief Executive has not confided to your Lansing correspondent as to whether or not he will advocate the adoption of a 2c gasoline tax to supplement the weight tax which it is commonly understood he will propose.

The failure of gas tax legislation at the 1923 regular session and the Governor's refusal to allow this matter to be brought up at the special session of the Legislature has given rise to a critical situation in highway finance. It is commonly understood that the \$50,000,000 bond issue will be exhausted when the road building program, authorized for 1924 is completed. This means that the state-highway department will have to hold its 1925 road building program quite largely in abeyance until the Legislature takes definite action regarding the various proposals which will be submitted to it.

Farmers for Gas Tax

Farm organizations of Michigan are united in supporting a 2c gasoline tax as the source of a considerable portion of the revenue necessary for financing a permanent highway program in this state. The organized farmers of Michigan would not object to the removal of any injustices which may exist in the present automobile license fees. However, they do not favor depending upon an excessively high weight tax as the means of financing our improved highways.

Resolutions and discussions at recent meetings of leading farm organizations in this state have pointed out that a weight tax can never distribute the burden of highway expense fairly among the automobile owners in proportion to the benefits derived. Under such a system two owners of the same model car would pay exactly the same annual weight tax, although one might drive his car ten times as far as the other. It has been pointed out that under no weight tax system can we derive any revenue from visiting tourists.

The gasoline tax, on the other hand, is being advocated as the method which will insure the most equitable distribution of highway expense, in that under such a system each person pays according to the amount of gasoline consumed, which is, roughly speaking, in direct proportion both to the weight of the car and the distance driven, the two factors which contribute to the wear and tear on our highways and which go to measure the benefit which the individual receives from the improved highways. The gas tax derives revenue not only from the owners of cars registered in Michigan but from those of visiting tourists as well. As pointed out in our former article in THE BUSINESS FARMER, the state gasoline tax is an invisible toll gate pro-

BEFORE another issue of The Business Farmer goes to press Michigan's lawmakers will be in session at Lansing, and, possibly before another issue is in the mails some legislative matters of importance to the farmers of this state will be disposed of. This session of Legislature will be one of the most important in the history of Michigan and there will be much of interest to the farmers so we have arranged with Mr. Powell, whom you all know, through his contributions to our columns, to cover the session. In this article he discusses the various legislation that Michigan's lawmakers will have to deal with, and also writes on some of the questions that may come up during the session.

ducing revenue from all drivers of motor vehicles in the fairest and most equitable manner and in such a way as to make it the easiest to pay.

It will be remembered that one of the big arguments used in defending the veto of the gas tax bill two years ago was that the state did not need as much money as it would provide. In fact, we were told at that time that the 2c gasoline tax would have provided as much revenue as was required. It was commonly accepted that it would have brought in about \$8,000,000 per year. Today our \$50,000,000 bond issue is practically exhausted, the state owes the counties and townships about \$7,000,000 in back highway rewards, and so the argument against the gas tax that the revenue is not needed has of necessity been thrown into the discard. Now we are told that we should have a weight tax of 70c per hundred on passenger cars and 90c per hundred on trucks, bringing in about \$20,000,000 per year, two and one-half times as much as the gasoline tax would have produced.

Even though the Legislature should be favorably disposed toward a gas tax this session, and there seems to be little question but what such will be the case, it is freely prophesied that there will be considerable discussion regarding the distribution of the funds which it would raise. Some would have all the money retained by the state, others would favor returning a portion of it to the counties, still others will attempt to show that a portion of the funds should be returned to the cities and villages.

In the meantime, the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Administrative Board are being threatened with various legal proceedings for their failure to go ahead and distribute 1925 license plates as the law requires. It is even pointed out that should the Legislature pass highway financing bills and give them immediate effect and attempt to make them retroactive, that is, to take effect January 1, 1925, any such action will be dragged into the courts and an attempt made to show that it is entirely unconstitutional. It will be remembered that under our present constitution only bills necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, or safety and those providing appropriations to meet existing deficiencies can be given immediate effect. It is hard to see under which of these clauses a weight tax, or a combination weight and gas tax, or a gas tax by itself could be given immediate effect.

Reapportionment

When the matter of highway finance is settled, if it is, there will be many other important matters coming up for solution. The Detroit delegation will no doubt insist upon bringing up once more the matter of legislative reapportionment. The

constitution provides that the members of the Legislature should be reapportioned in 1913 and every tenth year thereafter. Since nothing definite was done along this line during the 1923 session some statesmen hold that the subject cannot be brought up again under the present constitution until 1933. Others insist that it is a matter of unfinished business which it is within the jurisdiction of the 1925 session to consider. This matter of representation in the Michigan Legislature has been thoroughly discussed in two previous articles in THE BUSINESS FARMER and so more space will not be devoted to it at this time. It might be observed, however, that it would be indeed a poor trade if the rural districts were to virtually give the control of the state to Detroit even though they were to receive the gas tax in return.

It is hard to predict what other tax reform measures will be brought up during the coming session. Some of the leading representatives from rural districts favor making no move in the direction of a State income tax during the present session, but advocate concentrating on a gas tax and on laws looking towards the abolition of tax-exempt securities and the enactment of annual specific taxes upon many of the classes of intangible personal property which is now largely escaping taxation in Michigan.

Timber Tax

No doubt some sort of a deferred tax on growing timber will be proposed. It will be remembered that the Meggison bill along this line was passed by the Legislature two years ago but vetoed. This whole subject was gone over carefully at a conference held in Lansing a few weeks ago for the consideration of conservation legislation. There seems to be no question but what the idle land in Michigan will never be reforested under private ownership as long as we have the annual general property tax applied to our growing timber, taxing the forests each year on the basis of the bare land value plus the value of the accumulated timber growth.

At the conservation conference mentioned above a long list of proposed bills relating to fish and game laws were considered. Probably nothing radically new along this line will be introduced unless it is a measure to give the Conservation Committee more power and authority to declare closed seasons on fish and game in localities where the Commission may deem it advisable.

There is a growing tendency with the various state departments to avoid what is called "departmental legislation". The various departments are holding conferences this year in an effort to have the support for various proposed legislative reforms come directly from the interested citizens. An example of this

was the conference on fruit legislation held at Grand Rapids, December 19th and attended by representatives of nearly all of the fruit organizations in the state. At that meeting various bills, to promote fruit standardization and inspection were advocated. It was brought out that at present the enforcement of potato grades must be carried out under Act 207 of the public acts of 1913, and that such enforcement is ineffective and civil action by injunction slow, uncertain and not at all desirable. It was advocated that for the enforcement of these grades there should be a statute such as either the apple or the grape law whereby the wilful and deliberate violator might be taken into court without any loss of time.

In Interest of Dairying

It is not probable that the dairy interests will propose much legislation during the coming session. It may be thought advisable to amend the filled-milk bill passed two years ago so that it shall specifically guard against the manufacture of filled milk containing egg yolks. Also the cheese law, enacted two years ago may need to be amended so as to give some control regarding so-called cottage cheese. The present law exempts cottage cheese and it is necessary with any cheese supposed to contain coconut fat to prove that the cheese was never cottage cheese. This is very difficult and so before this so-called filled cheese can be guarded against, it might be necessary to amend the 1923 law.

Tuberculosis Work

One matter of particular interest to the livestock breeders of Michigan which is sure to come up during the 1925 session will be in regard to financing the bovine-tuberculosis eradication work in Michigan. During the 1923 session of the Legislature the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture, with the backing of the livestock organizations of the state, went before the Legislature asking for an appropriation of \$500,000 a year for the two year period for indemnity funds. The Legislature finally appropriated \$250,000 a year for the two year period. There are now several counties on the waiting list that have been waiting for this work more than two years and there is probably three years work already lined up at the present rate of progress.

Increase School Interest Fund

Of fundamental and far reaching importance to the rural districts in Michigan will be any legislation proposed to modify in any respect the primary school interest fund. The State Teachers Association, with the support of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, are trying to initiate measures to increase the primary school interest fund by increasing the tax on the insurance business written in Michigan by insurance companies whose main offices are located outside of the state and by increasing the state inheritance taxes. While these measures may look good on the surface, there are many angles to them which should be carefully considered. Space does not permit going into them more fully at this time. However, if they come before the Legislature we shall be glad to have more to say about them in future articles.

It is estimated that if these two initiative proposals should become laws they would increase the amount of the primary school interest fund by about one-third. It is problematical whether or not there would be a corresponding decrease in local school taxes.

Originally the primary school in-
(Continued on Page 23)

How They Put Dirt Into Agricultural Study

Project Method of Teaching Farm Subjects in High Schools Holds Interest of Students

By WILLIS CAMPBELL

Agricultural Teacher, Cass City Public Schools

THE project method of teaching has been used to good advantage by agricultural teachers as a means of getting best results in agricultural subjects. A project is a problem whereby a student can put into practice best cultural methods advocated in the class room. Here the theory is carefully gone over and in the field this theory is put into practice. One of the chief aims of this supervised practice is to insure contact of the student with the farming vocation in which he is being prepared to engage. As a result of the pupils' successful work, it is reasonable to expect that there will be a definite improvement in practices on the home farm in succeeding years. The benefits are soon evidenced in the community and a higher standard of rural living is the result. Another way in which supervised practice can function is in aiding the teacher to make intimate contact with farm homes and secure knowledge of the needs of his locality.

The student is guided in his choice of a project first probably by his personal likes. Best results come from students who enjoy learning and doing at the same time. Other factors that must be taken into consideration are problems that are confronting the boy or girl in his or her community, and the amount of time when the problem fits into the everyday work of the student.

Last year a Chester White pig club was organized in our community and fifteen pure bred gilts were distributed to fifteen boys and girls. One of these animals was drawn by a boy who was taking a course in Agriculture in high school. Here was a splendid chance for this future farmer to practice good methods of feeding and caring for his pig which

"ALL work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is an old saying and a very true one. It is possible that there are boys and girls who would like to learn entirely from books instead of from practical experience but we have never met them. But a combination of the two is better than all of either one. The project method of teaching agriculture in high schools gives the student this combination, because the student puts into practice what is advocated in the class room. It causes the student to become intensely interested in the work before him and he realizes that farming is a real business. And in later years he runs his farm like a business-man runs his business.

he did with a result that now he expects to continue and get a herd of registered Chester Whites. His gilt was bred to the champion aged Chester White boar at the International Live Stock Show last fall and farrowed ten splendid pig. From these he will select his breeding stock this year. This boy is keener for the farm, keener for pure breeds and good methods of feeding because he has worked out a practical problem and did it in connection with his every day work. He has found out that it pays to feed and select carefully.

These problems given the students are supervised by the full-time agricultural teacher who guides the boy or girl and in every way helps to make the undertaking a success. Once every three weeks and oftener if necessary, he visits these farm problems and tries to connect theory and practice. One of my boys, Wilford Caister, was growing an acre of Certified Russet Rural potatoes this summer. I notified Wilford one day about the time that the potatoes

were in bloom that the potato inspector would visit him to give his potatoes their first inspection. Previous to this time we had taken up potato diseases both in the class room and together in discussing his particular project. But here in the field was the place to talk over and identify such things as Leaf Mosaic, Hopper Burn, Four Line Leaf Bug, Aphids, and Blight with an expert who had made a careful study of these particular diseases and insects and could advise both the student and teacher wisely.

One of the biggest benefits that should come from this supervised practice is a closer relationship between the student and the farm. It should develop a keener interest in better seeds, a desire for more pure breeds, and improved methods of farming. One of the pure bred Holstein heifers brought into our community last spring went into a herd of grade Holsteins. She was growthy, carried out well over the rump and showed indications of develop-

ment of a good middle. This heifer was about fourteen months old when purchased along in April. She grew and developed splendidly during the summer months and late in August was taken to the county fair to compete against other heifers purchased at the same time. She took the blue ribbon there and was afterwards shown at Bay City, Saginaw and Detroit where she never disappointed her proud owner. At Detroit in the Boys and Girls club classes she was declared Grand Champion Female over some fifty females.

It was not the winnings that were impressive but the reaction that this good heifer had on the community and particularly on this farm boy. Recently he has acquired a pure bred Holstein bull with fine records on both sides. In the spring he intends to purchase another heifer and have these three animals as a nucleus for a herd.

Since Agriculture has been taught in a practical manner in the high school, the farm boy has not only taken an added interest in the home farm, but added enthusiasm in school work. In our own school, the non-resident students have increased forty per cent in the last three years. A large part of this increase is due to the fact that the country boy and girl has come to realize that a high school education is just as essential in farming as in other vocations.

The student that completes a project or farm problem learns more about the business of farming because it is his problem and not dad's. The successful farmer of tomorrow must know how to keep records, use best cultural methods, weigh values, and last but not least come to realize that farming is a business requiring a scientifically trained man.

Europeans Declare Americans Are Too Chivalrous to Women

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

This is the seventh article of Mr. Flood's series on his travels in Europe.

RUDYARD Kipling is an Englishman, and no doubt knew the English women better than I do when he sang of the London housemaids:

"Beefy face an' grubby 'and—
Law, wot do they understand?
I've a neater, sweeter maiden
In a cleaner, greener land,
On the Road to Mandalay."

Now, I've never been in Mandalay and I don't know what kind of people live along the famous highway leading into Mandalay, but from what I saw of England's women slopping in their beer and cigarettes, I would sing these lines with Kipling—changing the last line, however, to:

"In the good old U. S. A."

We all agreed that the prettiest girl we saw in all England was the miss who "cleaned" our "boots" in Stratford-on-Avon. Yes, "cleaning boots" in England is the same as shining shoes under the stars and stripes.

I was well aware, of course, that Elaine the Fair, Elaine the Lovable, Elaine the Lily Maid of Astolat, guarded and polished the sacred shield of Lancelot, but it was a bit of a blow to all of us to find that the Englishman nowadays allows his beautiful women to shine his shoes also. He also allows her to carry the bundles or wheel the baby while he strides majestically along with his cane and his gloves in his hand, and wearing his three-gallon hat. The Englishman himself must always be—and he is—correctly dressed even though his wife or daughter cannot afford the trimmings and fixings on her clothes which in the American family are almost as important necessities as gasoline.

Americans Too Chivalrous?

The English, as well as the Hollanders, the Germans, the Danes, the Swiss and even the French laugh at us for being so chivalrous to our women in America. Whenever we found anyone who had been to America from any of these countries, we always asked them what they thought



The charm of rural England is shown nowhere better than in the beautiful little village—each one a work of art.

of the American woman and they invariably said that we spoil them, we humor them and pay them too many gallant attentions. We overdo entirely the idea of chivalry to the feminine sex. Anyone in the United States would laugh at this, of course, and especially the women would insist that we are certainly not chivalrous enough—and that for evidence we have only to look inside any street car filled with tired shop girls pulling leather and as many men occupying the seats.

We decided, with no argument, that the modern English girl, for instance, with her continual guzzling of beer and carrying of cigarettes is not naturally the object of chivalry and attention and courtesy that her "Mid-Victorian" older sisters were who retained their feminine charm and along with it the chivalrous respect of the mere men. They may scoff at this thing called feminine charm and may disdain to wish for it, but when they give it up so glibly they also give up these gallantries and chivalrous attentions of their men. Of course, we did not travel

among the royalty and upper crusts of England—but then, few do.

Much of this is, naturally, a result of the war, and we certainly cannot criticize the people of England, neither the men or the women, for the scars left upon them by the war, which we in America know comparatively little about. It cost us nothing compared to the sacrifices made by the people of England and yet we reaped as much of the benefits—if anything good can come from war—as did any of the victorious countries.

English Women Paid

Four long years of the ruthless war that raged at their very threshold and threatened daily to stalk in to their very midst demanded—and unstintingly received—every ounce of resistance and every personal sacrifice of every son and daughter of England. The victory was theirs, but the war-torn people will be paying for many years for that victory—whatever that word may mean.

Maybe it was "Merrie England" once, but it struck us that it isn't any more. Unemployment has been

so acute that the government has been paying a certain amount, called a "dole" to every man who is unable to find work. This is official recognition of the fact that the public is not self-supporting. It is costly—economically and socially. It is demoralizing to the public mind and would probably never have been put into effect except to avert even more dangerous, active dissatisfaction and unrest.

I don't know whether it was as bad before the war or not, but if one looks into any one of the thousands of public houses in London alone, or "pubs" as they are called, between ten and eleven o'clock in the evening just before closing time, he will see them all nearly full of people—and poor people—spending a few pence for their beer and ale. They do not drink the hard liquors that make the American fighting drunk; it is the cheap and sloppy beer—cheap in the cost per mug, but a mighty drain upon the poor masses of England who must support it as an institution.

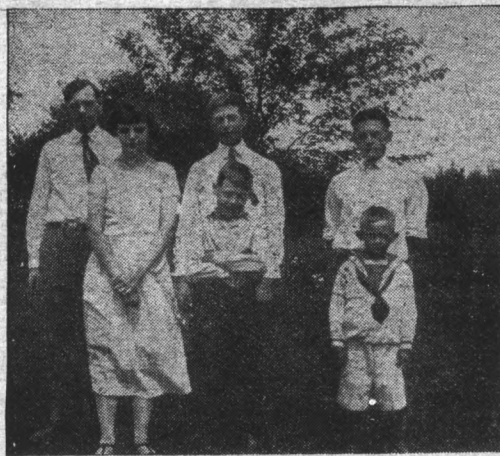
Old men, underfed and poorly clothed, probably living on their "dole", or a pension from some of England's former "glorious" wars; old women and young girls who drift in with their male partners and lean upon the bar or slouch about the room on boxes or benches, sleepy-eyed, mannish and loud in their talk and laughter, cheaply and plainly dressed but spending their tuppences and sixpences for their beer or stout and spending their more important property—their time, for the same "beer" standard of social activity; young men and what we call boys, out of work and, from all appearances, having a hard time to get along—all these are chipping in with what money they can scrape together to support the institution of the public house or saloon. And they laugh at us because we have got rid of it!

Argument Against Saloons

For every American who boasted to us that he had come over to Europe to get his nose wet there were a score who told us that trip through England and continental Europe is

(Continued on Page 21)

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



"OUR SIX CHILDREN."—"This is a picture of the best 'crop' we ever raised, our six children," writes Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wyckoff of Sheridan.



ARE THEY STUCK?—A. B. Coffron, of North Branch, says this is a picture of the family trying to push the flivver when they got stuck in the snow on their way to Christmas dinner. Everyone seems to be real happy in spite of all the trouble.



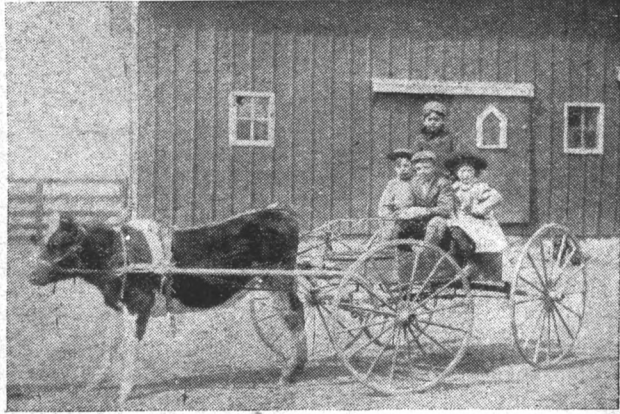
ANOTHER BUSINESS FARMER.—This is a view of the back yard of Pierce Caywood's home at St. Louis, Mich.



GETTING A TASTE OF FARM LIFE.—These youngsters, George and Merrill Jennings, were born in the city and live there during the winter but they like to go out to the farm of their uncle during the summer. The picture was sent in by Mrs. Mary Archibald, of Ada.



"WE'RE ALL GOING FISHING."—The girls, both school teachers, are helping Alphens Raybune, Ithaca, catch some minnows so they can all take a fishing trip.



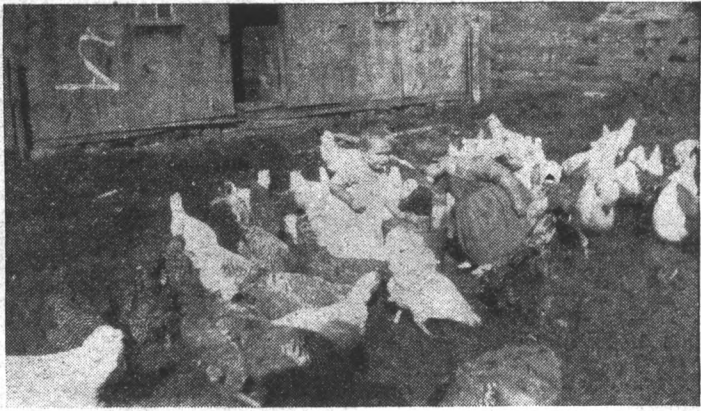
"GOING TO ELSIE."—Is the title of this picture according to George Crom, of Elsie. The calf looks gentle in the picture and everyone seems happy but we wonder what would happen if they met an automobile on the road during their journey to town and back.



"GO 'LONG MULE."—That is what Miss Marie Duchane, of Marine City, is saying to her friend who is between the thills playing she is the horse. These young farmerettes look ready to help do a man's work.



TEDDY.—This dog, Teddy, belonging to Burnice Kidd, of Hart, is quite a climber.



GETTING AN EARLY START IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS.—Elsie Mae and Evelyn Cook, age 2½ and 1½ years, of Fowlerville, are having great fun feeding the chickens. The picture was sent to us by Clifton G. Cook.



DON'T BE AFRAID.—Not an Indian chief, but Ellen Irene, 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rooker, of Saginaw.



A FINE PAIR.—This fine looking team belongs to A. W. Swift, of Dowling, Mich. These horses are full sisters, according to Mr. Swift. A few years ago nearly every farmer owned a well-matched team but nowadays teams like the one above are becoming scarce.



"A HUNTING WE WILL GO!"—This is Edsel Ford Page and his rabbit-dog, Sport. Edsel is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alva Page, Cheboygan.

(We pay \$5 for each kodak picture used on our cover and give a one year renewal for each picture used on this page. Pictures must be sharp and clear.)

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS

If a man has subscribed for stock must he take it if the stock agent told him things that is not so? Stock agents want me to exchange my sugar stock for coal stock. I have to pay no money, only stock, and they told me the next time they came they would bring the certificate and take my certificate along and made me sign a note paper and told me they do not make a note out of it, they only wanted it for a copy. But I hear nothing from them till I get notice from a bank saying there is a note to pay. Must I pay this note or not?—C. W., Bay City, Mich.

YOU would have to pay the note if it is in the hands of the bank, but you could bring suit for damages against the company to recover the amount you had to pay, if they made false representations to you in the transaction.—Legal Editor.

AMERICAN-BORN WIFE OF ALIEN VOTING

Does the wife of an alien have a vote in the election, although she is native born? Does a convict draw \$2.00 per day while he is serving his sentence, besides his board and clothes?—E. S., Gladwin, Mich.

THE wife who is an American-born woman, wife of an alien, would not have the right to vote if she was married prior to September 22, 1922, unless the husband had been naturalized. Since September 22, 1922 an American woman would not lose her citizenship by marrying a foreigner and would be entitled to vote.

Convicts generally do not draw two dollars per day while in the State's prison.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

BRING ACTION FOR DAMAGE

I bought a cow at a sale and the man I bought her of said she would freshen May 28th but there is no sign yet. I told him about it and he put the blame on his hired man. He said he kept track of that. A week after that I asked him again and he said he had not seen him. I told him I did not think I would have to keep the cow but he told me to take her back home and get my money at the bank. I wanted 5 dollars for feeding her and he said he would not pay it. I asked him if he would feed a cow 2 months for 5 dollars and he said "no" and drove away. I called up the bank and they said he has no money in the bank. What can I do?—E. D. D., Washington, Mich.

YOU could bring an action for damages against the man who sold you the cow. If he is working and owns a farm, he ought to be collectable.—Legal Editor.

PERMIT TO USE FERRET

Can a permit be obtained by farmers and fruit growers to hunt with ferrets on their own land and if so where and how much will it cost?—R. Van K., Remus, Mich.

THE law provides for the issuing of permits to farmers and fruit growers to use ferrets in hunting rabbits on their lands when it can be shown that these animals are doing damage.

On receipt of a request from a fruit grower or farmer for a permit it is referred to a deputy for investigation and he makes a recommendation on the matter.—John Baird, Director, Dept. of Conservation.

BRING SUIT

I would like your advice what to do about an auto accident which I was in a few weeks ago. I was driving from Muskegon, going at a moderate rate, and was on the right side of the road and I met another car and was passing when another car came along at such a rate of speed to go between the car ahead of him and me. He skidded into me and I had to do some fancy steering or I would have turned turtle. He stopped and came back where I was and gave me his number and address and told me (after he was convinced he was in the wrong) to have my car repaired and send the bill to him and he would pay for damages. The damage of my car cost \$19.30. There were five witnesses to the accident,

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.)

all of them say the other driver was at fault. I have sent the bill but he fails to even answer my letters. Shall I sue him or garnishee his wages? Thanks.—T. G. Harvard, Mich.

I WOULD advise you to get a lawyer and bring suit against him. You could garnishee his wages or bank account after you obtained judgment.—Legal Editor.

PURCHASED TAX TITLE 40 YEARS AGO

Kindly give me information. There is a party here that has a tax title that was bought on a piece of property of unpaid taxes, some 40 or 50 years ago. Does it outlaw in a certain length of time? The taxes have all been paid since that time. At that time the property was only valued at \$700 or \$800. Now it is worth \$3,500. Does that tax still have a claim and does it draw interest?—S. A. C., Parma, Mich.

I AM of the opinion that the person who purchased the tax title 40 years ago and entered into possession, keeping possession until the present time, would have good title to the land and would not be subject to any interest or taxes, if

the taxes were kept up during the time he had possession.—Legal Editor.

BUILD ONLY HALF OF LINE FENCE

Here are two questions I wish answered. A and B joins farms. A wishes to pasture his land but B does not. B's is mostly woods. Now there has never been a line fence nor has the line been surveyed. The question is will B have to build his share of the fence and help establish the true line or will A have to do it alone? The other question is A and C joins farms. C had a line surveyed and he built a fence, 5 years ago, but the former owner of C's farm died and his wires were taken down. Now A wants a line fence built. Will C have to help or will A have to build it alone?—C. S., Hart, Mich.

I T would be B's duty to erect and maintain one-half the partition fence. It would also be C's duty, in the latter case, to maintain one-half the fence between him and A. The parties should agree upon the portion each should maintain. Otherwise, it would be necessary to have the fence viewers decide the matter.—Legal Editor.

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.

KEEPING BARRELS IN CONDITION

AROUND most every farm there are a number of barrels which are needed only once in a long while, perhaps only at butchering time. If not kept filled with water they dry out and often fall to pieces, and if filled and forgotten the water freezes and bursts them at the first cold spell.

My way of avoiding these difficulties is to put such barrels in a shady

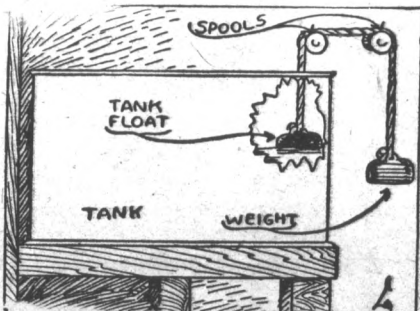


To keep barrel from drying out.

place, bottom up, and underneath place a pan or pail of water. If the barrel is tight and rests closely on the ground the water will not evaporate as rapidly as might be expected.—Albert Schmidt.

SHOWS IF TANK IS FULL

THIS drawing shows an arrangement I use for telling when a water tank into which an engine or windmill is pumping water, is full. This is especially helpful if



This device shows when the tank is full.

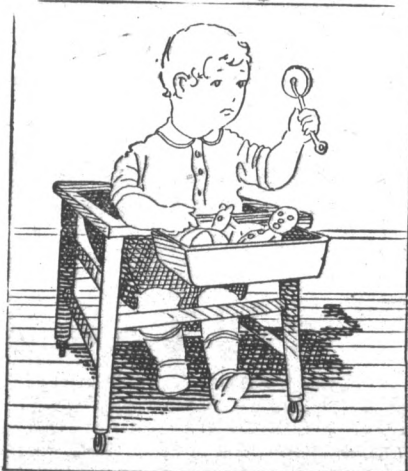
the tank is elevated or in some other place where it is not convenient to see into the top of the tank. A float rests on the surface of the water in the tank. A string is fastened to the float and is run over two spools

as shown, the other end being attached to a weight. The weight is just heavy enough to keep the string tight. The weight on the outside of the tank can be made in such a way that it will indicate readily by its position on the tank how much water there is in the tank or how near full it is getting if the pump is working.—R. T.

A BABY WALKER

EVERY mother knows that it is best not to urge a baby to walk too soon, yet when he gets old enough and strong enough to stand on his own legs it is not harmful to render a bit of assistance. Many babies are backward in walking simply because they are afraid and the busy farm mother's arms get weary "toting" the heavy bundle, but they are none the less loving if they invent a way to relieve themselves by making this baby walker.

From an old chair without a bottom may be made as satisfactory a walker as one may buy. Remove the back from the chair and put casters in the legs. Cut a piece of heavy duck, or other strong material, about



Baby walker made from old chair.

12 by 18 inches square; cut holes on the sides for the legs to go through up to the hips, and tack the cloth in the chair so that it will hang down loose like a bag. The baby cannot fall out and the casters go easily along where the baby wills and the mother can go about her work knowing baby is out of mischief and learning to walk too.

If a small compact canvas box is tacked to the front of the walker to hold the toys he will amuse himself with them for a long while.—Mrs. J.

SEE COMMISSIONER AND TOWNSHIP BOARD

Two adjoining townships which we will call A and B agreed that each should take and maintain each alternating mile, for instance A township has the first mile on the south end, then B township the next mile, then A township the next mile and so on. Now the state has built a trunk line road on the north five miles leaving A township with the south mile to maintain, and B township without any road to maintain. Is B township compelled by law to take over 1/2 mile of the mile that A township still has to maintain? If you will please send me your opinion on this matter, I will be very much obliged to you.—Reader, Gladwin, Michigan.

I PRESUME that the agreement referred to was executed in accordance with provisions of Section 4299 of the Compiled Laws of 1915. The same section provides that should any part of such line road become at any time abandoned, or should the division of such line road between townships become at any time unjust and inequitable for any cause, then such agreement may be modified by following the procedure therein prescribed and outlined.

I suggest you take the matter up with the Township Highway Commissioner and the Township Board, with a view to a modification of the agreement in accordance with the section of the statute above referred to and as the facts in the case referred to may warrant.—H. Victor Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

CAN HE TAKE FENCE?

A rents one of his father's farms and while on the farm he buys posts and wire and builds a fence and after a year or two he decides to quit farming and has an auction sale and sells his personal property and also this fence that he bought and built, just as it stands in the ground. A bought the wire. I did not get the wire right off and in about six months the son-in-law buys the farm and wanted to buy the wire for the same price I paid. I refused to take that amount. Now he forbids me to come and get the wire.—C. D. K., Maple City Mich.

A FENCE erected upon land is regarded as part of the realty and goes with the land, unless it can be shown that there was an understanding to the contrary at the time of the erection. Unless you can show that there was an understanding in this case between the father and the son that the fence was to be only a temporary one and that the son could remove it, you could not recover for the fence or get possession of it. Your action would be against the son who sold it to you for damages.—Legal Editor.

REFUSES TO PERFORM DUTY

I have a rat bounty bill of \$20.00. The clerk, also the county, refuses to pay. I have delivered my orders from the town clerk. The county clerk refuses to draw the order on the treasurer. This rat bounty is a state law. Has a county any right to do this kind of business? Can I sue the county? It will cost me about all I have coming to serve a mandamus on the clerk. Please tell me what you think about it and oblige.—L. A. W.

I F a county official refuses to perform his legal duty to draw an order for bounty on rats, it will be necessary for the party claiming the bounty to institute some proceedings, mandamus or otherwise, to compel him to do so.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

SCHOOL NOT LEGALLY CLOSED

Please inform me if it is legal for moderator and treasurer to close the district school (no board meeting) and give the teacher two days for the fair (9 miles away)? Can we compel the director to issue an order for these two days? The treasurer closed the school.—J. H. B., Silverwood, Mich.

TWO members of the board cannot legally close a school and determine that there shall be a vacation unless there has been a board meeting for that purpose. The director could not be compelled to issue an order under such conditions for the payment of salary for the teacher.—W. L. Coffey.

Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. Meeks, Hillsdale County

SOME of the readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER will remember reading in a comparatively recent issue, something about the publisher being in want of a man somewhere in Michigan, who would write and tell of his farm operations, views, plans, etc., and in so doing conduct a new department in the Farm Paper of Service. Whether the publishers have found such a man or not, is something of a question, but, suffice to say, yours truly, whose home is in Hillsdale County, some forty minutes north of the state line between Ohio and Michigan, appears to be the one destiny has decreed shall at least start such a series of talks.

Having just returned from a few days sojourn in Lansing and Battle

City Men Work

Another thing this trip convinced me of, is this: The average laboring man in the city works as hard, or harder than the average farmer. Many a man in the city never sees his home by daylight, from late fall to early spring only on Sundays. One man once told me he never saw his children awake only on Sundays!

Now I am not saying the city is not a good place in which to live. I am glad so many people think it is the best place. And perhaps some day there will be so many living in them there will be a demand for all the overproduction we now have on the farm. In that day prices will right themselves automatically and there will be no need of an Agricultural Commission. The writer often

HILLSDALE FARMER JOINS OUR EDITORIAL STAFF

WE want to introduce to our folks Mr. L. W. Meeks, of Hillsdale County, who has joined our editorial staff. Mr. Meeks, who will conduct this department under the heading of "Broadscope Farm News and Views", is 45 years old, has a son just out of high school and a daughter who started in high school this last fall. Not only has Mr. Meeks been a farmer in Michigan all his life but he has been a business farmer, being much interested in up-to-date methods. He owns 70 acres and works 80 acres more, has all the tools needed to carry on with, raises certified seed potatoes, is interested in good cattle, hogs and poultry, and is raising a fine orchard; in fact, he has had experience in about all lines of farming. He knows what debt is and all about the ups and downs of farming. His good wife has been the true partner of a business farmer, being not only interested in her home and its duties but in the farm, and in the community affairs as well. We hope Mr. Meeks will like his work and that you will enjoy his department. He will be pleased to have you write him and if you have any questions you would like him to answer he will be glad to serve you to the best of his ability. Write him care of The Business Farmer.

Creek, some of the impressions of the trip are very evident in my thoughts tonight. Surely it was a wise man who first said, "There is no place like home" for the farm certainly did look good as it came into view, while we were yet some distance from it.

Gas Tax

One of the outstanding questions this trip brought up is, "How can any one oppose a gasoline tax? When one drives over so many miles of the finest of highways, and sees so many large motor busses and mammoth freight trucks, one just naturally wonders how the state can ask the tax payers to build and maintain these arteries of travel for such huge commercial enterprises, and only receive from them a small license fee. It surely does not seem right to compel the steam and electric roads to pay such high taxes, and maintain their own roadway, and let these motor vehicles compete with them. It doesn't seem feasible that a weight tax would be fair at all. In the first place, does the heavy vehicle hurt the cement road much more than the lighter one?

We would like to see the license fee on all motor vehicles placed at about three dollars, and a gasoline tax heavy enough to meet the required expenditure of the Highway Department. Many farmers would then feel justified in owning a large car, as well as their flivver. Many more would own at least two of the smaller cars—one for the children to drive to school, and one for other uses. Many farmers want a truck, but as they would use it only a few days during the year, they feel it would be too expensive. Why should their tax be as much as these commercial trucks which run every day in the year?

As one farmer in Battle Creek expressed it, the other day, "Let the fellow who only uses a barrel of gas build just a barrel of road!" Of course the great opposition to a gas tax comes from the city. However, we notice a great many city cousins who drive their cars only a comparatively few miles in a year; and a gas tax and a three dollar license fee would not lighten their purses as much does the present license fee.

wonders what such a Commission can do in the meantime.

Empty Corn Crib

Yes, empty corn cribs, and nearly empty ones were seen during this trip. Many fields of corn in the shock were noticed. One concludes the corn was so immature, it would keep longer in the shock than in the crib, or help is so scarce there was no one to husk it. Some shredding has been done, but the immature corn is not ideal for shredding. We at home, being aware of this, and knowing it would not be very pleasant work to draw all the corn during the winter as it was needed, husked what we could by hand, shredded one field, and drew and stacked another field.

Taking it from the time it was planted, refitted, planted over again, we believe the corn crop of 1924 was almost equal to any cross word puzzle we ever found. Well, anyway, if your corn crib is empty, don't consider it as a distinction, for a two hundred mile motor ride will show you empty cribs are quite the fashion.

Magazines

My attention has just been called to some new magazines, and this seems an opportune time to mention this coming year's reading. In too many farm homes, and city homes as well, magazines are conspicuous by their absence. "Tell me what a man reads, and I'll tell you what he thinks." Far too many people class magazines as luxuries, and consider them too expensive. Some good monthly magazines may be secured for a small sum, and two or three dollars will bring the best of them into the home for a year. Any one copy, even after eliminating the advertisements, would make a large book, while the best thoughts of the nation are often found in these regular visitors.

Many consider periodicals simply a means of entertainment. There are such, and of course they have a large sale, but the ideal magazine is educational as well as entertaining and the money spent for them is well invested. The inspiration contained in one short article is often worth the (Continued on Page 17)



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If you are earning less than \$40 a week—read every word. Why stay in the old job, with no future—no chance of ever earning much more than you are now. The Auto, Tractor and Electrical business assures thousands of BIG-PAY JOBS—jobs where you are the BOSS. Get out of the rut—be independent—be an Auto Expert.

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Think of it—eight short weeks in any of my shops, then a big-pay job—success! You don't have to know anything about cars—you don't have to have any education—all you need is the determination to get ahead. In eight weeks you can be, not merely a garage mechanic, but an Auto, Tractor and Electrical Expert—a big-pay man.

Railroad Fare and Board

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IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

an Ad. in THE BUSINESS FARMER Will Sell It!

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Edited by J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

LOOSE CONNECTION OR BROKEN WIRE

MANY times, on home made sets, it is found that they suddenly stop working, and even a careful examination will not show what



Locating loose connection or broken wire.

the trouble is or how to find it. Joints that are loose, broken wires, or unsoldered joints that can be seen can be fixed, but those that are not seen are the ones that are hard to find. The following hints may help you.

Take one or two dry batteries (the ordinary No. 6 size) and connect them in series, and in series with the batteries place a 2 cell flashlight bulb, from the bulb and from one side of the battery run two wires that are either small enough to bend easily or are regular flexible wire.

By touching these two wires to any part of your set, through which electricity can pass, you will find the flashlight bulb will light if there is no break in the connection, but if there is a loose or broken wire, or corroded joint the light will not light.

In this manner you can test the wiring from your binding posts to the different sockets, in doing this be sure that you test to the contacts inside of the socket, for sometimes corrosion will stop the current going from the post on the outside of the socket to the contact spring on the inside.

To find your loose connection or break, test from every binding post to the place where the wire ends; from the aerial or ground posts coupler; from the battery to the sockets; from the sockets to the telephone connections; and so on through all the wiring till you find the trouble.

The accompanying cut shows the connection of batteries, light and testing method.

THE BEST INSULATOR

STRANGE to say, the glass from which cooking dishes, such as cake, pie, baking and pudding dishes are made from has proven to be better than any other type of insulator called PYREX, and no doubt you have some such dish in your house. This glass is used in many manufacturing processes and is also called a "technical" glass.

Strain insulators for your aerial, and tube sockets are now on the market and before long I suppose that there will be tubes, knobs, etc., that we can all use.

WHY USE PYREX? It is not necessary to use pyrex unless you want the very best insulators at present available for radio use. Pyrex insulators used on your aerial will permit you to receive distant stations that you never would hear, as the loss of the feeble currents is prevented. Of course the whole of your aerial and ground must also be well insulated.

The cost is greater, as Pyrex strain insulators will cost you 40c to 50c each and the porcelain insulators about 10c each. But if you want the best, get Pyrex.

A GRID LEAK, RESISTANCE OR FUSE

EVERY once in a while some one will show me their grid resistance, or leak, and ask me where they can get another "fuse" like it. So many sets now use the glass cartridge type of grid resistance that it is no wonder that they are called fuses, for no doubt you have noticed the resemblance to the fuses used on the better automobiles to protect the wiring and generator.

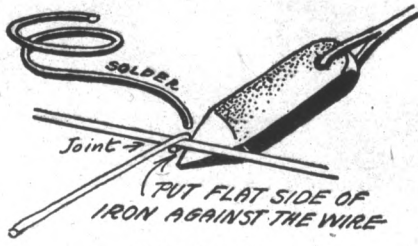
Some sets use a pencil mark for a grid leak, this gives good results but owing to the moisture and dirt getting on it it is not as good as the glass enclosed kind.

The purpose of this resistance,

which is of many thousand ohms, is to keep the proper charge of electricity on the grid and should too much get there it lets it leak away. A grid resistance is seldom used on any tube but the detector. Each tube requires one of a little different value to give the best results, but on the average the same type of tubes will require the same amount of resistance.

SOLDERED JOINTS

WE have emphasized, time and time again the value of soldering all joints in a radio set, but it is much better not to solder them than to solder and use acid solder. Tighten all joints with a pair of pliers and leave the solder alone, un-



Soldering joints.

less you can solder carefully and neatly with resin solder.

Do not use acid solder.

We have had two radio sets for readers, to try and make work and the main trouble was ACID SOLDER.

SIMPLE SOLDERING HINTS

Do not use a large soldering iron, the smaller the better.

Keep your iron clean and well-tinned.

Do not use acid flux, or acid core solder.

Use resin as a flux or resin core solder.

Wire solder is easier to work with than bar or stick solder.

Heat your iron.

Hold it against the wire to be soldered till it gets hot enough to melt solder.

Then touch the wire or joint with the wire solder and it will melt and run over the joint.

Sometimes it is better to "tin" or melt a little solder on the end of a wire, and also a little on the place where the joint will be, then by bringing the two wires together and touching with the hot iron a neat and quick joint will be made.

Scrape off all excessive resin when the joint is cool.

Test joints to see if wire is fastened on solidly.

And remember, DO NOT USE ACID SOLDER.

SHELLAC, PAINT, TAR OR NOTHING

SOME of the radio sets that this department has been asked to fix have had the coils shellaced, some painted with tar or asphalt paint and others have had a combination on them. All these have made the set work poorly.

Do not shellac or paint your coils after you wind them.

Shellac the tube if you wish, and then dry wrap your wire on it; do not put anything over the coils.

If you must use something, then dissolve a little celluloid (from a broken auto curtain window) in banana oil and then add a little alcohol. Use very lightly.

REPAIRED TUBE

Trouble again! Some time ago I wrote you about my trouble with my Radio; well I got one thing O. K. and now it is another. I had the misfortune of burning out my bulb and I sent it away to have it repaired but it does not seem to work. The filament lights but I can not get a thing. I am getting discouraged. I went over my hook-up and can not find a thing wrong. I get a click now and then but that is all. Do you suppose the bulb is bad? Thanking you for advice, I remain, E. S. S., Merrill, Mich.

IT is possible that the bulb that you had repaired is "bad" as you suggest. Sometimes these repaired tubes work very well and at

other times they do not work at all. If your set worked before the bulb burned out, it should work now with a good bulb. The connections cannot change when you are not using the set, therefore I believe that the bulb is wrong.

I believe that it pays to buy a new bulb rather than to have an old one repaired.—Radio Editor.

SHORT SERMONS



by Rev. J. W. HOLLAND

THE BELLS ARE RINGING

THERE go the bells again. It is New Year. Little children are singing and dancing their glee. To them, Time merely crawls along. Young people are together love making and counting the slow passing years, till their dreams come true. To them, Time moves slowly. The middle aged are quiet. Time, to them, is moving faster, and they know that each year brings its hardships as well as its joys.

The aged sit in silence, and brush aside occasional tears, as the ghosts of half forgotten scenes rise through the mists of years. To them, Time flies in lightning wings.

So, each of us, in the time of his age, views the ever recurring sound of New Year bells.

If we are sensible there are many things we want to happen to us and our friends in NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE.

We want to be kinder! Faces are certain to wrinkle with, but whether they wrinkle Up, or Down will depend on whether we are kind or unkind.

This morning, I saw a man beating a poor horse because his feet would not catch in the snowy pavement. I am glad that my sister does not have to live with that man. In his heart he is unkind.

Kindness will pay bigger heart-dividends than most any attitude of mind we hold toward others.

I bought an article in a store today. A young, inexperienced clerk was trying to tie up my package. The floor-walker saw her dilemma, and "called" her in harsh words. As I left the counter I said to the floor-walker, "Treat that girl kinder and she will do better." He said, "Who the hell are you?"

That man will never succeed. In his heart he has the nature of an animal, and not a kind gentleman. He is not fit to handle cattle, let alone sensitive young women.

We are going to dig some new graves this year and bury our grudges there. Every now and then my good Wife handles rather roughly the accumulated piles of papers and stuff that get on top of my desks. Sometimes I miss something that I wanted, but, in the main her work is best, for "JUNK" will smother us if we do not destroy and bury it. Our souls get piled full of memories of un-neighborly acts and words. The deeper the accumulation, the harder to really live. Dig out that old grudge, and while the bells are ringing and the children singing bury it deep in forgetfulness.

We are going to quit pitying ourselves, if we are wise. I have worse than wasted every hour that I have spent in pitying myself, because I may have had a hard time. Hardship is the compliment a wise Providence hands to plucky souls.

The American farmer has, in the past four years, shown his ability to "dig in", and now he is going to show the world his equal ability to Chance, is the need of valor.

We are going to go right on working for bettered conditions of life. We are going to sin less, and repent more; pray more sincerely, and look up more often; visit the sick, and encourage the hopeless; add a word of reproof to the careless, and extend a hand to the lonely. If we do, the year opening amid the bells, will not close with the knells.

"Ring out the old,
Ring in the new;
Ring out the false,
Ring in the true."

THANKS

I like the paper because it is a good market paper and gives a pretty fair line up on futures.—Elmer Brown, Shiawassee County, Michigan.

What the Neighbors Say

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THIS?

DEAR Editor:—I would like to get this suggestion before the readers of your valuable paper in regard to changing the time of our township meetings from the first Monday in April to the second Monday in May. Let's hear from the other readers pro and con. Up here it is usually neither wheeling or sleighing, and there is no place to put a team in for the day anyway. Best wishes to M. B. F.—H. H. Whitney, Antrim County, Mich.

Editor's Note: We are pleased to publish Mr. Whitney's letter and ask that you express your opinions on the subject. No matter which side of the question you are on we will be pleased to publish your letter in this department. You must sign your full name and address to the communication but it will not be used when we publish your letter.

ADVISING HOLDING BEANS

TO the Editor:—We read with interest some time ago a communication from a Western bean dealer quoted in your publication. We also read Mr. Drees' reply to same.

As you no doubt know we are the largest handlers of beans in the United States. Our Directorship has been giving more than usual thought and consideration to the outlook of the present bean market. After viewing the matter from all angles we have come to the conclusion that the bean market for the next few months is largely in the hands of the Michigan bean growers. We do not believe the growers appreciate the influence they can exert on the market. If some influence of some kind could be brought upon the bean-growers so that they to a man would not sell a pound of beans between now and the 10th of January, we feel positive that the market would advance 25c to 50c per cwt.

We believe we are safe in saying that the elevators in Michigan feel that the market will advance, but you can appreciate that there is a limit to the quantity of beans which they can finance. Accordingly if the farmers force beans upon the elevators they in turn must offer similar quantity to the trade.

We cannot help but believe that you would be doing your growers a big favor if you could urge upon them the advisability of their refus-

ing to sell at present time. We believe you could almost promise them \$5.50 for their beans if they would hold up deliveries entirely for forty to sixty days.—Chatterton and Son, per B. A. Stickle.

FARM BEATS CITY

DEAR Editor: Some one, unknown to me, was kind enough to subscribe for THE BUSINESS FARMER for me. My subscription does not run out until next June but I am renewing now for two years, while I have the money to spare, because I like the paper.

I have not been a farmer for the last 40 years but have quite a number of friends among the farmers. I will be 74 years young next month and if I had my life to live over again I would never leave the farm for all the city jobs you could stack up.—O. E. R., Jackson, Mich.

DOESN'T COME OFTEN ENOUGH

DEAR Editor: We like THE BUSINESS FARMER above all other farm papers. It was scarcely known when we came into this neighborhood seven years ago, but now it is hard to find a family that does not take it. Its weather predictions alone are worth many times its cost to farmers, and its exposure of advertising swindlers is another grand feature of great merit. The only fault we can find with THE BUSINESS FARMER is that it does not come often enough.—C. O. Tower, Mich.

Purest Rye Produced on Manitou Island

IN an article written by Frank Ridgway for the Chicago Tribune it is stated that on South Manitou Island, which is located near the north end of Lake Michigan about twenty miles out from Traverse City, Mich., a small group of farmers is producing the purest and probably the most superior variety of rye in the world. George and Lewis Hutzler, leading Rosen rye growers on the island, proved it by winning first in competition with more than a hundred of the country's champion rye growers at the International Grain and Hay show. It all began when J. A. Rosen, a Russian student from Riga brought over about 2,000 kernels of rye to the Michigan Agricultural college in 1908. The rye was named for him. The island farmers grow about fifty acres of Rosen rye each year, producing an average crop of twenty-five bushels to the acre and as high as forty bushels to the acre, in some cases. The yearly production of the high grade grain is about 1,250 bushels. The average in Michigan is only fourteen bushels to the acre, so the island's average is exceptionally high, and forty bushels per acre is an unusual yield. R. C. Rather, secretary of the crop association, says all the rye produced by Manitou farmers is sold for seed to mainland growers at a premium price of 75 cents a bushel above current commercial rye prices. This year, for example, when the commercial price was about 90 cents, the island growers got \$1.60 a bushel.

There is a demand for more seed rye than is grown on the island, and to help meet the situation practically all of the 1,250 bushels are used by mainland farmers in growing certified seed. The rye must be grown on Michigan farms, where it has little chance of being crossed with other varieties. Inspectors keep a constant guard over the fields, and if at

the end of the season the rye passes the state crop association's requirements it can be certified and sold for seed. Mainland growers get a premium price of from 25 to 40 cents a bushel above the market price for certified rye.

Mr. Rather says that as a result of this project on South Manitou island today more than 90 per cent of all the 400,000 acres of rye grown in Michigan is from the original stock of Rosen rye. However, it is varying in degree of purity. It was this superior grade of rye, producing fair yields even on thin land, that made it possible for Michigan farmers to produce more than 900,000 acres during the war.

BRANCH FARM BUREAU MEETS

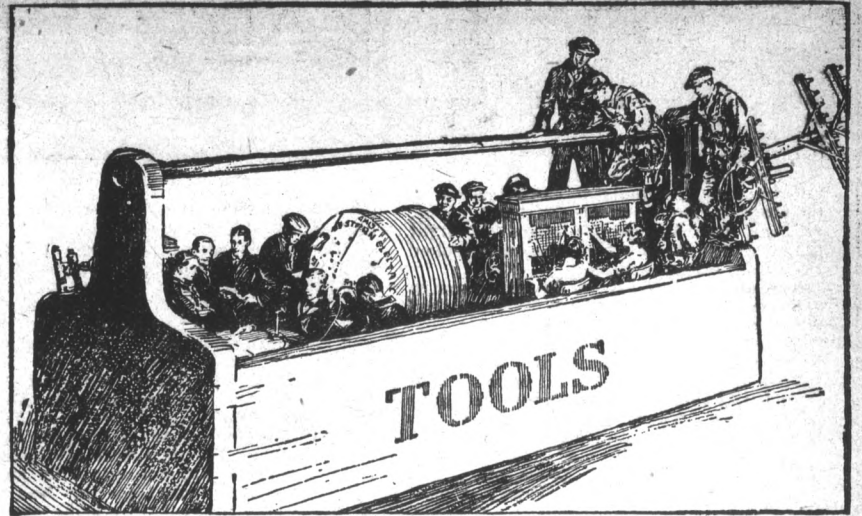
THE annual meeting of the Branch County Farm Bureau was held on Saturday, Dec. 13th, at the Coldwater Grange Hall, and was attended by about 140 members and their wives. A fine dinner was served at noon by the Grange ladies.

The forenoon was spent in a business meeting, and the afternoon session consisted of a talk by Stanley M. Powell.

The election of officers for the coming year then took place, with the following members elected: President, V. B. Stout; Vice-President, M. E. Echinaw; Board of Directors: Glen Gruner, E. A. Waterbury, Fred Shilling, David Kenyon, and H. A. Gowdy.

Several resolutions and amendments were adopted, and adjournment followed.

My Dad has taken the paper for at least 10 years so I cannot be without it.—Herman R. Schaible, Washtenaw County, Michigan.



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(Continued from December 20th issue.)

HE cursed "Ben" again and again, and himself, and God; he damned men by name, but so violently and incoherently that Alan could not make out the names; terribly he swore at men living and men "rotting in Hell." The beam of light from which the torch in his hand swayed aside and back and forth. Without warning, suddenly it caught Alan as he stood in the dark of the front room; and as the dim white circle of light gleamed into Alan's face, the man looked that way and saw him.

The effect of this upon the man was so strange and so bewildering to Alan that Alan could only stare at him. The big man seemed to shrink into himself and to shrink back and away from Alan. He roared out something in a hollow thick with fear and horror; he seemed to choke with terror. There was nothing in his look akin to mere surprise or alarm at realizing that another was there and had been seeing and overhearing him. The light which he still gripped swayed back and forth and showed him Alan again, and he raised his arm before his face as he recoiled.

The consternation of the man was so complete that it checked Alan's rush toward him; he halted, then advanced silently and watchfully. As he went forward and the light shone upon his face again, the big man cried out hoarsely:

"Damn you—damn you, with the hole above your eye! The bullet got you! And now you've got Ben! But you can't get me! Go back to Hell! You can't get me! I'll get you—I'll get you! You—can't save the Miwaka!"

He drew back his arm and with all his might hurled the flashlight at Alan. It missed and crashed somewhere behind him, but did not go out; the beam of light shot back and wavered and flickered over both of them, as the torch rolled on the floor. Alan rushed forward and, thrusting through the dark, his hand struck the man's chest and seized his coat.

The man caught at and seized Alan's arm; he seemed to feel of it and assure himself of its reality.

"Flesh! Flesh!" he roared in relief; and his big arms grappled Alan. As they struggled, they stumbled and fell to the floor, the big man underneath. His hand shifted its hold and caught Alan's throat; Alan got an arm free and, with all his force, struck the man's face. The man struck back—a heavy blow on the side of Alan's head which dizzied him but left him strength to strike again, and his knuckles reached the man's face once more, but he got another heavy blow in return. The man was grappling no longer; he swung Alan to one side and off of him, and rolled himself away. He scrambled to his feet and dashed out through the library, across the hall, and into the service room. Alan heard his feet clattering down the stairway to the floor beneath. Alan got to his feet; dizzied and not yet familiar with the house, he blundered against a wall and had to feel his way along it to the service room; as he slipped and stumbled down the stairway, a door closed loudly at the end of the corridor he had seen at the foot of the stairs. He ran along the corridor to the door; it had closed with a spring lock, and seconds passed while he felt in the dark for the catch; he found it and tore the door open, he came out suddenly into the cold air of the night in a paved passageway beside the house which led in one direction to the street and in the other to a gate opening on the alley. He ran forward to the street and looked up and down, but found it empty; then he ran back to the alley, where it intersected the cross street, the figure of the man running away appeared suddenly out of the shadows, then disappeared; Alan, following as far as the street, could see nothing more of him; this street too was empty.

He ran a little farther and looked, then he went back to the house. The side door had swung shut again and latched. He felt in his pocket for his key and went around to the front door. The snow upon the steps had been swept away, probably by the servant who had come to the house earlier in the day with Constance Sherrill, but some had fallen since; the footprints made in the early afternoon had been obliterated by it, but Alan could see those, he had made that evening, and the marks where some one else had gone into the house and not come out again. In part it was plain, therefore, what had happened: the man had come from the south, for he had not seen the light Alan had had in the north and rear part of the house; believing no one was in the house, the man had gone in through the front door with a key. He had been some one familiar with the house; for he had known about the side door and how to reach it and that he could get out that way. This might mean no more than that he was the same who had searched through the house before; but at least it made his identity with the former intruder more certain.

Alan let himself in at the front door and turned on the light in the reading lamp in the library. The electric torch still was burning on the floor and he picked it up and extinguished it; he went up-stairs and brought down his shoes. He had seen a wood fire set ready for lighting in the library, and now he lighted it and sat before it drying his wet socks before he put on his shoes. He was still shaking and breathing fast from his struggle with the man and his chase



The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

after him, and by the strangeness of what had taken place.

When the shaft of light from the torch had flashed across Alan's face in the dark library, the man had not taken him for what he was—a living person; he had taken him for a specter. His terror and the things he had cried out could mean only that. The specter of whom? Not of Benjamin Corvet; for one of the things Alan had remarked when he saw Benjamin Corvet's picture was that he himself did not look at all like his father. Besides, what the man had said made it certain that he did not think the specter was "Ben"; for the specter had "got Ben." Did Alan look like some one else, then? Like whom? Evidently like the one dead for he had a ghost—who had "got" Ben, in the big man's opinion. What could that be?

No answer, as yet, was possible to that. But if he did look like some one, then that some one was—or had been—dreaded not by the big man who had entered the house, but by Benjamin Corvet as well. "You got Ben!" the man had cried out. Got him? How? "But you can't get me!" he had said. "You—with the bullet hole above your eye!" What did that mean?

Alan got up and went to look at himself in the mirror he had seen in the hall. He was white, now that the flush of the fighting was going; he probably had been pale before with excitement, and over his

one whom he could identify with this man; but Alan could describe him to Sherrill.

Alan found a lavatory and washed and straightened his collar and tie and brushed his clothes. There was a bruise on the side of his head; but though it throbbed painfully, it did not leave any visible mark. He could return now to the Sherrills'. It was not quite midnight but he believed by this time Sherrill was probably home; perhaps already he had gone to bed. Alan took up his hat and looked about the house; he was going to return and sleep here, of course; he was not going to leave the house unguarded for an long time after this; but, after what had just happened, he felt he could leave it safely for half an hour, particularly if he left a light burning within.

He did this and stepped out. The wind from the west was blowing hard, and the night had become bitter cold; yet, Alan reached the drive, he could see far out the tossing lights of a ship and, as he went toward the Sherrills', he gazed out over the roaring water. Often on night's like this, he knew, his father must have been battling such water.

The man who answered his ring at the Sherrills' recognized him at once and admitted him; in reply to Alan's question, the servant said that Mr. Sherrill had not yet returned. When Alan went to his room, the valet appeared and, finding

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. He decides Corvet is his father and upon being given a key goes to Corvet's house. He discovers a man ransacking the house.

right eye there was a round, black mark. Alan looked down at his hands; a little skin was off one knuckle, where he had struck the man, and his fingers were smudged with a black and sooty dust. He had smudged them on the papers upstairs or else in feeling his way about the dark house, and at some time he had touched his forehead and left the black mark. That had been the "bullet hole."

The rest that the man had said had been a reference to some name; Alan had no trouble to recollect the name and, while he did not understand it all, it stirred him queerly—"the Miwaka." What was that? The queer excitement and questioning that the name brought, when he repeated it to himself, was not recollection; for he could not recall having heard the name before; but it was not completely strange to him. He could define the excitement it stirred only in that way.

He went back to the Morris chair; his socks were nearly dry, and he put on his shoes. He got up and paced about. Sherrill had believed that here in this house Benjamin Corvet had left—or might have left—a memorandum, a record, or an account of some sort which would explain to Alan, his son, the blight which had hung over his life. Sherrill had said that it could have been no mere intrigue, no vulgar personal sin; and the events of the night had made that very certain; for, plainly, whatever was hidden in that house involved some one else seriously, desperately. There was no other way to explain the intrusion of the sort of man whom Alan had surprised there an hour ago.

The fact that this other man searched also did not prove that Benjamin Corvet had left a record in the house, as Sherrill believed; but it certainly showed that another person believed—or feared—it. Whether or not guilt had sent Benjamin Corvet away four days ago, whether or not there had been guilt behind the ghost which had "got Ben," there was guilt in the big man's superstitious terror when he had seen Alan. A bold, powerful man like that one, when his conscience is clear, does not see a ghost. And the ghost which he had seen had a bullet hole above the brows!

Alan did not flatter himself that in any physical sense he had triumphed over that man; so far as it had gone, his adversary had had rather the better of the battle; he had endeavored to stun Alan, or perhaps do worse than stun; but after the first grapple, his purpose had been to get away. But he had not fled from Alan; he had fled from discovery of who he was. Sherrill had told Alan, of no

that Alan was packing, the man offered his service. Alan let him pack and went down-stairs; a motor had just driven up to the house.

It proved to have brought Constance and her mother, Mrs. Sherrill, after informing Alan that Mr. Sherrill might not return until some time later, went upstairs and did not appear again. Constance followed her mother but, ten minutes later came down-stairs.

"You're not staying here to-night?" she said.

"I wanted to say to your father," Alan explained, "that I believe I had better go over to the other house."

She came a little closer to him in her concern. "Nothing has happened here?" "Here? You mean in this house?" Alan smiled. "No; nothing."

She seemed relieved. Alan, remembering her mother's manner, thought he understood; she knew that remarks had been made, possibly, which repeated by a servant might have offended him.

"I'm afraid it's been a hard day for you," she said.

"It's certainly been unusual," Alan admitted.

It had been a hard day for her, too, he observed; or probably the recent days, since her father's and her own good friend had gone, had been trying. She was tired now and nervously excited; but she was so young that the little signs of strain and worry, instead of making her seem older, only made her youth more apparent. The curves of her neck and her pretty, rounded shoulders were as soft as before; her lustrous brown hair was more beautiful, and a slight flush colored her clear skin.

It had seemed to Alan, when Mrs. Sherrill had spoken to him a few minutes before, that her manner toward him had been more reserved and constrained than earlier in the evening; and he had put that down to the lateness of the hour; but now he realized that she probably been discussing him with Constance, and that it was somewhat in defiance of her mother that Constance had come down to speak with him again.

"Are you taking any one over to the other house with you?" she inquired.

"Any one?"

"A servant, I mean."

"No."

"Then you'll let us lend you a man from here."

"You're awfully good; but I don't think I'll need any one to-night. Mr. Corvet's—my father's man—is coming back to-morrow, I understand. I'll get along very well until then."

She was silent a moment as she looked

away. Her shoulders suddenly jerked a little. "I wish you'd take some one with you," she persisted. "I don't like to think of you alone over there."

"My father must have been often alone there."

"Yes," she said. "Yes." She looked at him quickly, then away, checking a question. She wanted to ask, he knew, what he had discovered in that lonely house which had so agitated him; for of course she had noticed agitation in him. And he had intended to tell her or, rather, her father. He had been rehearsing to himself the description of the man he had met there in order to ask Sherrill about him; but now Alan knew that he was not going to refer the matter even to Sherrill just yet.

Sherrill had believed that Benjamin Corvet's disappearance was from circumstances too personal and intimate to be made a subject of public inquiry; and what Alan had encountered in Corvet's house had confirmed that belief. Sherrill further had said that Benjamin Corvet, if he had wished Sherrill to know those circumstances, would have told them to him; but Corvet had not done that; instead, he had sent for Alan, his son. He had given his son his confidence.

Sherrill had admitted that he was withholding from Alan, for the time being, something that he knew about Benjamin Corvet; it was nothing, he had said, which would help Alan to learn about his father, or what had become of him; but perhaps Sherrill, not knowing these other things, could not speak accurately as to that. Alan determined to ask Sherrill what he had been withholding before he told him all of what happened in Corvet's house. There was one other circumstance which Sherrill had mentioned but not explained; it occurred to Alan now.

"Miss Sherrill—" he checked himself.

"What is it?"

"This afternoon your father said that you believed that Mr. Corvet's disappearance was in some way connected with you; he said that he did not think that was so; but do you want to tell me why you thought it?"

"Yes; I will tell you." She colored quickly. "One of the last things Mr. Corvet did—in fact, the last thing we know of his doing before he sent for you—was to come to me and warn me against one of my friends."

"Warn you, Miss Sherrill? How? I mean, warn you against what?"

"Against thinking too much of him."

She turned away.

Alan saw in the rear of the hall the man who had been waiting with the suitcase. It was after midnight now and, for far more than the intended half hour, Alan had left his father's house unwatched, to be entered by the front door whenever the man, who had entered it before, returned with his key.

"I think I'll come to see your father in the morning," Alan said, when Constance looked back to him.

"You won't borrow Simons?" she asked again.

"Thank you, no."

"But you'll come over here for breakfast in the morning?"

"You want me?"

"Certainly."

"I'd like to come very much."

"Then I'll expect you." She followed him to the door when he had put on his things and he made no objections when she asked that the man be allowed to carry his bag around to the other house. When he glanced back, after reaching the walk, he saw her standing inside the door, watching through the glass after him.

When he had dismissed Simons and re-entered the house on Astor Street, he found no evidences of any disturbance while he had been gone. On the second floor, to the east of the room which had been his father's, was a bedroom which evidently had been kept as a guest chamber; Alan carried his suitcase there and made ready for bed.

The sight of Constance Sherrill standing and watching after him in concern as he started back to this house, came to him again and again and, also, her flush when she had spoken of the friend against whom Benjamin Corvet had warned her. Who was he? It had been impossible at that moment for Alan to ask her more; besides, if he had asked and she had told him, he would have learned only a name which he could not place yet in any connection with her or with Benjamin Corvet. Whoever he was, it was plain that Constance Sherrill "thought of him"; lucky man, Alan said to himself. Yet Corvet had warned her not to think of him. . . .

Alan turned back his bed. It had been for him a tremendous day. Barely twelve hours before he had come to that house, Alan Conrad from Blue Rapids, Kansas; now, . . . phrases from what Lawrence Sherrill had told of his father were running through his mind as he opened the door of the room to be able to hear any noise in Benjamin Corvet's house, of which he was sole protector. The emotion roused by his first sight of the lake went through him again as he opened the window to the east.

Now—he was in bed—he seemed to be standing, a specter before a man blaspheming Benjamin Corvet and the souls of men dead. "And the hole above the eye! . . . The bullet got you! . . . So it's you that got Ben! . . . I'll get you! . . . You can't save the Miwaka!"

(Continued on page 17.)

SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT, Cass County

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

THE SOIL THAT GOD GAVE US

IN beginning a series of soil articles for THE BUSINESS FARMER, I want to bring to the reader a clear and concise treatment of a problem that affects every human being, regardless of whether he lives on a farm or anywhere else.

When the place we call earth was created there was a being as designer or architect that was without a peer, and one who never has been known to have made a mistake.

This being also gave us laws of control that are simple and unyielding that can be followed by anyone them.

If you doubt his power look at the shades of green in the landscape, look at the leaves of the trees, all similar, but no two of them exactly alike. He also gave us certain ele-

In some places the soils on these continents are in good balance with the other groups, viz: air water and sunshine and plants and trees have grown, died, and grown again, until the soil has been filled with decaying vegetable matter, and we term this rich soil; other places may have an abundance of minerals and air, but lack water, and we call these barrens or deserts.

Then in rich soil we find an abundance of decaying vegetable matter combined with air and enough moisture to make this matter soluble. When we lack decaying organic matter and moisture we call the soil poor. This decaying animal and vegetable matter in a soil is called humus.

Let me state right here that this is the stepping stone to soil betterment throughout the world; this

ANOTHER FARMER TO CONTRIBUTE TO OUR COLUMNS

WITH this issue we are beginning a series of articles on soil work by Mr. C. J. Wright, a Cass county farmer, who had made a careful study of Michigan soils and how to improve them. Mr. Wright is to conduct the "Soils and Crops" department in The Business Farmer and he will be pleased to answer any questions on either subject. Write to him in care of The Business Farmer.

ments or matter that nothing can destroy, yet trees, animals, liquids, plant life, minerals are all composed of some combination of these elements or matter.

This wonderful being, for mutual understanding in this series of articles I am going to call God.

While God made this earth he grouped areas of the elements or matter in uneven masses of different elevations which many millions of years afterwards men named continents.

He also grouped other areas which men have termed lake and ocean beds and he filled these beds with another group of elements which was called water. He knew that if he wanted the high areas or continents teeming with plant and animal life water must be had to make soluble the elements of the areas, so that plant and animal life could live upon them.

He then made the greatest of laws that when a plant or animal dies, it returns to the elements it was made of, and that no part could leave the universe for which it was created.

He also knew that the being He made by the name of man and who had control of this kingdom would be grasping and forgetful of these laws, so great reservoirs of certain elements were stored through the intervening years, in different sections of the universe, thus we find the great nitrate beds of Chile, the potash beds of Germany, the limestone beds all over the land and the great phosphoric deposits of different continents.

One more group of elements He knew was necessary for the existence of things and that man termed atmosphere or air.

Each of the articles mentioned above are dependent, one upon the other and no life can exist on any one group alone.

means on your farm, no matter what state of fertility it is in.

God also made every part of the universe a dwelling place for some creature or thing so you will find some form of plant and animal life from the moss of the icy Arctic to the jungles of the Tropics, and each form of life dies, is decomposed, turned back into element and is reconstructed into a new life and in repeat the process, thereby enriching the soil for subsequent crops.

If man could, on a certain parcel of land, grow his crops and let them all return to the soil from whence they came he would not need to worry over a poor farm, but the economic conditions that a man finds himself in on a farm compels him to sell and convey a portion of these crops to some one else to gratify his fellow man enjoys.

He has now begun to draw on the soil that God gave him, for certain elements that he unconsciously barter away, that will never be returned to his particular piece of land, unless he understands the greatest of God's laws and makes some provision to buy or get the same amount of element for less than he sold his for in his crop.

In subsequent articles I shall try and show how this may be done and is being done by many. I shall try not to make sport of the ideas of other farmers for I have found that they are by no means fools and numb-skulls, but will try to be honest and considerate and use as plain explanations as I know how.

Uncle Ab says you seldom lose by understating your proposition.

Now is the time to go to an agricultural college and get ready to buy a farm; then the young man will be going up with the price level before everybody else tries to climb on.

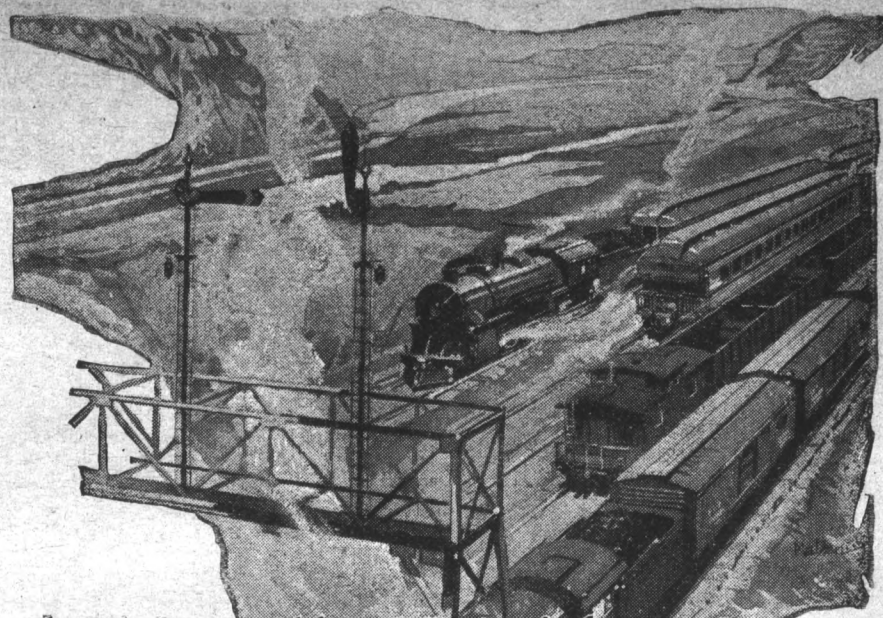
WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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.



FRED WOLF, OF HALE, LIVES HERE.

This is a view of East Meadow Farm, owned by Fred Wolf, Hale, Mich. The barn has a basement, was built in 1917, and the material came from a mail-order house, according to Mr. Wolf.



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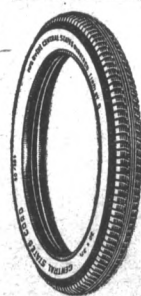
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1925

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

BUSY SESSION AHEAD

IF you have read Mr. Powell's article on page three of this issue you will have a pretty clear idea of what the legislature of the state of Michigan is up against during the present session.

If you will keep in mind what Mr. Powell shows should be accomplished at this session and then compare it with the actual results, you will have a true conception of how things stand at Lansing.

This is going to be a mighty interesting session from the point of view of the farmers of this state. There are several bills, as Mr. Powell points out, which are sponsored by the farm organizations and which will be given early attention.

Our Lansing correspondent will continue to give our readers a careful non-political review of the present session and you are quite welcome to write us regarding the voting of any member on any bill in the house or senate, or on any matter of interest to farmers which is up for or pending consideration. Our columns will continue to be the open forum, from which the farmers of Michigan can air their views, without restriction. You may be sure that most of those at Lansing keep a sharp look-out for the drift of the straws, as indicated by the farm press of this state, so you can be sure of your suggestions or criticisms, getting the attention they deserve at the capital.

* * *

Gentlemen at Lansing, lay aside for the moment, petty politics and factional strife. You represent today a greater state than did any legislature in our history. Michigan no longer is provincial. Prosperity has fairly battered down our gates to find a home here. Great cities, grown Alladin-like, clamor for more and more products of our fields and orchards. So too, prosperity is within sight of our farmers, now gaunt from a four years famine! Your decisions are of vital consequence to the farmers of Michigan, they deserve your unqualified and sincere sympathy and support!

Will they get it?

MICHIGAN WINS

WILLIAM P. HARTMAN, deputy commissioner of agriculture pointed out at the recent meeting of the Michigan Cannery Association held in East Lansing, that 115 canneries now placed fifteen varieties of Michigan canned goods on the market. This is, indeed an interesting showing and one of which both growers and canners can be proud.

But the mere quantity of production is not the most interesting feature, because Mr. Hartman points out that Michigan canned products enjoy a position second to none on the market, because of their superior flavor and strict adherence to the conditions of the sanitary law which was put on the books in 1919.

Addressing the same meeting, Mr. V. H. Church, agricultural statistician said "It seems evident that there is an opportunity for marked expansion of the fruit canning industries in Michigan. Particularly is this true if quality is made the chief objective. I believe that the word 'Michigan' on a package of any product of our state should be made to represent a high standard of that product, stand as a guarantee to the pur-

chaser, and its use on inferior products to be forever prohibited. I believe I would go so far as to recommend that the address of manufacturer or grower must be omitted from all shipments of inferior products, if such are allowed to go out of the state at all. This would make it impossible to trace any connection between them and this fair state.

As Mr. Church infers, the lands of Michigan can be made among the most valuable in the United States, because of our strategic geographical location. We are nearly in the center of population which means the center of the consuming markets and our extra profits can be made on what it costs the growers of other states to ship their products.

LICENSE ALL DRIVERS

THE time is not far distant when, for the protection of careful motorists and pedestrians, all states will license the drivers of motor vehicles upon examination as to the fitness and will revoke licenses upon violation of any of the rules by which it is held.

It is admitted common sense that the greatest variable factor in the whole problem of safe operation of motor vehicles is the ego, the personality, the individualism of the operator. A standard to measure this can, of course never be exactly set. But a test of mentality and of proper driving experience can and should be efficiently applied before an operator is licensed, and those tests kept applicable through his whole driving period.

The license system provides the necessary machinery to accomplish this. Under it can be had examination of all operators before license is issued, and discipline and education of all operators while licensed. During the course of an examination all that class of persons who are by nature, disease, or habit unfitted to operate motor vehicles will be finally eliminated.

WINTER WHEAT

RECENT reports from Washington indicate that there was an increase of 6.5% in the acreage of winter wheat planted last fall.

That this did not jar the wheat market however, is proven by the fact that buyers are still clamoring for grain, as they have not since the early years of the world war. Of course a change in crop conditions in Argentina or Ukraine next year would change the condition of the market in the United States. But there are an ever increasing number of buyers crying for wheat. Germany is back in the market in a big way and we can see no indications of a change which will have a marked effect on next years markets, even looking forward to a horizon twelve months away.

Present high prices on the wheat exchange have fooled even the best of the speculators. If one could have known what was going to happen to wheat he could have made a fortune every working day this fall!

GAS TAX SEEMS IMMINENT

WE believe we are quite safe in predicting from this page that the much discussed gas tax which has been the subject of more than one wordy battle in Michigan will be settled within two weeks after the legislature convenes. It looks as if Michigan will have a two-cent-per-gallon tax and a decreased license fee, based on weight and horsepower, for 1925.

We have always believed in the gasoline tax as a fair method of collecting funds for road improvement and repairs, and although we have continually asked from this page for a fair and square argument against the gasoline tax we have never found any convincing enough to change our views.

There is every reason for Michigan continuing its road improvement program and for keeping in repair those roads which have been constructed to date, and we believe the gasoline tax is a safe and certain method of raising these funds painlessly.

NARROWNESS

IN Oakland county they are having a regular squabble over eight veterinarians who are said to have taken an active interest in the defeat last November of the proposal in that county, to appropriate \$9,000 for bovine tuberculosis eradication.

It seems that a hand-bill headed "Warning to the Taxpayers" and signed by "Taxpayers Protective League" was given wide distribution throughout the county just preceding the November election and undoubtedly caused the defeat of the measure.

Dr. B. J. Killham, State veterinarian, is highly incensed over the situation and has asked the eight veterinarians in question to appear before

him and show why their permits to do tuberculin-testing should not be revoked.

Oakland county is in the very heart of the Detroit milk area and the farmers of this section are too dependent on the proper control of the milk industry to permit an investment of \$9,000 to stand between their milk and the market.

It would seem that the amount called for was so small that it could have been considered as insurance, at least until such time as this work is taken over by the state or federal authorities.

We believe that Dr. Killham was quite right in calling these gentlemen to time and making them explain whether or not they had any part in the circularizing of such a malicious piece of propaganda.

TOURISTS DO PAY!

WONDER if, when you see the various colored tags, on the many automobiles from other states, which seem to clutter our roads in Michigan, especially during the summer months, you have ever stopped to consider their value to you and to your farm.

We were quite surprised recently when we heard the figures which have been compiled by various communities in Michigan to show how much money is spent by the automobile tourist, in our state.

Can you believe, for instance, that the second largest industry in Michigan is the tourist trade? According to the authority we heard, there is over one hundred and fifty million dollars spent in Michigan by automobile tourists annually.

Rich and poor alike drive hundreds of miles to enjoy the beauties of Michigan's lakes and forests. That they are entitled to some little consideration from we who are benefitted by their coming, seems quite apparent.

Our sister state across the lake, Wisconsin, makes a special effort to entice the summer tourists to her shores and yet Michigan has natural advantages far superior. Now we must match her in courtesy and service if we are to make those who come want to come back again.

So the next time you are honked out of the way by a car with an out-of-state license, just remember that the owner is leaving behind not only a cloud of annoying dust, but a gentle sprinkling of gold and silver, a part of which will eventually alleviate your injured feelings.

Plans are on foot by the tourist and development bureaus in Michigan to spend nearly a quarter of a million dollars advertising the beauties and inviting people from all over the United States to come here and spend their summer vacations. Indications are that 1925 should see the number who come nearly doubled.

Our farmers along the main highway can get ready for this influx of consumers and those of us who live on the back roads can at least say "Howdy Stranger!" and give them a smile because we will, in an indirect way at least, benefit by their coming.

A SAFE INVESTMENT

MORE and more farmers are turning to bonds as a safe investment for their surplus funds, as do capitalists in every other line of industry.

Right now the Federal Land Banks are particularly inviting farmers to invest in their bonds which are sold in denominations of \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000 and which pay a safe and sure interest.

More than 300,000 farmers have borrowed from the Federal Land Banks thru their 4,600 local loan associations.

These bonds are tax free, interest is paid twice yearly and the principal promptly when due. In the meantime they can be used as collateral security of the highest rank and they are guaranteed jointly by all of the twelve Federal Land Banks, having a combined capital and a reserve of over \$50,000,000.

With the many excellent forms of bonds now offered for the farmers' investment there is little excuse for the purchase of stock in "fly-by-night" manufacturing companies, oil wells or gold mines. Good bonds are simply "little mortgages" on valuable property and they are as safe and sure.

INCREASING USE OF ELECTRICITY ON FARMS

STATISTICS show us that every third home in the United States is on a farm. This means that about seven million families of this country are farm households.

The day has passed when farmers will be satisfied with conditions as they were twenty years ago and electricity is constantly gaining in use for farm work of all kinds.

In one western state 26 per cent of the farmers now use electricity in varying degrees to light the buildings and furnish power for milk separators, churns, water systems, and for cultivating the soil and threshing the seed crops.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

CATTLE SWINDLER STILL ON JOB

H. C. HELMS, who honored Michigan with his nefarious schemes, has been heard of recently in other states.

THE BUSINESS FARMER has carried notices from J. G. Hays, Secretary of the Michigan State Holstein Association warning against Helms, who had swindled Michigan cattle men.

Readers of these notices have written Hays of unhappy acquaintance with Helms. The sheriff of Hagerstown, Maryland, wrote that he was looking for Helms who hooked a veterinary of that town last spring. A Jersey breeder near Chicago reports that he donated to Helms just last month. A new Michigan victim notified Hays that Helms duped him out of \$650.00. The chief of police of Waterloo, Iowa, writes that Helms is wanted in that town for his crooked work.

In almost every case the victim saw the notice that our paper printed just too late! So even though repeated publications may make that operator wary, we warn you again!

Look out for a cattle buyer answering this description: six feet tall, medium build, weight about 170-190. Hair light brown. Eyes blue. Gold teeth, believed to be eye teeth. Wears a watch charm of pearl fashioned as a cow's head. Affects a decided Southern accent. Has used the same name, H. C. Helms. Claims different places as his home, but a favorite location has been Nashville, Tennessee.

His scheme is to enlist aid in buying cattle. Sooner or later he will attempt to cash a check either for expense money he needs or to pay for cattle. He exhibits letters and telegrams from a bank identifying himself. These are bogus. Do not sign his check as sponsor.

If you have information regarding this rascal, wire collect at once to the officers mentioned in this write-up, to the sheriff at Corunna, or Grand Rapids, Michigan, or to J. G. Hays, Dairy Department, M. A. C., East Lansing, Michigan.

AGRICULTURAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

"Please advise me as to the standing of the Agricultural Life Insurance Company."

WE have investigated the Agricultural Life Insurance Company located at Bay City, and find that their report of December 31st, 1923, shows total assets amounting to \$1,262,579.11 and their total liabilities amount to \$966,993.02. They have Capital Stock Outstanding to the amount of \$250,000.00, and Surplus for All Contingencies of \$45,577.09.

GOODBYE, \$10

"I would like to know if you can find out for me if Warren McRae of Logansport, Indiana, 2114 Spear St., is a reliable real estate man or is he a fraud? I listed my farm with him and paid him \$10.00 for listing some time ago and do not hear anything more from him."

FROM time to time during the past two years we have published information regarding the Warren McRae Farm Agency of Logansport, Indiana, and at no time have we spoken favorably of this agency.

As far as we can learn Mr. McRae has never sold a farm for any of our readers, and we issued a statement

to him that if he would furnish us with a complete name and address of one farmer in Michigan who had disposed of his farm through his agency, we would be pleased to give him a free advertisement in THE BUSINESS FARMER. He never replied to this letter.

His scheme is to get the prospective customer to pay \$10.00 for listing his farm. If the customer does not pay \$10.00 he will, as a rule, cut the price to \$5.00, and we have known of cases where he brought it down to \$2.50.

We fully believe you have seen your \$10.00 for the last time.

SIMPLEX MANUFACTURING COMPANY

"I have 154 shares of stock in the Simplex Manufacturing Company at Kansas City, Mo. I have had this stock for two years. The Company sent a man here the 18th of last month to explain what they had and what they were doing and gave me, as an old stockholder, a chance to buy more shares at \$10.00 per share. He said that after the first of the year it would be \$15.00 per share. Can you tell me if it is safe to buy or not?"

AS you have owned stock in the Simplex Mfg. Company, Kansas City, for two years you are in a better position than I am to judge as to this stock's ability as a dividend payer. If you have been drawing regular dividends and the statement of the company appears in good shape it would look like a good investment, however, if you have not been drawing regular dividends I would not consider putting any more of my money in until I have been able to make a profit on what I already had invested.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE

"I am a subscriber to your paper and would like to have you look up the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.; General office, accident and health department, Saginaw, Mich."

THE Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, incorporated under the laws of the state of Massachusetts commenced business in 1907, and was admitted to Michigan during the year 1908. It is regularly authorized to transact within this state the business of fidelity, casualty, surety, burglary, steam boiler, accident, health, liability, automobile and teams property damage and collision, plate glass, and sprinkler insurance.

The following is a statement of the financial condition of the company as shown by its annual report filed with the Michigan Department of Insurance, as of December 31, 1923: Total Admitted Assets, \$8,233,148.61; Total Liabilities except capital, \$5,145,987.28; Capital paid up, \$1,500,000.00; Surplus over capital and all liabilities, \$1,317,161.33.

I received my money from — I do not know what method you use but it sure does the work. They never took time to seal the envelope. I told them I would notify the postal authorities or for quicker action refer them to the M. B. F. but had no idea it would work so quick. Am going to try and get a subscription to the M. B. F.—Mrs. P. P. Edgeton, Tuscola County, Mich.

The check for amount due my daughter from — came yesterday. Accept our hearty thanks for your services, for we feel we should never have received it without. We value your paper highly and look forward for each issue. Again thanking you, Yours very truly—G. W. H., Lakeview, Michigan.

I have been a reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER ever since I come on the farm and always expect to be. The only complaint I could ever make is that it does not come every week instead of every two weeks. I wish you every success with your farm paper.—C. P. S., Brighton, Michigan.

I like your businesslike, independent, practical way of doing things. I lived at Adrain, Lenawee county 77 years and 5 months to a day, was born there. I now live at Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, and am 81 years old and very happy.—Alfred Edwards, Aurora, Illinois.

I find your paper a great help.—Ray Wilson, Shiawassee County, Michigan.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

January funds may be shortly available to you and we suggest our first mortgage bonds as the ideal security for re-investment.

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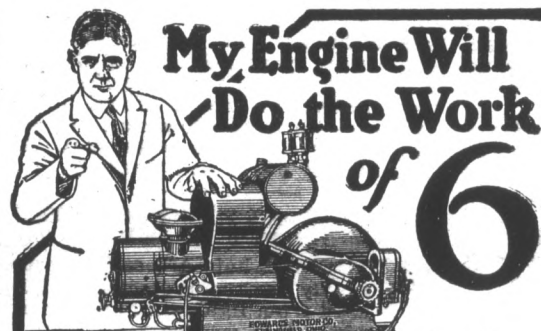
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Change Power as Needed

It is a 6 H. P. when you need 6, or 1½ H. P. when you need only 1½, or any power in between. Fuel consumption in proportion to power used and remarkably low at all times. Adjustment from one power to another is instantaneous.

Burns Kerosene

Operates with kerosene or gasoline. Easy starting, no cranking. The greatest gas engine

value on the market. And you can prove all of these statements to your own satisfaction.

What Users Say

Ivan L. Blake, of Hannibal, New York, says: "Only engine economical for all jobs. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, a 24-inch rip saw, a washer, a pump, and a grinder, and it sure runs them fine. It has perfect running balance, and it sets quiet anywhere."

Clarence Rutledge, of Manitoulin Island, Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards four years' steady work and like it fine. It uses very little fuel. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, also a rip saw, 8-inch grinder, ensilage cutter, line shaft for shop, churn, washer, separator and pump. Have had ten other engines and the Edwards beats them all."

Frank Foell, of Cologne, New Jersey, says: "It's a great pleasure to own an Edwards engine. I run a wood saw, cement mixer,

"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."
—A. Y. EDWARDS

EDWARDS FARM ENGINE

threshing machine, etc. Do work for my neighbors. Easy to move around and easy to run. I would not have any other."

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- 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 December 26, 1924

Total number claims filed.....	2598
Amount involved.....	\$26,150.48
Total number claims settled.....	2171
Amount secured.....	\$23,823.32

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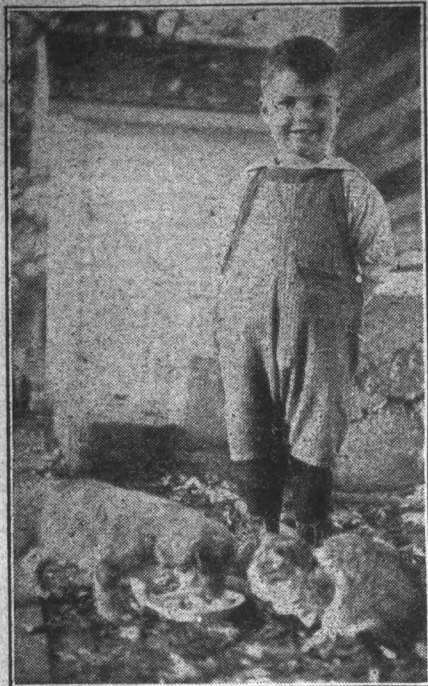
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"DON'T RUN AWAY!"
By Anne Campbell

"Don't run away!"
I always say,
Whenever he
Goes out to play!

"Stay near the house,
And don't you roam.
I like to know
You're close to home!"

"Don't run away!"
And yet, alas!
How hurriedly
These bright years pass!

While day by day,
Into the man
He grows from me
That he will be!

(We are indebted to Mrs. D. F. Wilcox,
of Elk Rapids, for the above picture.)

INVISIBLE DARNING

TO most of us our best coat suit is a thing to be taken care of, especially as it takes a small fortune to buy a new one. But with the best of care we sometimes have sad accidents—a snag in the fence, the muddy-pawed puppy that is glad to see us home, a red-hot stove that scorches before we notice it, and there's the hole, right in the front breadth of the suit that we were going to make do for another year. Well, we'll just have to patch it up somehow, and use out the suit round home.

Now here is where invisible darning comes in. Everyone has heard of invisible darning, but few seem to realize how simple a matter it is. Let me tell you how it is done.

First examine carefully the cloth to be mended—if you have a reading glass, so much the better. You will see two sets of threads; one set called the warp, that runs lengthwise of the garment, and the other, called the woof, that is woven across the warp. There are three ordinary kinds of weave and your suit will most likely be one of these. There is the plain weave, over and under like ordinary darning; there is the basket weave, made up of two under and two over, or three under and three over for coarse cloth, and there is the twill, that is made up of one under and three over in such a way as to form diagonal lines. It is this last we find in herringbone patterns.

How to Proceed

The next thing to do, having found out which weave your suit is made of, is to cut out the hole square, removing all tag ends and ravelings. Next find a broad seam or hem from which you can draw threads for the mending. Draw warp threads to run the warps, and woof threads to weave with. Use a long embroidery needle with a flat eye. Commence by inserting the warp threads, beginning three or four threads back from the edge of the hole. Thread your needle with each length, leaving a loose end at either side of the hole; do not try to work to and fro with a long thread as in ordinary darning. Next weave the cross threads just like the pattern. This takes very careful work, as a mis-stitch spoils the whole thing and betrays it as a darn. Loose ends should be left on the right side, the side on which you work. Remember that each warp and each woof thread is a separate length, so at the finish you will have



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Now that the holiday season is over and you have a little time to yourselves I want you to write to me and use our page. Express your views on any subject, ask questions, send in recipes, helpful hints, suggest how our page can be improved. This is your page and I want to publish the things that interest you most, but if you do not help me I must guess whether I am pleasing you or not. Your old recipes will be new ones to many of my readers, so send them in. Your helpful hints may save many women work and steps. If you believe your kitchen is ideally arranged the other farm women will be interested in learning how you have it arranged, and I will be pleased to publish a picture of it if you have a kodak print and will loan it to me. Send in pictures for our page—some of you, the children, your home, garden, yard—and tell me something about the picture when you send it in. Perhaps you have heard the line "Now is the time for all good men to rally to the support of the country", well I am going to change it to read "Now is the time for all good farm women to get together to make our page better than it ever was." How does that sound to you, and are you going to help?

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

a bundle of threads sticking up around the hole. Now grasp the garment in both hands, first lengthwise and then crosswise, and wriggle the darn into shape, so as to make sure that there is no binding anywhere; then very carefully trim off the loose ends close to the cloth with a sharp pair of scissors. A little patting and pulling will bring the darn into shape, and if the work is neatly done it will be invisible. The secret is to weave firmly without pulling or stretching the fabric.

If the garment is plaid, or colored stripe, great care should be used to weave the threads in the right order of the pattern.

It may be objected that such work requires a great deal of time, but it must be remembered that it does not have to be done often, and that by its aid a suit can be made to last many months longer than it otherwise would. Besides, as against the alternative for another thirty or forty dollars for a new "good" suit, an afternoon spent on an invisible darn is well worth while.

Do not be discouraged if the first darn does not look much better than an ordinary one. Remember the first time you learned to darn a stocking it looked just terrible and you knew you never would do it neatly.—Maristan Chapman. (I am publishing this article through the courtesy of Farm and Ranch.)

PICK WINTER HAT WITH TOTAL EFFECT IN MIND

ALTHOUGH hats are selected primarily for the protection of the head from light, cold and storm, and while this service must always be kept in mind when one visits the milliner, the decorative importance of the hat should be of first consideration to the wearer.

The following advice on the selection of hats is taken from a lecture on the subject recently given at the state college of agriculture at Ithaca N. Y.:

"More people will see your hat in relation to your whole figure than to your head alone; therefore always choose a hat in front of a full length mirror. Don't trust to the view of your head alone.

"A well fitted hat becomes a part of the head in the complete design of the whole figure and therefore affects its proportions. A hat which enlarges the mass of the head will decrease the apparent height of the wearer. Decidedly horizontal lines in a hat with a broad brim or with horizontal lines emphasized by trimmings will also increase the apparent breadth of a person. A very large hat is always inappropriate to a very small woman and a very small hat may make a large woman appear ridiculous.

"Persons wearing glasses find that turbans and brimless hats are not becoming to them.

"The hat should harmonize in color with the coat or dress with which it is worn.

"Much of the appearance of the hat and its wearer depends upon the manner in which it is worn. At whatever angle it is worn the hat should always fit the head closely,

never giving the appearance of either resting on top of the head, slipping off the back, tilting over the eyes or balancing on one corner of the head."

ANOTHER WAY TO CLEAN TEETH

TO get the best results from a tooth paste or powder, apply it on the teeth and gums with the finger and allow it to remain there for five or ten minutes before the actual brushing.

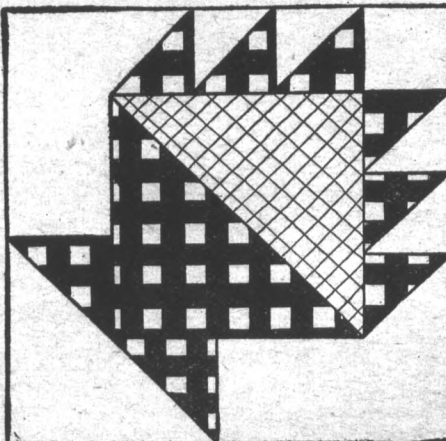
By applying the dentifrice early in one's toilet, more effective results can be obtained when the brush is finally used. One should be sure to rub the dentifrice well into the spaces between the teeth.

Brushing should be followed by a thorough rinsing of the mouth with water or a mild alkaline wash. By filling the mouth with water and closing the lips, the mouth can be flushed by forcing the water through the teeth.

Personal Column

Let's Have More Letters.—Now that the holidays are over I hope readers will send in more helpful letters. The children's page is doing fine. I wish some readers who can make hair switches of combings would send their names and addresses to our paper. Myself and others who are not bobbed might benefit them. Also has any reader, quilt pattern Tree of Paradise and others that are odd. Kindly send them to Editor to be printed for benefit of us all. Stormy weather will soon be here and if we can keep our fingers busy time will fly faster.—Mrs. M.

"The Basket" Design.—This quilt block is called "The Basket" and is real pretty.



If you would like to see one already made up and wish for a pattern write me and I will forward it to you, if you promise to return it as soon as possible.

—if you are well bred!

The Acknowledgment of an Introduction.—The one and only phrase of acknowledgement of an introduction is "How do you do?" and a lady may offer her hand or not when a man is introduced to her, as she may choose. As a rule she bows slightly to a stranger without extending her hand, saying "How do you do?" If the man introduced is one who has been highly spoken of by friends she may give her hand. It is ill-bred on her part, however, to refuse a hand offered her; though

a man should wait to see whether the lady extends her hand before offering his own. When the woman is a hostess (unless old or an invalid) she must rise, if seated, and offer her hand to any stranger. When a number of persons are presented in rapid succession at a picnic, theatre or card party, hand-shaking and even verbal acknowledgment are not necessary; a slight smile and bow recognizing each name will suffice.

In general women should rise to acknowledge an introduction to other women or a host; though an older matron need not comply with this rule if a younger girl is introduced to her. No woman need rise to acknowledge an introduction to a man.

Men always shake hands when introduced to one another, and always rise to acknowledge introductions of any kind, when a man and woman are seated side by side and are introduced by a third person, the man rises and stands until the introduction has been made. Exceptions to this rule are introductions in: theatre, concert-hall, church (before beginning of the service), drawing-room musicales or private theatricals, where a man may remain seated. When a late woman guest at a luncheon, dinner, supper party arrives, a man introduced should rise and bow his acknowledgement to an introduction, when he is able. Where the woman is already seated, a bow will suffice. A man introduced to a group of men need not shake hands, but may content himself with bowing.

No guest may refuse an introduction made by his hostess or host; though the person be an enemy, courtesy demands recognition of the introduction. If asked by a host or hostess whether one wishes to meet a certain person, the introduction may be courteously declined, but a valid reason must be given: "Perhaps it would be advisable for me not to meet Mr. Morton. Our business relations are not of the best," or "You had best not present me to Miss Grey. Our families are not friendly." No hostess may refuse point-blank to introduce a guest who asks the privilege to another, though some slight evasion may be used to prevent an awkward or unfortunate situation: "Miss Grey seems very much taken up at this minute," or "I shall try and present Miss Grey to you later, if an opportunity offers."

Menu for January 4

*Lobster Bisque	Toasted Crackers
Olives	Celery
Roast Pigeons	Sweet Potatoes
	Fried Hominy
Lettuce Salad	Cheese Balls
Lemon Meringue Pie	Coffee

*Lobster Bisque—4 tablespoons flour, 3 tablespoons fat, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 head celery, 2 lobsters, 1 small onion, 6 whole white peppers, 4 sprigs parsley, 1 quart milk, white pepper to taste.

Cover lobsters with boiling water, add salt, celery diced, whole peppers, parsley and onion. Cook until lobsters' claws can easily be pulled apart; it will probably take 25 minutes. When cool enough to handle, cut lobsters down back, remove meat from body and claws. Save coral. Put back all tough parts with small claws and shells, and cook for 20 minutes in same liquor. Liquor must be considerably reduced. Dry coral, rub through sieve, Blend fat and flour in saucepan over fire, stir in milk, let this come to boil, add 2 cups of strained lobster broth. Bring to boiling point, season with salt and pepper, and stir in sifted coral to give liquid pink color. Place lobster meat cut in fine pieces in hot tureen, pour hot mixture over and serve hot.

RECIPES

Golden Corn Muffins.—1 cupful flour, 2 tablespoonfuls fat, 1 cupful yellow cornmeal, 3 tablespoonfuls sugar, 1 cupful milk, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful salt, 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder. Cream fat and sugar thoroughly together, add eggs well beaten and milk. Then stir in slowly dry ingredients which have been sifted together three times. Divide into greased gem pans and bake in moderately hot oven twenty-minutes. Sufficient for twelve muffins.

Chocolate Wafers.—1 cupful sugar, 5 tablespoonfuls fat, 2 cupfuls flour, ¼ cake chocolate, 2 eggs, ¼ teaspoonful baking soda, ½ teaspoonful vanilla extract, ¼ teaspoonful salt. Cream fat and sugar together, add chocolate melted, eggs well beaten, vanilla extract, flour, salt and soda. Mix and turn out on to floured baking board. Roll out thin, and cut with small cutter. Lay on greased tin and bake from seven to ten minutes in moderate oven. Sufficient for forty-six wafers.

Oatmeal Cookies.—¼ cup fat; ½ cup brown sugar, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons coffee, 1½ cups rolled oats, ½ cup flour, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves, 2 teaspoons baking powder. Cream fat and sugar, add beaten egg, liquid, flour in which are the other dry ingredients and rolled oats. Drop by spoonfuls on greased tin, allow room to spread. One-half cup raisins, currants or nuts may be added to this recipe. One tablespoon cooked chopped lemon or orange peel gives a change of flavor.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make his paths straight. Luke 3:4.

All that the "man of the world" knows of God is what he sees of Him in others. Little by little the divine nature is revealed—in a smile, an unselfish act, appreciation, sympathy, forgiveness, charity. Thus we, if we love our neighbor as ourselves, can "prepare the way of the Lord" into his consciousness by showing him love in all of our actions—for God is Love. We can make "straight" this path of the Lord by revealing to our neighbor the good that is within himself, encouraging and nurturing it until the (seemingly) evil that has barred the path is overcome with his own good—with God.

HOMESPUN YARN

A sprinkling of cocoanut makes a good top crust for a cranberry pie.

Try a spread of plain jam or a tart on pumpkin pie and see what a new treat it becomes.

Potatoes are cheap and plentiful this year, and thoughtful housewives will use them in every possible way.

Strips of plain, white, washable material tacked over the ends of comfortables are easily laundered and help to keep the heavier bed coverings clean.

Ordinary cottage cheese served with lettuce or other green salad and a small amount of rich homemade preserves makes an appetizing combination.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Those who prefer to let denominational churches remain closed rather than to open a community church seem to forget that Jesus was not a Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, or Episcopalian.

Oyster stew adds valuable iodine to the diet.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: A mean remark never feels at home in good company.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

4960. A Simple Apron Style.—Figured percale with binding of bias tape was used for this design. One could have unbleached muslin, gingham or sateen. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. A Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 27 inch material.

4952. A Simple Practical Garment for Rainy Days.—Cravenette, rubber or rubberized cloth may be used for this style. This Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 yards of 40 inch material.

4957. Men's Rain Coat.—This practical design may be developed in cravenette rubber or rubberized cloth. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches breast measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material.

4943. A Stylish Blouse.—This model in "tunic" effect may be developed in broad cloths, crepe, flannel, or linen. The sleeve may be finished in wrist length, or short as in the small view. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. To make as illustrated in the large view a 38 inch size will require 3 1/2 yards of 32 inch material, with 1/2 yard of contrasting material to face collar and cuffs. If made with short sleeves 3 1/2 yards will be required.

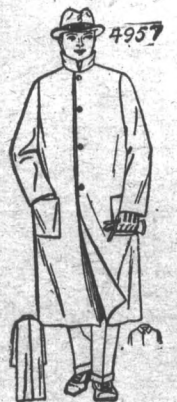
4946. A Popular Suit Style for the Small Boy.—Linen, cambric or flannel may be used for the blouse, and velvet, serge or other woolen for the trousers; or the entire suit may be of one material. The sleeve may be in wrist, or in elbow length. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A 4 year size will require 1 1/4 yard of 36 inch material for the Blouse and 1 yard for the Trousers. If made of one material with long sleeves 2 1/4 yards are required; with short sleeves 2 1/2 yards are required. Collar and cuffs of contrasting material require 1/2 yard.



4944. A Practical Popular Undergarment.—This style of corset cover is a favorite with women of mature figure. It may be made of batiste, muslin, cambric or sateen, and if desired the seams may be boned. The neck edge may be in round, pointed or square outline. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.



4970. A "Pretty" School Frock.—Plaid suiting will be good for this style. Collar, cuffs and pocket facing may be of flannel in a contrasting shade and bound with braid. This model is likewise attractive in velveteen or in gingham and other wash fabrics. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. For collar, cuffs and pocket facings of contrasting material 1/2 yard 40 inches wide is required.



4971. A "Smart" Coat Style for the Growing Girl.—Homespun, velours, "Teddy Bear" or fleece coatings could be used for this style. It is also attractive in velvet and other pile fabrics. The collar may be closed high at the neck edge, or rolled open as shown in the small view. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material.



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Mt. Clemens, Mich.



Popcorn sometimes refuses to be popcorn because it is too dry. Sprinkling a pan of the shelled corn with a few spoonfuls of water and shaking will often bring back the popping quality.

It does not matter just what the nature of our work is during the day. Health will be maintained by spending a reasonable portion regularly in outside recreation. We may think we cannot arrange our schedule to accommodate this but we can if we are in earnest.

Salt is a fine disinfectant. A salt bath, a gargle of salt and water, a fomentation of salt on a bruise or sprain, or the irrigation of an open wound with boiled water and a little salt when nothing else is at hand,—will prove helpful in time of need.

Iodine is an excellent disinfectant. Nevertheless, it is a mistake to cover an open cut at once with iodine or anything else which will cauterize or close the surface by searing it over. In case of germs, splinters, or poisons have been injected or forced into the surface when the skin or flesh were bruised or cut,—these dangerous elements are retained. If possible an open wound should be washed out with boiled cool water or with peroxide of hydrogen which boils up when it touches the open wound, bringing with it offending material. A reasonable amount of bleeding is a measure of safety, draining and washing away foreign bodies. When the wound is clean then it is a good plan to surface with iodine which will close up or coat the opening and give Nature a chance to do her repair work.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

No. 122.—Lovely percale, gingham, sateen and plush quilt pieces to exchange for anything useful.—Mrs. Geo. Morgan, Vicksburg, Mich., R3.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

DEAR boys and girls: Christmas is over, Santa Claus called on us and some of us received just what we wanted while others were not so fortunate (probably your letters arrived at Santa's home at such a late date that he had to give you what he had left), and most of us have about recovered from the effects of eating too much candy, nuts and rich foods. We are in a new year and looking forward to what the future will bring, but before we forget Santa Claus I want to tell you something about him, his real name and where he lived many, many years ago.

Many, many years ago Santa Claus did not live at the North Pole as he does today but lived a long ways from there and from us, away off in Asia Minor.

When Santa Claus lived in Asia Minor, his name was not Santa Claus but Nicholas; and he was a bishop in the ancient city of Myra. After he died he was called Saint Nicholas.

There is nothing much known about Saint Nicholas, but there are many stories about him that may or may not be true. At any rate the Greeks and Romans set apart the sixth day of December as his day; and later Christian people all over the world honored him.

One of the old stories told about Saint Nicholas shows why the Santa Claus of today gives presents at Christmas. One time when Nicholas was living, he heard that unless a poor man in his city had a big sum of money on a certain date, his three daughters would be sold as slaves. Now Nicholas was always doing good and he didn't like people to know about it either. So just before the day set for the selling of the daughters, he went to the poor man's home disguised so that no one knew him and gave the poor man the necessary money. Many years after this when people began to think more of old Saint Nicholas, it became the custom to give presents in secret on the eve of Saint Nicholas' day. In this way the people honored the Saint's generous act to the poor man. So that is why the Santa Claus of today gives presents in secret on Christmas Eve.

But you will wonder just how this old Saint Nicholas became our Santa Claus, and I will tell you. When the earliest Dutch Colonists came to America, they brought with them this custom of giving presents in secret on Christmas Eve. All the little Dutch children looked for "San Nicholaas," to come in secret to their houses, just as the children of today look for Santa Claus. Soon the children of the English Colonists heard about the Dutch San Nicholaas and how he brought presents on Christmas Eve. So they began to talk about San Nicholaas. But of course they couldn't say it just the way the Dutch children could. The nearest they could get to saying it correctly was Santa Claus. So that is really how Santa Claus got his name.—**UNCLE NED.**

OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

DEAR Uncle Ned:—Just a few lines this A. M. Being the first time I have written I hardly know what to write, but in most cases where there is no one to introduce you the best thing to do is to introduce yourself. I am Sybil Rowley. I just wrote to one of the Children's Hour cousins, so I thought it would be real interesting to know more of this merry group. I suppose you have room for me? I am just wishing your motto is, "The more the merrier." I have read the M. B. F. for about 3 years but wish I had read it longer. For my part there is no other farm paper that excels the M. B. F. I read every line of interest and, to be sure, never forget to read the Children's Hour, there are such interesting letters and poems contributed to that page. Really Uncle Ned does pick out some very interesting ones to print, I think all the cousins will agree with me. I am through school for the present, at least, so I have lots of time to myself. Now that I've got the start you will expect to hear from me often. I would like to hear from all the "pollyanna" boys and girls. I will answer all letters I receive. At present I am not corresponding with anyone. Would like all the cousins to do their bit. I will make this short and give Uncle Ned a well deserved rest, by the time he gets this letter figured out he'll need one. Before I close I'll describe myself. I am 5 feet 1 inch tall, weigh 118 pounds and am nearly 17 years old, have brown hair (bobbed) and brown eyes. Will close with three cheers for the Children's Hour circle.—Sybil Rowley, Ionia, Michigan, R4, Box 95.

DEAR Uncle Ned:—How are you and the cousins getting along? It's quite a while since I wrote last isn't it? Well I'm here again anyway. We've five inches



CARTOONING MADE EASY



of snow already. I guess we are going to have a white Christmas this year. How many of the cousins enjoy winter sports? It is lot of fun skiing in winter. Our school is going to have a program for Christmas in school and we're going to have a Christmas tree too. I always work on the cross word puzzle in the M. B. F. It's just fun working on it. I'm writing this letter at recess time in school and I can hardly write, the kids keep jarring my desk all the time. Say Uncle Ned I've been to Detroit for a week and had a wonderful time. I went with my brother in his car. It's too bad we didn't go through Mt. Clemens, maybe I would of seen you, eh? I hope Santa Claus brings me lots of presents this year. I hope the waste basket is full. Will close with love. Your niece,—Anna Stimac, Engadine, Mich., Box 101.

P. S.—I hope some of the boys and girls will write to me. I will try and answer them all. The last time I wrote I received just one letter.

DEAR Uncle Ned:—I have never written to the Children's Hour before but have been a silent reader for four or five years, if not more. I was just reading what you said about one girl or boy writing a letter, and then a week or so later you will see a number of letters written the same way, rather along the same order. I haven't anything special to write, and probably wouldn't get a prize if I did, but I'll do my best.

I am five feet, five inches tall, weight one hundred twenty-six pounds. I have medium brown hair, and gray eyes, also I wear glasses. I am seventeen years old, and will be eighteen the fifteenth of April. My home is on a farm about eleven miles south of Saginaw, but I stay in Saginaw during the week and go to school. I go to Saginaw East Side High School, I am proud to say. I am in the 12th grade this year. My subjects are

English, typewriting, shorthand, American history and sewing also public speaking. We have two schools in which we have classes, one is called the old building and is on one side of the street and on the other side of the street is a building called the new building or manual training building. We have in this school a foot ball team, a basket ball team, a debating team, also an orchestra and glee club, both boys and girls. Our principal last year, Mr. John W. Langdon, was called by death last June, and we have another this year, Mr. Fred Stevenson whom we like very much. I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with him as our English teacher was absent, and he taught our class. We are now taking up "Hamlet", we are on Act three, Scene three. We had to memorize Polonius's farewell address given to his son starting with, "Give they thoughts no tongue." We are on the war of 1812 in history. We take one day of each week from our history class to talk of current events.

Well Uncle Ned and cousins I believe I have said enough for the first time. Hoping to hear from some of the boys and girls I close.—Mabel Quackenbush, 1518 South Park St., Saginaw, Michigan, East Side.

DEAR Uncle Ned:—I only discovered your page a short time ago so I do not know if you care to get acquainted with me yet. Most of the conversation in the letters is about the children, but I'm not going to attempt to describe myself or tell my whereabouts. How many of you like cross word puzzles? I have paid attention to them until just the other night. I worked until nearly midnight at it, bound to get it all figured out, but couldn't.

They make you do a little thinking once in a while. Talking about work there's no limit to the lessons in high school, and being a junior and having the teachers and subjects I have. I have

In Defense of the Pig

PIG is an animal most abused by humanity. For many centuries it has been the symbol of dirt. Now and then zoologists would try to straighten out this unfair misjudgment of pig's character, but the general public would always stick to the conventional conception:

"As dirty as a pig."

Most of the people believe that a pig likes to wallow in mud, because they have seen this animal doing so. They don't know that the mud-bath serves as a definite purpose: to rid the poor animal of parasites. When the mud dries and falls off the animal's body, pig's tormentors also fall off, dead.

As pigs often suffer from obesity, artificially cultivated by men for their own eating purposes, the animals try to relieve the feeling of heat brought by the excessive fat, by bathing frequently. It is not their fault that the only bath they can find is sometimes a rain puddle in the middle of the road.

If given sufficient amount of water, any pig can easily be taught to appreciate cleanliness. Pigs on our farm were always clean, more so than cats, who never bathe, but just lick themselves.

I remember mother's favorite black pig, which was so clean and had such nice manners that she was admitted into the drawing room, like a pet.

The "pet" weighed about three hundred pounds, but carried its fat with dignity. Every few days it would trot down to the kitchen in

the basement and squeal demanding to be washed. The cook's helper would fill with water an extra large tub, and the pig would willingly jump into it. There it remained for about half an hour while being thoroughly scrubbed with a harsh brush and soap, and grunting with pleasure.

Pigs I have met during my travels differed greatly in their love for cleanliness. In places where water was abundant, they would go about shining like a well-kept shaving brush. In dry countries they looked like a picture of conventional "dirty pig." This difference was especially striking on the West Indian Islands, so called Lesser Antilles. The pigs which are being raised there are called creole, like everything else which grows on the islands. The West Indians would say:

"Creole woman, creole cow, creole corn."

The creole pigs were alike on each island: small, rather thin and black. They all seemed to descend from the only pair which had been brought there centuries ago by the Dutch sailors. But their hygienic habits differed with every isle.

On Saint Croix, for instance, the driest of all West Indian islands, creole pigs were always covered with dust and—worse things, while on Dominica, with its hundreds of streams, waterfalls and rivulets, the most uncared-for pigs were clean and shiny like a society lady's hairbrush. The same can be said about the pigs of southern Chile.

no right to crow about it because I'm not the only one, but I love to "loaf" and also get E's but one can not loaf and get E's unless they have a graft with the teachers and poor me hasn't. Everyone has Christmas on their minds now or rather presents and good times except me. If you don't give, you don't get and I'm not giving.

Here is a chance for a guess. My birthday is on the way and I will send a little something to those that first guess my age or birthday, which is in the first week of January. Uncle Ned are you very strict in sorting out the letters? Please make this an exception because it is so disliking to write the same kind of a lingo for another trial. I've got heaps to say but I intend to write again.—"Buddy".

Letter will reach me by this address.—E. Berson, 338 Ludington Ave., Menominee, Michigan.

DEAR Uncle Ned:—I suppose I should tell you about the town I live in and the house I live in. Well I live in a town named Benzonia and it is located on a hill, so you can tell how little it is. At the bottom of the hill is a resort named, Beulah. It is built by a lake called Crystal Lake. It is called Crystal Lake because of its crystal like water. My house is on the hill too. We have a beautiful view. A person can see as far as four miles. In the valley is a railroad, a saw mill and a pond. In the winter I go skating on the pond. We have a cow and a horse on the farm. Our cow is the gentlest cow we ever had and so is the horse. With love.—Ella Smith, Benzonia, Michigan, Box 213. Age 10 years.

DEAR Uncle Ned:—I live with my mother and father in our home in Cheboygan county. There are sunny hill tops, and strips of low land where the cedars and tag alders grow, and a little spring creek flows through our place and waters the cows. A mother bear and her family came and took up their abode in our cow pasture, they eat ants and other insects and wild honey and wild fruits. They hold down the branches of wild cherry trees with their big black hands and eat the cherries, many quarts of them and get fat, preparatory to finding a safe place for a winter home where they will sleep until the warm days of spring melt the snow about their house, and mother nature calls her woodland children to come and enjoy again their happy life.—Arthur Sturgis, R2, Onaway, Michigan, Age 9.

DEAR Uncle Ned:—I am ten years old and I am in the 6th grade. I have one mile to walk to school. I live with my parents on a 120-acre farm. I have one sister and four brothers. I like to read The Business Farmer and we all enjoy the jokes, puzzles and conundrums very much. Mother likes the Farm Home Department and also the recipes. And Father enjoys it all.—Ernest F. Wallin, Mackinaw City, Michigan, Box 91.

DEAR Uncle Ned:—This is my first letter to you. I thought I would try my luck on the contest. Hope I can win a prize. I am 13 years old and go to school every day. I am in the 8th grade. I live on a farm and do most all kinds of work. I must close and get ready for school. Good bye Uncle Ned.—Arthur Johnson, Elm Hall, Michigan, care of Fred Johnson.

A FEW RIDDLES

What thing is it that is lower with a head than without one?—A pillow.

Which is the left side of a plum pudding?—That which is not eaten.

What letter of the alphabet is necessary to make a shoe?—The last.

If all the seas were dried up, what would every-body say?—We haven't a notion (an ocean).

Why is it that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was not written by the hand of its reputed author?—Because it was written by Mrs. Beecher's toe (Stowe).

Why is a fishmonger never generous?—Because his business makes him sell fish (selfish).

What is that which works when it plays and plays when it works?—A fountain.

What is that from which you may take away the whole and yet there will be some remaining?—The word wholesome.

Why are fowls the most economical things a farmer can keep?—Because for every grain they give a peck.

What coin doubles its value by taking away a half of it?—Halfpenny.

Why is it dangerous to walk in the meadows in the springtime?—Because the trees are shooting and the bulrush is out (bull rushes out).

Why is a vine like a soldier?—Because it is listed and has ten drills (ten-drills) and shoots.

Why is an opera-singer like a confectioner?—Because she deals in ice cream (high screams).

If a man who is carrying a dozen glass lamps drops one, what does he become?—A lamp lighter.

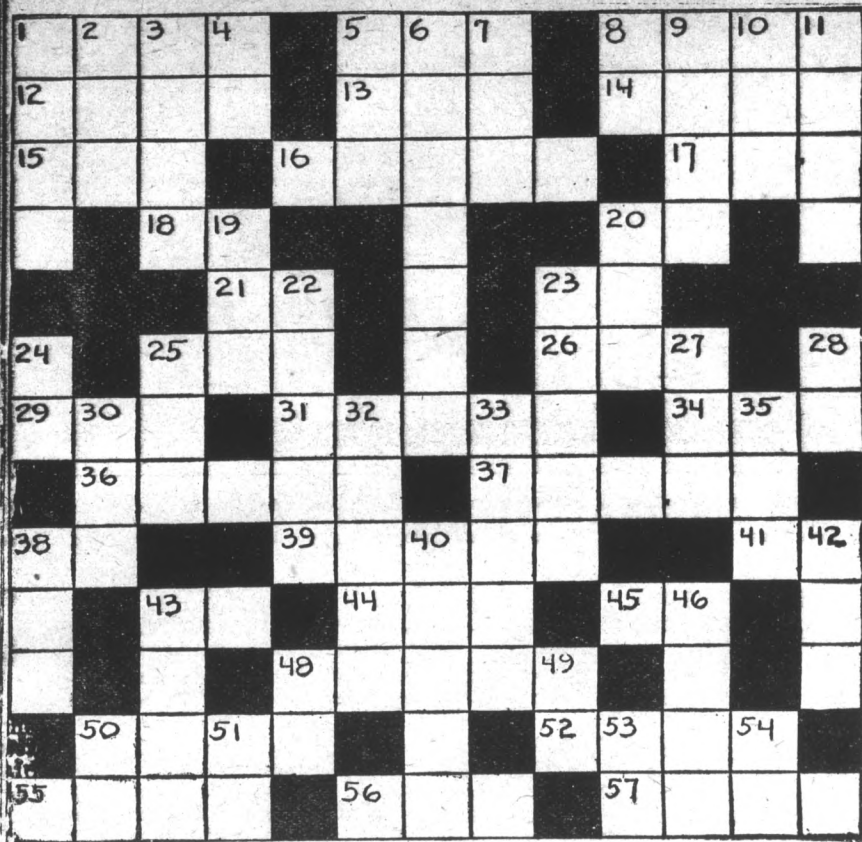
What belongs to yourself, but is used more by your friends than by yourself?—Your name.

Why is a spider a good correspondent?—Because he drops a line at every post.

When is the clock on the stairs dangerous?—When it runs down.

Why is the letter "k" like a pig's tail?—Because it comes at the end of pork.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE NO. 5



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.

- | ACROSS | | DOWN | |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1—Beasts of burden usually driven in pairs | 1—Used to propel | 7—Still | 1—An exclamation (Interrogative) |
| 5—Enclosure for pigs | 2—Twelve | 8—Mother | 20—Abb. for advertisement |
| 8—Another beast of burden | 3—Rim | 9—Employed | 21—[Iowa (abbr.)] |
| 12—Helps | 4—Nova Scotia | 10—An untruth | 23—South Dakota (abbr.) |
| 13—Before | 5—What we do to broody hens | 11—How corn grows | 25—Another beast of burden |
| 14—A continent | 6—A machine which has taken the place of beasts of burden | 12—Belonging to him | 26—A gluttonous farm animal |
| 15—Dress | | 13—Confusion | 29—Sister |
| 16—One of the principal divisions of our nation | | 14—Residue from wood | 31—Another beast of burden |
| 17—Contraction of 'ever' | | 15—A farm animal bearing a valuable crop | 34—Abb. for 'established' |
| 18—An exclamation (Interrogative) | | 16—Steamship | 36—Principal |
| 19—Abb. for advertisement | | 17—Kind of tree | 37—Molars |
| 21—[Iowa (abbr.)] | | 18—Obtain | 38—Civil Engineer |
| 23—South Dakota (abbr.) | | 19—Pronoun | 39—Precipitous |
| 25—Another beast of burden | | 20—Frozen Water | 41—Wan's name |
| 26—A gluttonous farm animal | | 21—Frequently | 43—Upon |
| 29—Sister | | 22—Young beast of burden | 44—Before |
| 31—Another beast of burden | | 23—Feminine pronoun | 45—Mother |
| 34—Abb. for 'established' | | 24—A profitable farm animal | 46—To trap |
| 36—Principal | | 25—Rub out | 47—A small pointed arrow |
| 37—Molars | | 26—Domestic pet | 48—A state of dirt or confusion |
| 38—Civil Engineer | | 27—By word of mouth | 49—Young beast of burden |
| 39—Precipitous | | 28—Too | 50—Barnyard fowl |
| 41—Wan's name | | 29—Abb. for a thoroughfare | 51—An animal useful for the milk it gives |
| 43—Upon | | 30—Printer's measurement | |
| 44—Before | | 31—Accomplish | |
| 45—Mother | | 32—Abb. for 'right' | |
| 46—To trap | | 33—For example | |
| 47—A small pointed arrow | | 34—South America | |
| 48—A state of dirt or confusion | | | |
| 49—Young beast of burden | | | |
| 50—Barnyard fowl | | | |
| 51—An animal useful for the milk it gives | | | |

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

BROADSCOPE FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from Page 7)

price of a year's subscription.

The writer considers the advertisements quite a valuable part of any publication. Some are very educational, and simply sending for some of the free books, catalogs, etc., will often bring one a fund of information not easily obtained elsewhere. Yes, taking it all in all good reading matter is the best of investments, and let me suggest that, after reading your magazines, pass them along to some one who possibly must do without some quite necessary things, including good reading matter.

* * *

Farm Light

Speaking of reading brings up the subject of farm light. Electricity is, no doubt, the perfect lighting system

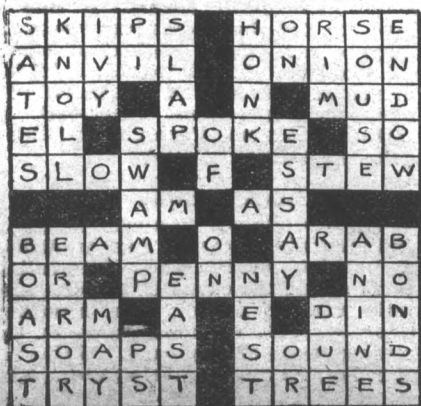
for the home, but not every one can have it, nor is it necessary to have electricity to have good light. There are excellent kerosene wick and mantle lamps as well as gasoline mantle lamps. Who should, have better reading matter and better light than the farmer? No one! Just now one of my favorite late editions seems to be calling me, as I look toward the library table, so you will please excuse me for this time.

THE INDIAN DRUM
(Continued from Page 10)

The Miwaka! The stir of the name was stronger now even than before; it had been running through his consciousness almost constantly since he had heard it. He jumped up and turned on the light and found a pencil. He did not know how to spell the name and it was not necessary to write it down; the name had taken on that definiteness and infaceableness of a thing which, once heard, can never again be forgotten. But, in panic that he might forget, he wrote it, guessing at the spelling—"Miwaka."

It was a name, of course; but the name of what? It repeated and repeated itself to him, after he got back into bed, until its very iteration made him drowsy.

Outside the gale whistled and shrieked. The wind, passing its last resistance after its sweep across the prairies before it leaped upon the lake, battered and clamored in its assault about the house. But as Alan became sleepier, he heard it no longer as it rattled the windows and howled under the eaves and over the roof, but as out on the lake, above the roaring and icecrunching waves, it whipped and circled with its chill the ice-shrouded sides of struggling ships. So, with the roar of surf and gale in his ears, he went to sleep with the sole conscious connection in his mind between himself and these people, among whom Benjamin Corvet's summons had brought him, the one name "Miwaka."

ANSWER TO CROSS-WORD
PUZZLE NO. 4Business and Social Use
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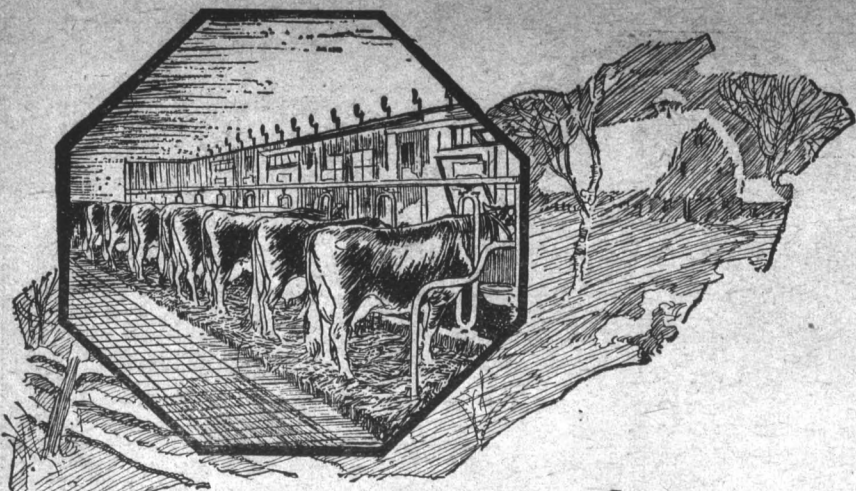
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DAN BOOHER, Evart, Michigan., R4.



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SERRADELLA FARM HOLSTEIN IS CHAMPION

It might be of interest to your readers to know that the cow Eco-Sylv Belle Pietje with a record made last year at 4 years 1 month 26 days of 41.27 lbs. butter, 686.2 lbs. milk in seven days, and 159.73 lbs. butter, 2804.8 lbs. milk in 30 days; 279.85 lbs. butter, 5755.5 lbs. milk in 60 days, and a strictly official record of 862.91 lbs. butter, 20,484 lbs. milk in 305 days, this being the highest strictly official record in the class, has again freshened at 5 years, 1 month, 18 days and in seven days has produced 41.51 lbs. butter, 684.8 lbs. milk thus becoming the first cow in the world to make a record above 40 lbs. and then increase that record in less than a year.

This record was finished December 5th and the last two and a half days were verification test with the cow under constant watch. B. Jones of M. A. C. Dairy Dept., and Superintendent of all Advanced Registry work for all breeds in Michigan was in personal charge of the test for more than one full day.

This record stamps Eco-Sylv Belle Pietje as one of the outstanding producers of the Holstein-Friesian breed. At 2 years, 4 months, 12 days she produced 27.14 lbs. butter, 543.2 lbs. milk in seven days, 108.80 lbs. butter, 2100.3 lbs. milk in 30 days, and 203.90 lbs. butter, 4459.1 lbs. milk in 60 days, an average of 74.3 lbs. milk per day for the 60 day period. Last year at 4 years, 1 month, 26 days she made the record given above for 7 days and her 159.73 lbs. in 30 days, each standing fourth in class for butter.

Her record was finished December 5th this year while last year her best production started December 16th making a period of 10 days less than a year between the start of her first and the completion of her second 41 lb. records.—Albert E. Jenkins

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

CHRONIC SCOURING

I have a young bull, 18 months old that is scoured bad all the time. I got powders from a veterinarian but does him no good. He started to scour last spring while on dry feed. I turned him out on pasture thinking it might help him out, but he is just the same. He eats good and drinks good but does not grow any.—J. T., Cass City, Mich.

CHRONIC scouring in a bull may be a symptom of a variety of conditions. It may be due to intestinal tuberculosis. It may be due to Johne's disease. It may be due to coccidiosis or to chronic digestive disturbances.

It is not advisable to attempt to prescribe treatment for a condition of this kind in the absence of an exact diagnosis. First, the question of tuberculosis should be settled. This

can be done only by the application of the tuberculin test. The diagnosis of Johne's disease is a little more difficult and can be made only after a careful study of the case by a qualified veterinarian. The diagnosis for coccidiosis requires a laboratory examination. If the owner will send to this department a small portion of the feces about the size of a pea in a vial containing about two teaspoonfuls of water and add enough Lugol's solution of iodine to give the contents a distinct iodine color, an examination for coccidiosis will be made. Whether or not the condition is due to chronic digestive disturbances may be determined after excluding the other possible causes as suggested above.—E. T. Hallman, Animal Pathologist, Michigan Agricultural College.

STERILITY

I recently purchased a pure-bred 2-year-old heifer. The man said he had bred her once but was really a forced service as she was about over the heat. I had her bred the next day after I got her home (took her when she was in heat of course) and had to take her again in two weeks. Now can you tell me of some home treatment I can give her so she will be more apt to catch, if I have to breed her again? In 30 years experience have never had to take one more than twice. She is in good flesh, not fat, perfectly healthy and normal in every way.—A. I., Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

FAILURE of heifer to breed may be due to lack of development of some part of the reproductive tract, or it may be due to disease of some one or more of the reproductive organs. A lack of development could be determined by an examination by a qualified veterinarian. Sterility due to disease of the reproductive organs may be overcome in from forty to eighty percent of the cases but in most cases the treatment is partly surgical and partly medical and can be administered only by a veterinarian who has had some experience.

There are no simple home remedies that are of much value. The owner might try flushing the vagina two or three times a week with about one-half gallon of clean warm water to which has been added a small handful of borax. If this is kept up for three or four weeks, it may correct slight vaginal or cervical troubles. If the trouble is in the uterus of ovaries, the treatment will have no appreciable effect.—E. T. Hallman, Animal Pathologist, Michigan Agricultural College.

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.)

Branch Dairy-Alfalfa Campaign Success

THE longest series of extension meetings that have been held in Branch county for some time was carried out during the first two weeks in December. Over 400 farmers attended these meetings. The special feature was that all meetings were held in the barns where dairy cow demonstrations were held in some cases along with the meetings, and the method of finding lime requirements of the soil was also given.

In the dairy specialists' talks, special stress was laid on the value of alfalfa and silage in feeding the dairy cow, also, on the recent experiments of mineral feeding at the Michigan Agricultural College and other experiment stations. After the next consideration was the dairy cow herself. In the past three years, the growth of Cow Testing Association work has been from 14 Association to 114 Associations at the present time. From these ordinary farm records, it was found that over 10% of the cows showed that they did not even pay for their feed, which consists of about one-half of the cost of production, and about one-quarter to one-third of the cows in the Associations did not make any returns to their owners after deducting feed and labor costs. The cost of belonging to a Cow Testing Association was thoroughly discussed, and it was proven to be a very good business proposition.

Following the Cow Testing Association, the next most important item in dairying is the introduction of better sires so that a small owner with some three to eight cows who could not afford to own a sire could yet have the advantage of a good sire that would improve the production of his herd. This would be taken care of by forming block Bull Associations. It was shown that the cost would be less than the way it is handled now, and also be more profitable to the small owner as far as improving his herd was concerned.

The alfalfa specialist made a survey of the growth of alfalfa acreage in the U. S., especially, the increase in Michigan during the past five years which showed that we harvested more alfalfa than any state east of the Mississippi this last year, and also, that the acreage will be doubled within the next two or three years due to the alfalfa campaign which has been held in thirty counties of the state.

The next point to be discussed was soil requirements for lime. Where soils are acid, ordinarily two tons or more of finely pulverized limestone will be required, or its equivalent in good marl, using about one-quarter more than limestone. It was found that many farmers in this county have used from two to five hundred pounds of hydrated lime, being told that would be sufficient to correct lime requirements.

Along with liming, inoculation of seed has been proven to be very beneficial to the starting of bacterial growth on the roots, and the successful growth of alfalfa. A good firm seed bed was found to be more important than the time of seeding as far as continuous growth was concerned. Special mention was made of securing good seed, and being able to get seed through organizations

that guarantee the source of their seed.

The questions and discussions following each speaker were worth probably more locally than the talks as their own local conditions were brought out and taken care of. Most every case of crop failure was found to be due to the lack of one of the four or five main points in the culture of the crop. Sweet clover also had its share of discussion, and farmers were advised to sow it where soils were too wet for alfalfa, and where quick summer pastures are needed.

These meetings were put on by the Dairy and Crops Departments of the Michigan Agricultural College, in co-operation with the local county agricultural agent, C. W. Andrews. Much interest was shown and it is believed that a great deal of good will come from this campaign.

1925 HOLSTEIN CONVENTION AT GRAND RAPIDS

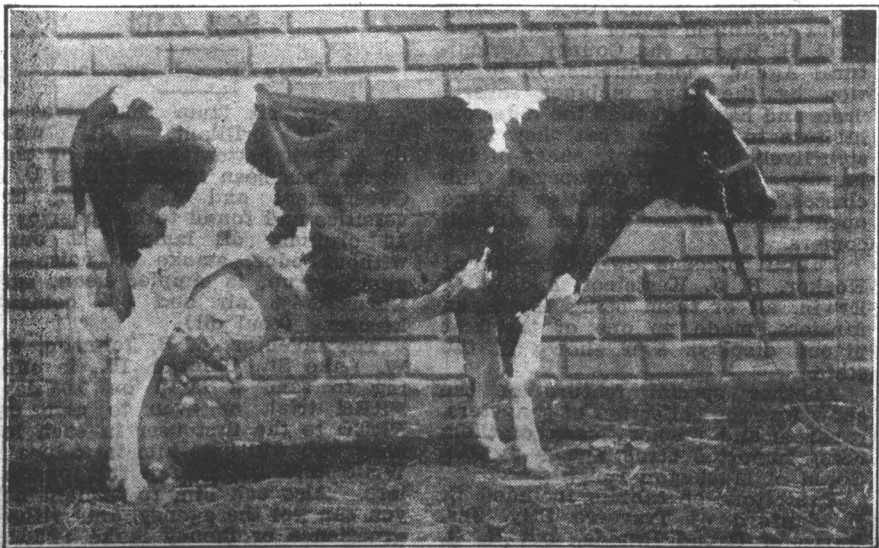
D. D. AITKEN of Flint, Michigan, reports that Ex-Governor Lowden, President of the Holstein Association of America thoroughly agrees to making the length of delegate deliberation at Grand Rapids, Michigan, next June, two days. Formerly at annual conventions the business of the delegate body has been hustled through more or less in one day. Mr. Lowden, speaking for the Board of Directors of the parent Association agreed to call the meeting to order on Tuesday, June 2nd, and final disposition of all business can then be made the next day, Wednesday the 3rd.

The sale following the convention will be a one-day affair. Only sixty animals will be sold, the consignments to represent the tops of the breed. H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing, Michigan, who is the Committeeman in charge of the sale reports that state quotas have been determined and will be announced shortly. Tentative consignments of real Holsteins have already been made.

RECORD HOLSTEIN COW

ONE of Michigan's greatest producing dairy cows recently completed another record which gives her the honor of holding more state championship butter records than any other cow in the state. She is Traverse Colantha Walker, a pure-bred Holstein, in the herd of the State Hospital at Traverse City. By completing a 30-day strictly official record recently at eight years of age with 3,148.9 pounds milk containing 125.19 pounds butterfat, equivalent to 156.48 lbs. butter, this cow now holds eight of the highest records ever made in Michigan and two of the leading records of the United States.

In addition to the 30-day record mentioned, Traverse Colantha Walker holds the highest state records for seven days as a senior two- and senior four-year-old, for 30 days as a senior four-year-old, and for ten months as a senior two-, senior three-, senior four-year-old and full age cow. Her senior two-year-old production of 125.34 pounds butter in 30 days and her ten months' record of 914.1 pounds of butter made at the same age have never been equalled by any cow in those classes in the United States.



Traverse Colantha Walker of the Traverse City State Hospital herd.

47

YEARS

of Service

4

MILLION

DeLaval Separators Sold

De Laval Separators have done more than any other factor to change dairying from a "pin money" proposition to the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture. The original centrifugal separator to begin with, De Laval's have led in every important improvement, and today the latest

Improved De Laval Separator is generally acknowledged as being the best cream separator ever made. Among other improvements and refinements it has a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a richer, smoother, higher-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions. It soon pays for itself.

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the balance in 15 easy monthly payments

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See and Try the NEW DeLaval

The Formula Never Changes!

Larro

THE SAFE RATION FOR DAIRY COWS

The name "Larro" on a bag of dairy feed means that the contents are of highest quality, and that the formula never changes. One bag of Larro is exactly the same as any other, regardless of when or where purchased. We pledge ourselves to a continuance of this policy, which 13 years ago was written into our manufacturing creed.

Ask your Dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

Use My WEAR-MORE Harness

30 DAYS FREE
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Made in all Styles

"I take your word for it if not then convinced — simply return harness at my expense!"
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\$5 Down if You Decide to Keep It; Balance on Easy Monthly Payments

Just do me the favor of sending your name at once. I want you to get my big free book which tells the interesting story of this strongest harness made. See how I've entirely eliminated rubbing and sawing between leather and metal. Doubled life right here! Learn how short-snubbing of leather under buckle edges or around narrow metal units costs you money in breakdowns and repairs. See how I overcome this — how I learned this priceless harness secret from a pair handle. I believe you owe it to your pocketbook to post yourself. All I ask is that you test Wear-More superiority severely and thoroughly, at my risk and expense. That's fair, isn't it? Then write me today for book and new reduced prices.

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See how patented WEAR-MORE buckle less strap pull against big, broad surface, well protected like your hand on the large, comfortable, round wooden handle on post belt

only **\$5.35** feeds two calves for six weeks!



This is the cost of a 100 pound bag. Compare this cost with feeding cow's milk for the same period—figure what you save with No-Milk Calf Food. Produces fine, healthy calves without using any whole milk. Begin using when calves are three days old, and simply mix it with water. It is not a calf meal—Has been used successfully since 1885.

At your dealer's today you can get No-Milk Calf Food. Try one bag. You'll be surprised with it. Look for the Red and Green bags. Put up in 25 lb., 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags. Call on your dealer today and get a bag!

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WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS


At the International Egg Laying Contest of 1924, 10 of 11 hens in a pen now owned by us, laid over 200 eggs. Their average was 233 and the high bird laid 263. High flock average is the rule with Wyn garden stock. Perce : Hens, 260-289; males from 298-304 dams. dig

EGG BRED for 19 YEARS

Brown Leghorns
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WOLVERINE HATCHERY



BLOOD WILL TELL

Fifteenth Year of Breeding to Lay

White Leghorns Exclusively.

Foundation Stock is

TANCRED'S BEST

Backed by five generations of 300-egg hens

THREE GREAT MATINGS

- 1—Best Tancred males, (ancestry 270-310) to extra selected Wolverine hens.
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GUARANTY—100% live delivery, plus 100% good condition.

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Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30c per agate line, per issue. Commercial Baby Chick advertisements 45c per agate line. 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.

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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.**

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

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WHITE WYANDOTTES—BOOKING ADVANCE egg orders from 8 quality matings and utility flock. Stock all sold. **Fred Berlin, Allen, Mich.**

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS, Fishel strain, at \$2.50 each if ordered soon. **Mrs. Tracy Rush, 104 Grover Ave., Alma, Mich.**

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FINE PURE-BRED GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS from excellent stock for sale. Priced right for quick delivery. Write for particulars. **Mrs. ROBERT EMERICK, Harrisville, Mich.**

REGISTERED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Large vigorous, Axtell Strain, one and two year old stock. **MARY BEACOM, Mariette, Michigan.**

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

Nice Large Healthy Pure Bred White Holland Turkeys. Toms \$8.00 and hens \$6.00. **Mrs. Edna Driver, Fowlerville, Mich., R3.**

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

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PURE BRED BLACK AND WHITE MUSCOVY ducks at reasonable prices. **Ray A. Edson, Swartz Creek, Mich., R. F. D. 1.**

Baby Chicks

Are you going to put **MACOMB CHICKS** under your brooders this season, or "just chicks"? Investigate **MACOMB** quality. Michigan hatched, from guaranteed pure stock. Send for catalog. Early order discount. 100% live delivery. **MACOMB POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY.** Box 173, Halfway, Michigan.

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, 44L Marcellus Avenue, Manassquan, N. J.** Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.—(Adv.)

SPECIAL DOLLAR OFFER

Your dollar can still buy a lot of good wholesome reading. Here are a few special bargains. Choose your club and send it in at once so your papers will start with the January issue.

Offer No. 50		Offer No. 51	
Business Farmer	A	Business Farmer	A
American Needle-	\$1.85 Value	Woman's World	\$1.85 Value
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Poultry Department

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

TWELVE HUNDRED ENTRIES IN MUSKEGON'S POULTRY SHOW

KNOWN for years as one of the leading poultry shows of the state, the 15th Annual Muskegon Poultry Show, held December 10 to 13, has the distinction of being the largest and best poultry show in Michigan for this season. Over 700 entries were received of chickens and these, together with the exhibits of ducks, geese, turkeys, covies and rabbits brought the grand total of entries up to the 1200 mark.

The quality, as well as the quantity, of birds shown was commended very highly by J. A. Hannah, Poultry Extension Specialist of the Michigan Agricultural College. "The number of birds shown and the quality of the entries undoubtedly makes the Muskegon show the leading poultry show in Michigan this year", stated Mr. Hannah.

White Leghorns were, of course, the predominating breed of the show but there were also large exhibits of Rocks, Anconas, Rhode Island Reds, and Wyandottes. Practically all of the other breeds were also represented by excellent entries.

The best bird in the show was a Rhode Island Red pullet owned by A. M. Wood of Grand Rapids. This winning gives Mr. Wood possession of a silver cup, one of the most valued treasures of the show. This same other massive silver trophy cups awarded as follows: For the best cock, hen cockerel, pullet, and pen, all of the same breed, in the show; For the highest number of points secured by an exhibitor, counting all of the prizes won; For the best display in the show.

All of the above cups are awarded on the plan of possession to the winner for one year and permanent possession to the first exhibitor who wins them three times. Three of the cups won this year by Mr. Wood have been up for competition since 1918 and competition for them grows more keen each year. Some of the leading poultry exhibitors of the state have secured one and two wins, each, on these trophies but, to date, none has been successful in the third, and most important, winning. The remainder of the ten trophy cups were won as follows: Best pen in Akins and Noble of Muskegon; Best solid colored pen, Buff Wyandottes owned by Roy Strevel of Muskegon; Best parti-colored pen, Anconas owned by M. R. Elenbaas of Grand Rapids.

The cup awarded for the best display in the production classes went to Thos. Rozeboom of Muskegon who had a very fine showing of white leghorns.

Some mammoth specimens of Johnson of Six Lakes, made up the display which won the special cup offered in the turkey classes.

Rabbits made up no small part of the show. A Natural Gray Flemish buck was awarded the cup as being the best rabbit in the show. This buck was owned by James Burns of Grand Rapids.

Aside from the cup winners, given above, there were many other prominent exhibitors in all departments of the show. Worthy of special mention are the junior exhibitors who are members of the Boys Poultry Clubs organized under the direction of C. H. Knopf, the County Agricultural Agent. The number of prizes won by the boys includes several firsts and has awakened the older exhibitors to the fact that they must step lively to win their share of the laurels. There are no special Club classes, the boys exhibiting in the open classes in competition with all comers.

Fantail pigeons owned by Gerrit Hoeker, B. J. Kesteloot, and E. C. Erwin, all of them being Muskegon fanciers, made up one of the best pigeon displays ever shown in the state.

Another special feature of the show was the collection of songsters, canaries and finches, many of them being imported birds, shown by Jas. Gould of Muskegon Heights.

Exhibitors of rabbits included G. H. Sanford of Traverse City, Jas. Burns of Grand Rapids, and R. G. Dunn of Muskegon Heights. An in-

teresting display of covies was included in the pet stock section. I. Rezny of Grand Haven was the principal winner in the class for covies.

An interesting and profitable poultry institute was held in connection with the poultry show. A very complete series of topics in connection with the poultry industry were discussed by J. A. Hannah. These discussions included everything from diseases to culling and were given to attentive audiences. A model of the Michigan-type poultry house illustrated the talk on housing and attracted considerable interest.

Credit for this very successful poultry show goes to the Muskegon and East Shore Poultry Association, being fanciers living in Greater Muskegon. Officers of the Association kegon.—Carl H. Knopf.

BAKING SODA FOR POULTRY

DEAR Editor:—I wonder if the readers of The Business Farmer know the value of common Baking Soda for poultry?

If the hens stop laying or are dumping around and do not eat, just take milk and water, ½ milk, ½ water, and to one gallon put a tablespoonful of Soda in it. Make them drink by not giving any other drink, until they get to feeling better, then give the same once a week.

Your chickens will soon be all right and hens laying. We lost so many chickens this spring until we fed them Soda, did not lose any more. It is just as good for turkeys.

As every turkey raiser knows turkeys are like cattle. They will go off their feed and need something to tone them up. Soda and water ½ and milk ½ will help them. I hope some one else will try this.—Mrs. R. A. Smith.

RYE NOT GOOD FEED FOR POULTRY

We have got lots of rye and would like to know if we boiled it and feed the chickens if it will be all right? —A. D., Dighton, Mich.

RYE is not a satisfactory feed for poultry. I would suggest that it be sold and wheat purchased to replace it. The best use to which rye can be put for poultry feeding is for fall planting to supply spring green feed.—Clarence M. Ferguson, Manager Inter. Egg Laying Contest, Michigan Agricultural College.

MONROE POULTRY SHOW OPENS MONDAY

THE Monroe County Poultry Association will hold its big annual Winter Poultry Show at the Monroe Armory, January 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 and the show will be bigger than ever before in spite of the fact that last year's show taxed the capacity of the building.

There will be the usual poultry classes for which ribbon and cash awards will be given but as an added feature a number of special awards are announced. These extra awards are in addition to the regular awards for first, second, third, fourth and fifth places, in the various classes.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

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



The Gray Goose before the Ely Cathedral.
EUROPEANS DECLARE AMERICANS ARE TOO CHIVALROUS

(Continued from Page 4)

the most powerful argument in favor of prohibition that they had ever met.

Another thing that made us glad that we did not live in England was the child labor which was so evident, especially in the cities. One poor little David Copperfield in his tight-fitting, high-collared and brass-buttoned bell uniform—the inevitable extreme in uniform—jumped up from the seat he had dropped into for a moment in the hotel lobby to offer it to me, because I happened to be standing near, and because I was one of those "millionaire American." I had had a hard day and was tired, and without shame I admitted it.

"I'm a bit tired too, sir", the undersized little fifteen-year-old offered after I had broken all the rules of correct etiquette by speaking to him. "When did you start work this morning?" I asked him, for I delighted to hear the real cockney tongue, when it wasn't necessary to understand it.

"At 'alf past six, sir," he answered, and then told me he wouldn't be through until eleven o'clock that night.

He darted out to open the heavy door for a perfectly able-bodied man and then came back to his post with his eye upon the lobby.

"You surely don't work such long hours every day, do you?" I was astonished.

But the busy little fellow had darted up to take the burned out cigarette stub from a lady who was standing smoking in the lobby. It would have cost her a couple of steps to have thrown it away herself.

"Oh, no, sir. Not every day, sir. I only work this late twice a week, sir."

He had quit school as soon as he reached fourteen and his life work had begun at the time when the American boy is just beginning to live. He needs the play and the good times just as our own boys do for he is just the same as ourselves. He is no different from the "boys" in every state in the union for he smiled at my surprise and said, "it's all right, sir, when you get a bit used to it, you know", which is just what the American boy says when he gets a bruise or a sprain playing football, but is a more charitable attitude than the average boy takes toward starting to school in the fall.

But with all the things that are disagreeable about London, many of them are no different from those conditions which exist in any big city. We are fundamentally farmers, with natural prejudices against such things, and I suppose that is why the things of the city impressed us as they did. We were impressed by these things of the city, rather than entertained or educated, just as one American girl from one of our big cities who said that all she got out of rural England in her motor trip the entire length of the island was "a general impression of tiny farms fenced neatly off with stone fences, rich meadows, glorious old trees, and the damp, intoxicating smell of wild roses in the rain."

It was to see this beautiful rural England that four of us had bought the concrete-colored tin car which we named "The Grey Goose", and set out to drive. We had received an invitation from Lord Greville, the master of Heale House, one of those magnificent old English estates that still grace the beautiful island, to visit his farm if our itinerary could be arranged to include it. After covering most of the southern shires we appeared before the Arthurian gates of the ivy covered wall that enclosed his estate. At the end of a beautiful lane there was another artistic lane to the great manor house itself.

Lord Greville himself was not at home, but he had instructed his "Admirable Critchton" to receive the American visitors, which he did as only a perfect English butler could do. The house had been built so long ago that no one knew how old it was, but there were records to show that it was fully developed by 1600 at least. None of us had ever seen a home so perfectly appointed as this old English manor, but as Dr. Bereman insisted, we all acted as though we were "to the manor born." The butler led us to the back door and, opening it, quietly observed that it was rather a pleasant view.

It was the most beautiful artificial landscape setting I had ever seen, and I compared it in my memory with similar gardens in Los Angeles, Vancouver, and Paris.

We Have Some Tea

The master of the house soon returned and with Lady Greville and his brother, Colonel Greville, served the inevitable afternoon tea. We interpreted the fact that they performed this service entirely without the aid of any of the string of servants that had quietly disappeared, as a courtesy to us. After tea the master of Heale House, who had just missed being the Earl of Warwick because he had an older brother to succeed to the Earldom upon the death of their father the former earl, took us about the farm and proudly showed his Berkshires, or his "Barks" as they were called, his Dexter cattle and the rest of his farm. We would have enjoyed staying longer, but had to hurry on to see "the rest of England".

Stonehenge, that mysterious pile of great stones on end, whose origin has been the subject of wild guesses for seven hundred years, lay on our route. Great slabs of rock, some of them over twenty feet high and ranged in three concentric circles stand upon that quiet hilltop. Across the tops of some of these single rocks are other huge slabs, weighing tons, ten feet long or more. There are no other rocks like them anywhere else in that part of the country—where did these come from, for they were placed there by some people sometime? For seven hundred years scientists have been asking each other that question—and it is getting later every year.

We drove to Stratford-on-Avon, where the bones of the immortal Shakespeare lie; we visited his birthplace where the records show that 72,000 pilgrims pay homage every year—and scratch their names on the walls and ceiling. "Tom Carlyle" and "W. Scott" themselves had scratched their names on the glass of the front window to prove to lesser lights that they had recognized the ability of the great poet themselves and besides it is good business. We visited Anne Hathaway's cottage where no doubt is left in our mind that William courted and won the lady, and finally we stood over his grave in the little church and read the famous inscription written on the slab:

"Good friend, for Jesus sake
forbeare
To digg the dust enclosed
heare;
Blest be the man that spares
these stones
And curst be he that moves my
bones."

After visiting the Royal International Live Stock Show at Leicester, we turned the old Grey Goose toward London and arrived there on the Fourth of July. That part of it, and our trip to Holland will be described in the next installment.

PAN-A-CE-A

puts hens
in laying trim

Put your hen in laying trim
—then you have a laying hen

YOU WANT music in your poultry yard—song, scratch, cackle.

You want an industrious hen—a hen that will get off her roost winter mornings, ready to scratch for her breakfast.

A fat, lazy hen may be all right for pot-pie, but for egg-laying—never!

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily, and see the change come over your flock.

See the combs and wattles turn red.

See them begin to cheer up and hop around. See the claws begin to dig in.

That's when you get eggs.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

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

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

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.
60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE M. B. F.

MARKET FLASHES

Wheat Expected to Go to \$2 Per Bushel

Livestock Prices Continue to Advance

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

FARMERS are greatly interested in the recent request of the United States Chamber of Commerce to President Coolidge to call a conference on the stabilization of agriculture with the view of promoting economy in expenditure and reduction in farm taxation. "To some extent," says the report of the chamber's committee, "the farm acres of America have a choice between producing the traditional but unexpandable food, or being helped to devote an increasing percentage of acreage to production which supplies the limitless market of industrial use. The rapid extension of industrial production, stimulated by science and invention, the demonstration of limitless buying power of our people, should be studied as a great avenue of opportunity for America's producing acres. Not shrinkage of output, but intelligently planned production and expanded markets should be the agricultural aims that would enlist the aid of organized business."

To a very great extent Michigan farmers are forging ahead along these lines and intensified and diversified farming are being carried on more than ever before, but there is much room for improving the general plan of taxation, which becomes more burdensome from year to year. The year 1924 was one of much prosperity to the grain farmers of Michigan, especially to the wheat farmers, and it is safe to say that general grain prices were much higher than had been expected. The new year starts off far more promisingly than its predecessor, but no one can tell how it will turn out, and all that can be told so early is the probable cultivated acreage of farms, such as grains. It is always best to diversify crops and not to depend too much on a single crop, too many farmers having depended much too largely on wheat in recent years. Many Michigan farmers are largely engaged in raising apples, peaches and other fruits, as well as berries, and the grape farmers are branching out extensively, prohibition having resulted in an extremely large home production of wine and cider. As a general rule, farmers are refraining from extending their farm acreage, however, and the most approved plan is to produce more to the acre than in the past. Dairy products are largely depended upon in Michigan, and poultry is a large source of profit, as well as butter. More than in most states, Michigan farmers make the farm produce as largely as possible what their families consume.

A recent survey made by the National Association of Real Estate boards discloses the fact that better crop prices have already brought about an improvement in the market for farm lands. There were more sales than in 1923, more acres were sold, and higher prices were paid. For the country as a whole the gain of 1924 over 1923 appears to be 42 per cent in the acres conveyed, and 65 per cent in total consideration. About half of the farm purchases reported are by men who are buying for a home and permanent business, and over 80 per cent of the purchases are for purchases other than speculation.

The Boom in Wheat

With a shortage of 760,000,000 bushels in the wheat and rye in the world's bread grain products for 1924 as compared with 1923, there is a belief that breaks in prices for the near future will be followed by recoveries. Both grains are in a peculiarly strong position because of the statistical showing, and while exports of wheat and flour have fallen off materially in recent weeks, showing a decrease from those reported a year ago, they are quick to rally. In short, the wheat trade is in such an unusual condition that it is difficult to realize, and while a large part of the crop has been sold, considerable quantity amounts are held for better prices. News from abroad indicates

heavy importations of breadstuffs from exporting countries later on, and such countries as Russia, Greece, Bulgaria, Italy, Germany, France and the United Kingdom are expected to much heavier importers than in past years. A shortage of 440,000,000 bushels in the world's wheat crop is indicated by the recent report sent out by the Department of Agriculture, the total crop being given as 3,300,000,000 bushels. Late European outside requirements of wheat from outside sources are estimated at 600,000,000 bushels. Flour shares in the upward whirl of wheat, having shot up 75 cents a barrel for spring wheat flour within ten days, while brands of Minneapolis flour mills sold at \$9.35 a barrel in car lots and at \$10.10 a barrel to the retail trade. These are the highest prices paid for years. Wheat has been headed for \$2 a bushel and has sold above that price in some markets. It is certainly highly fortunate for American wheat farmers that at this time of high prices the wheat crop of the United States for last year reached 872,000,000 bushels, or 75,000,000 bushels more than in 1923, this happening at a time when importing countries are so largely dependent upon this country and Canada. Quite naturally, the great rise in prices has stimulated farmers to enlarge their wheat acreage, and the recent report of the Department of Agriculture places the winter wheat area at 42,317,000 acres, or 6 1/2 per cent more than a year ago. Late sales were made on the Chicago Board of Trade for May delivery of wheat at \$1.81, comparing with \$1.07 a year ago; corn at \$1.31 1/2 comparing with 77 1/2 cents a year ago; oats at 65 1/2 cents comparing with 44 1/2 cents a year ago; and rye at \$1.58 1/2, comparing with 73 1/2 cents a year ago.

Corn, Oats and Rye

The unusually large exports of rye from our shores to Germany and the northern countries of Europe are bulging prices, and they are far higher than a year ago. Oats are relatively lower than corn owing to the large amounts marketed by farmers. Corn has been marketed freely, and some declines have occurred in price despite the late government report that the corn crop was only 2,457,000,000 bushels, comparing with 3,054,000,000 bushels harvested in

1923. Government figures cut down the estimated corn crop 42,000,000 bushels from the November estimate. Illinois and Iowa raised last year 412,000,000 bushels of oats, or 68,000,000 bushels more than in 1923. The three northwestern states harvested last year 385,000,000 bushels of oats, or 96,000,000 bushels more than in 1923.

A Wisconsin farmer reports corn as too poor to crib in many instances. He says: "Many of the farmers in our section are raising soy beans, which have as satisfactory results in fattening live stock, especially hogs and lambs as this new corn crop. I think it is cheaper to feed the old corn crop, despite the big difference in price."

Winter Wheat Acreage

The crop reporting board of the United States department of agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates from reports and data furnished by crop correspondents field statisticians, and cooperating state boards (or departments) of agriculture and extension departments:

WINTER WHEAT—Area sown this fall is 42,317,000 acres, which is 6.5 per cent more than the revised estimate of 39,749,000 acres sown in the fall of 1923. The sowings in the fall of 1922 were 46,100,000 acres and in the fall of 1921 there were 49,787,000 acres. Winter damage during the last ten years has caused an average abandonment of 10.6 per cent of the acreage sown to winter wheat. The abandonment has ranged from 1.1 per cent to 28.9 per cent in different years during that period. Condition on Dec. 1, was 81.0 against 38.0 and 79.5 on Dec. 1, 1923 and 1922, respectively, and a ten year average of 85.6.

RYE—Area sown this fall is 4,206,000 acres, which is 0.8 per cent more than the revised estimate of 4,173,000 acres sown in the fall of 1923. Condition on Dec. 1 was 87.3 against 89.9 and 84.3 on Dec. 1, 1923 and 1922, respectively, and a ten year average of 89.4.

Visible Grain Stocks

Recent official reports show the total stocks of wheat in sight in the United States at 96,823,000 bushels, comparing with 98,079,000 bushels a week earlier and 73,577,000 bushels a year ago. Stocks of corn in sight amount to 13,774,000 bushels, comparing with 11,273,000 bushels a week earlier and 6,242,000 bushels a year ago. Oats in sight aggregate 70,062,000 bushels, comparing with 68,430,000 bushels a week earlier and 19,175,000 bushels a year ago.

The visible rye stocks amount to 20,170,000 bushels, comparing with 19,180,000 bushels a week earlier and 18,570,000 bushels a year ago.

Packers Want Bacon Hogs

The Drovers Journal prints the following from Janesville, Wisconsin: Production of bacon hogs is being developed by several Wisconsin packing plants, including the Cudahy company, Milwaukee. Contracts are being made with farmers with the guarantee of the following premium: 75c a hundred above the regular market price for purebred Yorkshires, 50 cents above the regular market price for second cross, and 25c above the market for first cross Yorkshires. The Cudahy company is selling purebred Yorkshire boars and gilts to farmers who desire to make contracts. The bacon porkers are to be marketed weighing from 180 to 220 pounds. The foreign demand for quality bacon with lean strips and the growing demand of the consuming public for lean pork makes possible the premium offered for the light and lean hogs.

War on Poultry Ills

Moving with unaccustomed speed, Congress has appropriated \$100,000 to finance a fight against the outbreak of poultry diseases. The Department of Agriculture will now declare quarantines to prevent the spread of chicken diseases. The department recently issued a statement that there were no grounds for fear that human health would be endangered by the malady.

Cattle Market Higher

Much smaller Chicago cattle receipts than usual for Christmas week brought about sharp advances in prices, with sales of steers at \$4 to \$12.50, prime yearlings selling at \$11.50 to \$14 and the best heavy steers at \$10.50 to \$11.60. Stockers and feeders had a moderate sale at \$3.75 to \$7.25 and cows and heifers at \$2.50 to \$10.75, while calves were advanced sharply, bringing \$9 to \$16. A year ago the best steers sold at \$11.75. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date in twenty markets amount to 14,455,000 cattle, comparing with 14,485,000 a year ago.

Good Advance in Hogs

Much smaller Chicago hog receipts last week were well taken at further sharp advances, closing sales being made at \$8.80 to \$10.80, comparing with \$8.40 to \$10.30 a week earlier and \$6.45 to \$7.35 a year ago. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date aggregate 41,894,000 hogs, comparing with 42,665,000 a year ago and 33,618,000 two years ago.

Lambs Bring \$19.25

Meager receipts in the Chicago market last week resulted in the best lambs fetching \$19.25, the highest of the year.

WHEAT

Prices continued to advance nearly every day during the two weeks ending Saturday, December 27, and at Detroit the total gain during that period amounted to around 15 cents. The market appears to be as strong as ever and bulls are freely predicting \$2 wheat in the immediate future. Some dealers believe wheat will reach this level by January 1st and possibly it will but it will have to advance rather sharply during the first three days of this week. European buyers were not very active in the buying last week but the market did not change in tone as receipts were small and the visible supply continued to decrease.

CORN

Corn has followed a different trend than wheat, the price declining during the last week instead of advancing. The demand continues inactive and the market is quiet.

OATS

Declines in the price of oats were noted at Detroit last week, the market was quiet and the price dropped 3 cents during the week. The Chicago oat market was steady and prices reached a new high level for the season.

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

	Detroit Dec. 30	Chicago Dec. 30	Detroit Dec. 16	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.88	\$1.88	\$1.74	\$1.11
No. 2 White	1.89	1.90	1.75	1.12
No. 2 Mixed	1.88	1.88	1.75	1.11
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	1.30	1.24 @ 1.28	1.31	.77 1/2
No. 4 Yellow	1.25	1.23 @ 1.28	1.26	.73 1/2
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.64	.61 @ .62	.64	.47 1/2
No. 3 White	.63	.58 @ .59	.63	.45 1/2
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.51	1.49 1/2	1.37	.74
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.50 @ 5.60	5.90	5.25 @ 5.30	4.75
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	.93	.76 @ .83	.93	1.26 @ 1.33
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	17.50 @ 18	22 @ 24	17.50 @ 18	22 @ 23
No. 2 Tim.	15 @ 16	18 @ 21	15 @ 16	20 @ 21
No. 1 Clover	15 @ 16	17 @ 20	15 @ 16	20 @ 21
Light Mixed	16.50 @ 17	20 @ 23	16.50 @ 17	21.50 @ 22

Tuesday, December 30.—Grain market unchanged. Potatoes firm. Cattle higher. Sheep and hogs firm after decline in price.

☛ Detroit and Chicago Tuesday Live Stock Markets Next Page.

RYE

Rye followed the trend of the wheat market and prices are considerable higher than they were a couple of weeks ago. Last week closed at Detroit with the demand a little slow and the market quiet.

BEANS

There is a firm tone to the bean market at Detroit and the price has advanced from 25c to 30c over the quotations given in our last issue. H. E. Chatterton and Son, of Lansing in a letter to the Editor advise that the farmers should hold the bulk of their beans off the market, stating that if they do this and then market them in an orderly way they can practically control prices. Their letter is published on page 9 of this issue.

POTATOES

The cold weather is putting real life into the potato market and the price advanced several times during the fortnight ending Saturday, December 27th. The market is firm.

HAY

Hay receipts were lighter last week due to the bad weather at shipping points. The demand is good and market steady. Prices are steady to firm and all advances are maintained. Very little choice hay is arriving and the demand for this is strong. Lower grades are in ample supply and move steadily in the absence of better prices.

THE LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Market prospects steady; Grand Trunk train late; good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$9.75@10.50; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$7.75@9.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$6.25@7.25; mixed steers and heifers, \$5.25@6.25; handy light butchers, \$4.25@5.25; light butchers, \$4@4.50; best cows, \$4.75@5.50; butcher cows, \$3.50@4.50; common cows, \$3@3.50; canners, \$2.25@2.75; choice light bulls, \$3.25@4.25; heavy bulls, \$4.25@5; stock bulls, \$3.25@4; feeders, \$4.75@6.25; stockers, \$5.25@6; milkers and springers, \$4@6. Veal calves—Market steady and lower: best, \$16.50; others \$8@15. Sheep and lambs—market prospects 25c lower; best lambs, \$18.25@18.50; fair lambs, \$14.50@15; light to common lambs, \$9@13.25; fair to good sheep, \$8@9.25; culls and common, \$4@5.50; buck lambs, \$8@17.25. Hogs—Market prospects 10c lower; mixed hogs, \$10.75; pigs and light yorkers, \$10.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Receipts, 42,000; market steady to strong to 15 cents higher. Bulk, \$9.25@10.60; top \$10.80; 250 to 325 pounds, \$10.25@10.80; medium weight, \$9.50@10.60; light weight, \$8.50@10; light lights, \$7.50@9.50; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$9.65@10; packing sows, rough, \$9.25@9.60; pigs, \$7@8.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 9,000; market steady. Beef steers: Choice and prime, \$10.75@11.75; medium and good, \$8.50@10; good and choice, \$12.50@14.50; common and medium, \$7@9. Butcher cattle: Heifers, \$5@10; cows, \$3.50@7; bulls, \$3.50@6.50. Canners and cutters: Cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.50; canner steers, \$5@7. Veal calves, light and handy weight, \$10@14; feeder steers, \$5.50@7.75; stock steers, \$5@7.25; stocker cows and heifers, \$3@5.50; stocker calves, \$5@7. Calves—Receipts, 2,000.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 16,000; market steady. Lambs, fat, \$17@18.75; culls and common, \$12.50@14.50; yearlings, \$14@16.50; wethers, \$10@12.50; ewes, \$8.50@10; culls and common, \$2.50@5; feeder lambs, \$15.50@16.50.

BUFFALO.—Cattle—Receipts, 275; market steady. Prime steers, \$9.10@11.10; shipping steers, \$9@11; butcher grades, \$7@9.25; heifers, \$4.50@8; cows, \$1.60@6; bulls, \$2.75@5.25; feeders, \$4.50@6.50.

Calves—Receipts, 11,000; market active. Cull to choice, \$4@12.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,500; market active. Choice lambs, \$17@18.50; cull to fair, \$10.50@16.50; yearlings, \$10@15.50; sheep, \$3.50@11.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, Tuesday, December 30

Apples—Jonathans, \$2.25@2.50; Greenings, \$2; Snows, \$1.75@2.25; western boxes, \$3.25.

Butter—Best creamery, in tubs, \$7@40c per lb.

Cabbage—75c@1 per bu.

Dressed Calves—Best country, dressed, 16@17c; ordinary grades, 13@15c; small and poor, 9@10c; heavy rough calves, 8@9c; best city dressed, 18@19c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh—current receipts, 53@56c; cold storage, 41@42c; Pacific Coast whites, 60@65c per doz.

Live poultry—Best spring chickens, 4½ lbs and up, 27@28c; capons, 7 lbs, 30@32c; medium chickens, 26c; Leghorns 20c; best hens, 5 lbs and up, 27c; medium

hens, 26c; Leghorns, small, 17@18c; roosters, 16c; geese, 21@22c; ducks, 4½ lbs and up, white, 26c; small or dark, 23@24c; No. 1 turkeys, over 8 lbs, 44@45c; No. 2 turkeys, 35c; old toms, 35@36c per lb.

Onions—\$3 per 100-lb sack; Spanish, \$2.25@2.50 per crate.

Rabbits—21@22c per lb.

MICHIGAN'S FIRST ANNUAL EGG SHOW

TO stimulate interest in egg quality there will be an egg show held during Farmers' Week at the Michigan Agricultural College, February 2-6, this year. The show is to be held in the poultry building and will be an annual event.

There will be six different classes: Experiment Station and College Class; Student Class, open to any regularly enrolled student anywhere; Commercial Class, open to hatcheries or commercial egg farms, also handlers of eggs, (a) Sub-class for any contestant in the Michigan Egg Laying Contest or any Michigan party participating in any other official contest; Demonstration Farms Class, open to farmers, breeders and fanciers; and Boys and Girls Club Class.

There is a generous list of prizes including poultry equipment, cups, ribbons, and medals. The premium list is now being prepared and will be ready for mailing by January 10th.

There is to be an attractive educational exhibit in connection with the show to promote better egg grading, packing and marketing; also to demonstrate the health-giving qualities of eggs.

If you are interested write G. D. Quigley, Box 923, East Lansing, Michigan.

BRANCH COW TESTING ASS'N REPORT FOR NOVEMBER

THE fifth monthly report of the Cow Testing Association of Branch County showed that 24 herds were tested, consisting of 296 cows, 245 of which were producing milk. 10 cows produced from 40 to 50 lbs. of fat, and six produced above 50 lbs. fat, while fifteen gave between 1000 and 1250 lbs. milk, and three over 1250 lbs. The average production for all cows was 531 lbs. milk and 21.48 lbs. butterfat.

FARMERS HAVE MUCH AT STAKE IN LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page 3)

terest fund was intended to help the poorer school districts and to insure, insofar as possible, an equalization of educational opportunity in Michigan. This fund has grown rapidly, until today it amounts to about \$14 for each child of school age in the state.

This large sum of money, totaling many millions of dollars, raised through the taxation of public utilities, inheritance taxes, etc., is distributed entirely on the basis of school census without regard to the need of the school district for state support. Two school districts of equal school census population receive an equal amount of this state aid no matter how they may differ in assessed valuation or any other factors.

In view of this situation there are many careful students of rural education who feel that the most needed reform measure in regard to this primary school interest fund would be some more fair method of distributing the revenue which it derives, rather than proposals to increase the amount raised without any regard to how the huge fund is distributed.

Favor Meggison Bill

Many farmers have expressed themselves as being favorable to some such measure as the Meggison bill or Escanaba plan, which was before the Legislature two years ago and which will no doubt be re-introduced during the 1925 session.

Truly the farmers have much at stake in Legislative committee rooms and on the floor of the Senate and the House of Representatives during the present session of the Legislature. Our attention will be focused with the utmost interest on events occurring under the Capitol dome during the next few months.

We esteem your paper very highly. I do not see how we could be without it.—C. A. Mager, Ionia County, Mich.

I am one of THE BUSINESS FARMER readers and have found so much good in it and like it very well.—Geo. Plotner, Genesee County, Michigan.

Is Abortion Robbing You Of MILK AND CALVES

Contagious Abortion, the worst enemy of every cattle raiser and dairyman, may be in your herd now. Don't wait until calves are lost and cows made worthless. Don't allow this scourge that saps the profits from 1 out of every 5 herds in the country to ruin you, treat your herd with the old reliable

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Buy it direct and administer it yourself under our complete directions. Simple—easy—sure in results. Dr. Beebe's 5-Way Treatment for Contagious Abortion has been used by veterinarians for over ten years—so why experiment?

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HEARING RESTORED OFTEN IN 24 HOURS

Amazing Results Secured In One Day By Use of Virex Formerly Known As Rattle Snake Oil

Deafness and Head Noises need not be dreaded any longer since the discovery of a widely known physician. Now it is possible for some of the most obstinate cases of deafness to be relieved in a day's time by the application of a prescription formerly known as Rattle Snake Oil. This treatment is meeting with wide success all over the country.

Mr. D. M. Lopes, a Pennsylvania man, says: "I used the treatment at night before retiring. The following morning I could hear the tickings of the alarm clock that I was unable to hear before. Now my hearing is restored perfectly after many years of deafness."

Mr. Ben Jackson, who lives in Indiana says, "Before I used Virex I could hear nothing. After ten days I could hear my watch tick."

Angeline Johnson, a Mississippi resident had been stone deaf for eighteen years. She says, "Virex has stopped my head noises and I can hear the train whistle 3½ miles away."

Roy Fisher, Iowa man, says, "I hadn't heard a watch tick for eleven years—now I can lay my watch on the table and hear it plainly."

Mr. W. A. Lumpkin, of Oklahoma, says, "After being deaf 38 years, I used your treatment only a few days and hear fairly well."

Mr. Anthony Chapman, of Michigan, says, "The terrible head noises have stopped entirely and my hearing is practically back to normal."

Deaf Baby Now Hears

Mrs. Ola Valentine, of Arkansas, says, "My little boy, now 5 years old, had been deaf since about 4 months of age. Now he hears very well and is learning to talk."

Mr. Mather Pelleys says, "My young son, deaf for years, has used Virex for only three days and he hears almost as well as ever before."

Such amazing reports come from all over this country and Canada. The prescription which is known as Virex, is easily used at home and seems to work like magic in its rapidity on people of all ages.

So confident are we that Virex will restore your hearing quickly, and to introduce this remarkable treatment to a million more sufferers, we will send a large \$2.00 treatment for only \$1.00 on ten days' free trial. If the results are not satisfactory the treatment costs nothing.

Send no money—just your name and address to the Dale Laboratories, 1017 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and the treatment will be mailed at once. Use it according to the simple directions. If at the end of 10 days your hearing is not relieved, your head noises gone entirely, just send it back and your money will be refunded without question. This offer is fully guaranteed, so write today and give this wonderful compound a trial.—(Adv.)

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with the self-balancing bowl. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake.

\$7.50 After 30 Days FREE TRIAL

Catalog tells all—WRITE Caution! U.S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream waste! 30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—no and—the wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator is yours.

Catalog FREE

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

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INVEST IN DETROIT REAL ESTATE I can show you how to make money in Detroit real estate if you have a few hundred to invest. My proposition will bear the closest investigation. No trick, just a straight business proposition. Lake Shore Drive Realty Co., 1444 Garland Ave., Detroit.

FREE LAND BOOK—"10,000 NATIONAL Farm Bargains". Write today, describing farm wanted. Farm Service Bureau, St. Louis, Mo.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED: MANAGER FOR PEPPERMINT Farm. Must be experienced, capable of handling 775 acres specializing on mint raising. Answer stating all qualifications. Indent Chemical Company, 1011 W. Lafayette Blvd., Detroit.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN BY THE YEAR on farm. A good house and garden and good wages for the right man. Write or call Phone 134F 3 rings. E. E. Stark, Manchester, Mich.

FEMALE 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.

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BEST FOR MICHIGAN, ROBUST BEANS, Wolverine Oats. Address A. B. Cook, Owosso, Michigan.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO—CHEWING FIVE pounds, \$1.50 ten \$2.50. Smoking five pounds \$1.25 ten \$2.00. Pipe free, pay when received, tobacco guaranteed. Tobacco Growers' Exchange, Paducah, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—THREE YEAR OLD LEAF, 8 LBS. chewing \$2.60; 8 smoking \$2.20; 8 second smoking \$1.40. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Old Homespun Co., Hawesville, Ky.

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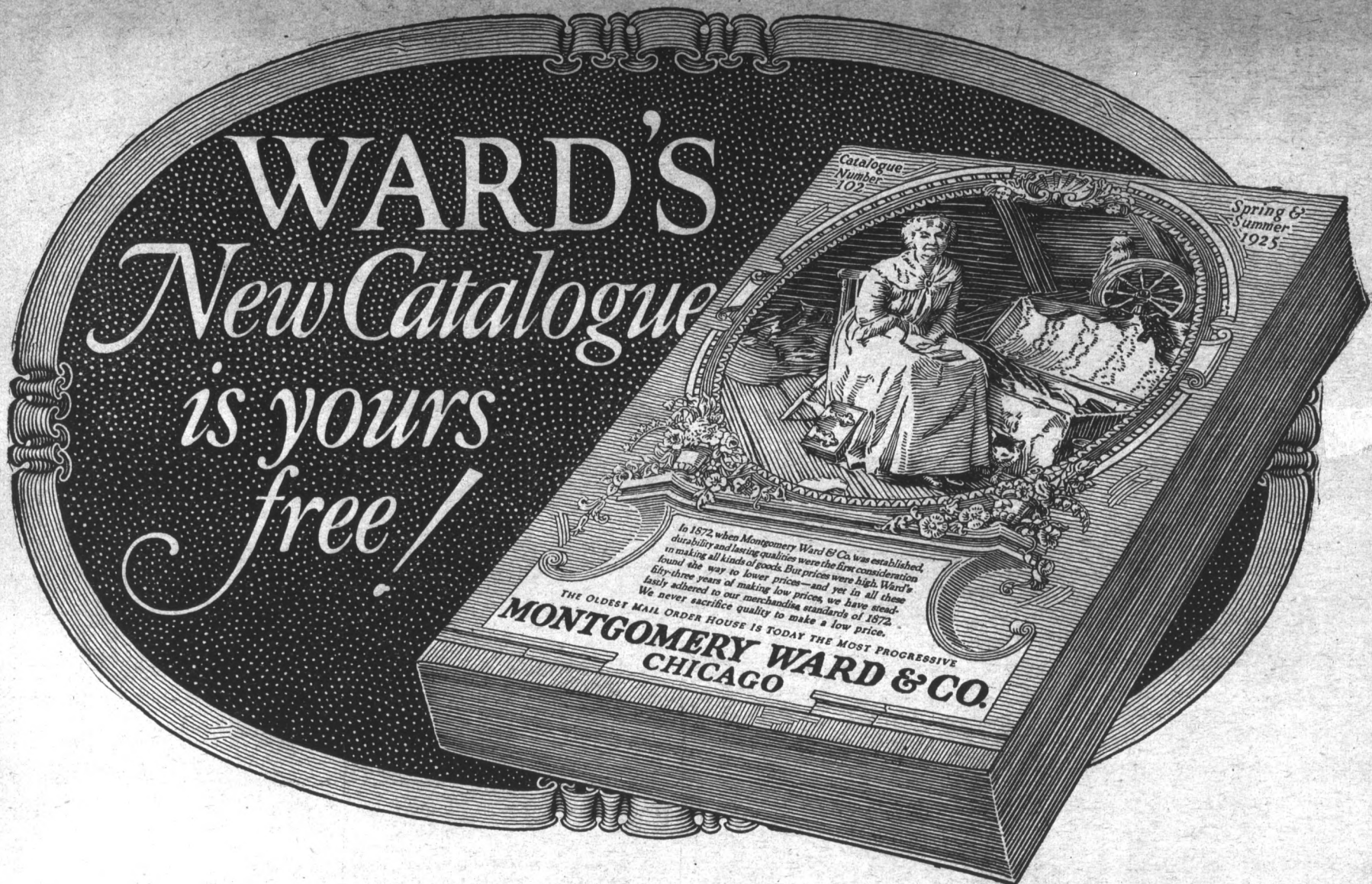
REGISTERED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Large vigorous, Axtell strain, one and two year old stock. Mary Beacom, Marlette, Mich. (X)

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